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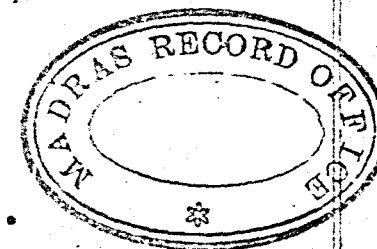
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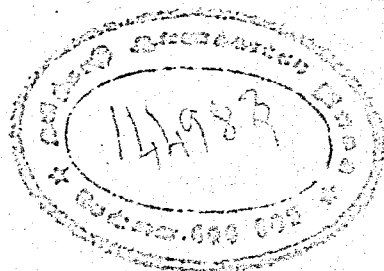


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OUR RETROSPECT FOR 1879.

EUROPEAN.

THE year 1879 opened with much prospect of political quietude. The outlook in Turkey was not warlike. The Berlin treaty and Turkish convention had done much to establish specific relations between the European powers. In Afghanistan, the military had accomplished their work swiftly and efficiently. The Ameer had died. His son, arrived at the British camp at Jellalabad, was a suppliant for terms. And in Zululand the war-cloud had not yet appeared above the horizon. Foreign politics thus withdrew from the prominence they occupied during the previous year, and though an attitude of vigilance had still to be maintained, there was no immediate cause for anxiety. In the absence of political topics, the public mind was exercised, during the parliamentary recess, on subjects of a domestic character, depression of trade, bank failures, agricultural disappointments and the abnormal state of the weather, involving wide-spread distress among the labouring classes, claimed the first attention of publicists, and all England was astir in warmly discussing the theory of causes and measures for amelioration. But as the year advanced, events assumed a different aspect. With the progress of time came vicissitudes which none had foreseen, and just as parliament was about to re-assemble, Europe was convulsed with the Zululand disasters; and, later in the year, with the Afghan tragedy: while nihilism and revolutionary propagandisms, with rapid strides, disturbed the political atmosphere in many parts of Europe, eventuating in the adoption of exceptional measures for their suppression.

In Russia, for some years past, socialistic conspiracies had been gaining ground. The restraints placed in that country upon a free expression of opinion drove men of all grades of society to move in all but impenetrable secrecy towards the political purposes which they cherished. Step by step nihilism asserting itself, invaded the army, tainted the police, infected officials and permeated nobility. It was as bold as it was subtle and ever watchful for opportunities. The educated classes no longer endured in silence the enlightened despotism of the Czar, and the inferior people were in a most inflammable state. Discontent manifested itself in overt acts. Early in the year political assassinations were rife. Several of the highest officers of State were warned by the secret Tribunal of the Nihilists, that the cold steel would end their course ere long. Some 200 students and a large number of the populace, as envoys of the Russian people, assembled at the palace of the Czarevitch at St. Petersburg clamouring for a "constitution" and giving vent to many rebellious shouts. The police and gendarmes had much difficulty in dispersing them. In February, the Russian Provincial Chamber, a purely agricultural institution, petitioned the Emperor for constitutional rights, declaring it impossible that the people could respond to the Imperial will if treated "as mere unreasoning tools in the hands of the authorities." The Zemver, a sort of local parliament, made a similar appeal in March, suggesting the formation of a representative government, as the only infallible cure for the dread disease of disaffection that pervaded the country. And in the same month the startling announcement was made that the heir to the throne himself was imprisoned on suspicion of complicity with the Nihilist party. On the 11th and 12th April, telegrams were received from the secret Berlin police warning the authorities of an intention to assassinate either the Emperor or the Czarevitch or some member of the Imperial family during the Easter holidays. Regardless of such intimation, his Majesty continued his usual morning walks, unescorted, in the neighbourhood of the palace, and on Easter Monday was fired at by a man in civil uniform. The Czar was happily untouched, although four shots were discharged from a revolver at a short distance from him. This is the third time his Majesty's life was imperilled. Once on the 16th of April, 1866, and a second time at Paris on the 2nd January following. The would-be assassin, on the present occasion was Alexander Constantinovitch Solovieff, a man of loose morals and revolution connections of long standing. He formerly belonged to the St. Petersburg University, and, at the time of committing the deed, was a schoolmaster at Toropez in Pleskau. He first came under the notice of the authorities in the course of their enquiries respecting socialistic intrigues, but disappeared during those enquiries and was not again heard of. He professed to have acted under restraint: having been elected by ballot to accomplish the foul deed he had no alternative but to obey. He pleaded however that he purposely missed his aim having no intention of killing the Czar, and is said to have mentioned the names of numerous accomplices, who were subsequently arrested. According to a confession ascribed to Solovieff, the revolutionary party contemplated, had he been successful, to have set the populace against the government, on the plea that the Emperor had been slain by a member of the civil service whose uniform he designedly wore. Solovieff's trial began on the 5th of June. On the 6th, he was found guilty of belonging to a criminal association, the object of which was to overthrow by violence the institutions of the state, and was condemned to be hanged after previous deprivation of civil rights. The sentence was read to him the following day and twenty-four hours

allowed him to appeal for mercy. Not having done so, he was executed on Monday morning on the Smolenski field situated in a northern suburb of St. Petersburg. Several battalions of troops formed a square around the scaffold and a large number was also stationed in the neighbourhood. The execution was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, who maintained perfect order. The prisoner preserved a firm and quiet demeanour throughout. He refused to kiss the cross which the priest presented to him, alleging that he believed in no creed.

These socialistic excesses eventuated in the promulgation of a ukase on the 16th of April. Its object was the adoption of exceptional measures for the exemplary punishment of guilty persons and the suppression of Nihilism. The whole empire was placed in a state of siege. Military Governors-general were appointed to the provinces of St. Petersburg, Charkoff, Odessa, Moscow, and Kieff. The civil administration was subordinated to these dignitaries in the same manner as districts in which martial law is proclaimed; the control of educational establishments was vested in them; they were empowered to bring to trial or summarily banish to Siberia all those whose continued residence in the provinces might be considered dangerous; to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspapers or periodicals which appeared to follow subversive tendencies and generally to adopt such measures as might be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public peace. By a special provision, these extraordinary powers were expressly extended to prisoners, estimated variously at between five and ten thousand, arrested before the issue of the Darcianian decree and awaiting trial in jails. But nothing daunted, political crimes continued to be committed throughout the year with increasing audacity and fearlessness. Where the poignard failed to accomplish its murderous work, explosives and fire wrought destruction in a tenfold more malignant degree. Manifestoes threatening assassination were placarded in every grade of society, official and non-official, were arrested. Men, women and children were brought to trial on various charges and sentenced to imprisonment, execution or banishment, and tens of thousands of suspects were doomed to exile on political grounds. These most stringent measures, however, failed to prevent overt acts of violence or to check to any appreciable extent the wide-spreading influence of the secret nihilist Tribunal whose leading members are still undiscovered. Russia has succumbed to a "rule of terror," which continued with unabated severity to the close of the year. The measures adopted resemble the striking of a spark in a powder magazine; no one can foresee what will be the end of the affair. No one can control the movements of the mind it may originate. Great changes are not, probably, far off. They may come gradually and peaceably, or they may come with the shock of an explosion, but come they will. The people have been subjected to a strain which will admit of no increase, and which can hardly be relaxed without imminent danger. Who is to blame for this perilous state of things it is difficult to determine. One evil begets or exaggerates another. When every thing is warlike, or is carried on in a warlike temper, commercial confidence ceases and industry flags. Thence comes political discontent and that discontent passes from parties to institutions. In a natural tornado all classes, whether rich or poor, are exposed to a like danger. In a political convulsion no interests, not even those of the strongest, are safe. Even an autocrat cannot despise national sentiment, or set at naught the expressed wishes of the vast majority of his subjects. Coercive measures tend to fan the flame. The people are impatient of political restraints, and unless Government adopt some judicious policy that will emancipate them from the present tenor of public rule and promote content, the most disastrous results may ensue both to rulers and the people. On the 2nd December, a fourth attempt was made on the life of the Czar, while travelling to Moscow. By a fortunate accident the order in which the trains were intended to have been stowed was reversed at the last moment, and the luggage wagon train was consequently blown up by mistake instead of that in which the Czar travelled. No one was hurt: but one of the wagons was entirely destroyed. His Majesty subsequently replying to a deputation, thanked God for his preservation. He appealed to his subjects to aid in the extirpation of sedition. The Czar regards these several escapes as an indication of providence that a continuance of his life is necessary for the good of his people. In December a plot was discovered to blow up the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg with dynamite.

Since the discussion of home politics and revolutionary propaganda, was prohibited, the Russian newspapers ventilated foreign topics. The journals at St. Petersburg were remarkably belligerent. They speak of a war between Germany and England as inevitable and as likely to occur in a few months. One of them avowed that the central Asian expedition had for its object the opening of a road by which Russia could invade India in case of a war; and the language against Germany was even more threatening. In preparation for what Russia is thus expecting, she has just increased her naval force in the Pacific, in order to have a number of fast clippers available for privateering.

The dogma of the infallibility of the Czar is a common belief among the more ignorant of the *moscoviti*, but of late years it has been regarded by the "intelligence" of Russia as nearly extinct. In a sermon preached in September last, in the Kremlin, Archbishop Moevius gave fresh impulse to the belief. His theory of the Divine inspiration of his Majesty and through him, of his officials, was warmly criticised by the *Vostok*, a newly

established paper. This resulted in the summary suppression of that journal and the deportation of the writer to Siberia. Whether the prelate was inspired by the Government to deliver his sermon as a set-off against the insidious advances of Nihilism is as yet unknown. The affirmative derives some colour from the action taken by the authorities against the *Vostok*, and the distribution by them of the sermon broadcast among the people. Intelligent Russians at Moscow are said to speak privately of the Kremlin sermon as a grave and serious error.

The Central Asia expedition is rapidly becoming unpopular. The Russians met with reverses in their first encounters with the Tekka Turcomans, but this will render it imperative on the part of that Government to continue the warfare in vindication of their honor. The Persian Government have promised supplies, and it is expected that operations will be energetically pressed forward.

Turkey.—Affairs in this unhappy country are still very disturbed. Home rule has made no satisfactory advance. Continual changes in the Government and the discontent of the people leave much yet to be accomplished. The only hope of continuing the Ottoman Commonwealth is the reformation of its institutions; and the policy of England is directed towards the effectuation of this end, but Russian interests lean in an opposite direction. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, treads the track which led his uncle to ruin and death. He insists upon retaining his autocratic power in full, and declines to revive the constitution of 1876 which, since the Russo-Turkish war, was held in abeyance. Ministerial Government and responsibility as part and parcel of the constitution are abhorrent to him. He yields to the old Turkish party who deem the Padishah's action to be subject to no other restraint than the findings of the Council of the Ulema. Turkey refuses to be modernised, and so far, the late ministerial changes in Constantinople, are a triumph of Muscovite policy. This will tend to prolong the unspeakable corruption that exists in the Turkish body politic until every prospect of recovery has been lost. The new Premier, who no longer bears the title of Grand Vizier, is Arifi Pasha. Safuel Pasha holds the seals of the foreign office.

On the 7th of February, a definite treaty of peace between Turkey and Russia was signed at Constantinople. All the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano, which were modified by the Berlin Treaty, remained so modified and the remaining points of that Treaty have been abandoned. The war indemnity was fixed at 300 millions roubles paper currency, but its settlement was deferred to a later period. The payment of the expenses incurred by Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners of war was to be made by 21 instalments. Podgoritz was surrendered to the Montenegrins soon after the execution of the Treaty. The Russians have evacuated the places occupied by them in Turkish territory. A convention was also concluded between England and Turkey, by which the former agreed to purchase the state lands in Cyprus, the Sultan reserving his private estates which are of large extent. That island is now occupied by British troops and administered by an English Government. The advantages to be derived by England in its acquisition is still problematic.

We learn by telegram from Constantinople under date December, 27th, that Sir A. Layard has threatened to suspend diplomatic relations with the Porte, unless a Moollah who has translated the Bible is released from imprisonment for so doing.

Egypt is said to be actively preparing for war with Abyssinia. It will be able to muster an army of about 20,000, which will proceed in two columns against the redoubtable King John, who is supposed to have Gordon Pasha and a high ecclesiastical dignitary both in custody.

Bulgaria and Roumelia.—By the end of July these provinces were entirely evacuated by Russian troops and formed into separate governments. Prince Alexander of Battenburg in the former and M. Bratianno in the latter, head the administration.

Italy and Greece.—The state of neither of these countries can be viewed with satisfaction. In the latter, the frontier question is still unsettled, and there are signs of a national excitement which may become uncontrollable. In Italy the vicious cycle of political changes continues, and its military relations with Austria appear to be somewhat strained. As regards the Military question, Austria professes to be alarmed by the massing of Italian troops in the North, and there are wild rumours of an irruption into the Italian Tyrol. It is however unlikely that Italy will provoke hostilities with the Austro-Hungarian Empire for the sake of getting Trieste. For the first time since the establishment of this Kingdom, the finances appear to be in a flourishing condition and the estimates exhibit a surplus. The Government wisely determined to abolish the grist tax on corn passing under the millstone. This tax was felt to be most vexatious to the people, and every device was resorted to by them to evade payment. Another measure of reform was the extension of the franchise. On the 11th January Oliva Moncali, who attempted to assassinate the young king, was executed, by the garrote, on the Campo de Gardias outside Madrid. He showed some emotion, but expressed no regret for his crime. The body remained all day on the scaffold and was interred at night-fall. An immense crowd surrounded the spot, and a collection was made in the streets of the city for the family of the unhappy man.

France.—In France the great event of the year was the senatorial elections which took place on the 5th of January. The result was to convert the republican minority of 128 in the senate into a majority of 170. For the first time since the conclusion of peace between this country and Germany, has the republic become a reality. France has thus definitely declared her determination to preserve the political institutions under which she lives, and her desire to ignore and discountenance the barren and harassing strifings of dynastic parties against which she so strenuously protested at every serious opportunity presented to her. Conservative republicanism is now on the ascendant. But this success is not altogether without its consequent perils. The chambers resumed their sittings on the 14th January. M. Martel was elected President of the senate, and M. Grevy that of the lower house. The cabinet met the legislative bodies with a cold declaration of the policy they intended to pursue, which struck a perceptible chill in the chamber of Deputies. An attempt was made to overthrow the ministry by a test-vote of want of confidence, but it failed. The new ministry inaugurated its accession by a wholesale weeding out of Bonapartist functionaries from the civil and military services. They were apparently determined that the republic should be served by those who were neither its enemies nor detractors. This led to the resignation of Marshal MacMahon—who was elected President of the Republic on the 16th Nov. 1873,—at the termination of the cabinet council on the 23rd January. He would not brook the changes made in military commands, which he regarded as contrary to the dignity and good organization of the army, and, admitting his inability to form a cabinet in accordance with his own wish, he withdrew from power. M. Grevy was chosen as his successor. His advancement was unanimously hailed by the liberal press and generally received with great favor. He is spoken of as a learned jurist, an eminent orator and a laborious, honest, citizen, undimmed in his attachment to the republican idea. M. Gambetta was promoted to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Waddington to that of the Council. M. Gambetta has shown himself more astute than any other politician of the day, but his appointment is regarded very much in the light of placing a square peg in a round hole. During the year, the French were surfeited with politics in general and with elections in particular. In most instances the Republicans were victorious, though the number of votes polled was not more than about one-half the number on the register. The three public powers—the President of the Republic, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—are now in harmony. The civil element has obtained supremacy and the military has become subordinate to it. The state ship has extricated herself from an area of dangerous shoals and is now in deep water, with plenty of sea room, riding easily and comfortably.

One of the earliest acts of the Senate was to introduce and pass an amnesty bill applicable to all political offenders who committed crimes before and after the insurrection of 18th March 1871. A proposal to make the amnesty unconditional was lost in both chambers. The first party of amnestied communists reached Paris on 3rd September. There were no demonstrations whatever on their arrival. They numbered about two hundred, most of them perfectly destitute of the means of living. A subscription was raised for them on the spot. The members of the official relieving committee were conspicuous by their absence.

In July the senate, by a majority of 153 votes to 116 adopted the Bill relating to the return of the Legislature to Paris, together with the amendment authorizing the Presidents of both chambers to summon an armed force to their aid without previous application to the minister of war. Ever since the Franco-German war, the French Legislature had its seat at Versailles, but sittings are now being held in Paris.

Public education for many months was the leading topic in France. The speeches delivered by the honorables in the chambers of Deputies on this subject filled the columns of the French dailies. Attention has also been given to commercial matters and, with a view to relieve state finances and protect home produce a new tariff, sanctioned to come into operation at the beginning of 1880.

Germany.—Prince Bismarck was most ignominiously defeated in his attempt to pass into law a Bill for the suppression of the freedom of speech in the German Reichstag, the only place throughout that Empire where expression of thought and sentiment remains unshackled at the present time. It was a novel and most obnoxious measure, striking at the root of Parliamentary privileges and subjecting to disciplinary enquiry all piquant members whose silence may be desired. The "secular army" was to be invoked against him and trial by criminal Courts was to determine the punishment to be awarded. It is not surprising that so repulsive a measure should have been strenuously opposed and uncompromisingly rejected. The Premier's letter on free trade and protection, published early in January, met also with little favor among the Free-traders, but the old conservatives and manufacturers in southern Germany agreed with the Prince that all imports, with the sole exception of raw materials not to be found at home, should be subjected to duties affording a uniform protection to all people alike. The new Tariff Bill based on this letter, admittedly a violation of constitutional rights, was introduced to the Reichstag on the 22nd of May, and on the 23rd, the provisional imposition of the proposed duties on such articles in the Tariff as had passed the 2nd reading was authorized. A section has been introduced into this Bill adding 60 per cent. to the Tariff rates

on goods coming from countries which treat German wares and vessels more unfavorably than those of other states. The Bill occupied the Reichstag more or less constantly for nearly three months and was finally passed on the 12th July. On the 21st May Baron Von Frankenstein was elected 1st Vice-President. The liberals refrained from voting. The Baron is an Ultramontane and the first member of that party who has held such a high office. In this month Germany was threatened by a ministerial crisis by the resignation of the Ministers of Finance, Public Works and Agriculture, but the difficulty was adroitly met by concessions on the part of Prince Bismarck, in the adoption of a financial scheme patronized by the coalition of Ultramontanes, Feudalists and Free conservators. This was followed by the submission to the Federal Council of a Bill which substituted biennial periods for the annual voting of supplies. The object of the proposal is to avoid the yearly consideration and discussion of two budgets, one German and the other Prussian. The Government of the latter province has submitted a similar measure to the Diet.

On the 11th of June, the 50th anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of Germany was celebrated at Berlin with great ceremony and rejoicing. His Majesty is the fifth member of the Hohenzollern family who has lived to commemorate his golden wedding. Though not an event of historical importance, it is one of paramount interest to the public at large. The day will long be remembered with gratitude by the sick and blind, the poor and aged, alike with the student, scholar and divine. The Imperial couple having deprecated all wedding presents, corporations and private persons have vied with each other in commemorating the event by founding and endowing charities. There never was such a shower of donations on needy people of every category and class.

The German Emperor and the Czar of Russia met at Alexandrowo, a small Railway Station on the Russo-Prussian frontier, on the afternoon of the 3rd September. Their meeting is said to have been exceedingly cordial. They were heartily cheered by large numbers of people who gathered near the station. But in view of the utterances of the dependent and independent press of both countries, a war between the two nations seems imminent. The Germans wish for no war and will not certainly strike the first blow if left alone. And for Russia to think of embarking single-handed on a war with that country at the present juncture would be bad policy. She may seek an alliance with France but whether she will be successful in the attempt is problematic. The solution of the question depends very much on the personal influence that may be brought to bear upon the conduct of French affairs.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany accompanied by Prince William, Prince Charles and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, attended by a brilliant suite, paid a state visit later in the month to Alsace-Lorraine. His Majesty in a letter addressed to the President of that Province expressed himself much pleased with his reception which exceeded his expectations, and with the proofs of the joyous feelings that prevailed among the inhabitants. A Bill, introduced by Prince Bismarck, lies before the Federal Council, by which it is proposed to bestow on these provinces a large share of local self-government. It has undergone several changes in its provisions, but none for the better. Count Moltke visited various points on the French border with a view of devising further means of defence against a possible attack from France. The reason assigned for this precaution is the increase of the offensive power of that country.

In December the Minister of the Interior intimated in the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament that the prolongation of the state of siege in Berlin for another year was necessary owing to the increase of socialism. Several arrests of suspects were made in the course of the year.

Austria.—The occupation, in September last, of Novi-Bazar by Austria, is ascribed by diplomatists in Berlin to a secret understanding between that power and the Porte. By this arrangement Austria is said to guarantee the Sultan in the possession of his European Territories in the same way as the Asiatic portions of his Empire have been guaranteed by England. The manner in which the occupation was accomplished agreeably fulfilled some of the expectations that were previously formed. The inhabitants of the Sandjak offered no resistance and the Hungarian subjects of the Austrian Empire acquiesced in the step as inevitable. The Turkish outposts and troops withdrew everywhere as the Austrian army advanced, and envoys from Plevlje met General Killea who commanded the forces, with assurances of the peaceful disposition of the inhabitants.

Prince Bismarck met Count Andrassy and Baron Haymerell at Vienna; and after an interview of more than two hours, visited the Emperor. This augurs, according to some, the conclusion of a defensive and offensive alliance between Germany and Austria, but the real intention of the visit did not transpire, until some months afterwards. In his address at Manchester on the 18th of October, Lord Salisbury told his audience that he brought them "good tidings of great joy," in announcing the fact that Germany and Austria had made a league between them for the purpose of excluding Russia from the Balkan peninsula, and that as a consequence the peace of Europe was assured for many generations to come. During the Prince's stay at Vienna he also promulgated a scheme for a general disarmament.

In April, the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress was brilliantly celebrated

with much exhibition of affection and loyalty on the part of the people. The period of 25 years which had then elapsed since the marriage of Francis Joseph; was most unfortunate for the Hapsburg dynasty. It lost two important provinces and the traditional power over Germany; but at no time in the present century have the people been more firmly attached to their sovereign than they are at the present time. Although the power of the Empire has diminished, its institutions are more thoroughly consolidated, and altogether the country is happier and more prosperous than in the days when the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire was the arbiter of the continent of Europe. On this auspicious occasion His Majesty proclaimed an amnesty and pardoned 377 prisoners whose offences were committed through indiscretion or poverty. The imperial couple also jointly gave 10,000 florins to the poor of Vienna.

Spain.—The marriage of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Marie Christine of Austria took place at Madrid amidst great rejoicing, on Nov. 23. A royal Bull fight took place on the following day, and in spite of the inclemency of the weather, was well attended, but Lord Napier of Magdala was absent.

HOME—POLITICAL.

Parliament re-assembled on the 13th February, without the formalities of a Queen's speech or the usual state ceremony. Its re-opening was ushered by no sign of public uneasiness, no ghost of agitation; not even was curiosity manifested in regard to the Government programme. There was not so much as a speculation about a single measure worthy of notice by the press. But on the eve of assembling, the whole country was in consternation in consequence of the startling news of a humiliating defeat sustained by British arms at the hands of an almost unknown enemy—the Zulus. The causes that led to this unlooked-for disaster will be noticed in the sequel. This for some time diverted public attention from the ministerial programme, which was altogether of a domestic character. Legislation was intended to be directed toward the enactment of a new military code and Bills relating to bankruptcy, summary jurisdiction, the criminal code, railway commissions, county boards, working men and employers, peer laws for Scotland, grand juries for Ireland and a public works law. But this modest programme possessed no attraction for the great council of the nation. The foreign policy of the Government, gradually modified by the councils of the opposition, found greater acceptance with the nation than at first appeared likely. The Afghan war and subsequent massacre at Cabul, hostilities in Zulu land, the Berlin treaty, Egyptian affairs and the contemplated boundaries in Greece were freely discussed and to some extent thoroughly settled. The time spent in the "dispatch of business" was unusually extended, but the sessions were regarded as far from successful. Domestic legislation did not consummate in many measures of first-rate magnitude. As usual the obstructions did not permit the proper amount of ministerial work to be done. There was much talk but little fruit. Only two bills of importance have passed through Parliament—the Army discipline statute and the Irish University statute. The former codified an important branch of law. It provided, on a clear and comprehensive form, arrangements for the due maintenance of discipline, improved the system under which enlistment takes place, and amended the regulations under which the reserves can be recalled. The Irish University bill is one that may prove to be of great significance. It is rather an enabling, than an actually creative or constructive measure. It provides for the formation of a new University by means of a senate, of whose composition nothing is known. The bill was unfavorably received in Ireland generally. The Roman Catholic section expressed entire dissatisfaction and clamored for the dis-establishment and dis-endowment of the Queen's Colleges. The statutes relating to the appointment of public prosecutor and the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates are considered calculated directly to improve the administration of the criminal law. Many other bills on the programme were matured to a certain stage and then were allowed to drop into obscurity. Some of them may crop up again, but the loss of the Criminal Code bill portends the impracticability of forcing any such amendment of law through Parliament.

The depressed condition of the agricultural interest necessarily engaged much attention, as did bank failures, and the distress among the laboring classes. A commission was ultimately appointed to enquire into the causes of the depression and how far they could be remedied by legislation.

The aspect of state finances was dreary and the action of the legislation in respect hereto somewhat illusory. Annual expenditure continued to mount up, while wars and means showed a downward tendency. Commerce gave little prospect of revival, foreign markets now being closed. Agriculture was sorely depressed. The well-informed, intelligent and cautious chancellor was apparently, if not really in a muddle. And Parliament, after many questions, vain protests, and much talk, left the public mind dissatisfied on the score of the financial state of the country.

Parliament closed its sittings on the 15th August. The Queen's speech was on the whole congratulatory; and viewed with satisfaction, Her Majesty's relations with foreign powers and the work accomplished during the sessions of 1878-79. As at its commencement so at its prerogative, the attention of the Imperial Parliament was given to Afghanistan. The Gaudanuck treaty, the scientific frontier, and the massacre of the British envoy

at Cabul provoked much debate. During the recess foreign politics came prominently under review, and were discussed not without anxiety. The public looked with alarm on the probability of the occupation of Merv by Russia. This, if ever accomplished, would compel England to advance to and permanently retain Herat or Candahar as well as to coerce Persia in self-defence. But the English are quick to pass from panic to tranquil trust; and the assurances of Ministers as to the success of their policy hitherto has had a decided effect in raising the Government in popular favor.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Scotland was a success. He was everywhere received with great cordiality. On November 29, he delivered a long speech on finance. On December 1, he went on a visit to the Earl of Breadalbane at Taymouth Castle; and on the 4th he left that place for Glasgow, where; on December 5, he delivered his Rectorial address at the University, and received the freedom of the city.

HOME—SOCIAL.

The marriage of Her Majesty's third son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught with Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Margaretta, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, was celebrated with great magnificence in St. George's Chapel on the 13th March. One of the brightest days of early spring, greeted the brilliant assemblage, at Windsor, of Sovereigns, Princes, Statesmen and Nobles to commemorate the event. The royal wedding, unlike that of the Prince of Wales, arranged and carried out as a public act, by the Government of the day, was a family solemnity under the direction of the Queen. In form at least it was not a political event, even though in substance it must necessarily have some political consequences of more or less importance to the nation. The Royal bride, in her personal character, in her connection with the house of Hohenzollern, in the training she has received, in the historical associations amid which she has moved and in every quality that befits the social position she has assumed, is all that could be desired. His Royal Highness the Duke himself, a good son, an industrious student in his military profession, popular among his comrades in arms, and ready and affable whenever called upon to take part in state ceremonies, ranks high in public esteem. The rejoicings on this auspicious occasion were universal among all classes of the people. The expressions of loyal attachment to the sovereign and interest in the bride and bridegroom were marked and widespread. Socially, the marriage of their Royal Highnesses will within an exalted sphere and perhaps beyond it too, exert a decided effect. Their future betokens much prospect of unalloyed happiness.

On the 25th March, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by her household, left Windsor en route to Italy for a holiday excursion. Her Majesty travelled and remained there incognito under the assumed title of Countess Balmoral. The Queen resided at Villa Clara near Baveno. The villa is situated on the eastern slope of the range of mountains which separates the Lago d'Orta from the Lago Maggiore and commands lovely views of the adjacent country and islands which are picturesque and romantic. Her Majesty was well received at the various places on the route where the train stopped, and the villages between Arona and Baveno were gaily decorated. The *La Gazette del Popolo* published a sensational paragraph about the fears entertained by the Italian Government lest an attempt should be made on the life of the Queen. The London internationalists were alleged to have determined to renew the attempt discovered at Windsor some months previously. Precautions were at once taken to frustrate such a purpose, but nothing occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the royal excursionists during the journey. On reaching the Italian frontier, the Queen was welcomed by letter by the King and Queen of Italy to which she sent a cordial reply. During their stay at Baveno, the Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Gravellona and various other picturesque localities on Lago Maggiore. On the eve of departure, Her Majesty visited the sovereigns of Italy and was received at Monza. The meeting was most cordial. On the 23rd April the Queen with the Princess left Baveno and reached Port-mouthe on the 26th. The journey was made with much privacy. No salutes were fired on the arrival of the Royal party. At Windsor they were received by the Mayor and the Town Clerk. After very graciously recognizing those around her, Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove up High street and the hill, which were lined with residents, to the castle. The Queen, recruited in health and spirits from her continental visit, at once entered on Court and fashionable life on her return. The anniversary of Her Majesty's sixtieth birthday was celebrated on the 24th May with much ceremony and demonstrations.

The subjects of education and health obtained a large portion of public attention. The School Board system, to a great extent, effected its immediate object of getting a large number of children to attend efficient schools; but the cost of those institutions was a serious trouble to the minds of the rate-payers. Publicists warmly discussed measures of sanitation, water-supply, drainage, burial of the dead and other topics relating to domestic and commercial intercourse between nations. The addresses delivered at the Social Science Congress in October were interesting and suggestive. The Society now professes to effect its purposes by influence rather than by laws in earlier days. It admits that communities cannot be drilled into methodical habits and good behaviour by legislative enactments. Intemperance, one of England's besetting sins, is on the wane. The better classes of artisans are less prone to inebriation than formerly. But this fact

is small encouragement to the noble race of philanthropists who care for the poor and help the needy, so long as the distress of poverty is generally traceable to drink. The report of the select committee of the House of Lords on intemperance, made public in March, presented the gratifying conclusion that upon the whole this scourge to the well-being of the people, had not increased, except among women, either in England, Scotland or Ireland, and that legislation had been especially effective in producing good.

Trade depression, strikes and agricultural failures produced much distress among the working class during the year. Thousands were reduced to perfect destitution. An organised agency had to be employed to distribute public contributions and out-door assistance from the several unions. Public sympathy could do no more than afford temporary relief. As a last resort for the preservation of life, large numbers, without funds to start them in business or to support them till they could get work to do, emigrated to Natal. The Government declined to grant pecuniary aid to emigrants to this colony or elsewhere. Altogether the prospects of the working classes in England were most gloomy.

The distress of the people was enhanced, by the abnormal state of the weather. Atmospheric perturbation, incessant rains, ubiquitous floods and heavy inundations marked the commencement and latter end of the year. Throughout Europe, the close of a long and severe winter made itself felt, but nowhere was the visitation greater than in Hungary. On the 11th of March 80,000 persons in Szegedin were homeless and starving and the city was almost entirely destroyed by a violent flood. In England several localities suffered severely during the months of January and February. All through August the weather was unpropitious for harvest operations. Heavy and continuous rains and winds prevailed during every day. Many villages were partially inundated, the railway lines were submerged, stacks of corn and hay drifted away, while many of the smaller cottages suffered considerable damage. With the commencement of September, however, there was a spell of delicious weather. In many places the harvest was reaped and tourists and holiday-makers were satisfied and delighted.

A new danger threatened Ireland. A most interesting agitation in respect of the relations between landlord and tenant was set on foot by Mr. Parnell. Landlords were called upon to bear their share of the depression occasioned by a combination of bad harvests and low prices of all kinds of farm produce and cattle by a reduction of the rents. But, notwithstanding the threatening storm which landlords received and the menace of perpetration of agrarian outrages did not seem that the cause was really popular with the masses of the country. Mr. Parnell's Anticomb programme secured of addition. He expressed his intention of visiting England for the purpose of setting on foot a similar agitation there. Some arrests for sedition in England followed the movement in Ireland.

The Directors and Manager of the City of Glasgow Bank—whose failure last year wrought sore distress among many multitudes—were all found guilty of false representation,—paying large dividends and keeping up the fiction that a ruinously rotten concern was a most flourishing bank. In this instance, the strong arm of the law exerted much leniency in the punishment of commercial delinquency. People were naturally weighed the enormous misdeeds occasioned by these bank failures, and there was universal astonishment at the sentences passed by the Lord Justice Clerk. The two principal delinquents, Potter and Stirling, were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and the remainder to 8 months. In connection with this subject it may be remarked, that the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Wainwright v. MacKenzie*, The City of Glasgow Bank Liquidators, that trustees are fully and personally responsible for all liabilities involved in the investment of funds placed at their disposal, and such consideration. This decision will be taken as conclusive in all pending cases and the effect is expected to be the absolute ruin of many people who themselves had agreed in the bank, who never derived a farthing of profit from their trust investments, who were deceived rather than gained by their trust-chips, and whose investments were completely ruined. One of two things is likely to take place, either the withdrawal of trustees from all situations of pecuniary responsibility, or the enactment of a law which will limit their responsibility to the funds over which their trust-chips extend.

The usual banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall on March 19th (the 19th being Sunday). Lord Bessborough in his speech, only slightly touched the political matters, but said that "the report of public affairs had been a much more satisfactory during the past twelve months." He also believed that "peace would be permanent."

A recent Mail from Home brings news that the winter has been, with great severity, all over Europe. In London a severe frost lasted for some days, and heavy snow storms have occurred in Paris, Hungary, and other places. We feel the winter will be a severe one, and give scope for much charitable work.

The loss of the S. S. *Horus*, sailing to America, is commenced, with the loss of 200 lives.

Advisers from London, dated December 12, reported a frightful snow storm occurred at the Tay bridge. The object of the party was to travel by a ferry boat, and the passenger train from Edinburgh to Glasgow was delayed. It was precipitated into the river below. Plans are entertained that 200 passengers have been rescued.

RELIGIOUS.

The Pope appears firmly resolved to take the initiative in introducing a new era; and restoring peace and concord between the nations and the church. The Encyclical issued by His Holiness in January, pointed in this direction. It was addressed not to Bishops only but also to Emperors. The latter were reminded how powerful an ally, in their struggle against socialism, communism and nihilism they may gain or lose according to the attitude they assumed towards the Vatican. Pío Nino used to trace all the diseases of the world body to the spoliation of the Holy See and the suppression of its temporary sway. Leo XIII does not touch upon this subject with more than a passing lamentation. The Jesuits are utterly dismayed at the line of conduct adopted by the Pope, and predict the ruin of the Pontifical see unless Leo resume the practice of hurling imprecations at the head of his political antagonists. In consequence of secessions of Anglican clergy to the Church of Rome, the Vatican are adopting measures to secure a wider field of action for the Roman Catholic Church in England, without offending its laws. Cardinal Manning received full instructions on the subject.

The English Church congress and a number of Clergymen and laymen assembled at St. Andrew's in October to consider the different points of contact between the Church and the world. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester preached the introductory sermons. The inaugural address was given by the Bishop of St. David's. The Primate of England took a very hopeful view of the future of the Anglican communion, remarking that the differences which divided churchmen were proofs of earnestness and activity. But the principles really at issue between the low church and extreme Ritualists, are almost as deep and broad as those which produced the Reformation, and it is impossible to regard with indifference the controversies which separate Christians. The Archbishop's devout optimism will be scarcely acceptable to either party.

The Church Patronage Committee published their report in November. They proposed the abolition of the sale of the right of presentation to church livings and the prohibition of the nomination of men above twenty years of age who are often put in as warming pans for immature incumbents. They further suggested that the power of the Bishop to secure the fitness of the presentee and to object to unworthy recipients of ecclesiastical benefices should be increased, that every patron should be required to name two persons, leaving the actual choice to the Bishop; and that any seven residents and baptised householders should be authorized to protest against the admission of any presentee on the ground of physical incapacity or immorality, the validity of the objection being referred, if considered necessary by the Bishop, to the decision of the Dean of Arches in the province of Canterbury and the Judge of the Chancery Court in York. Possibly a Bill to this effect may be introduced by Government next session.

The Rev. Canon Harvey having completed his fiftieth year of incumbency as rector of Harrow was presented in September with a cheque for £1,000. Mrs. Harvey at the same time received a diamond ring.

An ecclesiastical banking scheme in the United States has come to grief. For some years past M. Parnell, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati and his brother Father Edward Parnell were at the head of an extensive savings bank, in which the poor members of the diocese—chiefly Irish and German—used to deposit their spare cents. There were 3,000 depositors, whose savings amounted altogether to over 700,000 pounds English money. The cash box was one fine day found empty and the trustees of this area and credulous flock had to take the benefit of the Act in *forma pauperum*. This was a heavy blow to the cause of Roman Catholics in the United States. In such cases their only ally is the gamestump.

The Rev. Arthur Wagner, of St. Paul's, Brighton, and some time Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral, has resigned his preferments, and joined the Church of Rome. He has been for thirty years in holy orders. It is rumored that several of his congregation will follow him, and that one of the sisterhoods at Brighton will retire from the English Church to a lady.

OBITUARY.

1879 was a fatal year for royal and ducal persons. 1879 was not more favorable to the preservative power of occupants of thrones. Among those who had quitted the stage of life may be mentioned, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, brother to the reigning King. He died on the 13th January from an attack of measles terminating in septicaemia occasioned by a severe congestion of blood. The Prince, who was married when he was only a boy, was a regular in Holland and Luxembourg. On the 27th March, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, third son of the Crown Prince of Germany, succumbed to disease of the heart in the 10th year of his age. He was apparently in good health and had just left the separation on the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. On the 1st of June Prince Louis Napoleon was surprised and cruelly assassinated by African troops in Gabon. Throughout England there was a general expression of public feeling of sympathy for the deceased young man and of commiseration for his young widow, the Princess, a widow of only 17 years of age and her only child. The Prince Imperial's body

Even a simple enumeration of the names of all illustrious persons whose death occurred during the year will occupy more space than can be spared; but it may not be out of place to name two in whom Indian readers are interested. Lady Anna Cornwallston died on the 3rd February. She was the only daughter of Richard Plantagenet, 2nd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. On the appointment of her brother, to the Governorship of Madras, she accompanied his Grace and family to Madras, where she remained and gained popularity until the early part of last year. That eminent man, Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence died on the 25th June. He was one of the best and greatest Viceroy's of India, and was latterly engaged in works of social benevolence among the people of England. Since 1867, Lord Lawrence resided in London and was much esteemed by his fellow countrymen.

As in years past, so in 1870, India was not the scene of war or political strife. Her origin relations was on the whole amiable. She lived in peace with the independent States and tributary chiefs of Hindustan. Were it not for the re-opening of hostilities with Afghanistan and the current at Bernah, this year might have been pronounced politically uneventful. Measures of financial economy and social advancement marked its progress. The grain famine which devastated Malabar and parts of Orissa was averted. A year such though not of plenty, yet of subsistence in the present distress. It depicted the good the Deccan agricultural districts and even Bombay, but the distress and want suffered thereby did not result in any measure of extended relief.

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Mr Shaw, the British Resident protested against such inhuman butchery. He gave Theclaw to understand that the Government would not countenance such barbarity in a country in which the Queen of England was represented. The Indian Government also remonstrated through its Consul at Mandalay. The King's reply to the former was slightly impertinent. He reminded the Resident that these "domestic affairs did not concern foreign powers," and that necessities of state justified the act. The probability of a disturbance which that misapprehension indicated, naturally produced in the public mind a feeling of insecurity throughout Upper and Lower Burma. The Mandalay Government initiated warlike preparations by marching troops and augmenting the forces. The river forts were strengthened and boat-loads of stores were collected for blocking the channels. The Resident also reported that warnings of danger had been received from well-informed sources. The Government of India recognised in these circumstances a real danger. They at once reinforced the garrison at Bhamo, which was on a poor footing, by large drafts from Madras and Calcutta, and moved the forces to the frontier. This was purely a precautionary and defensive measure rendered necessary by the then existing state of affairs, but it exerted an injurious influence upon the commerce of the country and the conduct of business in general. Instead of quieting the public mind, as it was intended to do, it threw the whole province into a state of consternation, and rumours of a most pernicious nature became rife. The Commissioner, with a view of allaying the popular prejudice, published a proclamation explaining that the attitude of the British Government was strictly one of "peace and defence," watchful it may be but not of offence only; that it was entitled to armate with the King unless brought about by his party's overt acts of insult or aggression. Yet still a feeling of uneasiness, and subsequent events only made the probability of a speedy commencement of hostilities between the two powers all the more likely.

In June the Hon. Mr. Shaw died from rheumatic fever. He was buried with much ceremony in which the Japanese took part. Colonel Horace Moore succeeded to the office. On his arrival at Hankow, he was received by several Japanese officials and escorted to the Honan men. The following day he was visited by Kim Woon Ming-yeo, the Treasurer of the Yamen, the Myeohak Woodblock and other ministers, who expressed many words of welcome.

Four days after the arrival of the new President, such attitudes were examined. The arms, wives and daughters of Nanyang and the French churches were harassed for order of the day. There was evidently intended as a challenge to Colonel Howson that it afforded no pretext for hostility. More than Thelwell and his followers seemed to justify and regard the influence of the President. His interference with every one was jealously watched. Many inferior ministers merely commanded with him. The state of political affairs was then probably approaching a crisis which was expected to result in the dissolution of the army and the establishment of his eldest brother Nanyang, at present at Cayenne, as King. This Prince was immensely popular at Barrach and had still many followers in the country attached to his cause. His mother and sister, heavily veiled, were gathered at Mandlay in a residence and with a single small outfit.

Colonel Horace Browne, the Resident, returned to British Burmah early in September leaving Mr. St. Barbe at Mandalay. Circumstances did not seem to warrant the continuance of an officer of his position there. It was subsequently decided to withdraw Mr. St. Barbe also, who left Mandalay on the evening of 6th October. Diplomatic relations with this barbarous court was thus brought to a quiet end. Previous to leaving, the Resident notified to the British subjects in that city and Bhamo his withdrawal.

Shortly after this Thebaw despatched a special mission, under an inferior officer to the Viceroy of India. The avowed object of this mission was to remonstrate against the sudden and unexpected departure of the Resident. The mission was detained at Burmah, pending Lord Lytton's orders in respect thereto, and the king, apprehensive that his messenger would not be received, recalled him in November.

Internal strife, rebellions and dacoities occurred in many parts of the country during the year. The king's troops were, for some months of the year, paralysed at the capital, and foreigners prohibited ingress and egress. The Indians are said to have contributed for the supply of torpedoes. Buddhist priests incited the masses, by predicting the early downfall of Rangoon, Thayebaya and Tonglun. The king was discontent for want but the peace party in the Ministry, gradually increasing, remained firm from conservative acts. Trade with Mandalay was at a dead lock. People there and in Lower Burmah were in a state of disquietude. All was uncertainty and precaution. The policy of the Indian Government however was that of non-interference, and the British have remained in an attitude of preparedness and vigilance on the frontier ready to strike an effective blow should occasion require. The outlook of the future is gloomy. A war is foreseen, and in its wake will follow all the embarrassment attendant on such a conflict with a more advanced race, and possibly the annexation of territory too. Since the withdrawal of the Redoubt from Mandalay, the slaughter of members of the Royal family continued. The butchery extended to the Ponnas or Manjira Brahmins and Burmese officials as well. One of the newly created princes and five sisters of the Pongye Prince were massacred in November. They were executed ostensibly on the plea of correspondence with Prince Nyang Yan, but really because the Chief Queen regarded them with jealousy. It was announced, that Soopavahyes, the Queen's eldest sister was implicated in an attempt to poison the King and Queen.

Rumka, a Zemindary in the north of the Godavari, has been the seat of military operations in March. The Marauder, ex chief of the place, spread disaffection among the hill people by the hypothesis of a new military and revenue policy. The subsequent conduct of the police, in enforcing the demand, purchased the services of a vicious character. The rebellion was headed by several petty chieftains, among whom Harim Tamma, the Dorai of Hupadipalem and Pulla Andarandi under Nam, Reddy, of Hupadipalem and Nedatur were the most active. The insurgents at one time numbered upwards of 600 armed men. In July the disturbance ceased to take a wider range, and to spread to the hill-tracts bordering the districts of Vizianagaram in the north and Madras to the south. The first work of the rebels was to surround and then upon a body of police men with the Sub-Chief and Superintendent at Chelavaram. All communication with the other parts of the District was cut off, but no serious loss of life occurred, nor did the rebels in any way follow up the advantages they had gained. The Sub-Chief was applied for reinforcements, and a large body of police with a regiment of Native Infantry was despatched from Madras. The Collector at the same time reported that the new tax was unauthorized, and that all arrears would be repaid by the Government after the country had quieted. In their endurances to capture the Sub-Chief, the police were rapidly handled. Some of their murdered persons were found near the camp of the rebels' camp. Even after the military operations the rebels, the officers of the civil authorities, to quiet the people were inspected. The insurgents were badly paid and driven into the jungles, but none of their leaders were captured.

The Military could do little to these fever stricken and rugged tracts, and were withdrawn for a time. The military department determined to make use of the hill men, raised hopes of a general extermination of localities. But these expectations were disappointed in July. In March with the insurgent force, and engaged them by committing outrages, plundering treasure, burning villages and attacking the police outposts and even the military. They refused to surrender in the hill passes and made a formidable impression on the minds of the civil and military authorities. That forced had little, were acquainted with the country, they were able to strike and retire without much loss. The leaders always evaded capture, though they showed no halfheartedness. Fresh reinforcements were sent from Madras, the Central Provinces and the Nizam's territories. Thus strengthened, the rebels have been placed under the command of Colonel Macdonell, who by his organized and systematic movement, soon put the rebels to flight. Several of the insurgent chiefs, taken, after a few of their leaders. The military returned to the hill check, and a number of the Rumka chiefs came in suing for peace. The Government was encouraged, and after the departure of the Marauder, the hill people have been quiet. Most of the leading spirits of the insurrection were captured before the close of December, but a few Chikilam, the temple and during the year, were killed, and carried about in a cage. The guiding and controlling hand was lost and recognized every attack. The police, especially at Tumkur, were a special object of hatred. The

quarter was given them by the rebels. Whichever met they were shot or murdered. The Rumka disturbance has evidently no political motive.

In July Mr. H. E. Sullivan, senior member of the Board of Revenue was deputed to Rumka as special Commissioner with large powers. In October he returned to Madras and proceeded to Ootacamund then the seat of Government. It is expected that the Justice will in future be managed by the Sirar as in the case of Parla, Kandy and Palanai, which, in years gone by were the scenes of similar disturbances.

In the Deccan, dacoity assumed a regular organization. After the fashion of Russian Similitude, they resorted to incendiarism. The roads were for sometime unsafe. Traders were attacked; villages looted; and police killed. On the 15th May the British band set fire to Poona. The Viceroy, the Governor and the other large places and other large buildings were destroyed. Depredations in other localities were also committed. The rioters were armed with guns, swords and daggers. Manifestos were placed, threatening the lives of Sir M. L. Temple and the Resident Judge of Poona and the plunder of Europeans and of treasure for the purpose of organizing new bands. The opening of works for the employment of the people and the reduction of taxes, were denounced. The dacoits were under the leadership of Wassandew Bawant Phadke, a clerk of the Finance Department absent on leave. At first the raids were supposed to be the outcome of the Bombay famine; the act of men driven to desperation by pinching want; but subsequent events evinced a political motive. Active measures were adopted against the rebels; and the military brought into action. Some of the dacoits, including leaders of small note were apprehended and brought to trial, others were killed in their encounters with the police and military. In July, the notorious Wassandew, the leading spirit of this lawless band, was apprehended. Enquiries resulted in establishing the fact that a Jewadar of Rahillas, Ismail Khan, had engaged to supply him with 500 Rs. in salaries of Rs. 10 each. Sowast, a Hindu native, with 100 fighting coolies, and Molipuri and Satya natives with 100 more coolies each. Wassandew advanced the Jewadar a large sum of money for the levies he had contracted to supply, and was about to pay him a further sum when he was captured. Among his papers was found a redoubt letter addressed by one Bhaskar Nijwani to Mulvi Mulla Sahib the head of the Arab Bhabhas and Sikhs in the Nizam's service. Wassandew is said to have visited the Nizam's country and all the native states in and beyond the Deccan with evil intentions. For some time he was arrested before his intrigues had attained its climax. Ismail Khan was, with his gang, apprehended at Anant and Bhaskar at Benares. The other natives were likewise in the grip of the police. The native press at Poona loudly and persistently sang Wassandew's praises and extolled him as a true patriot avenging the wrongs of his oppressed country. Much sympathy was also evinced towards him by his own caste people, the Brahmins. But deprived of lawless freedom and powerless to command either by affection or by fear, the aspirant to the throne of a second Sivajee soon lost his prestige, and received his desert at the hands of justice. Alarm and disquietude gradually died out in the Deccan and the province, as the year closed, reposed in peace. The embryo of dacoity that may be considered, however, as entirely quenched. The spark too in any recent attempts to ignite into a wide-spread conflagration.

In Hyderabad the usual symptoms of discontent among the heterogeneous people and nationalities of that feud of state manifested itself. The Nizam gave trouble. In a short time the country will be handed over to the young Nizam and his dual ministry. The first act of the Government is not promising. There are symptoms of a popular rising which will need the strong hand of the new ministry to prevent.

In August the Maharajah of Scindia paid a visit to his feudatory brother of Indore. Hyderabad these great Malwa princes kept apart to themselves. The meeting therefore has some political significance. Possibly their interview at the Imperial Assembly at Delhi in the beginning of 1877, was instrumental in establishing friendly relationships between them.

The Imperial Legislative Council of the Government of India during the year resulted in the passing of several remedial and amending acts of importance. Other measures of reform, were likewise considered but not matured. The public was greatly exercised by the John Strachey's attempt to introduce the Income-tax under the title of an abolition of the Land-tax. The press criticized the Bill.

FINANCES.

The annual Financial Statement of the Government of India was presented to the public on the 15th of March. It was an elaborate but somewhat dry document. From the appendix to this statement, it appears that the whole public expenditure of British India in the year 1877-78 exceed the revenues by Rs. 21,641,761, which is the measure of the increase of the Public Debt during that year. But if from this be deducted the cost of the Families amounting to Rs. 6,000,000, and the expenditure of Productive Public Works, Rs. 2,000,000, there remains a surplus of Rs. 13,641,761. The net result was worse than that of the previous year by Rs. 14,000,000, chiefly due to the Viceroy and the Army. Most of the expenditure has never shown improvement, and the Railways, State and Government, returned Rs. 11,000,000 more net revenue.

Cost of Administration.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To amount paid to Deputation	5,800	0	0
Do. for Telegrams	11,106	0	0
Do. " printing and advertising	11,912	15	0
Do. " charges on specie Remittances	2,677	3	5
Do. " stamps on drafts remitted by Mansion House Fund.	723	19	0
Do. " cost of maps	358	0	0
Do. " Office Furniture	132	11	0
Do. " Stationary	216	7	0
Do. " Office Establishment	3,287	8	0
Do. " Postages	3,377	3	0
Do. " Sundries	425	6	7
Rs.	40,013	3	3

The Committee explained that the figures in the first of these statements were not absolutely accurate in representing the number of persons relieved and amply accounted for the cause of error. They were however deemed sufficiently approximately correct for all practical purposes. The cost of supervision, about 650 per cent. on the outlay, was stated to have been kept down to the lowest point compatible with efficiency.

In connection with this subject it may be noted, that in August, the Madras Government authorized the release of 1,201 prisoners from the several jails of the Presidency, who were convicted of offences evidently occasioned by distress arising from the late famine. Of this number 961 were undergoing punishment for dacoity technically so called, 67 for robbery, 141 for theft, 22 for other offences relating to property and 19 for murder. Their terms of sentence ranged from under 2 to 9 years rigorous imprisonment and transportation for life.

This year the Madras Municipal Board became a semi-elective assembly. The voting of the representative members took place on the 29th April. Up to within a few days of that date Madras was inactive and evinced no interest in the matter. Intense excitement followed this calm. Not only did gentlemen in high position offer themselves for election, but meetings were held, placards were posted and circulars were issued by candidates for office. The polling was carried on with vigour. For the sixteen vacant seats in the Board, the names of 58 gentlemen were put forward. Canvassing was carried on to some extent, but without much demonstration. The arrangements at the polling offices were satisfactory. The number of qualified voters in the several Municipal divisions aggregated 2,163; but only 981 exercised their privileges. Of this small number 92 were objected at all the polling offices as ineligible. The results of the elections were regarded by the general public as highly satisfactory. The Board, under the new constitution, held its first meeting on the 30th June. Radical reforms cannot be effected in a day. The leavening influence is gradually progressive. Little can be done unless individual members are backed and largely supported by constant expressions of public opinion.

In Calcutta the Municipal elections took place in October. There was a good deal of canvassing for votes. But the excitement was at no time so general as at Madras.

In May, M. Amedee Verne, a French engineer connected with "La Societe Indienne d'Electricite" visited Madras for the purpose of introducing the electric light. His interviews with the Municipality and Government officials terminated in his exhibiting the light at the People's Park on 7th June and for some time afterwards. The effect was very good. There were, in all, six lamps used. The light shed by the Juddschaff candles was mellow, partaking of the mild brightness of a full moon on a clear night only more intensely bright within a radius of 50 feet from each lamp. After much discussion and opposition, the Municipality purchased the apparatus for Rs. 7,000. The light has been since used in illuminating the Park, and is much appreciated by those who resorted there for amusement and recreation.

The Indian Department at the Paris Exhibition was a great success. The Indian awards numbered fifty-six altogether, comprising two *grands prix* (60 plumes d'honneur), 10 gold, 15 silver and 20 bronze medals and 9 honorable mentions. Mr. O'Connor was one of those whose exertions mainly contributed to the success of the exhibition as far as the rare products of this country were concerned. He received a gold medal. The carpets of the Jubulpore School of Industry ranked high. Dr. Brahm and Col. Redden, the latter of whom represented the Madras Forest Department, were also awarded gold medals. Most of the Bombay forest contributions arrived too late for recognition. The Prince of Wales lent valuable assistance in representing India. Dr. George Birdwood, an old Indian servant, wrote a most learned catalogue of the Indian exhibits.

The Arts exhibitions held respectively at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay attracted much attention. There was a good show of pictures, both in water and oil colours. The Exhibitors were chiefly amateurs. Several prizes were awarded and honorable mentions

made. The native artists in particular, were reported to have shown a disposition to press into color before they had attained even a slight knowledge of "chiaroscuro." There was no evidence on their part of that careful study. It is to be regretted that native talent is not trained and turned into channels of useful decorative arts.

The formation of an Oriental Dramatic Company at Madras is noteworthy. The Association was commenced in 1876, by a few under-graduates who aimed to improve their knowledge of Sanskrit by the study of the classics. The much admired drama of Sakuntala, or the last ring, engaged their attention at first. When a few acts had been mastered, it occurred to the students that these might be represented on the stage. A performance was accordingly given at Tondiarpett, a suburb of Madras, and received much applause. The stage arrangements were in English style, and received much attention from gentlemen acquainted with the language. The society has begun to attract public attention and receives warm support both moral and pecuniary. His Highness Rama Varma, first Prince of Travancore, Colonel Macdonald and the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael and V. Ramalingam are patrons. A Mahomedan Dramatic Association was likewise established at Madras, and in Bombay, a Society for the promotion of Marhatti literature. This latter institution has issued several books and many more are under preparation.

The despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of admitting Natives to the higher branches of the Civil Service agitated society for some months. Apart from the political features of the measure, the social aspect called forth much adverse criticism. It is a question on which much might be urged on both sides, but in discussions of this nature personalities are unavoidable; and the matter can scarcely be approached without exciting angry feelings in both on the part of Europeans and Natives.

The distressed state of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian poor attracted much attention throughout the year. Their position is becoming more and more alarming. Large numbers are leading vagrant and idle lives for want of employment. Public charity leaves untouched a vast multitude of needy men, women and children. The necessity of providing them with the means of some honest livelihood is imperative. And unless timely measures be taken for their rescue from demoralizing influences, the most disastrous consequences may follow. Through the instrumentality of a gentleman benevolently interested in the poor Eurasians, Mr. T. G. Clarke, an Association was formed for providing them with the means of emigrating to Sidney or Queensland. The Society held its inaugural meeting on the 20th March. Mr. Justice Innes presided, and leading members of Madras took part in its proceedings. But the idea of emigration had to be abandoned as the replies to the references made to the colonies, both private and official, were of a most discouraging nature. It was quite clear that if the Eurasians were sent to Australia they would find no suitable employment. The Colonial Governments moreover refused to aid the movement by pecuniary support.

The necessity for ameliorating the condition of this people did not however cease to exercise the public mind. Mr. D. S. White, assisted by a body of energetic men, took up the matter. At meetings held in the open air and in public buildings they agitated a feeling of amelioration. Their anxiety for the future of their race was caught up by orators and echoed from platform and pulpit. The enthusiasm was intense. Hundreds were found willing to give influence and money in the advancement of the cause. There was a genuine and universal feeling that something must be done, and done at once, to protect the poor white from demoralization and want. On the 7th October, a monster meeting was held at the Memorial Hall, which terminated in the formation of "The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India." At an early hour the seats in the Hall were fully occupied, and long before the time appointed for the commencement of proceedings, every approach to the Hall was crowded. Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of the High Court, presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. White, Rev. Dr. Power, the Rev. Mr. Colburn, and other gentlemen. Mr. White urged the establishment of the Association as a political necessity to provide for and guard the interests of an increasing community specially discriminated. Every European and qualified European was invited to join as members, and those not desirous to become patrons. All present evinced the greatest interest in the management and adhered enthusiastically. It was agreed to place the general government and management of the Society in the hands of a President, ten vice-presidents and a Council of one hundred members; and to invest executive powers in a committee selected from the Council. The Council was then requested to arrange for (1) the founding of a school for the taking of a census of the community, (2) the establishment of a bureau of information for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the entire subject of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian education and (3) the establishment of agricultural colonies, a Reformatory, a Loan Fund, a Building Fund, Co-operative Societies, and a Registering office for securing employment. A beginning was made by employing men and day laborers, and in starting a book and stationery shop. But who can tell how soon the present interest in this movement will begin to wane. The Association has set up five similar purposes above the vitality. Government subsidies are the most permanent feature. That an Indian population, like the one mentioned among the things that were, serve as a warning to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India should not be despised.

The subject of giving the education of the Eurasian poor a practical turn occupied the attention of the Viceroy. His Excellency wrote an elaborate minute and appointed a Commission to consider the measures necessary to accomplish this object. A preliminary report was submitted in November or December; but it did not attract much public attention.

The great shoe question was rather undignifiedly resuscitated at Kurrachee by the Bishop of Lahore and Simla. A number of respectable natives were invited to meet his Lordship at a Missionary's house, and when they were presented, his Lordship the Bishop curtly told them that they had no right to appear before one of his rank with heads covered and shoes on. Dr. French received an indignant retort. He was reminded that the wearing of shoes and stockings in the English style on all public occasions was sanctioned by the Indian Government while the uncovering of the head would be a mark of grave disrespect. The natives feel highly scandalized at the conduct of the Bishop and of his chaplain. The latter used towards them most discourteous language. They retired without the usual ceremony of leave taking.

But a large number of native gentlemen in Bengal recently urged that the puggery or turban was not now, if ever it was, a part of the native dress. They petitioned the Government, in October, not to be forced to keep their heads covered as a mark of respect when attending durbars and other official meetings. They wished to be permitted to appear bare-headed as they generally wore no turbans, but ornamented skull caps. If the representation of these gentlemen be true, the Bishop's remonstrance, however undignified, had some excuse so far as regarded the head-dress.

General Grant, President of the United States, and Mrs. Grant were welcomed in India in the beginning of the year. They landed at Bombay and made an interesting tour in that Presidency and the North. After visiting Calcutta they proceeded to Ceylon, returning home by China, Japan and San Francisco. Circumstances prevented their visiting the stations on their programme.

The South India Missionary Conference opened its sittings at Bangalore. A similar conference was held at Ootacamund. Since then Missionary work has undergone great changes. Whether for good or evil, the church is passing from the hands of the European to the immediate management of the native clergy. The number of the European has largely increased in others. Its schools have been a higher standard. The church of England portion is now under the management of a man of estimable worth whose best days were spent in the Missionary work. The members of the Conference numbered 157, of whom 4 only were present from the North. Many subjects of special interest to the native church were discussed. The proceedings of the Conference are intended, to be printed in two volumes for the use of the permanent record.

Both the Bishops of Ceylon are at a dead lock. The differences between the Bishop of Colombo and the Bishop of Galle have been withdrawn or returned. The licences of some have been withdrawn or returned. The progress of the Missionary enterprise received a check. The Government is laying members as well as to the clergy.

The North-west Provinces increased during the year, to an extent of 1,000,000. The mortality of the police to deal with the evil. Twenty-six per cent. of the police force were killed.

The bronze statue of Lord Northbrook took place on the evening of the 10th of October. It stands near the Calcutta High Court. The erection of this statue, in respect was coincident with a demonstration by the course of events of the Government's policy in regard to the inadvisability of the Calcutta mission and the Government's policy in regard to the inadvisability of the Calcutta mission and the Government's policy in regard to the inadvisability of the Calcutta mission.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on December 12, and on his way to Government House was met by a large number of Europeans. The man was arrested, and when tried was found to be innocent. The Queen congratulated the Viceroy on his escape.

The End of the Year was held under the auspices of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Stratford, R. M. Sammlers Esq. and other Gentlemen, was a complete success.

The Madras Fair, which was held for the second time in the People's Park eclipsed that of this year. Preparations on a grand scale had been carried on during the past few weeks, and we are glad to learn that the accident which occurred to Mr. Barrow the energetic President of the Municipality, which was all deplored, did not in any way interfere with the amusement of the people.

OBITUARY.

Death has removed from the ranks of active life many members of the Indian Civil and Military services who were known and appreciated. They are too numerous for detailed notice. To make a selection would be invidious. Two Indian

Princes succumbed to disease. His Highness Prince Zaherood Dowlah Bahadoor, C.C.S.I. died at the Amir Mahal at Royapettah on the 17th June. His highness succeeded to the title of Prince of Arcot in 1874 on the death of his father. He was highly esteemed for his many virtues and singularly unostentatious ways. He left behind him ten daughters and seven sons. The Maharajah of Vizianagram Vejearam Gajapati Rao died of disease of the heart at Simla on the 28th April. He was then a member of the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta. The deceased was pre-eminently one of the most enlightened of the noblemen of southern India. His great public spirit and large-heartedness made his name a household word both at Madras and his own territories. His highness was succeeded by his son, a young man of much promise. The intelligence of the death of Lord Lawrence was received with many manifestations of regret in the Punjab. The Rajah of Patiala suspended all public business for a day. The obsequies which usually take place on the death of a native prince, were observed on this occasion to some extent at his huzar station.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Afghan complications were brought to a successful close ere five months of the year had run its course. The Ameer, Sher Ali, fled the country. His negotiations with Russia proved a failure. Death laid him low; and his youngest son, Yakooob Khan, assumed the reins of government. Unchecked by any material reverses in their encounters with the hill-tribes and the enemy, the British forces, steadily pressed onwards to Cabul, the capital. In April the main body encamped in the Gundamuk valley, 30 or 40 miles west of Jellalabad, and the other columns occupied important advanced posts. Prospects were reassuring. Victory was foreshadowed with much certainty. On the 8th of May, Yakooob Khan presented himself within the English lines to negotiate for peace. Force of circumstances compelled this step. Conscious of weakness arising out of troubles in Turkistan; hopeless of a Russian alliance; threatened by rival and potential competitors for the throne, and scarcely master of Cabul, the new Ameer was intent on reconciliation. The Viceroy of India recognised him as the *de facto* sovereign of the country, and he was received with every mark of respect at the camp. Visits of ceremony were exchanged between Yakooob Khan and Sir Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari, the latter acting in the capacity of the Viceroy's plenipotentiary. The Ameer was visibly gratified; and formal negotiations were at once commenced terminating in a treaty of peace. This was ratified by Lord Lytton on the 30th of May. Article 1 of this Treaty, declared that peace and friendship shall henceforth subsist between the contracting parties; Article 2, proclaimed an amnesty guaranteeing the Ameer's subjects from all punishment or molestation on account of their intercourse with the British forces; Article 3 stipulated that the foreign affairs of the Ameer shall be conducted under British advice, and that the Ameer shall be supported by the British Government against foreign aggression; Article 4 provided for the appointment of a British Resident at Cabul, supported by a suitable escort, having power to depute British agents to the Afghan frontier on special occasions, the Ameer also being permitted to depute agents in India; and by Article 5, the Ameer guaranteed the safety and honorable treatment of British agents in his dominions. Commercial facilities formed the subject of a separate agreement concluded for a term of twelve months. It was further arranged to establish telegraphic communication with Cabul, via the Khuram pass; to restore the territories in British occupation to the Ameer with the exception of the Khuram, Pishim and Sibi valleys, the latter remaining as districts assigned to the British Government, and the Ameer receiving the surplus revenue after payment of administrative expenses; to give the British authorities complete control over the Khyber and Mishni Passes, as well as of the relations and independence of the frontier tribes in the district in which the passes are situated; and to pay the Ameer an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees, contingent upon the strict execution of the treaty; finally to appoint a mixed commission to determine the Anglo-Afghan borders.

Such were the stipulations and guarantees; but men of high authority did not hesitate to question the substantive gain to India which the Treaty secured apart from the morality of the transaction or the military necessity of the war. It certainly made peace with Yakooob Khan, but did it ensure, they asked, the tranquil submission of the Hill tribes in the vicinity of the other great passes which were henceforth to belong to Britain: was the worry they have been capable of inflicting, and which there was reason to suppose they would at all times be ready to inflict, on the frontier forces of the Indian Government to cease: was the treaty, in fact, a sufficient guarantee that the stipulation entered into would be carried into effect or was it merely a paper treaty practically of no greater worth than the ink with which it was signed? Time and experience were expected to solve these difficult problems. The subsequent history of the year gave a speedier answer than was anticipated in a most remarkable manner.

Once again a shock of horror and surprise was sent throughout the country. The sequel of the Gandamak Treaty was a perfidious massacre at Cabul. Pursuant to Article 4, the English mission left India in June. It was composed of Major Sir Louis Cavagnari

as Envoy and Minister, Mr. Jenkins as Secretary and first Assistant, Lieutenant Hamilton as Commandant and Assistant and Dr. Kelly, in Medical charge. The escort consisted of twenty-one cavalry and fifty infantry of the corps of guides. They arrived at their destination on the 24th August, and were received with military honors, a large number of spectators being present. The same evening Major Cavagnari presented his credentials to the Ameer, who acknowledged his address in a very friendly manner. The danger of establishing an Ambassador at Cabul was repeatedly insisted upon throughout all the Afghan negotiations and discussions of past years. The late Sher Ali himself only recently endeavoured to convince Lord Lytton that "the permanent presence of a mission would embarrass him in his internal administration, causing annoyance to the patriotic party and raising the hopes of the discontented." And his Commander-in-Chief Noor Mahomed even more strenuously urged that the Ameer was impotent to ensure the safety of such a mission inasmuch as the people decidedly regarded it as a certain precursor to the loss of their country. "If at any time," he added, "a disturbance or revolution occurred in Afghanistan, the shahs would certainly be destroyed." Events have confirmed these predictions. On the 3rd of September, within two months of the arrival of the envoy, a revolt took place at Cabul. Two Afghan Regiments stationed there became mutinous for want of pay. The populace of the city, yielding to that fanatical hatred to foreigners which they are well known to entertain, fraternised with the rebellious troops and clamoured for an immediate attack on the Residency conveniently at hand in the Bala Hissar. A few hours' struggle sufficed to accomplish the will of the uncontrollable mob. The Residency was stormed: a fusillade was for some time maintained, and ultimately the whole place was set on fire. The members of the mission, with the small escort, perished to a man, not however before they had inflicted serious loss on their assailants. The misdeed of blood and fire was awfully complete. A few Sowars, absent grass-cutting, with one or two others escaped and told the tale of woe at the Indian frontier. Weak rather than treacherous, the Ameer was impotent to render help in any shape to the British Officers. His Commander-in-Chief, Daud Shah, deputed to disperse the excited mutineers by promises and threats, was unhorsed, stoned, and wounded; and the Ameer's own son, subsequently sent on a similar mission, was equally unsuccessful.

Immediately on the receipt of tidings of this sad occurrence, the Government of India organized an army 6,500 strong for operations in Cabul. It consisted of three batteries of artillery, one squadron of British cavalry, two and a half regiments native cavalry, three regiments British infantry; four regiments native infantry and one company sappers: the whole under the command of General Sir F. Roberts. The main advance was by the Shutargardan pass supported by two corresponding moves of large bodies of troops one through the Khyber pass on the north, and the other from Candahar on the south. Strong brigades, under officers specially selected, were dropped at commanding points for the purpose of maintaining communications. Reinforcements followed. On the 28th September the three Brigades reached Khushli, on the west of the Shutargardan pass; and about 43 miles from Cabul. Here the Ameer, escaping from Cabul, met General Roberts. The city he said was in a state of anarchy and the insurgents in possession. Yakoob Khan was accompanied by Wali Mahomed and other Afghan chiefs and officials. At day-break, on the morning of the 6th October, reconnoitering parties were sent on all the roads to Cabul. The enemy was reported advancing in great force from the city; and soon afterwards, the high range of hills intervening between Charasiab and Cabul were crowded with troops and city people, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills flanking the camp. It became necessary to carry the heights in front before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this very difficult duty, which he completed in the most admirable manner. The detachment under Major White, taking the right of the gorge, met with obstinate resistance, but he succeeded in driving the enemy off the main hill and captured twelve guns. General Baker made a turning movement to the left, and was soon hotly engaged. Height after height was carried in gallant style. The enemy fled in great confusion. The loss in the British force was comparatively small: that of the Afghans considerable with two standards. Late in the day, the headmen of Chardeh and the suburbs of Cabul asked permission to pay their respects to General Roberts. Strong picquets were posted for the night, as the Ghilzais were still in the neighbourhood. The General issued a proclamation to the people of Cabul warning them not to resist the entry of the British force and assuring all well-disposed persons who took no part in the dastardly murder of the British embassy, or the plunder of the Residency that they would not suffer, while full retribution would be exacted from the guilty offenders. Fighting of a determined character was carried on for the next few days, but hostilities virtually ceased as soon as the British army had forced the passage of the defile from Charasiab and gained the Siah Sang. This was followed by the formal submission of most of the influential persons in the city, on Saturday the 11th. On the afternoon of Sunday the 12th, the British troops made a public and triumphal entry and occupied the city of Cabul. The Royal standard was hoisted and saluted by the Horse Artillery. Fugitives were pursued for twenty miles. No quarter was given them when apprehended, but comparatively few were taken. The Ghilzais, Kohistanis, Sogarians and other hostile tribes temporarily returned to their homes, and most of the influential men hastened to pay their respects to the General. The avenging army accomplished its task thus far speedily and with a gallantry worthy of warm recognition.

The Ameer, Yakoob Khan, who accompanied the victorious army into Cabul abdicated, leaving to the British Government the grave responsibility of either nominating a successor or undertaking the Government of that half-conquered and distracted country. Martial law was proclaimed in Cabul soon after its occupation and in the neighbouring District within a distance of 10 miles. General Hills was appointed Military Governor of Cabul, assisted by Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan. A commission was appointed for the institution of formal enquiries into the circumstances which led to the massacre, and rewards offered for the surrender of the persons implicated or for information leading to the capture of those concerned in the outrage. By judicious management, in which Major Macgregor, Dr. Better and Hyal Khan, Assistant Political officer were the chief agents, pretty full evidence was obtained without publicity; and after very carefully sifting the evidence several Sirdars, Rasildars, Catwals and other men of less note, were brought to trial and publicly executed. But still the principle instigators and actors in the late tragedy and subsequent hostilities remain undiscovered or unapprehended. At all events nothing definitely was known as to the actual results of the investigation. The publication of the Commissioners' report, submitted to the Government of India, in November is looked for with much interest. Among the state papers, were discovered a correspondence with Russia revealing the intrigues of that power for the overthrow of British influence with the court of Cabul and the invasion of India.

The leaders of the mutineers were the Amir's most trusted friends. Kushdie Khan, who was specially sent to meet Sir L. Cavagnari at Shutargardan, was the most prominent leader both at Charasiab and on the heights. Daud Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, who was deputed to quiet the rioters and was said to have been ill-treated then, was arrested in December. There was no doubt of concealed action among the Amir's officers. Sirdar Naick Mahomed Khan was the head of all. As the effects of the first blush of defeat wore away, hostile clans, and notably the Ghilzais, began to assemble and harass the troops in various parts of Afghanistan. Several battles ensued, in all of which the English armies were victorious. In December the whole country attempted a general rise; and many hotly contested battles were fought with much loss of life, at Cabul, Sherpur, Juggdulluck and other places. As reinforcements arrived the enemy seemed uncertain what to do. The leaders became suspicious of one another. Desultory encounters, however, continued until the end of the year. There was a general attack on Sherpur on the 23rd, followed by a counter attack by General Roberts. Heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy, who retiring from all points, beat a hasty retreat. The Kohistanis and Logaris and the people living near Cabul went to their homes after being defeated. There was much demonstration of power and determination on the part of the General Sir F. Roberts, in dealing with the rebels; but the year closed leaving the country untranquilized. The Mohmunds and Shinwaris took no part in the outbreak although the Mullahs tried to stir them up. It is of course too soon to expect repose or the completion of the task of retribution. The position of the English in regard to Afghanistan is anomalous. The military expedition was sent to avenge the foul murder of Sir L. Cavagnari and his companions; it results in practically assuming the functions of the Sovereign in the fullest sense. The Ameer abandoned his fortress. His capital was destroyed. His army was dispersed. His ammunition, collected for years past in the Bala Hissar, and the very clothing purchased for his regiments were appropriated by the Indian Government. And the whole province was thrown into a state of anarchy. What is to follow time alone will tell. There are no forebodings of any certainty. General Roberts is however sanguine of re-establishing British authority and of subjugating the country on arrival of re-enforcements.

On the 1st December, Yakoob Khan was deported to India escorted by a squadron each of the 9th Lancers and the 5th Punjab Cavalry under the command of Major Hammond. Capt. Power was the political officer in charge and Abdullah Khan, son of Nawab Gholam Hussain, the native official with him. The escort was changed from time to time en route and as the party neared the frontier stricter watch was kept over the Ex-Ameer. His destination is Meerut; where he will be detained for the present. His future is undecided. On the 6th his father-in-law, the Mustanji, Wazir Ahyah Khan, and Zakariah Khan were likewise banished to India. This disposes of the chief political prisoners. Musa Khan, Yakoob's young son, remained at Cabul with the harem. Some tribes, the Kohistanis especially, are averse to his being proclaimed Ameer, but he has since been proclaimed by Mahomed Jan the rebel Wardak General.

Space does not permit of noting in detail all the incidents or engagements of the present conflict, or the many judicious measures adopted by General Sir F. Roberts for effectually accomplishing his mission and demonstrating the British power. He appears to have acted throughout with great care, foresight and determination. No unseemly hurry or vindictive haste marked his course. All was done deliberately and systematically; and the success that has attended his policy hitherto affords much cause for congratulation.

ZULULAND.

The causes which led to hostilities in Zululand have been simmering for years past. There was originally a dispute about Zulu claims to the Utrecht district of the Transvaal, which till lately belonged to the Dutch Boers, but is now annexed to British dominions. More recently the British representative at Natal had frequent occasion to remonstrate against Cetewayo's aggressive and war policy, his cruel and tyrannous administration, and the maintenance of an unnecessarily large army. In July 1878, two most deliberate violations of British territory were committed by the sons and brother of an influential Zulu chief Sirayo. They entered the Kraals of British subjects, took therefrom two female refugees, carried them back to Zululand and there murdered them. This was the immediate cause of the war. The surrender of the parties implicated in these raids was promptly demanded by the Governor General and High Commissioner of the settlement; but the demand was not complied with, Cetewayo considering it sufficient to offer a sum of money as a *volontium*. On the 11th December following, Sir Bartle Frere sent the King an ultimatum. He repeated his requisition for the surrender of the parties offending, and insisted on partial disarmament, rectification of the frontier, appointment of a British Resident with a voice in the council of the Zulus, and the session of St. Lucia Bay. Cetewayo replied by an informal message in insolent and defiant terms. This led to the declaration of war on the 4th January; and all available British and Native forces were ordered to the frontier under the command of Lieutenant General Lord Chelmsford. The army advanced in three columns across the Tugela river which separates Natal from Zululand. The centre column, under General Glyn proceeded a few miles beyond Rorke's Drift to Isandula or, more correctly, Isanhlwana. The first brush with the Zulus appears to have taken place on the 12th January and lasted for an hour. The enemy fled leaving 40 dead and many prisoners. The loss of the British were 2 killed and 14 wounded. On the 22nd, the Commander-in-Chief, with a considerable portion of the column, set out on a reconnoitering expedition leaving the camp in charge of Colonel Durnford, with a portion of the 24th Regiment, 500 natives and one Battery of Artillery. During his absence the little party at Isandula was surprised, by the Zulus. A sanguinary fight ensued. The enemy, armed with breach loaders, fought desperately, leaving about 5,000 killed and wounded on the road. The British force bravely defended itself against fearful odds. Few escaped to tell the tale of utter destruction that had been wrought among them. A valuable convoy of supplies including ammunition and Commissariat stores fell into the hands of the Zulus. On the same day the extreme right and left flanks of the invading army were attacked, but without success. In consequence of these disasters General Lord Chelmsford withdrew the forces from their advanced position, and recrossing the frontier, applied for reinforcements. Although Cetewayo had men enough, he did not follow up the advantage he had gained.

No material advance was made on either side during the month of February. The Zulus remained inactive; and the General waited for reinforcements. At day break on the 12th of March, however, another great disaster occurred. A convoy from Derby to Luncheq was surprised and attacked by a large body of the enemy, estimated at 4,000, on the banks of the Tlombi. The movements of the Zulus were favored by heavy fog and masked by the long grass slits and weeds around the English camp which was in a hollow. The enemy gallantly stood a heavy fire and, though their loss was great, it made no impression on their courage. They were ultimately repulsed. On the 28th of the same month, Colonel Wood's forces encountered the enemy at Zlobani and captured large herds of cattle; but, on the return march, the columns were overtaken by an immense body of troops and a series of isolated fights rather than a general engagement ensued. The English Cavalry being greatly scattered among the herds, were unable either to unite or to offer effectual resistance. The Zulus rushing in among the cattle drove them in all directions. After four hours of fighting, the cavalry extricated themselves and fell back on the camp. This was followed early in the afternoon of the 29th, by an attack on the British camp at Kambuloka. The enemy came in great force and fought with great fierceness and resolution until about 5-30 when they began to retire. They were pursued by the cavalry, being too exhausted to rally. About 3,000 men were killed and 300 fire arms taken. The British loss was 100 killed and wounded including 7 officers. Similar desultory, though sanguinary, engagements took place in various parts of the country during April and May, the English almost in every instance acting on the defensive. But in consequence of these reverses, the Zulu Generals found some difficulty in massing large forces and were obliged to maintain small armies of observations at various points. Cetewayo throughout evinced a keen appreciation of the difference between attacking an open camp and an entrenched position, almost always choosing the former as opportunities offered.

Military men found great fault with the plan of the campaign pursued by Lord Chelmsford. Both the Colonial and English press criticized it severely. Much indignation was expressed at the disastrous results of the warfare: particularly so at the Rorke's Drift and Isandula tragedy. The highest credit is due to the Home Government for the rapidity with which, notwithstanding wintry and stormy weather, troops were despatched in reply to the appeals from the Colonial Government for reinforcements. Sir

Garnet Wolseley was sent out at the same time as Governor of Natal and the Transvaal and High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in those colonies and the region adjacent, north and east. As the senior officer, he superseded Lord Chelmsford in the command of the colonial army. But on his arrival at the scene of hostilities, overtures for peace were received from Cetewayo, and some of the chiefs intimated their intention to surrender. The negotiations failed in consequence of the demand of unconditional surrender on the part of the English. This was the second attempt that the king had made to secure peace. The first was in March when he deputed Bishop Schreuder of the Norwegian Mission, to explain to the authorities how he had acted under the force of circumstances and was always anxious to maintain amicable relationships with the British power. Again, for the third time, in June, just as the British forces were organized and about to advance, messages came from Cetewayo suing for peace on any terms. Nothing came of it. Possibly the object was to gain time to get together the dispersed forces.

On the 4th July, H. M. forces under Lord Chelmsford had a fair fight in the open with Cetewayo's troops and a decisive victory. They captured and set on fire the royal kraal, Ulundi. During the day all military kraals of the Zulu army and in the valley of the Umvolosi were destroyed. This led to satisfactory results in the highest degree. Chiefs surrendered in all directions, accompanied by their "young men" (soldiers) and followers. Among them were Cetewayo's brothers, sons, Prime Minister and most of his relations. The whole of the coast country and south-eastern portion of Zululand were completely reconquered. Small parties traversed the country in perfect safety, receiving hospitality from the natives. The Zulus acknowledged themselves beaten, returned to their homes and rebuilt their kraals. The moral effect of Lord Chelmsford's victory was enormous. The strength of the Zulu forces on this occasion was estimated to number about 20,000 and that of the British 4,000 Europeans and 1,100 natives of all arms. Capt. Wyatt-Edgell was the only officer killed in the battle. The loss of the Zulus was estimated at 6,000. General Lord Chelmsford withdrew the forces from Ulundi but it was soon after occupied by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who succeeded him in the command.

On the 17th July, Sir Garnet Wolseley had an interview at St. Pauls, with a number of Chiefs. He informed them that Cetewayo must no longer be considered king and that the country would be governed by the British. In reply to their objection to give up their arms he promised Government protection from Cetewayo. Regarding the war as at an end, the General telegraphed home to stop reinforcements, and for instructions regarding the return of the troops.

Cetewayo fled to Amanzakanze. Troops followed in pursuit: but found that he had escaped at early morning, entering the bush and taking a southerly course. His new kraal was burned. Aided by friendly natives, he was tracked from place to place, till, at length, he was captured on the 28th August in the heart of the Ngorne Forest by a patrol under Major Master, King's Dragoon Guards.

The ex-king was sent, with four of his wives and a little daughter, to Cape Town; and lodged in the castle there pending the pleasure of Her Majesty as to his future disposal. It was proposed to deport him as a State prisoner to the Mauritius. His Majesty is said to have behaved himself thus far extremely well. Sir T. Shepstone, the long experienced Natal Secretary, says of Cetewayo that he is a man of considerable ability, much force of character and has a dignified manner. In conversation he is frank and straightforward: and his disposition is not very warlike.

Sir G. Wolseley had another most satisfactory meeting with the Zulu chiefs at Ulundi on the 1st September. During the interview His Excellency explained, that it was arranged to divide Zululand in 12 chieftainships, under the supervision of two English Residents, one in the north and one in the south, selected from those who had given proof of political and administrative capacity. Subject to certain specified conditions these rulers are to be really independent. Of the 12 selected to fill these important posts only 6 were present at the meeting. They signed the terms on which to hold the chieftainship. Among other things, they severally bound themselves to abolish the *chilla* military system; to prohibit traffic in arms; to try persons charged with offences punishable with death in their own presence, the accused having a right to appeal to the English Resident, to put down witch-doctors and the practice of smelting out offenders; and not to alienate any of their lands.

Except in the north and west, where a few Zulus still prove hostile, the Zulu war was practically at end in August. Secoceni's stronghold was stormed and captured in December. The final arrangements made for the future Government of the country, and the insurance of peace for the neighbouring colonies were not received with favor by the colonists. They distrusted the efficacy of Sir G. Wolseley's Zulu constitution. In case of a league among the native chiefs the colony would not be safe against irruption, and the English Residents, themselves Zulus by tastes, views and habits, would be no protection against combinations. The cost of the war which was only of 8 months' duration was estimated at three millions pounds sterling.

No one can foresee what will come out of the unrest of the fierce and warlike tribes in the neighbourhood of the Transvaal. From the Boers themselves unexpected difficulties

may come. A spirit is abroad that needs special wisdom to soothe once more to quietude. Many people auger the very worst; but brighter days may come, and trade, at present dull and stagnant, once more assume a cheerful and prosperous aspect.

Two incidents connected with this war ought not to be passed over in silence. The tragical death of the young prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte, and its sequel the trial of Captain Carey, deserve notice. The martial and gallant spirit that clung to the Prince from babyhood and his after training at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, proved too strong an incentive to engage in active military operations. After much solicitation on his part, he was allowed to join the reinforcements sent from England as a volunteer. He was placed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief; but his position was really that of a guest of Lord Chelmsford. It was specially arranged that he should be permitted to witness, rather than share, in actual fight, the dangers of the campaign with his comrades in arms. Every precaution was taken, until the fatal day, to restrain his impetuosity and reckless courage. On the 1st of June however the lamented prince was allowed to reconnoiter, escorted by six men from Berrington's horse and a Zulu guide, in the neighbourhood of the Blood river on the frontier of the Transvaal territory. They proceeded to the apparently deserted Edulu Kraal, two miles from the Inshallami mountain and about 7 or 8 miles from the camp at Itetezi, where they rested in a field of maize or mealies not suspecting any danger. The horses were unattended and they were all at ease. When preparing to retire, Captain Carey detected dark faces in the thick growth of corn by which they were surrounded. The alarm was given, the order to mount followed and the whole party galloped away: at least those who had fortunately succeeded in doing so. The concealed foe fired a volley wounding or killing two of the troopers and then made a rush. In the general confusion, the prince is supposed to have seized the leather flap that supported the wallet attached to the saddle. His foot slipped: he fell: and, letting go the reins, the horse ran away. He tried to escape on foot, but was pursued, overtaken, and killed. His body, stripped naked, was found next day in a gully about 150 yards from the Kraal. The prince had received eighteen wounds: all from assegais. Two had pierced his body quite through from the chest to the back, two had gone through the sides and one destroyed the right eye. The corpse was laid on a stretcher and brought into camp carried by General Marshall, Colonel Lowe, Major Steward and other officers. There was a funeral parade in the afternoon. The body was sent home, with much solemnity and ceremony, in the *Tenclos*; and interred, as already narrated, in the country church at Chislehurst.

Captain Carey was blamed for this catastrophe. He was charged with having misbehaved before the enemy when in command of an escort in attendance on the Prince Imperial and with having, when the Prince and escort were attacked, galloped away, without making any attempt to rally the escort or by any other means to defend the Prince. This resulted in his trial by a Court Martial, and a conviction, but he was ultimately acquitted by the final judgment of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. Captain Carey, in his defence, established beyond doubt that he was not in command of the escort; and that the Prince Imperial had given all orders and was implicitly obeyed. His companionship with the Prince was purely accidental. Having heard that Prince Louis was going out with a party he had asked and obtained permission to accompany him for the purpose of filling in the details of a sketch which he had prepared on a previous reconnoissance of the ground. Technically therefore Captain Carey was absolved of all responsibility for the Prince's death, nor morally could he be deemed blameworthy. According to Captain Carey's own account, the appearance of the Zulus caused the horses to be unmanageable and a stampede ensued. Nothing could have been gained by going back, nothing but death—and there is little doubt but that seeing it was a Prince who was slain, blame was attempted to be fixed on somebody. On Captain Carey's arrival in England under arrest, he was enthusiastically cheered by the people and received many tokens of hearty welcome. Both as a private gentleman and in his military profession as an officer of great energy and daring, he was much esteemed.

We are told that it is the intention of the Empress Eugenie to visit Zululand in February next.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE (LEAP) YEAR 1880.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Golden Number	19	Dominical Letter.....	DC
Epact	13	Roman Indiction.....	8
Solar Cycle	13	Julian Period.....	6593

EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

The *Golden Number* is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the moon take place on the same day of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle. Therefore while the sun performs its annual course 19 times, the courses of the moon amount to 235. In the Ancient Calendar this number was inscribed on a tablet set up in the market-place of Athens in letters of gold, hence the term *Golden Number*. It was likewise called the *Prime*, because it pointed out the first day of the new moon, *primum luna*.

The *Epact* is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The *Solar Cycle* is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The *Dominical Letter* is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Dies Domini*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A. D. 312, for levying certain taxes upon the subjects of his empire. The Popes since the time of Charlemagne have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the 1st of January.

The *Julian Period* embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the Solar Cycle (28), the Lunar Cycle (19), and the Cycle of the Indiction (15). This period is reckoned from 700 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three Cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A.D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

Our Lord was born in 4713 of the Julian Period. This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A. D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologers. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other Epochs, Period and Cycles: "into this, as into a large ocean, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character; and if historians had recorded the number of each Cycle in each year respectively, there could have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Caesar in B. C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 49 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 10 days. Consequently Pope Gregory XIII.—hence the Calendar was called *Gregorian*—undertook in 1582 to rectify that error by making the year to consist of 355 days, ten days between the 4th and 15th October were struck out, and the 15th was reckoned as the 5th October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards termed leap year to contain 366 days, and the centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, and so on for those centuries which are not divisible by 400 are to be reckoned, not as leap years, but as ordinary years of 365 days only.

The New Style has been gradually adopted, throughout Europe, except in Russia and Greece where the old style still prevails.

In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752, by that time the error had amounted to 11 days; it was therefore enacted that September 3 of that year should be reckoned as September 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 12 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian bill dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Queen's proclamation assuming the title of "The Empress of India," Thur. Jan. 1.

Marriage of Queen Victoria.....	Tues. ... Feb.	10	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.....	Mon. ... June	21
Birth of Princess Louise.....	Thurs. ... March	18	Coronation of Queen Victoria.....	Mon. ... June	28
Birth of Prince Leopold.....	Wed. ... Apr.	7	Birth of Prince Alfred.....	Fri. ... Aug.	6
Birth of Princess Beatrice.....	Wed. ... Apr.	14	Queen's Proclamation assuming		
Birth of Prince Arthur.....	Sat. ... May	1	the Government of India from		
Birth of Empress Victoria.....	Mon. ... May	24	the East India Company.....	Wed. ... Nov.	3
Birth of Princess Helena.....	Tues. ... May	25	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	Tues. ... Nov.	9
Accession of Queen Victoria.....	Sun. ... June	20	Birth of Princess Royal.....	Sun. ... Nov.	21

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND JEWISH ERAS.

The year 4882 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugam, commences on April 10, 1880.
 The year 1933 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit, commences in the Madras Provinces on April 10, 1880. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan and Concan, it commences on November 3, 1880.
 The year 1803 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana, commences on April 10, 1880.
 The year 1056 of the Hindu Era of Collum Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 14, 1880.
 The year 1293 of the Mahomedan Era of Hegira, commences on December 4, 1880.
 The year 1250 of the Mahomedan Era of Hegira, commences on July 1, 1880.
 The year 5641 of the Jewish Era, commences on September 6, 1880.
 The year 1257 of the Hindu Bengalee, Bellalissana Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on April 10, 1880.
 Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks), commences on August 7, 1880.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Tues.	Jan.	6	Regation Sunday.....	Sun.	May	2
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Sun.	Jan.	25	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	Thurs.	May	6
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.....	Sun.	Feb.	8	Pentecost—(Whit Sunday).....	Sun.	May	16
Ash Wednesday.....	Wed.	Feb.	11	Trinity Sunday.....	Sun.	May	23
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent.....	Sun.	Feb.	15	Corpus Christi.....	Thurs.	May	27
St. David.....	Mon.	March	1	St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day).....	Thurs.	June	24
St. Patrick.....	Wed.	March	17	St. Michael—(Michaelmas Day).....	Wed.	Sept.	29
Palm Sunday.....	Sun.	March	21	All Saints' Day.....	Mon.	Nov.	1
Annunciation—Lady Day.....	Thurs.	March	25	All Souls' Day.....	Tues.	Nov.	2
Good Friday.....	Fri.	March	26	Advent Sunday.....	Sun.	Nov.	28
Easter Sunday.....	Sun.	March	28	St. Andrew.....	Tues.	Nov.	30
Low Sunday.....	Sun.	April	4	St. Thomas.....	Tues.	Dec.	21
St. George.....	Fri.	April	23	Christmas Day.....	Sat.	Dec.	25

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS.

Bogee Pundagal.....	Mon.	Jan.	12	Audi Pundagal.....	Fri.	Aug.	13
Pongal.....	Tues.	Jan.	13	Avani Avittam.....	Thurs.	Aug.	19
Tai Poomum.....	Tues.	Jan.	27	Gokulastami.....	Fri.	Aug.	27
Tai Amavasya.....	Tues.	Feb.	10	Sree Jayanthi.....	Sat.	Aug.	23
Molagogadi Seval.....	Tues.	Feb.	21	Sama Vethnam Oopakararam.....	Mon.	Sept.	6
Mahasiva Rathree.....	Tues.	Mar.	9	Pillayar Chavuthi.....	Wed.	Sept.	8
Mylapur Rathotsavam.....	Tues.	Mar.	23	Avani Moolam.....	Sun.	Sept.	12
Mylapur Aravathumavar.....	Wed.	Mar.	24	Anantha Chathurthasi.....	Fri.	Sept.	17
Holi Pundagal.....	Fri.	Mar.	26	Mahalaya Amavasya.....	Sun.	Oct.	3
Pungooni Oothirum.....	Fri.	Mar.	26	Sarasvathi Poojarumbhum.....	Sat.	Oct.	9
Telugu New Year's Day.....	Sat.	April	10	Ayutha Pooja.....	Tues.	Oct.	12
Tamil New Year's Day.....	Mon.	April	12	Vijaya Dasami (Dasara).....	Tues.	Oct.	12
Sree Rama Navami.....	Mon.	April	19	Deepavali Pundagal.....	Mon.	Nov.	1
Garuda Ootsavam at Triplicane.....	Sun.	April	25	Kethara Gowree Vritham.....	Tues.	Nov.	2
Ratha Ootsavam at Triplicane.....	Thurs.	April	29	Krithica Deepam.....	Tues.	Nov.	16
Narasimha Jayantee.....	Sun.	May	23	Vishnu Deepam.....	Tues.	Nov.	16
Garuda Ootsavam at Conjeveram.....	Sun.	May	23	Bharani Deepam.....	Mon.	Dec.	13
Auni Amavasya.....	Wed.	July	7	Aruthira Darshanum.....	Sat.	Dec.	13
Vara Lakshmi Vritham.....	Fri.	Aug.	13				

PRINCIPAL MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Peerpielvan's Ooroo.....	Fri.	Jan.	23	Yeedi Ruffub.....	Tues.	July	6
Thara Tajee.....	Mon.	Jan.	26	Shabbabarath.....	Fri.	July	23
Akhari-Chahar-Shumba.....	Wed.	Feb.	11	Ramzan.....	Sun.	Aug.	8
Weldut-I-Shareef or Barawafat.....	Mon.	Feb.	23	Yeedi Ramzan or Kuthba.....	Tues.	Sept.	7
Yazdahoom or Garveen.....	Tues.	March	23	Bakreeth.....	Sun.	Nov.	14
Buttoo Shaheed's Ooroo.....	Wed.	April	21	Moburram.....	Sat.	Dec.	4
Kader-Wallee's Ooroo.....	Tues.	May	20				

NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS, FOR 1880.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.
January..... 11, Sunday.....	Margali..... 22, July.....	1, Wednesday.....	Amali..... 25
February..... 10, Tuesday.....	Tai..... 29, August.....	6, Thursday.....	Audi..... 23
March..... 16, Wednesday.....	Masi..... 29, September.....	4, Saturday.....	Avani..... 21
April..... 9, Friday.....	Panguni..... 22, October.....	3, Sunday.....	Parattasi..... 20
May..... 8, Saturday.....	Chittirai..... 21, November.....	2, Tuesday.....	Arudra..... 19
June..... 7, Monday.....	Vyasi..... 21, December.....	1, Wednesday.....	Karthikai..... 18
		21, Friday.....	Margali..... 13

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

Names of Places.	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich.		Height above the Sea Level.	East variation of Compass from North.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.				
Agra.....	27° 9'	78° 2'	5 12 7	657	2 40	25 2 N	73
Allahabad.....	25° 26'	81° 52'	5 27 23	316	1 41	32 30 N	81
Alleppey.....	9° 30'	76° 20'	5 5 20	—	—	1 41 S	—
Arcot.....	12° 54'	79° 19'	5 17 10	593	0 52	7 7 N	82
Bangalore.....	12° 58'	77° 29'	5 10 23	2,959	0 40	4 0	74
Berypore.....	11° 10'	75° 51'	5 3 23	—	0 23 4	0	—
Bellary.....	15° 9'	76° 54'	5 7 35	1,533	0 21	12 0 N	80
Benares.....	25° 13'	83° 0'	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	80
Bhopal.....	23° 13'	77° 25'	5 9 40	—	0 55	23 0 N	—
Bombay (Colaba Observatory).....	18° 54'	72° 49'	4 51 16	33	0 19	13 7 N	80
Cabool.....	34° 27'	69° 8'	4 36 32	—	3 15	46 30 N	—
Calcutta.....	22° 33'	88° 21'	5 53 22	18	2 25	23 15 N	78
Calicut.....	11° 15'	75° 45'	5 3 2	0	0 25	3 45 N	81
Cannanore.....	11° 51'	75° 21'	5 1 25	0	0 22	5 15 N	81
Cape Comorin.....	8° 3'	77° 35'	5 10 20	—	0 39	3 30 S	—
Cashmere (Srinagar).....	34° 5'	74° 49'	4 59 16	5,146	2 10	46 30 N	57
Chiculda.....	21° 21'	75° 56'	5 3 41	—	1 54	25 42 N	—
Cochin.....	9° 53'	76° 14'	5 4 54	0	0 22	0 0	81
Coimbatore.....	11° 1'	76° 53'	5 7 52	1,482	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo.....	6° 57'	79° 59'	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 0 S	80
Cuddalore.....	11° 44'	79° 46'	5 19 3	0	0 55	5 0 N	83
Cuddapah.....	14° 29'	78° 48'	5 15 14	264	0 50	10 30 N	83
Darjeeling.....	27° 3'	88° 15'	5 53 1	7,103	2 43	37 0 N	84
Dehra Doon.....	29° 28'	78° 6'	5 12 24	829	2 54	41 25 N	74
Delhi.....	28° 39'	77° 13'	5 8 52	827	1 40	37 20 N	73
French Rocks.....	12° 31'	76° 40'	5 6 40	2,620	0 20	6 0	81
Galle.....	6° 3'	80° 11'	5 20 43	21	0 41	7 41 S	—
Ganjam.....	19° 22'	85° 7'	5 40 23	—	1 40	20 0 N	—
Gohatti.....	26° 6'	81° 44'	6 6 55	134	2 0	35 0 N	76
Gooty.....	15° 7'	77° 23'	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11 41 N	81
Guntoor.....	16° 18'	80° 23'	5 21 42	0	1 5	14 15 N	82
Kurnool.....	15° 50'	78° 6'	5 12 8	930	1 21	13 43 N	75
Lahore.....	31° 31'	74° 15'	4 56 53	839	2 2	43 17 N	76
Lucknow.....	26° 51'	80° 55'	5 23 42	565	2 27	35 19 N	75
Madras (Observatory).....	13° 4'	80° 14'	5 20 57	22	0 41	7 44 N	82
Madura.....	9° 55'	78° 6'	5 12 25	600	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore.....	2° 52'	74° 43'	4 59 17	0	0 20	7 24 N	81
Masulipatam.....	16° 9'	81° 12'	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Merrut.....	23° 59'	77° 44'	5 10 56	—	2 46	39 7 N	—
Moorsheedabad.....	24° 12'	83° 10'	5 52 40	0	2 20	32 0 N	80
Moulmein.....	16° 30'	97° 46'	6 31 2	0	2 20	17 45 N	—
Mooltan.....	30° 10'	71° 35'	4 46 18	480	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussoorie.....	30° 28'	78° 7'	5 12 12	6,923	2 30	41 23 N	58
Mysore.....	12° 18'	76° 42'	5 6 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	—
Nagpore.....	21° 10'	79° 7'	5 16 23	935	1 0	24 30 N	82
Nagapatam.....	10° 46'	79° 53'	5 19 32	—	0 55	1 45 N	—
Nellore.....	14° 23'	79° 58'	5 10 53	81	1 0	11 0	82
Ootacamund.....	11° 24'	76° 43'	5 6 53	7,400	0 57	4 27 N	68
Orissa.....	20° 0'	84° 0'	5 36 0	—	1 54	33 32 N	73
Patna in Behar.....	25° 37'	85° 8'	5 40 20	170	1 54	33 32 N	73
Penang.....	5° 25'	100° 22'	6 41 28	0	0 25	5 0 N	81
Pondicherry.....	11° 56'	79° 49'	5 19 16	0	0 55	10 2 N	85
Poonah.....	18° 20'	73° 52'	4 55 28	1,784	0 25	5 0 N	75
Port Blair.....	11° 42'	92° 57'	6 11 48	0	2 10	—	—
Rajshamundry.....	17° 11'	81° 47'	5 27 0	81	1 25	16 24 N	82
Ramassam.....	9° 18'	79° 21'	5 17 24	—	0 50	1 0 S	—
Rangoon.....	16° 45'	96° 17'	6 25 8	46	2 30	17 45 N	79
Salern.....	11° 39'	78° 8'	5 12 34	907	0 42	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad.....	17° 27'	78° 32'	5 13 52	1,800	1 34	17 17 N	77
Simla.....	31° 6'	77° 0'	5 8 38	7,057	2 55	42 30 N	53
Singapore.....	1° 18'	103° 53'	6 55 32	0	—	—	—
Surat.....	21° 10'	72° 52'	4 51 25	0	0 25	24 30 N	81
Tanjore.....	10° 47'	79° 10'	5 16 42	—	0 50	—	—
Tinnevely.....	8° 44'	77° 40'	5 10 42	120	1 58	2 0 S	85
Trichinopoly.....	10° 50'	78° 41'	5 14 41	413	0 45	2 0 S	85
Trivandrum (Observatory).....	8° 31'	77° 0'	5 7 44	—	0 42	2 30 S	79
Vizagapatam.....	17° 41'	83° 21'	5 33 24	—	1 30	17 N	83
Vannpurthy.....	16° 22'	78° 4'	5 12 12	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington.....	11° 23'	86° 40'	5 7 4	5,860	0 57	4 0 N	—

TABLE SHEWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1880.

JANUARY.	Margali & Tai, Dhanu and Makaram.	Margashir and Pousham Pramadi.	Moharrum & Safer.	FEBRUARY.	Tai and Massi, Makaram and Kumbham.	Pushyam and Maghum.	Safer and Rubbe-ul-aval.	MARCH.	Massi and Punguni, Kumbham & Meenam.	Maghum and Pangu-nam.	Rubbe-ul-aval & Rubbe-usani.	APRIL.	Punguni & Chitrai, Meenam and Neshum.	Pangu-nam and Chithirum (Vikrama.)	Rubbeussani and Jamadulaval.	MAY.	Chithirai & Vaisakhi, Meenam & Vrischikam.	Chithirum and Vysakham.	Jamadulaval and Jamadassani.	JUNE.	Vaisakhi and Anuradha, Vrischikam and Mithunam.	Vysakham and Jyeshtham.	Jamadassani and Pujjib.
1	19	B. 4	18	1	20	B. 5	10	1	20	B. 5	10	1	21	B. 7	20	1	20	B. 7	20	1	21	B. 9	22
2	20	5	19	2	21	6	11	2	21	6	11	2	22	8	21	2	21	8	21	2	22	10	23
3	21	6	20	3	22	7	12	3	22	7	12	3	23	9	22	3	22	9	22	3	23	11	24
4	22	7	21	4	23	8	13	4	23	8	13	4	24	10	23	4	23	10	23	4	24	12	25
5	23	8	22	5	24	9	14	5	24	9	14	5	25	11	24	5	24	11	24	5	25	13	26
6	24	9	23	6	25	10	15	6	25	10	15	6	26	12	25	6	25	12	25	6	26	14	27
7	25	10	24	7	26	11	16	7	26	11	16	7	27	13	26	7	26	13	26	7	27	15	28
8	26	11	25	8	27	12	17	8	27	12	17	8	28	14	27	8	27	14	27	8	28	16	29
9	27	12	26	9	28	13	18	9	28	13	18	9	29	15	28	9	28	15	28	9	29	17	30
10	28	13	27	10	29	14	19	10	29	14	19	10	30	16	29	10	29	16	29	10	30	18	31
11	29	14	28	11	30	15	20	11	30	15	20	11		17		11	30	17		11			
12	30	15	29	12		16	21	12		16	21	12	1	18	1	12		18	1	12	1		
13	31	16	30	13	1	17	22	13	1	17	22	13	2	19	2	13	1	19	2	13	2		
14		17		14	2	18	23	14	2	18	23	14	3	20	3	14	2	20	3	14	3		
15		18		15	3	19	24	15	3	19	24	15	4	21	4	15	3	21	4	15	4		
16		19		16	4	20	25	16	4	20	25	16	5	22	5	16	4	22	5	16	5		
17		20		17	5	21	26	17	5	21	26	17	6	23	6	17	5	23	6	17	6		
18		21		18	6	22	27	18	6	22	27	18	7	24	7	18	6	24	7	18	7		
19		22		19	7	23	28	19	7	23	28	19	8	25	8	19	7	25	8	19	8		
20		23		20	8	24	29	20	8	24	29	20	9	26	9	20	8	26	9	20	9		
21		24		21	9	25	30	21	9	25	30	21	10	27	10	21	9	27	10	21	10		
22		25		22	10	26		22	10	26		22	11	28	11	22	10	28	11	22	11		
23		26		23	11	27		23	11	27		23	12	29	12	23	11	29	12	23	12		
24		27		24	12	28		24	12	28		24	13	30	13	24	12	30	13	24	13		
25		28		25	13	29		25	13	29		25	14		14	25	13		14	25	14		
26		29		26	14	30		26	14	30		26	15	1	15	26	14	1	15	26	15		
27		30		27	15			27	15			27	16	2	16	27	15	2	16	27	16		
28				28	16			28	16			28	17	3	17	28	16	3	17	28	17		
29				29	17			29	17			29	18	4	18	29	17	4	18	29	18		
30				30	18			30	18			30	19	5	19	30	18	5	19	30	19		
31				31	19			31	19			31	20	6	20	31	19	6	20	31	20		

NATIVE CALENDAR.

[PART I.]

MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL, TELUGU, AND MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1880—(continued).

JULY.	Anuradha and Makaram.	Jyeshtham and Ashadham.	Rajjib and Shabhan.	AUGUST.	Anuradha and Makaram.	Ashadham and Sravastham.	Shabhan and Ramzan.	SEPTEMBER.	Anuradha and Makaram.	Sravanam and Bhadrathum.	Ramzan and Sharval.	OCTOBER.	Perattasi and Arjisi, Kannal and Tulam.	Bhadrathum and Aswajum.	Sharval and Zilkath.	NOVEMBER.	Arjisi and Karthikai, Tulam and Vrischikam.	Aswajum and Karthickum.	Zilkath and Zilhaze.	DECEMBER.	Karthikai and Makaram, Vrischikam and Dhanu.	Karthickum and Makaram.	Zilhaze and Mohurum.
1	19	B. 10	22	1	10	B. 11	23	1	19	B. 12	25	1	18	B. 12	25	1	18	B. 14	27	1	18	B. 14	27
2	20	11	23	2	11	12	24	2	20	13	26	2	19	13	26	2	19	15	28	2	19	15	28
3	21	12	24	3	12	13	25	3	21	14	27	3	20	14	27	3	20	16	29	3	20	16	29
4	22	13	25	4	13	14	26	4	22	15	28	4	21	15	28	4	21	17	30	4	21	17	30
5	23	14	26	5	14	15	27	5	23	16	29	5	22	16	29	5	22	18	31	5	22	18	31
6	24	15	27	6	15	16	28	6	24	17	30	6	23	17	30	6	23	19		6	23	19	
7	25	16	28	7	16	17	29	7	25	18		7	24	18		7	24	20		7	24	20	
8	26	17	29	8	17	18	30	8	26	19	1	8	25	19	1	8	25	21		8	25	21	
9	27	18	30	9	18	19		9	27	20	2	9	26	20	2	9	26	22		9	26	22	
10	28	19		10	19	20	1	10	28	21	3	10	27	21	3	10	27	23		10	27	23	
11	29	20		11	20	21	2	11	29	22	4	11		22	4	11		24		11		24	
12	30	21		12	21	22	3	12	30	23	5	12	1	23	5	12	1	25		12		25	
13	31	22		13	22	23	4	13	31	24	6	13	2	24	6	13	2	26		13		26	
14		23		14	23	24	5	14		25	7	14	3	25	7	14	3	27		14		27	
15		24		15	24	25	6	15	1	26	8	15	4	26	8	15	4	28		15		28	
16		25		16	25	26	7	16	2	27	9	16	5	27	9	16	5	29		16		29	
17		26		17	26	27	8	17	3	28	10	17	6	28	10	17	6	30		17		30	
18		27		18	27	28	9	18	4	29	11	18	7	29	11	18	7			18			
19		28		19	28	29	10	19	5	30	12	19	8	30	12	19	8			19			
20		29		20	29	30	11	20	6		13	20	9		13	20	9			20			
21		30		21	30		12	21	7		14	21	10		14	21	10			21			
22				22			13	22	8		15	22	11		15	22	11			22			
23				23			14	23	9		16	23	12		16	23	12			23			
24				24			15	24	10		17	24	13		17	24	13			24			
25				25			16	25	11		18	25	14		18	25	14			25			
26				26			17	26	12		19	26	15		19	26	15			26			
27				27			18	27	13		20	27	16		20	27	16			27			
28				28			19	28	14		21	28	17		21	28	17			28			
29				29			20	29	15		22	29	18		22	29	18			29			
30				30			21	30	16		23	30	19		23	30	19			30			
31				31			22	31	17		24	31	20		24	31	20			31			

CALENDAR.]

NATIVE CALENDAR.

5

Table showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination for 1880.												
DATE	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>
1	12 3 31	12 13 46	12 12 28	12 3 51	11 56 57	11 57 36	12 3 36	12 6 4	11 59 47	11 49 33	11 43 41	11 49 20
2	12 4 0	12 13 53	12 12 16	12 3 33	11 56 50	11 57 45	12 3 47	12 6 0	11 59 28	11 49 15	11 43 40	11 49 44
3	12 4 23	12 14 0	12 12 3	12 3 15	11 56 43	11 57 55	12 3 58	12 5 55	11 59 9	11 48 56	11 43 41	11 50 7
4	12 4 55	12 14 7	12 11 50	12 2 57	11 56 38	11 58 5	12 4 9	12 5 50	11 58 49	11 48 38	11 43 42	11 50 32
5	12 5 23	12 14 12	12 11 36	12 2 39	11 56 32	11 58 16	12 4 20	12 5 44	11 58 29	11 48 20	11 43 44	11 50 57
6	12 5 50	12 14 17	12 11 22	12 2 22	11 56 27	11 58 27	12 4 30	12 5 38	11 58 9	11 48 3	11 43 46	11 51 22
7	12 6 16	12 14 21	12 11 8	12 2 5	11 56 23	11 58 38	12 4 40	12 5 31	11 57 49	11 47 46	11 43 50	11 51 48
8	12 6 42	12 14 24	12 10 53	12 1 48	11 56 20	11 58 49	12 4 49	12 5 23	11 57 29	11 47 29	11 43 54	11 52 15
9	12 7 7	12 14 26	12 10 37	12 1 32	11 56 17	11 59 1	12 4 58	12 5 15	11 57 8	11 47 13	11 44 0	11 52 42
10	12 7 32	12 14 28	12 10 22	12 1 15	11 56 14	11 59 13	12 5 7	12 5 6	11 56 47	11 46 57	11 44 5	11 53 9
11	12 7 57	12 14 29	12 10 6	12 0 59	11 56 12	11 59 25	12 5 15	12 4 57	11 56 27	11 46 42	11 44 12	11 53 37
12	12 8 21	12 14 29	12 9 50	12 0 43	11 56 11	11 59 37	12 5 23	12 4 47	11 56 6	11 46 27	11 44 20	11 54 5
13	12 8 44	12 14 28	12 9 33	12 0 28	11 56 10	11 59 49	12 5 30	12 4 37	11 55 45	11 46 13	11 44 28	11 54 33
14	12 9 6	12 14 27	12 9 17	12 0 13	11 56 10	12 0 2	12 5 37	12 4 26	11 55 23	11 45 59	11 44 38	11 55 2
15	12 9 28	12 14 24	12 8 59	11 59 58	11 56 11	12 0 14	12 5 43	12 4 14	11 55 2	11 45 46	11 44 48	11 55 31
16	12 9 50	12 14 21	12 8 42	11 59 43	11 56 11	12 0 27	12 5 49	12 4 2	11 54 41	11 45 33	11 44 59	11 56 0
17	12 10 10	12 14 18	12 8 24	11 59 29	11 56 13	12 0 40	12 5 54	12 3 49	11 54 20	11 45 21	11 45 11	11 56 30
18	12 10 30	12 14 13	12 8 7	11 59 16	11 56 15	12 0 53	12 5 59	12 3 36	11 53 59	11 45 10	11 45 23	11 56 59
19	12 10 49	12 14 8	12 7 49	11 59 2	11 56 17	12 1 6	12 6 3	12 3 23	11 53 36	11 44 59	11 45 37	11 57 29
20	12 11 7	12 14 2	12 7 31	11 58 48	11 56 20	12 1 19	12 6 6	12 3 8	11 53 16	11 44 48	11 45 54	11 57 59
21	12 11 25	12 13 55	12 7 13	11 58 37	11 56 24	12 1 32	12 6 9	12 2 54	11 52 55	11 44 39	11 46 6	11 58 29
22	12 11 42	12 13 48	12 6 55	11 58 24	11 56 28	12 1 45	12 6 12	12 2 39	11 52 34	11 44 30	11 46 22	11 58 58
23	12 11 58	12 13 40	12 6 37	11 58 13	11 56 33	12 1 58	12 6 13	12 2 23	11 52 13	11 44 22	11 46 39	11 59 28
24	12 12 13	12 13 32	12 6 18	11 58 2	11 56 38	12 2 10	12 6 15	12 2 7	11 51 53	11 44 14	11 46 56	11 59 58
25	12 12 27	12 13 22	12 5 59	11 57 51	11 56 43	12 2 23	12 6 15	12 1 51	11 51 32	11 44 7	11 47 15	12 0 23
26	12 12 41	12 13 13	12 5 41	11 57 40	11 56 49	12 2 35	12 6 15	12 1 34	11 51 12	11 44 1	11 47 34	12 0 58
27	12 12 54	12 13 2	12 5 22	11 57 31	11 56 56	12 2 48	12 6 15	12 1 17	11 50 51	11 43 56	11 47 54	12 1 23
28	12 13 6	12 12 52	12 5 4	11 57 22	11 57 3	12 3 0	12 6 14	12 1 0	11 50 32	11 43 51	11 48 14	12 1 57
29	12 13 17	12 12 40	12 4 45	11 57 13	11 57 11	12 3 12	12 6 12	12 0 42	11 50 12	11 43 48	11 48 26	12 2 27
30	12 13 27	.....	12 4 27	11 57 5	11 57 19	12 3 21	12 6 10	12 0 24	11 49 53	11 43 44	11 48 58	12 2 56
31	12 13 37	.....	12 4 9	.....	11 57 27	.....	12 6 7	12 0 5	.....	11 43 42	.....	12 3 25

SUN'S CULMINATION.

[PART 1,

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1880, for India.												
DATE	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>m. s.</i>
1	+ 3 31	+ 13 46	+ 12 23	+ 3 51	- 3 3	- 2 24	+ 3 36	+ 0 4	- 0 13	- 10 27	- 16 19	- 10 40
2	4 0	13 53	12 16	3 33	3 10	2 15	3 47	0 0	0 32	10 45	16 20	10 16
3	4 23	14 0	12 3	3 15	3 17	2 5	3 58	5 55	0 51	11 4	16 10	9 53
4	4 55	14 7	11 50	2 57	3 22	1 55	4 9	5 50	1 11	11 22	16 18	9 28
5	5 23	14 12	11 36	2 39	3 28	1 41	4 20	5 44	1 31	11 40	16 10	9 3
6	5 50	14 17	11 22	2 22	3 33	1 33	4 30	5 38	1 51	11 57	16 14	8 38
7	6 16	14 21	11 8	2 5	3 37	1 22	4 40	5 31	2 11	12 14	16 10	8 12
8	6 42	14 24	10 53	1 48	3 40	1 11	4 49	5 23	2 31	12 31	16 6	7 45
9	7 7	14 26	10 37	1 32	3 43	0 59	4 58	5 15	2 52	12 47	16 0	7 18
10	7 32	14 28	10 22	1 15	3 46	0 47	5 7	5 6	3 13	13 3	15 55	6 61
11	7 57	14 29	10 6	0 59	3 48	0 35	5 15	4 57	3 33	13 18	15 43	6 23
12	8 21	14 29	9 50	0 43	3 49	0 23	5 23	4 47	3 54	13 33	15 40	5 55
13	8 44	14 28	9 33	0 28	3 50	- 0 11	5 30	4 37	4 15	13 47	15 32	5 27
14	9 6	14 27	9 17	+ 0 13	3 50	+ 0 2	5 37	4 26	4 37	14 1	15 22	4 58
15	9 28	14 24	8 59	- 0 2	3 49	0 14	5 43	4 14	4 58	14 14	15 12	4 29
16	9 50	14 21	8 42	0 17	3 49	0 27	5 49	4 2	5 19	14 27	15 1	4 0
17	10 10	14 18	8 24	0 31	3 47	0 40	5 54	3 49	5 40	14 39	14 49	3 30
18	10 30	14 13	8 7	0 44	3 45	0 53	5 59	3 30	6 1	14 50	14 37	3 1
19	10 49	14 8	7 49	0 58	3 43	1 0	6 3	3 23	6 23	15 1	14 23	2 31
20	11 7	14 2	7 31	1 11	3 40	1 10	6 6	3 8	6 44	15 12	14 9	2 1
21	11 25	13 55	7 13	1 23	3 36	1 32	6 9	2 54	7 5	15 21	13 54	1 31
22	11 42	13 48	6 55	1 36	3 32	1 45	6 12	2 39	7 26	15 30	13 38	1 2
23	11 58	13 40	6 37	1 47	3 27	1 58	6 13	2 23	7 47	15 38	13 21	0 32
24	12 13	13 32	6 18	1 58	3 22	2 10	6 15	2 7	8 7	15 46	13 4	0 2
25	12 27	13 22	5 59	2 0	3 17	2 23	6 15	1 51	8 28	15 53	12 45	0 28
26	12 41	13 13	5 41	2 20	3 11	2 35	6 15	1 34	8 48	15 59	12 26	0 58
27	12 54	13 2	5 22	2 29	3 4	2 48	6 15	1 17	9 9	16 4	12 6	1 28
28	13 6	12 52	5 4	2 38	2 57	3 0	6 14	1 0	9 28	16 9	11 46	1 57
29	13 17	12 40	4 45	2 47	2 40	3 12	6 12	0 42	9 48	16 12	11 24	2 27
30	13 27	.....	4 27	2 55	2 41	3 24	6 10	0 24	10 7	16 16	11 2	2 56
31	13 37	.....	4 9	.....	2 33	.....	6 7	+ 0 5	.....	16 18	.....	3 25

CALENDAR.]

EQUATION OF TIME.

7

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS FOR 1880.
AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1880.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan.... 1	4 46	4 10	3 7	2 41	1 45	2 26	10 10	9 56	11 53	11 59
11	5 2	4 24	3 18	2 46	1 14	1 56	9 36	9 24	11 11	11 22
21	5 26	4 46	3 30	2 54	0 47	1 31	9 4	8 54	10 37	10 45
31	5 53	5 15	3 42	3 4	0 22	1 8	8 31	8 23	10 1	10 9
Feb.... 10	6 19	5 49	3 55	3 17	Morn.	0 47	8 0	7 52	9 24	9 32
20	6 42	6 26	4 6	3 30	11 38	0 26	7 23	7 22	8 48	8 58
Mar.... 1	7 2	7 2	4 16	3 44	11 19	0 9	6 57	6 53	8 12	8 22
11	7 7	7 21	4 23	3 57	11 1	After.	6 25	6 23	7 36	7 48
21	6 37	6 57	4 27	4 9	10 45	11 37	5 54	5 54	7 1	7 13
31	5 38	5 52	4 30	4 20	10 29	11 23	5 22	5 24	6 27	6 39
Apr.... 10	4 48	4 54	4 32	4 30	10 14	11 8	4 51	4 55	5 51	6 5
20	4 27	4 23	4 34	4 40	10 0	10 54	4 20	4 24	5 16	5 30
30	4 10	4 32	4 35	4 51	9 47	10 39	3 48	3 54	4 41	4 57
May.... 10	4 23	4 41	4 37	5 1	9 33	10 25	3 16	3 24	4 6	4 22
20	4 42	5 12	4 41	5 13	9 21	10 9	2 43	2 53	3 30	3 48
30	5 18	6 2	4 43	5 26	9 8	9 51	2 10	2 20	2 55	3 13
June... 9	6 9	7 1	4 53	5 40	8 54	9 38	1 37	1 49	2 19	2 37
19	6 55	7 47	5 8	5 56	8 42	9 22	1 2	1 16	1 42	2 2
29	7 26	8 10	5 20	6 10	8 29	9 5	0 27	0 41	1 5	1 25
July... 9	7 37	8 11	5 35	6 25	8 16	8 48	After.	0 7	0 28	0 48
19	7 22	7 48	5 50	6 36	8 2	8 30	11 11	Morn.	After.	0 11
29	6 35	6 59	6 5	6 45	7 48	8 12	10 34	10 54	11 9	Morn.
Aug.... 8	5 26	5 54	6 19	6 51	7 34	7 54	9 55	10 15	10 30	10 54
18	4 38	5 12	6 31	6 55	7 21	7 35	9 15	9 35	9 51	10 14
28	4 39	5 13	6 42	6 58	7 7	7 17	8 35	8 53	9 10	9 34
Sep.... 7	5 13	5 39	6 52	6 58	6 54	6 58	7 53	8 11	8 29	8 54
17	5 51	6 3	7 3	6 59	6 41	6 41	7 10	7 28	7 48	8 12
27	6 22	6 18	7 14	7 0	6 27	6 23	6 27	6 43	7 8	7 30
Oct.... 7	6 49	6 31	7 25	7 3	6 16	6 6	5 43	5 59	6 25	6 46
17	7 10	6 42	7 38	7 8	6 3	5 49	4 58	5 15	5 43	6 5
27	7 30	6 52	7 53	7 15	5 53	5 33	4 16	4 39	5 1	5 23
Nov... 6	7 38	6 54	8 8	7 26	5 42	5 18	3 32	3 47	4 20	4 40
16	7 9	6 27	8 24	7 40	5 32	5 4	2 59	3 4	3 38	3 58
26	5 41	5 9	8 39	7 54	5 23	4 51	2 10	2 22	2 57	3 17
Dec.... 6	4 44	4 18	8 51	8 9	5 13	4 39	1 31	1 42	2 16	2 36
16	4 45	4 13	9 1	8 23	5 6	4 28	0 51	1 4	1 35	1 55
26	5 5	4 27	9 7	8 36	4 59	4 19	Morn.	0 27	0 56	1 16
1881										
Jan.... 5	5 34	4 51	9 10	8 48	4 52	4 10	11 28	11 48	0 17	0 37

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.
FOR 1880.

1880.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Pheno- mena.	1880.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Pheno- mena.
Jan. 3	h. m. s.			Sept. 8	h. m. s.		
10	7 36 48 After.	I	Reap.	11	4 31 58 Morn.	II	Disap.
11	9 32 7 "	I	"	12	1 4 58 "	I	"
18	7 0 14 "	III	"	18	7 33 34 After.	I	"
19	7 52 28 "	III	Disap.	18	2 59 44 Morn.	I	"
24	5 56 9 "	I	Reap.	18	8 24 39 After.	II	"
24	7 34 13 "	II	"	19	9 28 23 "	I	"
25	7 51 16 "	I	"	25	4 54 38 Morn.	I	"
Feb. 3	7 57 20 "	IV	"	25	10 59 49 After.	II	"
11	6 9 55 "	I	"	26	11 23 19 "	I	"
Apr. 24	5 31 28 Morn.	I	Disap.	Oct. 3	1 35 3 Morn.	II	"
28	4 16 16 "	III	"	4	1 18 23 "	I	"
May 3	5 43 7 "	II	"	5	7 47 14 After.	I	"
10	3 48 9 "	I	"	10	3 11 16 Morn.	III	Reap.
17	5 42 9 "	I	"	11	5 23 39 "	I	"
28	2 52 54 "	II	"	12	11 52 31 After.	I	"
31	2 38 48 "	IV	Reap.	13	8 3 35 "	II	"
June 2	3 53 30 "	I	Disap.	14	6 21 18 "	I	"
4	5 29 44 "	II	"	20	1 47 50 Morn.	I	"
10	4 23 25 "	III	"	20	10 38 49 After.	II	"
18	2 14 40 "	I	"	21	8 16 38 "	I	"
25	4 8 43 "	I	"	27	3 43 15 Morn.	II	"
29	2 37 29 "	II	"	28	1 14 11 "	II	"
July 4	0 31 5 "	I	Disap.	28	10 12 5 After.	I	"
6	5 13 29 "	II	"	Nov. 4	3 49 40 Morn.	II	"
11	2 25 3 "	I	"	5	0 7 39 "	I	"
16	0 28 40 "	III	"	6	6 36 37 After.	I	"
16	3 8 17 "	III	Reap.	7	7 16 55 "	III	"
18	4 19 2 "	I	Disap.	12	2 3 18 Morn.	I	"
23	4 29 53 "	III	"	13	8 32 18 After.	I	"
23	11 42 41 After.	II	"	14	7 43 9 "	II	"
27	0 41 39 Morn.	I	"	14	9 1 43 "	III	Disap.
31	2 18 11 "	II	"	14	11 18 7 "	III	Reap.
Aug. 3	2 35 46 "	I	"	20	10 28 4 "	I	"
7	4 53 35 "	II	"	21	10 19 1 "	II	"
10	4 29 57 "	I	"	22	1 4 20 Morn.	III	Disap.
11	10 58 28 After.	I	"	28	0 23 53 "	I	Reap.
19	0 52 45 Morn.	I	"	29	0 55 0 "	II	"
20	11 7 33 After.	III	Reap.	29	6 52 47 After.	I	"
24	11 21 44 "	II	Disap.	Dec. 6	8 48 40 "	I	"
26	2 47 8 Morn.	I	"	13	10 44 34 "	I	"
27	9 15 48 After.	I	"	16	7 25 40 "	II	"
28	0 36 7 Morn.	III	"	20	7 26 46 "	III	"
28	3 7 41 "	III	Reap.	21	0 40 29 Morn.	I	"
Sep. 1	1 56 51 "	II	Disap.	22	7 9 30 After.	I	"
3	11 10 19 After.	I	"	23	10 2 10 "	II	"
4	4 38 22 Morn.	III	"	27	9 20 24 "	III	Disap.
				27	11 28 37 "	III	Reap.
				29	9 5 25 "	I	"

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1880

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

L. January 12th, Monday.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras, but visible in the North Pacific Ocean.

II. June 22nd, Tuesday.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Madras.

II. June 22nd, Tuesday.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, June 22, 1858.		A. M.
	First contact with the Shadow	5 30 After.
6	Moon rises Eclipsed	6 21 "
6	Beginning of Total Phase	6 53 "
9	Middle of the Eclipse	7 11 "
9	End of Total Phase	7 29 "
9	Last contact with the Shadow.	8 45 "
10	Last contact with the Penumbra	9 43 "

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.063.

The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 55° from the Northernmost point of the

gen's [rib towards the East; and the last contact, at 70° towards the West.

The Moon will rise after the First Contact with the Shadow, throughout India.

July 7th, Wednesday.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.

IV. December 1st, Wednesday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun; invisible at Madras.

IV. December 16th, Thursday.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon; visible at Madras.

W.	Time	Event	A. M.
10	5 28	Moon rise	After.
11	5 51	First contact with the Penumbra	"
12	7 5	First contact with the Shadow	"
1	8 15	Beginning of Total Phase	"
2	9 0	Middle of the Eclipse	"
3	9 45	End of Total Phase	"
4	10 54	Last contact with the Shadow	"
5	12 7	Last contact with the Penumbra	"

of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1330.

The first contact with the Shadow occurs at 101° from the Northernmost point of the

gave the first contact with the Shoshone Indians at 201° from the North American continent, and the last contact at 100° towards the East; and the last contact at 100° towards the West.

YER. 1844 (Feb. 21st), Friday.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1880.

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

VENUS will be a morning star from the beginning of the year to the middle of June, from which time she will not be visible to the unaided sight until the middle of August. She will appear as an evening star throughout the remaining part of the year. Venus will begin gibbous from the beginning of the year to the end of March, and afterwards nearly round, with an apparent diameter of about 11". She will be in superior conjunction with the Sun on July 14th, and will remain nearly round from August to November, but will become gibbous towards the close of the year.

MARS will be in quadrature with the Sun on February 23rd, and in conjunction on October 26th. About a month and a half before and after the conjunction he will not be visible to the naked eye, as he will be too near the Sun. Generally Mars will not be in a favorable position for observation throughout the year.

JUPITER will be seen as an evening star in January and February, and as a morning star during April and May. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on March 16th, in quadrature on July 10th, and stationary on August 9th and on December 5th. Jupiter will be in opposition to the Sun on October 7th, with an apparent diameter of 47", and will be well situated for observation from August until the end of the year. His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four Satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the Satellites visible and their Eclipses observable. From the beginning of April to October 7th the Eclipses will occur on the Western side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the East of the Primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a Satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the reappearance always to the East of the spot at which the Satellite vanished.—For table of Eclipses see page 2.

SATURN will be an evening star during the first quarter of the year; and as a morning star in April and May. He will be in conjunction with the Sun on April 8th, in quadrature on July 21st, and stationary on August 11th and on December 23th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on October 18th, with an apparent diameter of 18", and can be favorably seen both before and after midnight from September to the end of the year.

The beautiful system of rings which generally renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be better seen this year than since 1875. The southern surface of the rings will be visible. Saturn is attended by eight Satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require instruments of the largest size to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on February 26th, in Right Ascension 10h. 35m. and North Declination 9° 41'; when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on November 5th, in Right Ascension 23.44m. and North Declination 13° 58'. His diameter never exceeds 24". He is only of about the eighth magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well-known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The minor planets between Mars and Jupiter are now two hundred and three in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 35 years. The only one ever visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which under certain conditions, can, for a brief time when near opposition, acquire a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude.

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 28th March 1902, published on page 595 of the *Port Saint George Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some offices.

GENERAL.		VAISHNAVA SECT.	
Christmas with New Year's Day.....	8 days.	Trilipicane Feast in April	1 day.
Easter.....	4 ..	Sri Jayanti.....	1 ..
Queen's Birth-day.....	1 day.	SAIVA SECT.	
CHRISTIANS.		Maha Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
Ash Wednesday.....	1 day.	TELUGU.	
Ascension Day.....	1 ..	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		TAMIL.	
Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.	New Year's Day.....	1 day.
HINDUS.		WEAVING THREAD.	
Pongol.....	2 days.	Avani Avittam.....	1 day.
Mahatmya Amavasya.....	1 day.	MAHOMEDANS.	
Lasara Feast (Ayada Pufa).....	1 ..	Bakar Id.....	2 days.
Dipavali Feast.....	1 ..	Muharram	4 ..
Lunar Eclipse*.....	1 ..	Shob-i-Khat.....	1 day.
Solei do.....	1 ..	Id-i-Burazan.....	2 days.
Mukkoti Ekadasi or Vankuntha Ekadasi ..	1 ..		

* When Between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, &c. [PART I,
IONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT MADRAS IN 1880.

Star's Name.	Magnitude	DISAPPEARANCE.			REAPPEARANCE.		
		Madras Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Vertex.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from North Point.	Angle from Vertex.
Electra	4	12 38 After.	42 E.	47 R.	12 31 After.	45 W.	129 R.
Merga	5	9 30 Morn.	84 E.	Vertex	1 34 Morn.	83 W.	162 R.
Alcyon	3	1 19 Morn.	67 E.	43 R.	1 55 Morn.	37 W.	113 R.
Siles	4	2 0 Morn.	53 E.	24 R.	Below the horizon.		
Alnora	5	1 43 Morn.	103 E.	8 L.	2 55 Morn.	49 W.	133 R.
Alnora	3	4 15 After.	94 E.	171 R.	6 5 After.	71 W.	42 L.
Alnora	3	6 55 Morn.	43 E.	31 R.	1 15 Morn.	7 E.	71 R.
Alnora	4	6 48 Morn.	64 E.	2 R.	6 48 Morn.	95 W.	169 R.
Alnora	3	1 12 Morn.	24 E.	20 R.	1 34 Morn.	44 W.	94 R.
Alnora	3	9 Morn.	55 E.	17 L.	Below the horizon.		
Alnora	3	5 After.	67 E.	115 L.	6 19 After.	54 W.	24 R.
Alnora	3	11 10 After.	123 E.	52 L.	Below the horizon.		
Alnora	3	9 23 After.	84 E.	115 L.	7 57 After.	153 W.	85 R.
Alnora	3	10 27 After.	Angle	ap	proach		
Alnora	3	6 Morn.	53 E.	153 L.	5 0 Morn.	6 W.	103 L.

CALENDAR.]

JANUARY, 1880.

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PHASES OF THE MOON.

< Last Quarter	d. h. m.	5 0 8 After.	> First Quarter	d. h. m.	19 0 1 After.
o New Moon	12 4 1 Morn.		o Full Moon	27 3 33 After.	
< Perigee	10 6 — Morn.		< Apogee	22 1 — Morn.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	After	Morn	Morn
1	Thur	19	CIRCUMCISION	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	20	Calcutta re-taken 1757	6 24	5 43	8 58	2 32	8 53
3	Sat	21	West Indies discovered 1792	6 24	5 44	9 48	3 17	9 33
4	Sun	22	2nd SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS	6 25	5 45	11 32	4 45	10 53
5	Mon	23	Capture of Goruckpore, 1858	6 26	5 45	Morn	5 25	11 25
6	Tues	24	EPHANY	6 26	5 46	0 24	6 25	After
7	Wed	25	Cabul Massacre, 1842	6 26	5 46	1 25	7 19	1 11
8	Thur	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816	6 27	5 47	2 25	8 18	2 7
9	Fri	27	PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES, born 1861	6 27	5 48	3 32	9 20	3 8
10	Sat	28	Capture of Cape of Good Hope 1866	6 27	5 49	4 36	10 24	4 13
11	Sun	29	1st SUNDAY after EPHANY	6 27	5 49	5 38	11 27	5 18
12	Mon	30	Plough Monday	6 27	5 49	6 39	After	6 21
13	Tues	1	Saint Hilary	6 28	5 50	7 28	1 23	7 20
14	Wed	2	Insurrection at Benares, 1793	6 28	5 51	8 14	2 14	8 16
15	Thur	3	Madras University opened 1853	6 28	5 51	9 57	3 19	9 9
16	Fri	4	Battle of Corunna 1809	6 28	5 52	10 37	4 46	9 59
17	Sat	5	Duke of Buckingham died 1829	6 28	5 52	11 15	5 40	10 47
18	Sun	6	2nd SUNDAY after EPHANY	6 28	5 53	12 53	6 13	11 36
19	Mon	7	Adentaken 1839	6 29	5 53	11 33	5 57	Morn
20	Tues	8	Saint Fabian	6 29	5 54	After	6 43	0 25
21	Wed	9	St Anne's Day	6 29	5 54	0 57	7 30	1 14
22	Thur	10	British force at Sandula attacked by	6 29	5 55	1 42	8 19	2 5
23	Fri	11	Zulus & almost annihilated, 1819	6 29	5 55	2 32	9 9	2 56
24	Sat	12	Mutiny at Barrackpore 1857	6 29	5 56	3 21	9 53	3 43
25	Sun	13	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY—Conversion of	6 29	5 56	4 10	10 51	4 36
26	Mon	14	Singapore taken, 1819. [St. Paul]	6 29	5 57	5 0	11 46	5 23
27	Tues	15	Prince Fred. Wm. of Prussia born 1853	6 29	5 57	6 2	Morn	6 9
28	Wed	16	Battle of Alwall, 1846	6 29	5 58	6 53	0 28	6 52
29	Thur	17	King George III died 1820	6 28	5 59	7 45	1 15	7 53
30	Fri	18	King Charles the Martyr	6 28	5 59	8 26	2 0	8 13
31	Sat	19	Vellore Mutiny 1807	6 28	6 0	9 20	2 46	8 53

PHENOMENA.

d. h.					
Jan. 9	4	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Antares	.....	Moon 1 0 N.
9	1	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Venus	.....	Venus 6 6 N.
10	4	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Mercury	.....	Mercury 1 47 N.
12			Total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras		
15	11	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	.....	Jupiter 6 5 S.
18	6	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Saturn	.....	Saturn 8 21 S.
21	8	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Mars	.....	Mars 2 31 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 3 8 59 After.	☽ First Quarter..... 18 9 7 Morn.
☾ New Moon..... 10 4 38 After.	☾ Full Moon..... 26 6 43 Morn.
☾ Perigee..... 6 11 — After.	☾ Apogee..... 18 10 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	After	Morn	Morn
1	Sun	20	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.....	6 23	6 0	10 22	3 33	9 35
2	Mon	21	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 23	6 0	11 18	4 22	10 19
3	Tues	22	Saint Blaise, Bp..... [died 1837]	6 23	6 0	Morn	5 14	11 7
4	Wed	23	Battle of Ningpo, 1819.....	6 23	6 1	0 19	6 10	After
5	Thur	24	Fort William taken 1751—Bp. Corrie	6 23	6 1	1 20	7 9	0 57
6	Fri	25	Tippoo def. by Ld. Cornwallis, 1792....	6 23	6 2	2 23	8 10	1 53
7	Sat	26	Epis. Chapel at Montrose burnt 1857....	6 27	6 2	3 24	9 12	3 1
8	Sun	27	QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUN.—Ld.	6 27	6 2	4 23	10 12	4 3
9	Mon	28	 [Mayo assastd. at Port Blair 1872..]	6 27	6 3	5 15	11 8	5 4
10	Tues	29	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840.....	6 26	6 3	6 3	After	6 1
11	Wed	1	ASH-WEDNESDAY.....	6 26	6 3	6 47	0 49	6 54
12	Thur	2	Hail Storm at Benares 1821.....	6 26	6 4	7 29	1 37	7 47
13	Fri	3	Madras Medical College est. 1835.....	6 25	6 4	8 9	2 22	8 37
14	Sat	4	St. Valentine's day.....	6 25	6 4	8 48	3 6	9 26
15	Sun	5	1st SUN. in LENT.—Treaty of Lahore	6 24	6 5	9 28	3 50	10 16
16	Mon	6	Peace with Burmah 1826..... [1846]	6 24	6 5	10 8	4 36	11 5
17	Tues	7	Battle of Meeanee, (Scinde), 1813.....	6 24	6 5	10 51	5 23	11 56
18	Wed	8	Luther died 1546.....	6 23	6 5	11 37	6 11	Morn
19	Thur	9	Peace with Burman Empire, 1825.....	6 23	6 5	After	7 1	0 47
20	Fri	10	Prs. Louisa Vic. Alex. Dagmar b 1867.	6 23	6 6	1 15	7 51	1 38
21	Sat	11	Death of Shere Ali, 1879.....	6 22	6 6	2 6	8 42	2 27
22	Sun	12	2nd SUNDAY in LENT.....	6 22	6 6	2 59	9 31	3 15
23	Mon	13	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863....	6 21	6 7	3 52	10 20	4 2
24	Tues	14	Saint Matthias.....	6 20	6 7	4 44	11 7	4 46
25	Wed	15	Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.....	6 20	6 7	5 36	11 54	5 23
26	Thur	16	Battle of Canton, 1841.....	6 19	6 7	6 29	Morn	6 10
27	Fri	17	General Thanksgiving day on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.	6 19	6 7	7 22	0 41	6 51
28	Sat	18	Nepalese defeated 1816.....	6 18	6 7	8 17	1 29	7 33
29	Sun	19	3rd SUNDAY in LENT.....	6 18	6 8	9 13	2 18	8 17

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
Feb. 7 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 1 47 N.
10 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 5 15 S.
12 8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter 6 16 S.
14 7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn 8 7 S.
15 4	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.	
18 3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 1 37 S.
23 5	After.—Mars in quadrature with Sun.	
29 6	Morn.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 0 40 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 4 4 27 Morn.	☽ First Quarter..... 19 5 57 Morn.
☾ New Moon..... 11 6 8 Morn.	☾ Full Moon..... 26 6 44 After.
☾ Perigee..... 2 11 — After.	☾ Apogee..... 29 2 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	After	Morn	Morn
1	Mon	20	St. David's day.....	6 18	6 8	10 13	3 10	9 5
2	Tues	21	Emperor Nicholas of Russia died 1855.	6 17	6 8	11 14	4 6	9 56
3	Wed	22	Bonaparte landed from Elba, 1815.....	6 16	6 8	Morn	5 4	10 52
4	Thur	23	War declared against Burmah 1824....	6 16	6 8	0 16	6 4	After
5	Fri	24	Bishop Dealtry died 1861.....	6 15	6 8	1 17	7 5	0 53
6	Sat	25	Peace of Seringapatam 1792.....	6 15	6 8	2 15	8 4	1 54
7	Sun	26	4th SUNDAY in LENT.—Siege of Banga-	6 14	6 9	3 7	9 0	2 53
8	Mon	27	Siege of Lucknow 1858..... [lore 1791]	6 13	6 9	3 57	9 52	3 50
9	Tues	28	Treaty of Lahore, 1846.....	6 13	6 9	4 42	10 42	4 44
10	Wed	29	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863.....	6 12	6 9	5 24	11 29	5 36
11	Thur	30	Sir James Outram died 1863.....	6 12	6 9	6 4	After	6 27
12	Fri	1	End of Nepaul War 1816.....	6 11	6 9	6 43	0 58	7 17
13	Sat	2	Explosion at Powder Mills 1857.....	6 10	6 9	7 22	1 43	8 6
14	Sun	3	5th SUNDAY in LENT.—The Seikh Army	6 10	6 9	8 3	2 29	8 56
15	Mon	4	 [surrendered 1849]	6 9	6 9	8 45	3 15	9 47
16	Tues	5	Duchess of Kent died 1861.....	6 8	6 9	9 30	4 3	10 38
17	Wed	6	Saint Patrick's day.....	6 8	6 9	10 17	4 53	11 29
18	Thur	7	PRINCESS L. C. ALBERTA born 1848....	6 7	6 9	11 6	5 42	Morn
19	Fri	8	Treaty between British & Seikhs 1846	6 6	6 10	After	6 32	0 18
20	Sat	9	Bangalore taken 1791.....	6 6	6 10	0 48	7 22	1 7
21	Sun	10	Palm Sun.—Battle of Alexandria 1801.	6 5	6 10	1 40	8 10	1 53
22	Mon	11	William I of Prussia born 1797.....	6 4	6 10	2 32	8 57	2 38
23	Tues	12	Chandernagore taken, 1715.....	6 4	6 10	3 24	9 44	3 20
24	Wed	13	Surrender of Hyderabad in Scinde 1843	6 3	6 10	4 16	10 31	4 2
25	Thur	14	Annunciation or Lady day.....	6 2	6 10	5 10	11 19	4 44
26	Fri	15	GOOD FRIDAY.—Duke of Cambridge	6 2	6 10	6 4	Morn	5 26
27	Sat	16	Defeat of Tippoo 1799..... [born 1819]	6 1	6 10	7 2	0 9	6 10
28	Sun	17	EASTER SUNDAY.—Eng. decl. war	6 0	6 10	8 2	1 1	6 58
29	Mon	18	Punjab annexed 1849 [with Russia '54]	6 0	6 10	9 5	1 57	7 50
30	Tues	19	Fall of Asserghur, 1819.....	5 59	6 10	10 8	2 56	8 45
31	Wed	20	Madras troops emb. for Burmah 1852.	5 58	6 10	11 11	3 57	9 45

PHENOMENA.

d. h.		
Mar. 8 6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 3 27 S.
11 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter 6 26 S.
12 4	Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation.....	18 15 E.
12 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 3 3 S.
13 9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn 7 52 S.
16 1	Morn.—Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.	
18 5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 0 23 S.
19 4	Morn.—Mercury stationary.	
29 5	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	
30 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Antares.....	Moon 1 37 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 2 11 34 Morn.	☽ First Quarter..... 18 0 35 Morn.
☾ New Moon..... 9 8 23 After.	☾ Full Moon..... 25 4 11 Morn.

☾ Apogee..... 14 0 — Noon. | ☾ Perigee..... 26 3 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	Morn
1	Thur	21	All fool's day.—Exp. against Ahwaz '57	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	22	Peru declared war against Chili, 1879.	5 53	6 10	Morn	4 59	10 47
3	Sat	23	Bishop Heber died 1826	5 57	6 10	0 10	5 59	After
			[St. Ambrose]	5 57	6 10	1 5	6 56	0 43
4	Sun	24	Low Sunday.—1st Sun. after EASTER.	5 56	6 11	1 51	7 49	1 45
5	Mon	25	Mooltan and Martaban taken 1852	5 56	6 11	2 40	8 38	2 29
6	Tues	26	Battle of Coorg 1834	5 55	6 11	3 22	9 25	3 31
7	Wed	27	PRINCE LEOPOLD born 1853	5 54	6 11	4 20	10 4	4 20
8	Thur	28	Ganges Canal opened 1854	5 54	6 11	4 40	10 54	5 10
9	Fri	29	Lord Bacon died 1626	5 53	6 11	5 19	11 35	5 59
10	Sat	30	Battle of Toulouse 1814	5 52	6 11	5 50	After	6 49
11	Sun	31	2nd SUNDAY after EASTER	5 52	6 11	6 41	1 9	7 39
12	Mon	1	Brit. prisoners rel. by King Theodore '68	5 51	6 11	7 25	1 57	8 39
13	Tues	2	Magdala cap. & Kg. Theodore kd. 1868	5 50	6 11	8 11	2 46	9 21
14	Wed	3	PRINCESS BEATRICE born 1857	5 50	6 11	8 59	3 35	10 11
15	Thur	4	Battle of Malour 1815	5 49	6 11	9 49	4 25	11 0
16	Fri	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1853	5 49	6 11	10 41	5 11	11 46
17	Sat	6	Bishop Franklin died 1790	5 48	6 12	11 31	6 2	Morn
			[executed at Sepree 1859]	5 47	6 12	After	6 49	0 31
18	Sun	7	3rd Sun. after EASTER.—Tantia Topee	5 47	6 12	1 13	7 35	1 13
19	Mon	8	Banda taken 1858	5 46	6 12	2 3	8 21	1 54
20	Tues	9	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake,	5 46	6 12	2 55	9 7	2 35
21	Wed	10	Occupation of Khandahar, 1839	5 45	6 12	3 49	9 59	3 17
22	Thur	11	Bombardment of Odessa 1852	5 45	6 12	4 45	10 47	4 0
23	Fri	12	Saint George	5 45	6 12	5 41	11 42	4 46
24	Sat	13	Great Fire at Surat 1837	5 44	6 12	6 47	Morn	5 36
25	Sun	14	4th Sun. after EASTER.—Saint Mark —	5 43	6 13	7 53	0 41	6 32
26	Mon	15	[PRINCESS ALICE born '43]	5 43	6 13	8 55	1 43	7 32
27	Tues	16	Lord Hobart died 1875	5 43	6 13	10 0	2 47	8 36
28	Wed	17	Sir Rob. Napier of Magdala knighted,	5 42	6 13	10 59	3 50	9 40
29	Thur	18	Peace with Russia, 1856	5 42	6 13	11 51	4 50	10 42
30	Fri	19	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815	5 41	6 13			

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.			
April 7	9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	6 50 S.
8	10	Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Sun.		
8	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	5 0 S.
8	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter	6 36 S.
8	3	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	1 35 N.
9	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn	7 43 S.
10	3	After.—Mercury stationary.		
15	11	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	0 19 N.
15	8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars	1 5 N.
16	7	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter	0 30 N.
18	2	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	0 48 S.
26	2	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		26 57 W.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 1 7 13 After.	☽ Full Moon..... 24 Noon.
☾ New Moon..... 9 11 37 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter..... 31 4 14 Morn.
☽ First Quarter..... 17 3 45 After.	

☾ Apogee..... 11 0 — Midnight. | ☽ Perigee..... 24 11 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	Morn
1	Sat	20	[b. 1850.] St. Phillip & St. James—PRINCE ARTHUR	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
				5 41	6 14	Morn	5 45	After
2	Sun	21	ROGATION SUN.—Cyclone at Madras	5 40	6 14	0 38	6 36	0 36
3	Mon	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857..... [1872.]	5 40	6 14	1 22	7 23	1 23
4	Tues	23	Seringapatam taken & Tippoo kd. 1799	5 39	6 14	2 2	8 6	2 13
5	Wed	24	Bonaparte died at St. Helena 1821	5 39	6 14	2 41	8 52	3 7
6	Thur	25	ASCENSION DAY.—Holy Thursday	5 39	6 14	3 19	9 36	3 55
7	Fri	26	Madras Railway extd. to Vellore 1857.	5 38	6 15	3 58	10 20	4 44
8	Sat	27	Yakoob Khan ar. at the British Camp at Gundamuk 1870.	5 38	6 15	4 39	11 5	5 34
9	Sun	28	SUNDAY after ASCENSION DAY	5 38	6 15	5 29	After	6 25
10	Mon	29	Mutiny at Meerut 1857	5 37	6 15	6 7	0 41	7 16
11	Tues	30	Mutiny at Delhi 1857	5 37	6 16	6 55	1 30	8 6
12	Wed	1	Battle of Almaraz, 1812	5 37	6 16	7 44	2 29	8 55
13	Thur	2	Cession of Surat, 1800	5 37	6 16	8 34	3 9	9 42
14	Fri	3	Storming at Copuldroog 1819	5 36	6 16	9 25	3 57	10 27
15	Sat	4	O'Connell died, 1847	5 36	6 16	10 15	4 43	11 9
16	Sun	5	WHIT SUNDAY.—Akbar Khan died	5 36	6 16	11 5	5 29	11 50
17	Mon	6	First Telegraph Message between Bom.	5 35	6 16	After	6 13	Morn
18	Tues	7	 [bay and Calcutta 1854.]	5 35	6 16	0 44	6 58	0 30
19	Wed	8	Bassein taken 1852	5 35	6 17	1 35	7 44	1 9
20	Thur	9	Ghuljee captured, 1811	5 35	6 18	2 29	8 33	1 50
21	Fri	10	Riots at Montreal, 1832	5 35	6 18	3 25	9 25	2 33
22	Sat	11	Madras Army emb. for Rangoon, 1821	5 35	6 18	4 26	10 21	3 21
23	Sun	12	TRINITY SUN.—Kutch taken 1855	5 34	6 19	5 29	11 22	4 14
24	Mon	13	EMPEROR VICTORIA born 1819	5 34	6 19	6 37	Morn	5 12
25	Tues	14	Princess Helena born, 1846	5 34	6 19	7 43	0 27	6 18
26	Wed	15	Treaty signed by Yakoob Khan, 1879.	5 34	6 20	8 46	1 32	7 21
27	Thur	16	Corpus Christi	5 34	6 20	9 42	2 36	8 27
28	Fri	17	Mutiny at Nusseerabad 1857	5 34	6 20	10 33	3 35	9 30
29	Sat	18	Restoration of King Charles II, 1660	5 34	6 21	11 19	4 30	10 23
30	Sun	19	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 34	6 21	Morn	5 20	11 23
31	Mon	20	Massacre at Shahjehanpore 1857	5 34	6 21	0 16	6	After

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.			
May 1	8	After.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn	0 47 S.
6	7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter	6 47 S.
6	7	After.—Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	0 41 S.
7	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn	7 41 S.
7	2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	8 18 S.
8	1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	6 32 S.
14	2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars	2 39 N.
20	9	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury	0 25 S.
21	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Spica	Moon	3 43 S.

JUNE, 1880.

[PART I,

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.
First Quarter.....	8 5 16 Morn.	Last Quarter.....	22 7 7 After.
Apogee.....	19 3 12 Morn.	Perigee.....	29 3 18 After.
Apogee.....	8 5 — Morn.	Perigee.....	22 9 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Thur		Prince L. Napoleon kd. by Zulus, 79	5 34	6 21	0 41	5 51	1 4
2	Fri		PRINCE GEORGE, FRED. of WALES b. 1855	5 34	6 21	1 19	7 35	1 53
3	Sat		May. at Neenack 57; Genl. N. Hill, 1857	5 34	6 21	2 38	9 19	2 42
4	Sun		Mutiny suppressed at Benares by Brit.	5 34	6 21	3 28	9 50	3 31
5	Mon		Mutiny at Jhansi 1857	5 34	6 21	4 19	10 35	4 21
6	Tues		SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 34	6 21	5 11	11 26	5 12
7	Wed		Prin. B. H. signed, 1852	5 34	6 21	6 4	12 11	6 52
8	Thur		Black Prince died 1188	5 34	6 21	6 58	1 1	7 39
9	Fri		1st rail of the Madras Railway cut	5 34	6 21	7 21	1 54	8 25
10	Sat		50th of 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 34	6 21	8 11	2 40	9 8
11	Sun		Great Famine	5 34	6 21	9 1	3 26	9 49
12	Mon		Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 35	6 22	0 52	4 10	10 25
13	Tues		SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 35	6 22	1 43	5 11	11 1
14	Wed		Barb. of Marston 1859	5 35	6 22	2 34	6 5	11 46
15	Thur		1st rail of the Madras Railway cut	5 35	6 22	3 25	7 1	12 31
16	Fri		50th of 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 35	6 22	4 16	8 12	1 27
17	Sat		Great Famine	5 35	6 22	5 7	9 3	2 11
18	Sun		Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 35	6 22	6 8	10 14	3 2
19	Mon		SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 35	6 22	7 19	11 25	4 13
20	Tues		Barb. of Marston 1859	5 35	6 22	8 10	12 36	5 4
21	Wed		1st rail of the Madras Railway cut	5 35	6 22	9 1	1 47	6 15
22	Thur		50th of 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 35	6 22	10 2	2 58	7 26
23	Fri		Great Famine	5 35	6 22	11 13	4 9	8 37
24	Sat		Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 35	6 22	12 24	5 20	9 48
25	Sun		SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 35	6 22	1 35	6 31	10 59
26	Mon		Barb. of Marston 1859	5 35	6 22	2 46	7 42	12 10
27	Tues		1st rail of the Madras Railway cut	5 35	6 22	3 57	8 53	1 21
28	Wed		50th of 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 35	6 22	4 8	9 4	2 32
29	Thur		Great Famine	5 35	6 22	5 19	10 15	3 43
30	Fri		Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 35	6 22	6 30	11 26	4 54
31	Sat		SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 35	6 22	7 41	12 37	6 5

PHENOMENA.

July 10	Morn.	Mercury in conjunction with Sun.	
11	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	6 53 S.
12	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	7 14 S.
13	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	3 12 S.
14	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury.	0 23 N.
15	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.	4 12 N.
16	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	6 53 S.
17	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	7 14 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.
First Quarter.....	7 6 42 After.	Last Quarter.....	22 2 23 Morn.
Apogee.....	15 11 37 Morn.	Perigee.....	29 5 1 Morn.
Apogee.....	5 10 — Morn.	Perigee.....	20 5 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Thur		19 Siege of Lucknow by Rebels, 1857	5 39	6 28	0 37	7 1	1 27
2	Fri		20 Visitation of the B. V. Mary	5 39	6 28	1 19	7 47	2 17
3	Sat		21 Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 39	6 28	2 2	8 34	3 8
4	Sun		22 6th Sun. after Trin.—Sir H. Lawrence	5 40	6 29	2 49	9 23	3 58
5	Mon		23 Capture of Chusan 1840 (died 1857)	5 40	6 29	3 37	10 12	4 48
6	Tues		24 Princess Victoria of Wales, b. 1858	5 40	6 29	4 26	11 2	5 37
7	Wed		25 R. B. Sheridan died 1816	5 41	6 29	5 17	After	6 23
8	Thur		26 Edmund Burke died 1796	5 41	6 29	6 8	0 35	7 7
9	Fri		27 Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857	5 41	6 29	6 58	1 25	7 49
10	Sat		28 Vellore Mutiny 1806	5 41	6 29	7 47	2 9	8 29
11	Sun		29 7th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 42	6 29	8 36	2 53	9 7
12	Mon		30 Rajah of Neerund hung 1858	5 42	6 29	9 25	3 37	9 46
13	Tues		31 France declared war with Russia 1859	5 42	6 29	10 14	4 21	10 25
14	Wed		1 King of Prussia shot, 1860	5 42	6 29	11 6	5 8	11 7
15	Thur		2 St. Stephen—Madras Her. Socy. estab.	5 43	6 29	After	5 57	11 52
16	Fri		3 Cawnpore recaptured 1857	5 43	6 29	0 57	6 51	Morn
17	Sat		4 Revolution in Naples 1820	5 43	6 29	1 58	7 48	0 42
18	Sun		5 8th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 43	6 29	3 1	8 50	1 33
19	Mon		6 Defeat of the Nani by Genl. Havelock	5 44	6 28	4 5	9 54	2 39
20	Tues		7 St. Margaret (1857)	5 44	6 28	5 7	10 58	3 44
21	Wed		8 Battle of Chinkandoo 1842	5 44	6 28	6 5	11 58	4 49
22	Thur		9 St. Mary Magdalene	5 45	6 28	6 58	Morn	5 54
23	Fri		10 Capture of Ghazni 1839	5 45	6 28	7 46	0 55	6 55
24	Sat		11 Princess Victoria of Prussia b. 1860	5 45	6 28	8 39	1 49	7 52
25	Sun		12 9th SUNDAY after Trin.—St. James	5 45	6 27	9 13	2 37	8 47
26	Mon		13 St. Anne—Madras Lying-in Hospital	5 46	6 27	9 53	3 25	9 39
27	Tues		14 Mandala taken 1726 (opened 1844)	5 46	6 27	10 34	4 19	10 30
28	Wed		15 Battle of Pyrenees 13 (Calcutta, 1849)	5 46	6 27	11 16	5 11	11 21
29	Thur		16 1st school for Native Girls founded at	5 46	6 27	11 59	5 42	After
30	Fri		17 French Revolution 1830	5 47	6 27	Morn	6 29	1 2
31	Sat		18 Upper Assam annexed 1839	5 47	6 28	0 45	7 18	1 53

PHENOMENA.

July 10	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn 7 46 S.
11	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus	Venus 1 18 N.
12	Morn.	Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Madras	
13	After.	Venus at greatest elongation	23 21 F.
14	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Mercury 2 48 N.
15	After.	Jupiter in quadrature with Sun	
16	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars	Mars 5 28 N.
17	After.	Mars in conjunction with Regulus	Mars 0 42 N.
18	Morn.	Saturn in quadrature with Sun	
19	After.	Mercury stationary	
20	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter 6 53 S.
21	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn 7 46 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon..... 6 9 9 Morn.	Full Moon..... 20 10 39 Morn.
First Quarter..... 13 6 3 After.	Last Quarter..... 27 9 36 After.
Apogee..... 1 9 — After.	Apogee..... 29 2 — After.
Perigee..... 17 6 — After.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Sun	19	10th SUN. after TRIN.—Lammas day.....	5 47	6 25	1 32	8 8	2 43
2	Mon	20	Goolab Singh died 1847.....	5 47	6 25	2 21	8 57	3 32
3	Tues	21	Mahratta War commenced 1803.....	5 47	6 25	3 12	9 46	4 19
4	Wed	22	Amalg. of the Mil. Male with Law.....	5 47	6 24	4 3	10 35	5 5
5	Thur	23	Chusan captured 1840.....[Asylum 1871.]	5 48	6 24	4 53	11 22	5 48
6	Fri	24	PRINCE ALFRED born 1841.....	5 48	6 23	5 44	After	6 29
7	Sat	25	Cabul taken 1839.....	5 48	6 23	6 33	0 52	7 8
8	Sun	26	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 48	6 23	7 22	1 36	7 47
9	Mon	27	Powder Mag. exploded at Delhi 1859.....	5 48	6 22	8 12	2 28	8 26
10	Tues	28	St. Lawrence.....	5 48	6 22	9 3	3 6	9 7
11	Wed	29	Ahmednuggur surrendered 1803.....	5 48	6 21	9 55	3 54	9 51
12	Thur	30	Madrid taken 1812.....	5 49	6 21	10 51	4 46	10 38
13	Fri	31	Hungarian insurrection ended 1849.....	5 49	6 20	After	5 41	11 31
14	Sat	1	Lord Clyde died 1863.....	5 49	6 20	0 50	6 39	Morn
15	Sun	2	12th SUN. after TRIN.—Assumption of [the B. V. Mary]	5 49	6 19	1 52	7 40	0 28
16	Mon	3	Battle of the Thermopylae 1855.....	5 49	6 19	2 53	8 42	1 29
17	Tues	4	Battle of Rohilla 1808.....	5 49	6 18	3 51	9 43	2 32
18	Wed	5	Mehamra in Persia burnt 1844.....	5 49	6 18	4 45	10 39	3 36
19	Thur	6	Mutiny at Porezapore, 1857.....	5 49	6 17	5 39	11 24	4 37
20	Fri	7	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857.....	5 50	6 17	6 21	Morn	5 38
21	Sat	8	Taku Forts of China captured 1860.....	5 50	6 16	7 5	0 25	6 32
22	Sun	9	13th SUN. after TRIN.—Treaty of Peace [with China 1842]	5 50	6 16	7 46	1 14	7 26
23	Mon	10	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1851.....	5 50	6 15	8 28	2 1	8 19
24	Tues	11	St. Bartholomew.....	5 50	6 14	9 19	2 48	9 11
25	Wed	12	High Court opened 1862.....	5 50	6 14	9 54	3 35	10 2
26	Thur	13	ALBERT, late PRINCE Consort, b. 1819.....	5 50	6 13	10 39	4 25	10 54
27	Fri	14	Lord Exmouth's victory 1816.....	5 50	6 13	11 26	5 11	11 45
28	Sat	15	St. Augustine, Bp.....	5 50	6 12	Morn	6 1	After
29	Sun	16	14th SUN. after TRIN.—St. John the [Baptist beheaded]	5 50	6 11	0 15	6 50	1 26
30	Mon	17	Napoleon escaped to Sedan 1870.....	5 50	6 11	1 5	7 40	2 14
31	Tues	18	John Bunyan died 1680.....	5 50	6 10	1 56	8 28	3 0

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Aug. 5	1 After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
6	5 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Mercury 1 46 S.
7	2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 5 27 N.
8	6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 6 13 N.
9	9 Morn.—Jupiter stationery semi-diameter 42".
11	4 After.—Saturn stationery semi-diameter 17".
11	6 After.—Moon in conjunction with Spica.....Moon 3 40 S.
12	5 Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Regulus.....Venus 1 2 N.
14	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Antares.....Moon 1 45 N.
15	2 Morn.—Mercury stationery.
29	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Pleiades.....Moon 1 23 S.
23	11 Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation.....18 21 W.
24	10 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Jupiter 6 26 S.
25	4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Saturn 7 42 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon..... 5 19 13 After.	Full Moon..... 18 8 50 After.
First Quarter..... 11 11 46 After.	Last Quarter..... 26 4 30 After.
Perigee..... 13 4 — After.	Apogee..... 26 10 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	Morn	Morn	Morn	After
1	Wed	19	Govt. of India trans. to the Crown 1858.....	5 50	6 9	2 46	9 16	3 43
2	Thur	20	[British Embassy 1879.]	5 50	6 9	3 37	10 2	4 25
3	Fri	21	Murder of Sir L. Cavagnari and the	5 50	6 8	4 27	10 47	5 5
4	Sat	22	Fort of Allyghur taken 1803.....	5 50	6 7	5 17	11 32	5 45
5	Sun	23	15th SUN. after TRINITY.—Malta taken	5 50	6 7	6 7	After	6 25
6	Mon	24	Re-capture of Ghuznee 1842.....[1860]	5 50	6 6	6 58	1 3	7 6
7	Tues	25	St. Eusebius.....	5 50	6 5	7 51	1 52	7 50
8	Wed	26	Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.....	5 50	6 5	8 46	2 43	8 37
9	Thur	27	Nat. Army of Bengal re-organized '59.....	5 50	6 4	9 44	3 37	9 28
10	Fri	28	Treaty with New Grenada signed '57.....	5 50	6 3	10 44	4 34	10 23
11	Sat	29	Battle of Delhi 1803.....	5 50	6 3	After	5 34	11 22
12	Sun	30	16th SUN. after TRIN.—Cabul re-taken [1842]	5 50	6 2	0 45	6 34	Morn
13	Mon	31	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezzen 1842.....	5 50	6 1	1 43	7 33	0 23
14	Tues	1	Moscow burnt, 1812.....	5 50	6 1	2 37	8 30	1 25
15	Wed	2	The Indian Press freed 1835.....	5 50	6 0	3 27	9 24	2 25
16	Thur	3	Re-occupation of Cabul, 1842.....	5 50	5 59	4 14	10 15	3 24
17	Fri	4	St. Lambert.....	5 50	5 58	4 57	11 4	4 20
18	Sat	5	Java conquered by English 1811.....	5 50	5 58	5 39	11 52	5 14
19	Sun	6	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....[1871.]	5 50	5 57	6 21	Morn	6 7
20	Mon	7	Chief Justice Norman assn. in Calcutta	5 50	5 56	7 3	0 39	6 59
21	Tues	8	St. Matthew—Sir N. B. Chamberlain's	5 50	5 55	7 47	1 26	7 51
22	Wed	9	[Mission to Shere Ali stopped 1878.]	5 50	5 55	8 32	2 14	8 43
23	Thur	10	Battle of Assaye, 1803.....	5 50	5 54	9 19	3 3	9 37
24	Fri	11	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859.....	5 50	5 53	10 7	3 53	10 27
25	Sat	12	Lucknow captured 1857.....	5 50	5 53	10 59	4 42	11 18
26	Sun	13	18th SUN. after TRIN.—General Neill	5 50	5 52	11 47	5 32	After
27	Mon	14	Battle of Busaco 1810.....[killed 1857]	5 51	5 51	Morn	6 21	0 53
28	Tues	15	Comet visible at Madras 1858.....	5 51	5 51	0 38	7 8	1 37
29	Wed	16	St. Michael and All Angels—Michaelmas	5 51	5 50	1 28	7 55	2 19
30	Thur	17	St. Jerome.....[day]	5 51	5 49	2 18	8 40	3 0

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Sep. 4	2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Mercury 6 12 N.
6	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 6 50 N.
6	10 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 6 18 N.
7	11 After.—Venus in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 0 31 S.
17	2 After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
29	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Jupiter 6 57 S.
21	11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Saturn 7 41 S.
28	11 After.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....Mercury 0 6 S.

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OCTOBER, 1880.

[PART I,

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
☉ New Moon.....	4 10 4 Morn.	☉ Full Moon.....	18 0 47 Morn.
☾ First Quarter	11 5 56 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter.....	26 0 21 After.
☾ Perigee.....	8 3 — After.	☾ Apogee.....	24 6 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Fri	18	Burmese defeated at Promé 1825.....	h. m. 5 51	h. m. 5 48	h. m. 3 7	h. m. 9 25	h. m. 3 40
2	Sat	19	W. E. Channing died, 1842.....	5 51	5 48	3 57	10 10	4 20
3	SUN	20	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY..... [1857.	5 51	5 47	4 48	10 58	5 1
4	Mon	21	Day of Humiliation throughout India	5 51	5 46	5 42	After	5 45
5	Tues	22	Marquis of Cornwallis died 1803.....	5 51	5 46	6 37	0 36	6 31
6	Wed	23	St. Faith.—Bp. Cotton drowned 1896.	5 51	5 45	7 36	1 30	7 22
7	Thur	24	Nabob of the Carnatic died 1855.....	5 51	5 45	8 36	2 28	8 18
8	Fri	25	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost	5 51	5 44	9 39	3 28	9 17
9	Sat	26	Prome taken 1852..... [in 1834	5 51	5 43	10 40	4 29	10 18
			[captured 1841]					
10	SUN	27	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Shanghai	5 51	5 43	11 39	5 28	11 19
11	Mon	28	Conclusion of the Afghan War 1842...	5 51	5 42	After	6 25	Morn
12	Tues	29	America discovered 1492.....	5 51	5 41	1 24	7 19	0 20
13	Wed	30	Ningpo taken 1841.....	5 52	5 41	2 10	8 16	1 17
14	Thur	31	Cuttack taken 1803.....	5 52	5 40	2 54	8 58	2 13
15	Fri	1	Murat shot 1815.....	5 52	5 40	3 35	9 45	3 6
16	Sat	2	Berhampore surrendered 1803.....	5 52	5 39	4 16	10 32	3 58
17	SUN	3	21st SUN. after TRINITY—Agra taken	5 52	5 39	4 58	11 19	4 50
18	Mon	4	St. Luke the Evangelist..... [1893	5 52	5 38	5 41	Morn	5 42
19	Tues	5	Dean Swift died 1745.....	5 52	5 37	6 25	0 6	6 34
20	Wed	6	Battle of Navarino, 1827.....	5 53	5 37	7 11	0 55	7 26
21	Thur	7	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.....	5 53	5 36	8 0	1 44	8 18
22	Fri	8	Sir Roderick Murchison died 1871.....	5 53	5 36	8 49	2 34	9 9
23	Sat	9	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1849	5 53	5 36	9 39	3 24	9 59
24	SUN	10	22d SUNDAY after TRINITY—Battle of	5 53	5 35	10 29	4 13	10 45
25	Mon	11	St. Crispin..... [Balaklava 1854	5 54	5 35	11 19	5 11	11 31
26	Tues	12	Hogarth died, 1764.....	5 54	5 34	Morn	5 47	After
27	Wed	13	[sent to the Ameer 1878.	5 54	5 34	0 8	6 32	0 54
28	Thur	14	St. Simon and St. Jude.—An Ultimatum	5 54	5 34	0 57	7 16	1 31
29	Fri	15	Rajah of Tanjore died 1855.....	5 55	5 33	1 46	8 1	2 13
30	Sat	16	Martaban taken 1824.....	5 55	5 33	2 36	8 46	2 53
31	SUN	17	23d SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 55	5 32	3 28	9 33	3 25

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
Oct. 5	2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 5 38 N.
5	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 4 31 N.
6	6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 4 31 N.
7	3	After.—Jupiter in opposition to Sun	Semi-diameter 47"
17	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Jupiter 7 1 S.
18	3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Saturn 7 44 S.
18	5	After.—Saturn in opposition to Sun. Apparent diameter 18"	
20	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Pleiades.....	Moon 1 23 S.
26	1	Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Sun.	
27	4	After.—Venus in conjunction with β . Scorpii.....	Venus 1 46 S.

CALENDAR.]

NOVEMBER, 1880.

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PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
☉ New Moon	2 9 16 After.	☾ Full Moon.....	17 2 0 Morn.
☾ First Quarter.....	9 1 41 After.	☾ Last Quarter	25 7 26 Morn.
☾ Perigee.....	5 1 — Morn.	☾ Apogee.....	20 Midnight.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Mon	18	All Saints.—Cyclone at Masulipatam	h. m. 5 55	h. m. 5 32	h. m. 4 22	h. m. 10 23	h. m. 4 21
2	Tues	19	All Souls..... [1861	5 56	5 32	5 20	11 16	5 11
3	Wed	20	Khelat taken pos. by the British 1840	5 56	5 31	6 21	After	6 6
4	Thur	21	Dost Mahomed Khan sur. at Cabul '40.	5 57	5 31	7 25	1 15	7 5
5	Fri	22	Gun Powder Treason, 1605.....	5 57	5 31	8 29	2 18	8 8
6	Sat	23	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES d. 1817	5 57	5 31	9 30	3 20	9 11
7	SUN	24	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY.....	5 57	5 30	10 28	4 20	10 14
8	Mon	25	Destruction of Cabul, 1841.....	5 58	5 30	11 21	5 16	11 13
9	Tues	26	ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES	5 58	5 30	After	6 8	Morn
10	Wed	27	Luther born, 1483..... [born 1841	5 58	5 30	0 53	6 56	0 9
11	Thur	28	St. Martin.....	5 59	5 30	1 35	7 43	1 3
12	Fri	29	Notern Circars ceded, 1766.....	5 59	5 29	2 15	8 29	0 54
13	Sat	30	Capture of Khelat 1839.....	6 0	5 29	2 56	9 15	2 45
14	SUN	1	25th SUN. after TRINITY... [erated 1859	6 0	5 29	3 37	10 1	3 36
15	Mon	2	Christ Church at Trevandrum conse-	6 1	5 29	4 21	10 49	4 27
16	Tues	3	Garrison of Lucknow relieved 1857 ..	6 1	5 29	5 6	11 38	5 19
17	Wed	4	St. Paul's Ch., Vepery, consecrated 1855	6 1	5 29	5 53	Morn	6 11
18	Thur	5	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.....	6 2	5 29	6 43	0 27	7 2
19	Fri	6	Poona taken, 1817.....	6 2	5 29	7 33	1 17	7 52
20	Sat	7	St. Edmund.—Lord Elgin died 1860.....	6 3	5 29	8 23	2 7	8 40
21	SUN	8	26th SUN. af. TRIN.—PRINCESS ROYAL	6 3	5 29	9 12	2 55	9 26
22	Mon	9	Lord Clive died 1744..... [born 1840	6 4	5 29	10 1	3 42	10 9
23	Tues	10	St. Clement.....	6 4	5 29	10 49	4 27	10 50
24	Wed	11	Lord Melbourne died, 1848.....	6 5	5 29	11 37	5 10	11 29
25	Thur	12	Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.....	6 5	5 29	Morn	5 53	After
26	Fri	13	Nagpore taken, 1817.....	6 6	5 29	0 25	6 37	0 46
27	Sat	14	Princess Mary of Cambridge born '33	6 6	5 29	1 15	7 22	1 26
28	SUN	15	ADVENT SUNDAY.....	6 7	5 30	2 6	8 9	2 9
29	Mon	16	Marquis of Winchester died, 1826.....	6 7	5 30	3 1	9 0	2 56
30	Tues	17	St. Andrew, Apostle.....	6 8	5 30	4 0	9 55	3 48

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
Nov. 2	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 4 20 N.
3	4	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	23 14 E.
4	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 0 49 S.
5	1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 0 17 N.
13	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter 7 7 S.
13	7	After.—Mercury stationary.	
14	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn 7 51 S.
24	4	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.	
29	4	Morn.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 2 17 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon..... 2 8 17 Morn.	Last Quarter..... 25 0 18 Morn.	
First Quarter..... 8 11 59 After.	New Moon..... 31 7 17 After.	
Full Moon..... 16 8 57 After.		
Perigee..... 3 7 — Morn.	Perigee..... 31 8 — After.	
Apogee..... 18 10 — Morn.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	Morn	After
1	Wed	18	Capture of Ponnala and Pownghur '44	6 9	5 30	5 30	5 55	4 46
2	Thur	19	Battle of Ansterlitz, 1805.....	6 9	5 30	6 8	After	5 48
3	Fri	20	Rance of Gonda surrendered 1859.....	6 10	5 30	7 13	1 3	6 54
4	Sat	21	Suttee abolished 1829.....	6 11	5 31	8 15	2 6	7 59
			[mese near Prome '25.					
5	SUN	22	2nd SUN. IN ADVENT.—Defeat of the Bur-	6 11	5 31	9 15	3 6	9 2
6	Mon	23	Madras Court of S. Causes estab. 1850.	6 12	5 31	10 3	4 10	1
7	Tues	24	Battle of Rangoon 1824.....	6 12	5 32	10 50	4 53	10 57
8	Wed	25	Conception of the B. V. Mary.....	6 13	5 32	11 34	5 41	11 51
9	Thur	26	Second Battle of Nagpore, 1857.....	6 14	5 32	After	6 27	Morn
10	Fri	27	Bushire taken 1856.....	6 14	5 33	0 56	7 13	0 42
11	Sat	28	Annexation of Nagpore 1853.....	6 15	5 33	1 37	7 59	1 33
12	SUN	29	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 15	5 33	2 19	8 46	2 23
13	Mon	30	Battle of the Nile 1813..... [ALICE d. '78	6 15	5 34	3 3	9 34	3 14
14	Tues	1	PRINCE ALBERT died 1861—PRINCESS	6 16	5 34	3 50	10 23	4 0
15	Wed	2	Second Battle of Rangoon, 1824.....	6 16	5 34	4 38	11 13	4 57
16	Thur	3	Battle of Nagpore 1817.....	6 17	5 35	5 28	Morn	5 48
17	Fri	4	Battle of Furruckabad 1861.....	6 17	5 36	6 18	0 2	6 30
18	Sat	5	Battle of Moodkee, 1845.....	6 18	5 36	7 8	0 51	7 23
19	SUN	6	4th SUN. IN ADVENT.—Battle of Jubbul.	6 18	5 37	7 57	1 38	8 7
20	Mon	7	Annexation of Pegu 1852... [pore 1817	6 19	5 37	8 45	2 24	8 48
21	Tues	8	St. Thomas.—Battle of Mohidpore 1817.	6 19	5 38	9 32	3 8	9 23
22	Wed	9	Battle of Ferozeshah, 1845.....	6 20	5 38	10 20	3 50	10 6
23	Thur	10	Assn. of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, 1841.....	6 20	5 39	11 7	4 33	10 43
24	Fri	11	Peace between England & U. States' 14	6 21	5 39	11 56	5 16	11 22
25	Sat	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 21	5 40	Morn	6 0	After
26	SUN	13	1st SUN. after CHRISTMAS—St. Stephen.	6 22	5 40	0 48	6 41	0 45
27	Mon	14	St. John the Evangelist..... [Martyr	6 22	5 41	1 43	7 39	1 33
28	Tues	15	Flight of Shere Ali to Tashkend, 1878.	6 23	5 41	2 42	8 35	2 26
29	Wed	16	Battles of Maharajpore & Punnar, '43.	6 23	5 42	3 45	9 35	3 25
30	Thur	17	Nagpore taken 1817.....	6 24	5 42	4 49	10 39	4 29
31	Fri	18	St. Silvester.....	6 24	5 43	5 53	After	5 35

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.
Dec. 1 9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 5 26 N.
1 1 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 2 33 N.
2 ————Partial Eclipse of the Sun—Invisible at Madras.	
3 10 Morn.—Mercury stationary.	
4 11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 4 3 S.
5 4 Morn.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent Diameter 42".	
6 4 After.—Mars in conjunction with β Scorpii.	
10 10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Jupiter 7 0 S.
11 10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Saturn 7 53 S.
12 2 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	21 5 W.
16 9 After.—Total Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras (vide page 10).	
23 6 After.—Mars in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 1 5 N.
25 6 After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent Diameter 17".	
29 5 After.—Moon in conjunction with γ Scorpii.....	Moon 3 36 S.
30 9 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Mars 0 27 N.
30 5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 0 13 N.
31 ————Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Madras.	

Right Ascension and Declination of the Sun and Planets for 1880.

Months and days.	Sun.		Mercury.		Venus.		Mars.		Jupiter.		Saturn.	
	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.
January 1	18 45	S. 23 17	8 S. 21 15	35 S. 17 2	46 N. 15 22	44 S. 9 0	38 N. 1					
11	19 29	22 18	3 23 16	22 19 2	55 N. 19 22	51 8 0	40 2					
21	20 12	20 19	6 24 17	12 21 3	8 20 22	59 8 0	42 2					
31	20 53	16 20	14 22 19	2 22 3	24 21 23	7 7 0	44 2					
February 10	21 34	15 21	22 18 18	55 22 3	41 22 23	15 6 0	48 3					
20	22 13	11 22	32 11 19	47 21 4	1 23 23	24 5 0	51 3					
March 1	22 50	7 23	39 S. 2 20	37 19 4	22 23 33	4 0	55 3					
11	23 27	S. 4 0	31 N. 5 21	27 16 4	44 24 23	41 3 1	0 4					
21	0 4	0 0	44 8 22	15 12 5	8 25 23	50 2 1	4 4					
31	0 40	N. 4 0	21 5 23	1 8 5	32 25 23	59 S. 1 1	8 5					
April 10	1 17	8 0	6 N. 1 23	47 S. 2 5	57 25 0	8 0 1	13 5					
20	1 54	12 0	20 0 0	32 N. 1 6	22 25 0	17 N. 1 1	18 6					
30	2 32	15 0	55 N. 3 1	17 6 6	47 25 0	25 1 1	23 6					
May 10	3 10	18 1	46 S. 2 3	11 7 13	24 0 33	2 1 27	7 7					
20	3 49	20 2	52 15 2	50 15 7	38 23 0	40 2 1	31 7					
30	4 30	22 4	13 21 3	39 19 8	4 22 0	48 4 1	35 7					
June 9	5 11	23 5	45 25 4	30 21 8	28 21 0	54 4 1	39 8					
19	5 53	23 7	12 24 5	23 23 8	53 19 1	0 5 1	42 8					
29	6 34	23 8	18 21 6	17 24 9	18 17 1	5 5 1	45 8					
July 9	7 15	22 9	4 10 7	10 23 9	42 15 1	0 6 1	48 9					
19	7 56	21 9	25 12 8	2 22 10	6 13 1	12 6 1	50 9					
29	8 36	19 9	17 21 8	54 19 10	29 11 1	14 6 1	51 9					
August 8	9 14	16 8	49 13 9	43 15 10	53 8 1	14 6 1	51 9					
18	9 51	13 8	43 16 10	31 11 11	16 6 1	14 6 1	51 9					
28	10 29	10 9	24 16 11	17 6 11	40 N. 3 1	12 6 1	50 9					
September 7	11 5	6 10	33 11 12	2 N. 1 12	3 0 1	9 6 1	49 8					
17	11 41	N. 2 11	42 N. 4 12	46 S. 4 12	27 S. 2 1	5 5 1	47 8					
27	12 17	S. 2 12	46 S. 4 13	33 9 12	51 5 1	1 5 1	45 8					
October 7	12 53	6 13	45 11 14	19 14 13	16 7 0	56 4 1	42 8					
17	12 30	9 14	42 17 15	8 18 13	41 10 0	51 4 1	39 7					
27	14 8	13 15	35 22 15	58 21 14	7 12 0	47 3 1	36 7					
November 6	14 47	16 16	19 24 16	49 24 14	33 15 0	43 3 1	33 7					
16	15 23	19 16	31 23 17	44 25 15	0 17 0	40 3 1	31 7					
26	16 10	21 15	47 15 18	38 25 15	29 19 0	38 2 1	29 6					
December 6	16 53	23 15	33 16 19	32 24 15	58 21 0	38 2 1	27 6					
16	17 37	23 16	10 19 20	23 24 16	28 22 0	39 3 1	26 6					
26	18 22	23 17	8 22 21	12 24 16	59 23 0	40 3 1	26 6					
36	19 6	23 18	12 24 21	59 14 17	31 24 0	44 3 1	26 6					

Moon's Right Ascension and Declination for each day of the month for 1880.																										26
Day of the month.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		MOON'S RIGHT ASCENSION & DECLINATION FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH. [PART I.]	
	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.		
	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°	h. m.	°		
1	9 30	N 10	12 33	S 9	14 7	S 18	17 56	S 21	20 37	S 16	23 41	N 4	1 49	N 16	4 56	N 25	8 4	N 18	10 11	N 6	13 10	S 12	15 39	S 22		
2	10 18	6 13	25 14	15 5	22 18	57	22 21	29 11	0 27	9 2	38	20 5	49	24 8	53	14 10	59	N 11	14 5	17 16	44	24				
3	11 6	N 11	14 20	19 16	6 24	19 55	19 22	18 6	1 14	13 3	38	22 6	40	23 9	41	10 11	47	S 4	15 5	21 17	51	23				
4	11 54	S 5	15 19	23 17	8 25	20 40	15 23	0 1	2 1	17 4	19	24 7	30	20 10	28	N 6	12 39	9 16	8	23 18	55	21				
5	12 44	11 16	20 25	18 10	24 21	41	10 23	52	N 5	2 50	21 5	11	25	8 20	17	11 16	S 1	13 31	14 17	12	24 19	57	18			
6	13 38	16 17	23 28	19 11	22 22	29	S 6	0 38	10 3	40	23 6	3	24	9 8	13	12 4	6 14	28	19	18	16	23 20	55	13		
7	14 35	20 18	26 24	20 8	19 23	17	N 1	1 25	14 4	32	24 6	54	22 9	55	8 12	55	11 15	27	22 19	18	20 21	49	8			
8	15 30	23 19	27 22	21 2	14 0	3	6	2 13	18 5	24	25 7	44	20 10	42	N 3	13 48	16 16	29	24 20	16	17 22	40	S 3			
9	16 40	25 20	28 17	21 54	9 0	50	11 3	2	21 0	16	24 8	33	16 11	29	S 2	14 43	20 17	31	24 21	11	12 23	29	N 2			
10	17 45	25 21	20 13	21 43	S 4	1 38	15 3	53	23 7	6	22 9	20	12 12	17	7 15	42	23 18	33	23 22	2	7 0	17	8			
11	18 50	23 22	12 7	23 31	N 2	2 26	19 4	45	21 7	56	10 10	6	7 13	7	12 16	43	24 19	32	20 22	52	S 2	1	6	12		
12	19 52	20 23	1 S	1 0	18 7	3 16	22 5	37	24 9	44	15 10	52	N 2	14 0	0 17	17 45	24 20	29	16 23	40	N 4	1	54	16		
13	20 49	15 23	4 S	1 1	5 12	4 8	24 6	28	23 9	31	11 11	39	S 3	14 56	21 18	47	22 21	23	11 0	28	9 2	44	20			
14	21 42	10 0	35 9	1 53	16 4	59	25 7	19	21 10	17	6 12	28	9 15	56	23 19	46	15 22	14	6 1	17	13 3	35	22			
15	22 32	S 5	1 22	14 2	42 20	5 51	24 8	8	18 11	4	1 13	19	14 16	58	24 20	43	15 23	4	S 1	2 7	17 4	27	23			
16	23 20	N 1	2 10	18 3	32 23	6 43	23 8	56	14 11	51	S 5	14 13	18 18	1	24 21	37	10 23	53	N 5	2 57	20 5	20	24			
17	0 6	0 2	59 21	4 24	24 7	34	21 9	43	9 12	42	10 15	12	22 19	4	22 22	29	S 6	0 42	10 3	49	23	6	11	23		
18	0 52	11 3	49 21	5 16	25 8	23	17 10	31	N 4	13 35	15 16	14	24 20	4	18 23	19	N 1	1	31	14	4 41	24	7	2		
19	1 39	16 4	41 25	6 8	21 9	12	13 11	19	S 1	14 33	19 17	19	25 21	2	13 0	9	6 2	22	18 5	34	24 7	51	18			
20	2 29	20 5	34 25	7 0	23 10	0	8	12	9	7 15	35	22 18	24	24 21	56	8 0	59	11 3	13	21 6	25	23 8	35	15		
21	3 10	22 6	26 21	7 51	20 10	49	N 3	13 1	12 16	40	24 19	28	21 22	40	S 3	1 48	15 4	5	23 7	15	21 9	24	11			
22	4 0	24 7	19 22	8 41	16 11	39	S 3	13 58	17 17	47	24 20	28	16 23	39	N 3	2 39	19 4	58	24 8	4	18 10	9	0			
23	4 59	25 8	10 19	9 31	11 12	31	9 14	69	21 18	53	22 21	25	11 0	28	0	3 31	22 5	50	24 8	51	14 10	54	N 1			
24	5 52	25 9	0 14	10 20	N 6	13 26	14 16	4	24 19	55	19 22	18	S 6	1 17	13 4	43	24 6	41	22 9	37	10 11	40	S 4			
25	6 45	21 9	50 9	11 10	0 14	25	19 17	10	25 20	54	14 23	9	0 2	7	17 5	15	24 7	30	20 10	22	N 5	12 28	8			
26	7 37	21 10	39	N 4	12 1	S 5	15 27	22 18	17	24 21	48	9 23	58	N 6	2 57	21 6	7	23 8	19	17 11	9	0 13	18	19		
27	8 28	17 11	29	S 2	12 54	11 16	32	24 19	20	21 22	38	S 3	0 46	11 3	48	23 6	58	22 0	6	13 11	50	S 5	14 12	18		
28	9 17	13 12	20	8	13 15	16 17	37	25 20	19	17 23	27	N 2	1 35	15 4	40	24 7	47	19 9	53	8 12	46	10 15	11	21		
29	10 6	8 13	12	S 13	14 48	21 18	41	23 21	14	12 0	14	7 2	24	19 5	32	24 8	36	15 10	40	N 3	13 40	15 10	13	23		
30	10 54	N 2	...	15 50	23 19	41	S 20	22 5	7 1	1	N 12	3 14	22 6	24	23 9	24	N 11	11 27	S 2	14 38	19 17	19 24	19	24		
31	11 43	S 4	...	16 53	S 25	...	...	22 54	S 2	...	4	N 24	7 15	N 21	...	...	12 17	S 7	...	...	18 25	S 23	...	...		

26 Moon's Right Ascension & Declination for each day of the month. [PART I.]

[BY PERMISSION.]
MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER.
 Showing the Monthly Fall and number of Rainy Days during the 67 years from 1813 to 1879. In consequence of several errors existing in the former return of rainfall, from 1813 to 1854, published in 1855, the present table has been carefully compared with the original records and all necessary corrections and subsequent additions duly made by the undersigned.
 NORMAN R. FOGSON, Government Astronomer.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER. MONTHLY FALL AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	November	December.	Annual.	
Year.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
1813	...	...	...	...	0.43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1814	0.03	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1815	1.65	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1816	0.10	1	0.73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1817	0.35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1818	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819	...	...	...	...	2.55	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820	...	...	...	...	0.50	1	17.17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821	3.60	5	...	...	0.32	1	1.70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822	2.30	3	...	...	...	...	0.62	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1823	1.45	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1824	1.27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1825	0.17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1827	8.60	6	0.07	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1828	1.62	5	...	...	4.36	5	0.72	4	0.40	2	...	...	...	...
1829	0.27	2	3.16	9	0.89	3	0.05	2	1.42	3	...	...	...	...
1830	...	...	...	...	0.20	2	0.31	2	0.29	4	...	...	...	...
1831	0.04	1	...	...	0.17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	...	...	0.10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	0.18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALENDAR MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER. 27

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER. MONTHLY FALL AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1834	0.06	2	...	...	...	2.43	7	4.10	7	4.87	8	7.04	8
1835	0.06	...	...	...	...	0.86	10	3.01	10	3.26	9	11.09	10
1836	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	14	9.00	16	0.91	7	8.51	8
1837	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	9	1.63	8	3.80	9	15.79	13
1838	...	...	...	...	...	0.88	10	4.69	8	8.78	7	6.2	9
1839	3.34	...	...	...	...	2.68	15	6.83	14	11.14	10	0.9	3
1840	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	9	7.83	6	8.96	13	10.16	12
1841	1.99	...	...	...	...	3.97	8	8.66	21	5.01	11	24.73	18
1842	1.74	...	...	...	...	1.41	13	3.12	17	5.60	15	7.91	12
1843	6.50	...	...	...	...	1.90	7	2.23	11	4.20	12	6.31	18
1844	0.76	...	...	...	...	2.73	16	2.72	12	12.51	11	13.89	12
1845	1.64	...	...	...	...	2.23	17	1.95	14	4.05	10	3.90	9
1846	2.94	...	...	...	...	3.70	10	4.68	13	0.92	4	30.59	12
1847	...	...	...	...	...	2.79	17	9.71	13	5.87	10	16.32	19
1848	...	...	...	...	...	1.86	12	5.13	14	3.09	12	13.93	14
1849	2.80	...	...	...	...	3.90	15	4.89	5	1.65	16	9.19	8
1850	0.04	...	...	...	...	2.92	19	3.05	13	3.01	6	4.32	14
1851	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	8	4.34	10	1.69	7	6.63	9
1852	...	...	...	...	...	1.89	9	2.26	12	6.78	11	20.60	15
1853	2.25	...	...	...	...	0.82	8	1.38	9	2.23	9	9.07	14
1854	0.42	...	...	...	...	1.16	6	7.05	10	6.37	11	10.22	16

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER.

[PART I.]

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER. MONTHLY FALL AND NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1855	0.91	6	0.26	1	0.07	1	2.63	10	1.65	9	3.75	8	10.61
1856	0.92	1	0.10	...	0.01	1	3.32	15	5.63	16	1.06	6	16.97
1857	...	...	...	...	0.07	1	2.39	17	0.92	12	1.55	8	37.73
1858	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	3.08	16	2.11	8	3.61	9	12.07
1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.01	12	2.16	13	8.56	14	7.72
1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.07	19	2.17	13	4.97	16	14.07
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.18	10	7.88	17	9.25	15	1.54
1862	0.49	...	...	...	...	...	4.53	9	4.56	16	3.60	13	12.32
1863	1.95	...	...	...	...	...	7.07	17	3.14	18	3.01	15	17.09
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.47	10	7.32	13	0.83	7	13.76
1865	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	1.89	9	7.19	19	1.28	6	5.82
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.47	10	4.17	16	2.47	7	8.70
1867	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	1.89	10	6.70	11	2.43	15	3.39
1868	4.77	...	...	...	...	...	7.50	10	4.50	15	3.66	10	8.28
1869	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	5.19	16	4.40	12	4.57	16	3.45
1870	6.55	...	...	...	...	...	6.70	16	6.91	13	12.58	13	23.01
1871	0.41	...	...	...	...	...	8.88	15	1.43	10	6.18	11	6.21
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.71	19	7.58	21	2.90	13	18.48
1873	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	2.23	11	3.39	13	3.02	10	10.61
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.18	13	2.68	15	5.19	19	21.26
1875	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	1.76	12	3.00	13	4.60	14	6.47
1876	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	3.77	16	3.00	13	3.25	9	1.01
1877	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	9	2.49	13	3.15	13	8.56
1878	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	4.80	12	5.62	17	6.07	16	2.25
1879	1.30	...	...	...	...	...	4.30	14	6.61	18	0.64	8	18.23
Means.	0.95	2.0	0.28	0.7	0.44	0.8	3.79	12.0	4.53	12.2	4.71	10.6	10.81
													11.9
													12.8
													4.98
													6.7
													48.56
													80.9

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GARDENING CALENDAR.

MADRAS.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

January.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required; if possible, water in the morning, otherwise late in the evening; never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labor needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which may be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds, and such like. Nepaul spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to earthing. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this; little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds; towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay: look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be excited at present, or they will be weakened.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last, wind changeable from S. to E. and W., dew is seldom seen. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables are plentiful. Fruits, such as grapes, pine-apples, and some of the orange tribe are to be had. Plantains are plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

May.—During the month the land wind commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables, dig over any vacant spaces of ground, no matter how roughly; prepare manure; repair and build water channels when required; make and repair roads and walks.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order, and make others where required. If composts for seeds and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower-pots and order supplies for new ones; use every endeavour to put down the unsightly pots in general use—it can be done.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is unpleasantly hot from the prevailing land winds; in most seasons a few slight showers of rain fall; seldom other than country vegetables are to be had, with the exception of cabbage sprouts, which are hard and tough; mangoes and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap; flowers are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

June.—Although rain frequently occurs during the month, it is scarcely desirable to recommend the sowing of European vegetables. It is more requisite to push forward any new work that may be required; dig over and trench all vacant and new ground that may be taken in for cultivation. Be careful that a good supply of manure is on hand.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling up of all hollows on the lawns where water accumulates during monsoons. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July.

and August. Repair walks and make new ones: see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

August.—As imported seed should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition. Guard against the ravages of red ants; be sparing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of peas and French beans may be put in, likewise carrots, beet, parsley and radishes; choose a dry day, sow celery in boxes or pots in rich soil mixed with well-decayed manure, and a small quantity of powdered lime. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from inattention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure, celery should never receive a check; of country vegetables, sow brinjals, gourds, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chillies, snake gourds, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples, prepare stock of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over: make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate; be careful how small seeds are sown and watered; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set agrowing in good soil. If no plan has been definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to spare: propagate verbenas by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 2½ feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail, expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

September.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas. French beans and spinach they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats, tied over moveable bamboo frame-work. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with hand every morning. Lime will in nowise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations, such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed opened by hoeing (the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; put in pipings of carnations, picotees in boxes, filled with fine sand, mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained; prune where required; prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c.; attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps; casurina hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

October.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be ready to receive celery plants; shade if the weather is clear; look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet-root; let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other; the thinnings may be planted if required. Continue to sow a few varieties of vegetable seeds. Peas may be sown every week; let the drills in which they are sown be raised above the surface level; continue to sow a succession of French beans. Keep out a supply of salads, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables; do not trust till wanted, as the soil may not be workable for rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean; eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible; when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked to. If activity is not displayed during the early part of this month in forwarding operations, there is but little chance of success for the season. Take particular care the crops are not planted on the same piece of ground they were last year; alternate them yearly if possible. Graft mangoes and plant pine-apples.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is to use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark; tie the ropes tight to three pegs, firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

November.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be

sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflowers sown during the first week of the month; if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches; look after all details such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbenas, hollyhocks, phloxes and ipomeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

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

February.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peach and apples and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the trees, slightly stirring the soil.

Sow peaches, the stone should be broken, else the seeds will take some months to germinate.

Remarks.—The weather during the whole of this month is very fine. It seldom, if ever, rains. Heavy dew falls in the mornings. The wind blows N. E., sometimes changing to the S. E. The first half of the month is rather chilly, about the end it commences to be warm.

March.—During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about the roots of vines. Plant tuberose roots. Beet-root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot and unpleasant. Rain is little known. There is less dew. The wind continues to blow from the N. E. There is plenty of dust. It thunders and lightens occasionally.

April.—Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called the mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. Plant potatoes. Dahlia seeds should be sown in this month in situations protected from the burning winds.

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry, and the sun pours down its fiery rays with unabating vigor during the day. The dust is almost suffocating. There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

May.—Repeat the sowing of last month, or may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of the vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of knol-khol, cabbage and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seeds.

Remarks.—The weather still continues hot. If the mango showers have set in, the heat is not so great as that of April. High winds from the S. W., with rain and clouds, may be expected. Rather dusty.

June.—The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangoes are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow their earth-nut. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rose beetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

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

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

The natives generally sow the raggy and cholom, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlia sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seeds (dahlias) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of drooping and removing the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

Remarks.—There is generally much rain this month. The days are cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. The wind blows from S. W. Thunder and lightning frequent.

August.—Apples still continue; young trees should now be drafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribes should be budded and inarched, and propagated by gooties. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by

layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into ground last month.

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of the month. The wind blows from S. W., and the weather is somewhat warm.

September.—Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sow early in full pod. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for four days and then strongly manured. The principal crop of hay is cut in this month.

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the root at the same time with sheep or other manure.

Remarks.—This is rather a hot month. The wind blows from S. W., and rain may be expected from the middle of the month, particularly in the evenings.

October.—Vegetables are in great perfection. Sour sop and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in this month: the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fall in the month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them; and kept in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be picked up in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tube roses should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons which generally commence towards the end of last month, are very heavy during October. The wind veers round to the N. E. The days are pleasant and the nights are cool.

November.—Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casurina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes sweet-potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

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

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

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

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

Bangalore is in lat. 12°58' N., and long. 77°39' E. The base of Commissioner's flagstaff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras: and the mean annual temperature is 76° Fahr.; while that of Madras is 83°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 900 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly; and the sound rock and finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35.41 inches.

NEILGHERRIES.

Ootacamund.

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

February.—FLOWERS—None. VEGETABLES—None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December.—FLOWERS—None. VEGETABLES—None.

Coonoor and Kotagerry.

Remarks on the variation of the above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

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

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

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

H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse; died 14th Dec. 1878; leaving issue, living, one son and two daughters.

H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, and has issue one son, and three daughters.

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

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

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879; to the Princess Louise Marguerite of Prussia.

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

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

Royal Princes and Princesses.

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

H.R.H. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1795; married in 1818, to the late Duke of Cambridge.

H.R.H. Augusta Caroline, Princess Augusta of Cambridge, born July 19, 1822; married June 23, 1843, to Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

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

Sovereigns of Europe.

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Great Britain.....	Victoria.....	May 24 1819	1837
Austria.....	Francis Joseph.....	Aug. 18 1830	1848
Baden.....	Frederick.....	Sept. 9 1826	1856
Bavaria.....	Louis II.....	Aug. 25 1845	1861
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	April 9 1835	1865
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	April 8 1818	1863
France.....	Pres. Grévy.....	Aug. 15 1813	1873
Germany.....	William.....	Mar. 22 1797	1861
Greece.....	George.....	Dec. 21 1843	1863
Hesse Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	June 9 1806	1848
Italy.....	Humbert.....	Mar. 14 1844	1878
Mecklenburg Schwerin.....	Fred. Francis.....	Feb. 28 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz.....	Fred. Charles.....	Oct. 17 1819	1860
Netherlands.....	William III.....	Feb. 19 1817	1849
Oldenburg.....	Nicolas.....	July 8 1827	1853
Portugal.....	Louis I.....	Oct. 31 1833	1861
Rome.....	Pope Leo XIII.....	Mar. 2 1810	1878
Russia.....	Alexander II.....	April 29 1818	1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.....	Ernest II.....	June 21 1818	1844
Saxe Meiningen.....	George.....	April 2 1826	1869
Saxe Weimar.....	Charles Alex.....	June 24 1818	1853
Saxony.....	Albert.....	Apr. 21 1828	1873
Spain.....	Alphonso XII.....	Nov. 23 1857	1875
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	Jan. 21 1829	1872
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	Sept. 20 1842	1876
Wurtemberg.....	Charles Fred.....	Mar. 6 1823	1864

British and Foreign Ambassadors.

COUNTRY.	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND.
America.....	Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.	Sr. Mariano Balcarce,
Argentine Confederation.....	F. C. Ford, Esq., C.B.	Count Karolyi.
Austro-Hungary.....	Sir H. G. Elliot, G.C.B.	
Bavaria.....	Lieut.-Gen. Stanton, C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns.
Belgium.....	Sir J. S. Lumley, K.C.B.	Baron de Penedo.
Brazil.....	G. B. Mathew, Esq., C.B.	Gen. P. It. Negrete.
Central America.....	J. H. Graham, Esq.	T. K. Weir, Esq.
Chili.....	Hon'ble F. J. Pakenham	Quo-Ta-Jen.
China.....	Sir T. F. Wade, G.C.B.	Gen. Sergio Camargo.
Columbia.....	Col. C. E. Mansfield.	General de Bulow.
Denmark.....	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	General Salazar.
Ecuador.....	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	Marq. D'Harcourt.
France.....	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	Count Munster.
Germany.....	Lord Odo Russell, G.C.B.	M. J. Gennadius.
Greece.....	Edwin Corbett, Esq.	Count Menabrea.
Italy.....	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Shogei Wooyeno Kengenori.
Japan.....	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	
Morocco.....	Sir John H. D. Hay, K.C.B.	Count C. M. de Bylandt.
Netherlands.....	Hon. Wm. Stuart, C.B.	Don Juan de F. Martin.
New Granada.....	P. Griffith, Esq.	Mirza Malcolm Khan.
Persia.....	W. T. Thomson Esq., C.B.	
Peru.....	Spencer St. John, Esq.	Senhor Martins d'Antas.
Portugal.....	R. B. D. Morier, Esq., C.B.	Count Schouvaloff.
Russia.....	Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B.	Marquis de Casa Lalglesia.
Spain.....		Chas. Ed. Piper, Esq.
Sweden.....	Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.	A. Streckelren.
Switzerland.....	E. Corbett, Esq.	Musurus Pasha.
Turkey.....	Rt. Hon. A. H. Layard.	Senor Don Jose Rojas.
Venezuela.....	Robert Bunch, Esq.	
Wurtemberg.....	Hon. G. G. Petre.	

Her Majesty's Chief Officers of State.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury.....	Right Hon. Earl of Beaconsfield.
Lord High Chancellor.....	Right Hon. Earl Cairns.
Lord President of the Council.....	Right Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Lord Privy Seal.....	Right Hon. Duke of Northumberland.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
Home Department.....	Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross.
Foreign Affairs.....	Right Hon. Marquis of Salisbury.
Colonies.....	Right Hon. Sir Michael H. Beach, Bart.
War.....	Right Hon. Frederick A. Stanley.
India.....	Right Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Right Hon. William H. Smith.
Postmaster General.....	Right Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners.
President of the Board of Trade.....	Right Hon. Viscount Sandon.

Army Agents.

Sir Edward Borough, Bt. and Co., No. 28, College Green, Dublin.	Messrs. Charles Hopkinson & Sons, 3, Regent Street, S. W.
Messrs. R. Cane and Sons, 60, Dawson Street, Dublin.	Andrew Lawrie, Esq. 70, Jermyn Street, S. W.
Messrs. E. S. Codd and Co., 35, Craven Street, Strand, W.C.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor Bt., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S. W.
Messrs. Cox & Co., 1 & 2 Craig's Court, S. W.	Messrs. Price & Boustead, 34, Craven Street, Strand, W. C.
Edward Thompson Draper, Esq. (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
Messrs. Vesey W. Holt & Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.	

East India Army Agents.

Barber J & Co., 130, Leadenhall Street.	Ridgway, A. F. & Sons, 30, Leicester-Street
Grindlay & Co., 55, Parliament-Street.	Richardson & Co., Pall Mall.
Nayin & Co., James 5, Balge Yard, Bucklesbury, London, E. C.	Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill and Pall Mall.
Messrs. V. W. Holt, & Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.	

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Governors.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
India.....	EAST INDIES. Viceroy and Governor-General..	Right Hon. Lord Lytton, G.C.B. G.M.
Madras.....	Governor.....	Sir Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
Bombay.....	Governor.....	Sir Richard Temple, Bt. G.C.S.I.
New South Wales.....	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus, G.C.B.
Victoria.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Marquis of Normandy, G.C.M.G.
South Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Major Genl. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R. E.
Western Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Mj. Genl. Sir H. St. G. Ord, G.C.M.G.
Queensland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir A. Edwd. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Tasmania.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., G.C.M.G.
New Zealand.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir H. G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.....	WEST INDIES, &c. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Major G. C. Strahan, late R.A. G.C.M.G.
Grenada.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., G.C.M.G.
St. Vincent.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	George Dundas, Esq.
Tobago.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	A. F. Grove, Esq.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	George Berkeley, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Trinidad.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.
Jamaica.....	Capt. Genl. & Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.
Bahamas.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	William Robinson, Esq., G.C.M.G.
British Honduras.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	F. P. Barlee, Esq., G.C.M.G.
British Guiana.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Cornelius H. Kortright, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Canada.....	DOMINION OF CANADA. Governor-General.....	The Rt. H. The Marquis of Lorne, K.T. G.C.M.G.
Newfoundland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Comdr. Sir John Hawley Glover, R. N. G.C.M.G.
Bermudas.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Maj.-Genl. Sir R. M. Laflin, K.C.M.G., R.E.
Malta.....	GOVERNOR & COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Gl. Sir A. Boston, K.C.B.
Gibraltar.....	GIBRALTAR. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Genl. R. C. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Roy. Engrs.
Cape of Good Hope.....	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Genl. R. C. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Roy. Engrs.
Natal.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, Bt., G.
St. Helena.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
Griqua Land West.....	GRIQUA LAND WEST. Lieutenant-Governor.....	Hudson Ralph Janisch, Esq., G.C.M.G.
West Africa.....	WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Bt.-Col. W. O. Lanyon, G.C.M.G.
Gold Coast Colony.....	GOLD COAST COLONY. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Surge-Major S. Rowe, G.C.M.G.
Mauritius.....	MAURITIUS. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Ceylon.....	CEYLON. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
China and Hong-Kong.....	CHINA AND HONG KONG Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir J. H. Longden, K.C.M.G.
Straits Settlements.....	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Prince of Wales Island.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Malacca.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Maj.-Genl. A. E. H. Anson, R.A. G.C.M.G.
Labuan.....	LABUAN. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Commander E. W. Shaw, R. N.
Falkland Islands.....	FALKLAND ISLANDS. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Chas. Cameron Lees Esq., G.C.M.G.
Fiji Islands.....	FIJI ISLANDS. Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	T. Fitzgerald Callaghan, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Phil Islands.....	GOVERNOR & COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.	Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.

MILITARY ATTACHÉS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

Major General James Connolly G.B.	Paris.....	5th April 1871.
Lt.-Col. Hon. Paul S. Methuen, Scots Guards.....	Berlin.....	2nd January 1878.
Do. Hon. E. H. Primrose, Grenadier Guards.....	Vienna.....	5th January 1879.
Captain L. V. Swaine, Rifle Brigade.....	St. Petersburg..	8th January 1879.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

ROYAL FAMILY OF HYDERABAD.

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

Co-Regents.

- (1) The Nawab Sir Salār Jung, a.c.s.i., Mukhtar ul Mulk Bahadur, Prime Minister.
- (2) The Nawab Shams ul Umara Amir i Kabir Bahadur.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

(1) His Highness Prince Azem Jah, Oomdut ul Oomra, Amcerul Oomra, Sirajul Oomra, Madarul Moolk, Oomdut ul Moolk, Intizam ul Moolk, Azem ud Dowlah, Asud ud Dowlah "el Anglez," Moontazim ud Dowlah, Mohummed Ali Khan, Ahmedoollah Khan Bahadoor, Zoofakhar Jung, Nabee yar Jung, Sepah Salar, Prince of Arcot.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamrajendra Wudyer Bahadur, born 22nd February, 1863, was adopted by the late Maharajah, His Highness Kristua Rajah Wudyer Bahadur, a.c.s.i., on the 16th June, 1865, and was installed on the throne on the 23rd September 1869.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurnmah Koolasekharn Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, k.c., c.s.i., Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March, 1832, ascended the Musnud on the 19th October, 1860.

Brothers of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurnmah Rajah, born 30th June, 1827; His Highness Reve Vurnmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October, 1835; His Highness Rama Vurnmah, r.m.v., first Prince of Travancore, born 19th May, 1837.

ROYAL FAMILY OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Vurnmah, k.c.s.i., Maharajah of Cochin, born 11th May, 1835; ascended the Musnud, 20th March, 1861.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarala Wurnmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin, born 30th August 1816.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TANJORE.

Her Highness Vijaya Mohana Muktaba Bai Ammani Raje Saheba, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Princess of Tanjore, the only surviving daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sivajee, born in 1816 by Her late Highness Saidamba Bai Saheb, and married in March 1860, to Vazratmob Rajesri Sakharan Row Ambiroyi Mohite Saheb.—No issue.

HOME GOVERNMENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon'ble Viscount Cranbrook, M. P.—President.

COUNCIL.

Andrew Cassels, Esq., Vice-President.	Sir Barrow H. Ellis, k.c.s.i.
Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Kt.	Col. Henry Yule, c.n.
Sir R. Montgomery, Bt., a.c.s.i., k.c.n.	Sir W. Muir, k.c.s.i.
Sir F. J. Halliday, k.c.n.	Col. Sir W. L. Merowether, k.c.s.i., c.n.
Maj.-Genl. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, k.c.n., k.c.s.i., LL.D.	Robert A. Dalryell, Esq.
Sir H. J. S. Maine, k.c.s.i., D.C.L., LL.D.	Lt.-Genl. Sir Henry W. Norman, k.c.n., c.i.e.
The Hon'ble E. Drummond.	Major-General Charles J. Foster, c.n.

UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Sir L. Mallet, c.n. | The Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, M.A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the County of Hertford a.m.s.i., a.c.n., took his seat, 12th April 1876, (Simla.)

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER.

His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, a.c.n., c.i.e., (104th Foot) Commander-in-Chief, took his seat, 15th April, 1876, (Simla.)

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

The Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, k.c.s.i., c.i.e., took his seat, 10th June 1875. (Simla.)
Col. The Hon. Sir A. Clarke, R. E., k.c.m.g., c.n., c.i.e., took his seat, 15th June 1875, (Simla.)
The Hon. Sir John Strachey, a.c.s.i., c.i.e., took his seat, 23rd December, 1876.
Genl. The Hon. Sir Edwin B. Johnson, k.c.n., c.i.e., took his seat, 19th March 1877, (Simla.)
The Hon. W. Stokes, c.s.i., c.i.e., took his seat, 18th April 1877, (Simla.)
The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, c.s.i., took his seat, 18th April 1878, (Simla.)

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO MAKE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir R. E. Egerton, k.c.s.i. & c.i.e., Lieut.-Governor of Punjab.	The Hon. Sayyad Ahmed Khan Bahadur, c.s.i.
" The Raja of Sirmur, k.c.s.i.	" T. C. Hope, c.s.i., Bombay Civil Service.
" Mumtaz-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, k.c.s.i.	" B. W. Colvin, North Western Provinces.
	" Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore

D. FitzPatrick, Secy. to the Council.

J. M. Macpherson, Depy. Secy.

Major H. S. Jarrett, Assistant Secretary.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, c. n., 2nd foot, Private Secretary, (Simla.)
Colonel T. D. Baker, c.n., Military Secretary, (Simla.)
Captain Lord W. L. Dela P. Beresford, V. C., 9th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp, (Simla.)
Captain W. Loch, General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, (On duty, Mayo College.)
Lieutenant A. F. Liddell, Royal Artillery, do (Simla.)
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, 34th Foot, do do
Lieut. C. W. Muir, Squad. Officer, G. G. Body Guard, Offg. Aide-de-Camp, (Simla.)
Lieutenant J. P. Brabazon, Extra Aide-de-Camp, (Simla.)
Lieutenant C. Herbert, do do
Captain R. Pole-Crew, do do
Surgeon Major O. Barnett, Surgeon, do

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Colonel R. Preston, 44th Foot, Military Secretary.
Lieutenant Colonel H. Moore, c.i.e., Bombay Staff Corps, Persian Interpreter.
Captain H. G. Grant, 78th Foot, Aid-de-Camp—(On Field Service.)
Captain H. S. Gough, 10 Hus. do
Lieutenant G. Haines, 6th Foot, do
Captain H. B. MacCall, 2 Bn. 6th Foot, do.—(Extra.)
Surgeon Major A. F. Bradshaw, Surgeon.
Hony. Lieut.-Col. Sheik Hedayut Ali, c.i.e., Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th N. I., Aide-de-Camp.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

R. B. Chapman, Esq., c.i.e. Secretary.
E. J. Sinking, Esq. Under do.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Sir S. C. Bayley, k.c.s.i., (on dep. Assam) Secretary.
C. E. Bernard, (see Central Provinces) Offg. do.
F. C. Dawkes, Esq. Under Secretary.—(on leave.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

A. C. Lyall, Esq. Secretary.
T. J. C. Plowden, Esq. Under do.
H. M. Durand, Esq. Political Asst. and Offg. Asst. Secy.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel H. K. Burne, c.n. S. C. Secretary, (Simla.)
Colonel W. M. Lees, S. C. Depy. do. (Europe.)
Captain E. H. H. Collen, S. C. 1st Asst. do. (special duty.)
" A. C. W. Crookshank, S. C. 2nd do. Offg. Dy. Secy.
" T. C. Deane, S. C. 3rd do. Offg. 1st Asst. Secy.
Captain H. A. Sawyer, S. C. Offg. 1st Asst. Secretary. do.
Major G. L. K. Hewett, S. C. Offg. 2nd do. (Simla.)
Captain A. C. Toker, S. C. Offg. 3rd do.
Captain Sir C. H. Leslie, S. C. Offg. Addl. do.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

D. Fitzpatrick, (Barrister-at-Law).....Secretary.
J. M. Macpherson, Esq.....Depy. do.
Major H. S. Jarrett.....Assistant do.
S. Jacob, Esq.....Special duty.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Major General A. Fraser, R. E.....Secretary, (Simla.)
Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E.....Deputy Secy., Military Works Branch, (Simla.)
Maj. Genl. J. Crofton, R. E., Inspector General, Civil do. and Insp. General of Irrigation, (Simla.)
Captain G. F. L. Marshall, R. E.....Offg. Asst. Secy., (Simla.)
Lieut.-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E.....Depy. Secy., Railway Branch, (on leave.)
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E., Bombay.....Offg. do. (Simla.)
Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, V. C., R. E.....Acct. Genl. and Depy. Secy., Accounts Branch, (on leave.)

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

SEE OF CALCUTTA.

The Right Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, 30th January, 1877.
The Right Rev. Thomas Valpy French, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, 27th December, 1877.
The Venble Joseph Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary.
The Rev. James Matthew, M.A., Archdeacon of Lahore.
The Rev. Brooke Deedes, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 8th February, 1877.
Charles Sanders, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, 16th April, 1870.—(On leave.)
R. Leicester Upton, Esq.—Offg.

POST OFFICE.

A. M. Monteth, Esq., Director-General.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
F. R. Hogg, Esq., Depy. do. (on leave) " 833.
T. W. Gribble, Esq., Offg. Postmaster Genl., Bengal.—Pay Rs. 600.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, K.T., Q. C.—Chief Justice.—Pay Rs. 6,000.

JURIS JUDGES.

Hon. L. S. Jackson, C.I.E.—Pay Rs. 4,166.	Hon. W. F. McDonell, v.c.—Pay Rs. 4,166.
" Charles Pontifex, "	" H. S. Cunningham, (on special duty.) — Pay Rs. 4,166.
" W. Ainslie, "	" H. T. Prinsep.—Pay Rs. 4,166.
" G. G. Morris, "	" A. Wilson, "
" J. S. White, "	" L. P. D. Broughton, Offg. "
" Homesh Chunder Mitter, "	" L. R. Tottenham, Offg. "

J. Crawford, Esq., Registrar, Appellate Side.—Pay Rs. 1,700.

BENGAL.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Honorable Sir ASHLEY EDEN, K.C.S.I., M. & C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor.—(On special duty.)
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Offg. Do.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. C. T. Buckland.	The Hon. Raja Pramatha Natha, Rai Bahadoor.
" A. MacKenzie.	" Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy.
" J. O'Kinealy.	" A. B. Inglis.
" Ameer Ali, (Barrister-at-Law.)	" Baboo Kristo Das Pal, C.I.E.
" Moulvi Ameer Hossain.	" J. B. Knight, C.I.E.

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., M. & C.I.E., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.—(On special duty.)—Pay 8,333.
The Hon. Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Offg. do.
Lt.-Col. H. H. Stansfeld, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. the Hon. Robt. C. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp, (on duty.)
Lieutenant G. U. Brown, do.
E. R. Henry, Asst. Private Secretary to the Offg. Lieut.-Governor.—Pay 500—266.
H. A. Cockerell, Secretary, Judicial and Political.—Pay 3,333.
H. J. Reynolds, Secy. in the General and Revenue Departments, (on leave.)—Pay 833.
C. P. L. Macaulay, Offg. do. (see Board of Revenue)—Pay 466.
The Hon. A. MacKenzie, Financial Secy., Offg. do. (on leave.)—Pay 2,500.
H. L. Harrison, Offg. do. (see Board of Revenue)—Pay 666.
C. W. Bolton, Under Secretary.—Pay 1,000.

H. H. Risley, Under Secretary (on leave.)—Pay 1,000.
H. M. Kisch, Offg. do. (see 24-Pergunnahs)—Pay 300.
The Hon. H. L. Dampier, Member Board of Revenue (on leave.)—Pay 833.
The Hon. C. T. Buckland, do. —Pay 4,000.
H. L. Harrison, Secy. (on dep. Secretariat)—Pay 2,500.
R. H. Wilson, Offg. do. (see Midnapore.)—Pay 500.
C. P. L. Macaulay, Jr. Secy. (on dep. Bengal Secretariat.)—Pay 1,800.
P. Nolan, Offg. Jr. Secy. (see 24-Pergunnahs.)—Pay 866.
J. D. Maclean, Collector, Custom House.—Pay 3,000.
J. Scoble Armstrong, Deputy Collector.—Pay 1,500.
J. B. Roberts, (Unconvd.), Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.—Pay 1,500.
B. L. Gupta, Offg. Presidency Magt. (see Purneah.)
The Hon. J. O'Kinealy, Supt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs (on leave.)—Pay 2,600.
J. C. Geddes, Offg. do. (see Sarun.)
W. M. Soutar, Chairman, of the Corporation and Commr. of Police, Calcutta.—Pay 3,000.
J. Monro, Inspector-General of Police.—Pay 2,500.
H. S. Beadon, Inspector-General, Registration Department (on leave.)—Pay 1,500.
J. A. Bourdillon, 1st Inspector (on leave.)—Pay 1,233.
W. H. Page, Offg. do. (see Patna)
G. N. Barlow, c.s.i., Commissioner, Bhagulpore Division.—Pay 2,916.
T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
E. E. Lewis, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, (on dep. Opium.)—Pay 2,916.
J. Beames, Offg. do. (on leave.)—Pay 2,916.
H. J. S. Cottour, Offg.
F. K. Hewitt, Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division.—Pay 2,500.
A. Smith, Offg. Commissioner, Orissa Division.—Pay 2,833.
F. M. Halliday, Commissioner, Patna Division (on leave.)—Pay 2,916.
C. T. Metcalfe, Offg. do.
A. C. Mangles, v.c., Commissioner, Presy. Division (on leave.)—Pay 2,916.
F. B. Peacock, Offg. do. (see Dacca Division.)—Pay 2,833.
Lord H. U. Browne, Commr., Rajshahye Divn.—Pay 2,916

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Hon. G. H. M. Batten, Commr. Inland Customs, (on special duty.)—Pay 2,500.
W. S. Hasley, (Registration), Offg. do.
L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.—Pay 2,650.
Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Resident, Hyderabad.
Major-General Sir H. Daly, K.C.B., Resident, Indore.
J. D. Gordon, c.s.i., Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.—Pay 4,666.
J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.—Pay 3,166.
C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident, Nepal.—Pay 2,500.
Lieut.-Genl. C. A. Barwell, c.s., Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
P. S. Melville, Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.—Pay 4,000.
F. Henvey, Resident, Kashmir.—Pay 2,700.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND ASSAM.

J. H. Morris, c.s.i., Chief Commissioner, Nagpore, (on leave.)—Pay 4,666.
C. Grant, Officiating.—Pay 3,166.
C. E. Bernard, Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore, (on dep. Home Department.)—Pay 3,166.
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Offg. do. —(see Nagpore Division.)
J. W. Neill, Secy. to the Chief Commr. (on dep. Nagpore.)
L. Neill, Inspector General of Registration, &c., Offg. do.
A. P. Howell, Commissioner, Jubbulpore, (on dep. Nerbudda Division.)—Pay 2,500.
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Commissioner, Nagpore, (on dep. Judicial Commr.)—Pay 2,500.
C. Grant, Commissioner, Nerbudda, (on dep. Chief Commissioner.)
A. P. Howell, Offg. do. (see Jubbulpore Division.)
Col. R. H. Keating, c.s.i., v.c., (Bom. S. C.), Chief Commr. Shillong, (on leave.)—Pay 4,166.
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., Offg. do. (on dep. Home Rev. & Agricultural.)—Pay 4,666.
W. E. Ward, Judge, Valley Districts, Ganbati.—Pay 2,500.
H. Muspratt, Judge Sylhet and Cachar.—Pay 2,500.
S. O. B. Ridsdale, Secretary.—Pay 2,000.

BRITISH BURMAH.

C. U. Aitchison, c.s.i., Chief Commissioner.—Pay 4,666.
Major C. W. Street, Secretary.—Pay 2,000.
R. H. Pilcher, B. C. S., Junior Secretary.—Pay 1,000.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Hon. Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bt., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., Lieut.-Govr. of the N. W. Provs., and Chief Commr., Oudh.—Pay 8,333.
Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant G. D. King Harman, 2-2 Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
C. Robertson, Secretary to the Government, North-West Provinces.—Pay 3,000.
R. Smeaton, Junior Secretary.—Pay 1,200.

S. H. James, Under Secretary.—Pay 1,000.
 W. S. Hasley, Insp. Genl. of Registration and Comr. of Excise and Stamps, N. W. P., (on dep. Inland Customs.)—Pay 2,500.
 J. C. Robertson, Magistrate and Collector, Offg. do.—Pay 2,500.
 Colonel E. Tyrwhitt, Inspector-General of Police.—Pay 2,500.
 R. T. Hobart, Deputy Inspector General (on leave.)—Pay 1,500.
 W. C. Plowden, Commissioner, Meerut.—Pay 2,916.
 H. B. Webster, Officiating Commissioner, Agra.—Pay 2,916.
 H. B. Webster, Commissioner, Jhansi, (on dep. Agra.)—Pay 2,916.
 C. P. Carmichael, Commissioner, Benares, (on dep. Board of Revenue.)—Pay 3,500.
 C. A. Daniell, Offg. do.—Pay 2,916.
 R. M. Edwards, Commissioner, Rohilkhand.—Pay 2,916.
 W. C. Capper, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay 3,000.
 E. J. Jenkinson, Commissioner, Fyzabad, (on leave.)—Pay 2,750.
 J. J. F. Lumsden, Offg. do.—Pay 2,750.
 Lieut. Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner, Lucknow.—Pay 2,750.
 Colonel J. P. MacAndrew, Offg. Commissioner, Secapore.—Pay 2,750.
 H. J. Sparks, Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, (on leave.)—Pay 2,750.
 W. Lane, Offg. do.—Pay 2,750.
 H. S. Reid, Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay 3,500.
 A. O. Hume, do. do. (on leave.)
 C. P. Carmichael, Offg. Member, (see Benares.)—Pay 2,916.
 E. C. Buck, Director of Agriculture.—2,050.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, ALLAHABAD.

The Hon. Sir R. Stuart, Kt., Chief Justice.—Pay 5,000
 The Hon. F. B. Pearson, Puisne Judge.—Pay 3,750
 " R. Spankie, do. " R. J. Crosthwaite, Regr., on dep. Pay 1,600
 " R. C. Oldfield, do. " S. H. James, Offg., (see Sect.)—Pay 1,400
 REVENUE BOARD, ALLAHABAD.
 H. S. Reid, Member.—Pay 3,500
 A. O. Hume do. (on leave.) (3,500)
 C. P. Carmichael, Offg., (see Benares) Pay J. S. Mackintosh, Secretary.—Pay 2,000
 W. R. Barry, Offg. Junior Secy.—Pay 850

PUNJAB.

The Hon. Sir R. E. Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.—Pay 8,333.
 Captain C. H. T. Marshall, Offg. Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.—Pay 575
 Captain C. P. Egerton, Aide-de-Camp.—Pay 475
 Lt. H. Griffin, Secy. to Govt. of the Punjab.—Pay 2,500
 C. L. Tupper, Under-Secretary.—Pay 1,000
 Colonel S. Black, Military Secretary.—Pay 1,527
 Colonel C. Pollard, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.—Pay 2,801
 Lieut.-Col. K. Home, R. E., Joint Secretary, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.—Pay 2,243
 H. M. Plowden, Judge of the Chief Court.—Pay 3,500
 C. R. Lindsay, do. do.—Pay 3,500
 G. W. Rivaz, Registrar, (on leave.)—Pay 1,250
 T. O. Wilkinson, Offg. do.
 J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner.—Pay 3,333
 F. C. Channing, Asst. Comr. and Settlement Secy. to do.
 Colonel A. A. Munro, Commissioner, Derajat Division.—Pay 2,750
 Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I., Commissioner, Delhi.—Pay 2,750
 Lt.-Col. C. A. McMahon, Commissioner, Hissa, (on leave.)—Pay 2,750
 J. G. Cordery, Commissioner, Mooltan.—Pay 2,750
 A. Brandreth, Commissioner, Jullundur, (on leave.)—Pay 2,750
 G. D. Barkley, Offg. do.
 Colonel C. H. Hall, Commissioner, Lahore.—Pay 2,750
 D. C. Macnabb, Commissioner, Peshawar, (on leave.)—Pay 2,750
 G. Knox, Offg. Commissioner, Rawul Pindie.—Pay 2,750
 J. W. Macnabb, Commissioner, Umballa.—Pay 2,750
 H. E. Perkins, Commissioner, Umritsur.—Pay 2,500
 P. H. Powell, Conservator of Forests, 1st Class.—Pay 1,600
 C. A. Roe, Settlement Officer, Mooltan.—Pay 1,933

BENGAL MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General of the Army Maj.-Genl. C. B. Gerves, c.n. h.p. 70 Foot.
 Dy. Adj. General Lt.-Col. F. Eteson, 1-3rd Foot, Offg. Dy. Adj. General.
 Assistant do.

Asst. Adj. General Major J. Goldie, 6th Dragoon Guards.
 Do. do. Offg. Lieut.-Col. C. H. S. Scott, S. C.
 Depy. do. Royal Artillery Lieut.-Col. A. H. Murray, R. A.
 Quarter Master General of the Army Major-Gl. Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V. C., R. A. (on other duty.)
 Deputy do. do Col. C. C. Johnson, c.n., S.C.,—Offg. Qr. Mr. Gl.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army Colonel J. N. Young, S. C.
 Director of Garrison Instruction Major A. S. Hunter, R. A.
 Inspector of Gymnasia in India Major H. J. Hallows, 2-15th Foot.—(on other duty.)
 Insp. Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines Offg. Maj.-Genl. Napier Campbell, R. A.
 Deputy do. do Lieut.-Col. D. J. Welsh, R. A.
 Superintendent of Gun Powder Factory Lieut.-Col. E. Tierney, R. A.
 Do. of Gun Carriage do Captain H. M. Mackenzie, R. A.
 Controller of Military Accounts Lieut. Col. T. B. Harrison, S. C.
 Accounts Branch, Controller's Office Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, S. C.
 Accountant Genl., Military Department Major O. R. Newmarch, S. C.
 1st Examiner, Pay Department Major H. G. Prichard, M. S. C.
 2nd do. do
 Examiner, Comsrt. and Stud. Accounts Col. G. J. Dalrymple-Hay, S. C.
 Do. Asst. Exmr. Mr. C. J. Gray.
 Do. Medical Accounts Surgeon Major J. Pitchall, m.d.
 Do. Ordnance, Clothing & Dock-yard Accounts
 Pay Master, Presidency Colonel. C. Armstrong, S. C.
 Commissary General Colonel. J. L. Willis, S. C.
 Superintendent and Agent Army Clothing Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., S. C.
 Superintendent Army Schools Major. F. W. Dunn.
 Surgeon General, British Medical Service J. H. Ker Innes, c.n.
 Surgeon General, Indian Medical Dept. J. F. Beaton, m.d., C.I.E.
 Sanitary Commissioner Surg.-Major J. M. Cunningham, m.d.
 Surveyor General of Indian and Supt of the Great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys Maj.-Genl. J. T. Walker, c.n., R. E., Bombay.
 Secretariat of the Govt. of India, D. P. W. Major-Genl. A. Fraser, c.n., R. E.
 Inspector General of Military Works Major-Genl. J. Crofton, R. E.
 Director of Army Remounts Col. J. K. Couper, S. C.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

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

ORDINARY MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, O.C.B., O.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, took his seat 3rd February 1876.
 The Honorable William Hudleston, Third in Council, took his seat 12th June 1877.
 The Honorable D. F. Carmichael, Fourth in Council, took his seat 10th Dec. 1878.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

Official Members.

The Honorable Venbankum Ramiengar, C.S.I., appointed 14th November 1876.
 " Patrick O'Sullivan, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate-General.

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Goday Narain Gajpoteo Rao, appointed 14th November 1876.
 " James George Coleman, appointed 23rd January 1877.
 " Mir Hoomayoon Jah Bahadoor, appointed 12th February 1878.
 " Raja Ras Gangadhar Rama Rao Rajah of Pittapore, 19th February 1878.
 " Amaravati Seshaya Sashtri, C.S.I., 19th February 1878.
 " Patrick Macfadycu, 2nd April 1879.

SECRETARIAT.

R. Davidson, C.S.I. Chief Secretary, (on leave.)
 John Sturrock, Under Secretary to Govt. in the Departments under the Chief Secretary.—(on other duty.)
 Charles Gilbert Master, (Barrister-at-Law), Secy. to Govt., Revenue Dept. Offg. Chief Secy.
 Lorne Augustus Campbell, Under Secy. to Govt, Revenue Dept.
 John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
 A. L. Venkata Ramana Pantulu Guru, M.A., B.L., Asst. Secy. Judl. and Legislative Depts.
 Colonel James Michael, C.S.I., Secy. to Government, Mily. Department.

Colonel R. H. Sankey, c.n., R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Mullins, R. E., Joint do. do. (Irrigation Branch.)
 Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, Dy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt. do. (on fur.)
 Major J. Pennyquick, R. E., Acting Under Secy. to Govt. do. do.
 Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch.
 Capt. Philip James Hankin, R.N., Private Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor.
 Major Bertie Hobart, R. A., Military Secretary to do.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR.

Captain Philip James Hankin, Royal Navy, Private Secretary.
 Major George Bertie B. Hobart, R. A., Military Secretary.
 Lieutenant John Gordon, 89th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant Augustus John English, 11th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieutenant H. Powell Gore-Langton, 72nd Highlanders, Extra.
 Surgeon Major J. Mackenzie, m.d., Medical Officer.
 Subadar-Major Oosmon Khan "Sirdar Bahadoor," Body Guard, Native A. D. Camp.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

H. E. Sullivan, 1st Member. H. E. Stokes, Secretary—(on leave)
 R. K. Puckle, 2nd do. C. A. Galton, Sub. Secy.—Ag. Secy.
 H. S. Thomas, 3rd do. J. Starrock, Ag. Sub. Secy.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

C. E. Chapman, Bengal C. S., Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, (not joined.)
 A. Cotterell Tupps, B.C.S., Officiating Accountant General.
 T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S., Deputy Accountant General—(on duty.)
 W. Donald, Assistant Accountant General—Offg. Depy. Acct. Genl.
 A. Macgregor, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
 Major Woulfe-Hay, S. C., Asst. do. (on furlough.)
 Major B. B. Faunce, S. C., Acting.
 R. J. Melville, Collector of Sea Customs.
 J. B. Spedding, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—(on duty)—Ganjam.
 H. W. Bliss, Commissioner of Salt Revenue.
 Lt.-Col. T. B. E. Tennant, (S. C.), Inspector General of Jails.
 H. Wigram, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—(on duty)—Calicut.
 T. Weir, Acting do. do.
 W. Morgan, Deputy Registrar.
 J. Starrock, Canarese Translator to Govt.
 Colonel R. M. Macdonald, S. C., Director of Public Instruction.
 H. G. Turner, Offg. Post Master General.
 L. R. Burrows, President of the Municipal Commission, Madras.

ECCELESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Reverend F. Gell, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Madras.
 The Venerable C. R. Drury, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.
 The Rev. S. Morley, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.
 F. Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B., Registrar and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., c.l.e., Chief Justice. M. Gould, Administrator General.
 Lewis Charles Innes, Judge. J. M. C. Mills, Reporter.
 James Kernan, do. John Shaw, Registrar, Original Side, (Eur.)
 J. R. Kindersley, do. J. Stevenson, B.A., Acting.
 L. Forbes, Acting. H. Brooks, Deputy Registrar do.
 T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B.L., c.l.e. H. Wigram, Registrar, App. Side, (on duty).
 Hon. P. O'Sullivan, (Bar.-at-law,) Adv.-Genl. T. Weir, Actg. do. do.
 H. J. Tarrant, Clerk of the Crown and W. Morgan, Dy. do. do.
 Crown Prosecutor. R. C. Walker, Sheriff.
 C. Barclay, Government Solicitor. H. Stanbrough, Coroner.
 J. W. Handley, Govt. Pleader.

SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGES.

Thomas Mortimer Busteed, Barrister-at-Law, First Judge. T. Muthuswami Aiyer, Judge—on other duty.
 C. Veravully Runganada Shastry, Judge. P. Srinivasa Row, Acting.
 John Morris Maskell, Judge.

MADRAS MILITARY STAFF.

Adjutant General.....Brig-Genl. F. W. Jebb, 4p, 67th Foot.
 Deputy do.Colonel A. R. Clephane, S. C.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.Colonel Geo. de La P. Beresford, S. C.
 Asst. Adj. Genl., Royal Artillery.....Lieut.-Col. W. H. Caine, R. A., Offg.
 Quarter Master General.....Brig-Genl. H. H. O'Connell, S. C.
 Deputy do.Major J. Ewing, S. C.
 Judge Advocate General.....Colonel G. P. B. Sherard, S. C. (Acting).
 Mily. Secy. to Commander-in-Chief.....Capt. H. St. V. A. Hammick, B.A., 43rd Foot.

Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to C-in-U.....Captain F. M. Onslow. [door", 4th L. C.
 Native Aide-de-Camp to do.Hon. Cap. Mahomed Hoossain "Sirdar Baha-
 Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry.....Major A. W. O. Saunders, 1-21st Foot.
 Staff Officer & Supt. of Details, Fort St. George.....Lieut.-Col. J. H. E. Johnson, S. C., Acting.
 Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl., Fort St. George and
 Centre District.....Capt. H. R. Hope, Cavalry Genl. List., Offg.
 Commissary General.....Colonel Scott Elliot, S. C.—Europe)
 Deputy do.Lieut.-Col. R. A. Moore, S. C., Offg. Comy. Gl.
 Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.....Major-Genl. R. Cadell, c. b, R. A.
 Superintendent Gun Powder Factory.....Colonel E. W. Childers, R. A.
 do. Gun Carriage Factory.....Colonel W. D'O. Kerrich, R. A.
 Secy. to Govt. Military Department.....Colonel J. Michael, c.s.i., S. C.
 Controller of Military Accounts.....Colonel J. W. Rideout, S. C.
 Exmr. of Comst. Clothing and Stud Accts.....Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hunt, S. C.
 Examiner, Pay Department.....Captain G. W. Sawyer, B. S. C.
 Do. of Medical Accounts, and of Mily.
 and Medical Fund Accounts.....Surg-Major J. Murray, m.d.
 Do. Ordnance Accounts.....Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, S. C.
 Presidency Paymaster.....Colonel C. L. Brown, B. S. C.
 In Ch. of Accts. Branch, Controller's Office.....Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, S. C.
 Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing.....Lieut.-Colonel A. T. Searle, S. C.
 Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.....Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hankin, S. C.—(Eur.)
 Do. do.Major J. W. Cleland-Henderson, Acting.
 Superintendent of Army Schools.....Lieut.-Col. C. J. Jennings, S. C., Acting.
 Agent for Remounts.....Colonel A. Drury, S. C.
 Garrison Instructor, (Bangalore).....Captain P. W. Watts, 18th Foot.
 Secy. and Examiner in Hindustani.....Major C. D. Baynes, S. C.
 Secy. to Govt., Dept. Public Works.....Colonel R. H. Sankey, c.n., R. E.
 Chief Engr. for Ir. and Jt. Secy. to Govt.....Colonel J. Mullins, R. E.
 Consulting Engineer for Railways.....Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E.
 Surgeon-General Indian Medical Dept.....George Smith, Esq., m.d.
 Secy. to do. do. do.G. Bidie, Esq., m.b., F.L.S.
 Surgeon Genl. British Medical Service.....C. A. Gordon, Esq., m.d., c.n.
 Secy. to do. do. do.Surgeon-Major G. B. Mouat, m.d.
 Sanitary Commissioner.....Surg-Major W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S.
 Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.....J. Tatam, (Brit. Vet. Dep.)
 Inspector General of Police.....Colonel C. S. Hearn, c.l.e., S. C.
 Commissioner of Police.....Colonel W. S. Drever, c.s.i., S. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., c.l.e., Governor and President in Council, took his seat, 1st May 1877.
 His Excellency Lt. Genl. Henry Warre, c.b., Commander-in-Chief and Second Member of Council, took his seat—
 The Hon. Lionel Robert Ashburner, c.s.i., Third Member of Council, took his seat 1st August 1877.
 The Hon. Edward W. Ravenscroft, c.s.i., Fourth Member of Council, took his seat 15th April 1879.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Charles Edward Buckland, B.A., B.C.S., Private Secretary—(on other duty.)
 G. H. R. Hart, Acting do.
 Major Edward Sterling Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, Military Secretary.
 Lieut. John Sebatier Frith, Roy. Art. Aide-de-Camp.—(Europe.)
 Lieut. Douglas Charles Dean-Pitt, R. A. do.
 Lieut. W. A. Plant, R. A., Extra do.
 Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, Extra do.
 Surgeon George Waters, Medical Officer.
 Jemadar Shaik Cassim, 3rd L. I., Native do.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel J. P. Cox, R. E., Military Secretary.
 Captain A. G. Spencer, 56th Foot, Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter.
 Lieutenant C. T. Barrow, 26th Foot, Aide-de-Camp.
 Russaldar Mahomed Essoof, 2nd L. C., Native Aide-de-Camp.

SECRETARIES AND UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c., TO GOVERNMENT.

C. Gonne, Chief Secretary, Political, Secret and Judicial Departments, and in charge of the Separate Department.—(on furlough.)
 J. B. Peile, Acting. In charge, Revenue, Financial, General, Educational and Separate Departments.
 T. D. Mackenzie, Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.

Wassodeo Pandooring, Uncovd. Asst. Secy., Revenue, Finl. and Genl. Departments.
J. Nugent, Under Secy. Political, Judicial and Educational Depts. and Secy. to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.—Acting Secy.
P. Ryan, (Barrister-at-Law,) Uncovd. Asst. Secy. Political, Educational and Secret Depts.—(on other duty.)

G. C. Gilder, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary in the Judicial Department.—Acting for Mr. Ryan.

Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, S. C., Secretary, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

W. Maidment, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary.
The Hon'ble Lieut.-Genl Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R. E., Secretary, Public Works and Railway Departments.—(on duty Government of India.)

The Hon. Colonel C. J. Merriman, C.S.I., R.E., Acting.

Colonel W. A. Baker, R. E., Under Secretary P. W. Department.

L. M. Valladares, Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary, do.

W. C. Hughes, Ex-Officio Asst. Secy. to Government, Irrigation Department.

Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E., Under Secy., Railway Dept.—(on furlough.)

Major G. W. Oldham, Acting.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay.

The Venerable Samuel Stead, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.—(Europe.)

The Venerable F. L. Sharpin, M.A., Acting.

Yorke Smith, Registrar of the Diocese.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon'ble John Marriott, Advocate General, 1st March 1878.

Colonel W. C. Anderson, 5th September 1878.

do. Syud Hussan El Edrooss, C.S.I., 30th August 1878.

do. Mackintosh Balfour, 30th August 1878.

do. Colonel Charles J. Merriman, C.S.I., R. E., 30th August 1878.

do. Morarji Gokuldas, C.I.E., 30th August 1878.

do. Sirdar Madhoji Rao Zaurao, alias Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, 30th August 1878.

do. Magnus Mowat, 17th April 1879.

do. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., 15th September 1879.

J. Nugent, Secretary, Acting Secretary to Government.

C. G. W. Macpherson, Acting do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

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

PUISNE JUDGES.

Hon Sir Charles Sargent, M.A., B.L., Kt.

Hon J. P. Green, LL.B., B.L.

Lyttleton Holyoake Bayley, B.L.

" Raymond West, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S.

" Maxwell Melville, B.L., C.S.

" Robert Hill Pinhey, B.L.

" Charles Gordon Kemball, B.L., C.S.

GOVERNMENT LAW OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble J. Marriott, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate General.

J. R. Naylor, C.S., Remembrancer for Legal Affairs.

Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.

Nanabhai Haridass, LL.D., Government Pleader.

L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General.

H. C. Kirkpatrick, (Barrister-at-Law) Reporter to the High Court.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

E. Gay, Accountant General.

C. E. Fox, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Master and Registrar in Equity and Comrs. for taking

Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.

J. W. Orr, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar.

G. H. Farran, M.A., Asst. Comrs. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer.

L. A. Watkins, First Deputy Registrar.

W. Adams, Second Deputy Registrar.

F. H. Britto, Acting Deputy Registrar.

Limjee Nourojee Banajee, (Barrister-at-Law) Head Assistant.

John Macpherson, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown.

J. J. Curmin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

C. W. L. Jackson, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law) Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

C. A. Turner, Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court.

J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law) Examiner of the Court for the Relief of

Insolvent Debtors.

Atmaram Paudurang, C.O.M.C., Sheriff.

Edward Van Der Straaten, Deputy Sheriff.—(Europe.)

Robert Cox, Acting do.

F. H. Brito, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

L. A. Watkins, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

W. Adams, Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

E. Gay, Accountant General and Accountant to the High Court.

E. F. T. Atkinson, B. C. S., *Pro tem*, Dy. Acct. General.—(Ag. Acct. General, N. W. P.)

E. S. Byrne, Acting.

R. E. Hamilton, Assistant do.

H. T. Biggs, Asst. to the Acct. General, (Offg. Deputy Acct. General, Assam.)

Rajaninath Roy, M.A., Assistant to the Accountant General.

STAFF, BOMBAY ARMY

Adjutant General of the Army.....Brig.-Genl. H. F. Brooke, *hp.* late 103rd Foot.

Deputy do. do.Lieut.-Col. A. Wardrop, S. C.

Asst. do. do.Colonel E. A. Green, S. C.

Asst. Adjutant General Royal Artillery.....Lieut.-Col. T. N. Holberton, R. A.

Quarter Master General of the Army.....Brig.-Genl. G. R. S. Burrows, B. Inf.

Deputy do. do.Lt.-Col. A. G. F. Hogg, S. C. (on special duty.)

Do. do. do.Lieut.-Col. B. H. Pottinger, S. C.

Judge Advocate General of the Army.....Col. C. O. Maude, S. C.

Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry.....Lt.-Col. W. A. Gillespie, S. C.

Chief Garrison Instructor.....Captain G. Poignaud, 59th Foot.

Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.....Maj. G. W. S. Hatch, R. A., C.B.

Deputy do. do.Lieut.-Col. G. F. Worsley, R. A.

Supt. for Gun Carriages.....Major W. H. Stockly, R. A.

Supt. for Gun Powder.....Captain F. Caldecott, R. A.

Commissary General.....Col. F. P. Mignon, S. C.—(Europe.) [Genl.

Deputy Commissary General.....Lt.-Col. M. W. Willoughby, S. C.—Offg. Comy.

Do. do. do.Lieut.-Col. A. Phelps, (Infantry.)

Secy. to Government, P. W. Dept.....Lt.-Genl. Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., R.E.,

(duty, Govt. of India.)

Do. do. do.Colonel C. J. Merriman, R. E., Acting.

Under Secretary to do.Colonel W. A. Baker, R. E.

Under do. do. Irrigation Branch.....Col. C. J. Merriman, R. E., Acting Secy.

Do. do. do. Railway Branch.....Col. H. F. Hancock, R. E.—(Europe.)

Do. do. do.Major G. W. Oldham, R. E., Acting.

Examiner of Public Works Accounts.....Col. G. J. Mellis.—(on other duty.)

Do. do. do.Mr. J. Hopkins, Acting.

Controller of Military Accounts.....Col. W. T. Chitty, S. C.—(Europe.)

Do. do. do.Lieut.-Col. D. B. Young, Acting.

Accounts Branch, Controller's Office.....Lieut. F. Burgess.

Examiner, Pay Department.....Major M. C. Perea, S. C.

Examiner, Comt, Bar and Clothing Accts.....Major M. A. Rowlandson, M. S. C.

Presidency Paymaster.....Major H. H. P. Cowper, (Genl. List.)

Examiner Ordnance Accounts.....Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess, B. S. C.

Examiner, Medical and Fund Accts.....Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull.

Supt. Army Clothing.....Colonel J. Thacker, S. C.

Do. Army Schools.....Major G. A. Jacob, S. C.

Transport Department.....Lieut. H. Searle, Indian Navy.

Surgeon Genl. Indian Medical Dept.....W. G. Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Do. British do.J. Fogo, Esq., Acting.

Sanitary Commissioner.....Surgeon-Major J. Lumsdaine.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Sir Geo. F. Bowen, K.C.M.G.

Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp.....Major H. D. Pitt, R. A.

Brigade Major.....Captain E. L. Pelly-Clarke, 103rd Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp.....Captain A. N. Hayne, 57th Foot.

Major-General.....W. Wilby, C. B.

Aide-de-Camp.....Lieutenant A. A. C. Nelson, 12th Lancers.

Brigade-Major.....Captain A. D. Currie, 41st Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....Sir William C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.

Aide-de-Camp.....Lieut. H. R. Kelham, 74th Foot, Acting.

Brigade-Major.....Mj.-Gl. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., *hp.* Roy. Arty.

PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND AND DEPENDENCIES.

Lieutenant Governor.....Mj.-Gl. A. E. H. Anson, C.M.G., *hp.* Roy. Arty.

MALACCA AND DEPENDENCIES.

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

[INSTITUTED 23rd FEBRUARY 1861.]

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

SOVEREIGN,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India.

GRAND MASTER,

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Baron
Lytton of Knebworth, Grand Master of the Order of the
Indian Empire.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar—Sir Albert W. Woods,

Garter Principal King of Arms, Herald's College.

Secretary—A. C. Lyall, Esq., c.u.

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

(APPOINTED 25TH APRIL 1878.)

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort [deceased],
23RD FEBRUARY 1861.Field Marshall His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales,
25TH JUNE 1861.Duke of Saxony; Prince of Coburg-Gotha; Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay; Earl of
Chester, Carrick, and Dublin; Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles; Knight of the
Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight Grand Cross of the Most
Hon'ble Order of the Bath; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Knight
of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Great Steward of Scotland; Extra Knight
Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand
Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of the
Elephant of Denmark; Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c., &c., &c.Rear-Admiral His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh,
3RD DECEMBER 1869.

INVESTED AT CALCUTTA, 30TH DECEMBER 1869.

Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Earl of Kent; Earl of Ulster; Knight of
the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble
Order of the Thistle; Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of
the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael
and St. George; and a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, &c.Lieutenant-Colonel His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert,
Duke of Connaught and Strathearn,
1ST JANUARY 1877.Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Goburg-Gotha; Earl of Sussex; Knight of the Most Noble
Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle;
Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Extra Knight Grand Commander of
the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distin-
guished Order of St. Michael and St. George; and a Member of Her Majesty's Most
Hon'ble Privy Council.His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert,
31ST JANUARY 1877.Prince of the United Kingdom; Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Knight
of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble
Order of the Thistle; a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council; Extra
Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.Field Marshall His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles,
2ND JUNE 1877.Duke of Cambridge; Earl of Tipperary and Baron Culloden; Knight of the Most
Noble Order of the Garter; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the
Bath; Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick; Extra Knight Grand Com-
mander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Grand Master and First and
Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and
St. George.The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey,
3RD MAY 1878.Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Com-
panion of the Order of the Indian Empire.His Excellency General Sir Frederick Paul Haines,
29TH JULY 1879.Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; Extra Knight Grand Com-
mander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Companion of the Order of the
Indian Empire; Councillor of the Empress of India; Commander-in-Chief in India.

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Ismael Pasha, Ex-Khedive of Egypt,
27TH AUGUST 1870.Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath; Honorary Knight Grand
Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.M. Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps,
19TH AUGUST 1876.Knight of the Legion of Honor; Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India.His Highness Haji Mirza Hussein Khan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and
of War to His Majesty the Shah of Persia,
11TH JULY 1873.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Prince Muhammad Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt,
3RD MAY 1875.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Excellency Cherrif Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Khedive of Egypt,
16TH OCTOBER 1877.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Safat Pasha, Grand Wazir and Minister for Foreign Affairs to H. I. M. the
Sultan of Turkey.
17TH AUGUST 1878.

Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness Baglar Bagi Mir Muhammed Khodadad Khan Wali of Kelat,
29TH JULY 1879.

PREVIOUS GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Viscount Canning (afterwards Earl Canning, K.G.)	From May 1861 to 12th March 1862.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.	From 13th March 1862 to 20th Nov. 1863.
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., (afterwards Lord Lawrence)	From 13th Jan. 1864 to 12th Jan. 1869.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.	From 13th Jan. 1869 to 6th Feb. 1872.
The Right Hon'ble the Baron of Northbrook of Stratton, (now Earl of Northbrook)	From 3rd May 1872 to 12th April 1876.

PREVIOUS SECRETARIES OF THE ORDER.

Colonel H. M. Durand, c.u., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From Aug. 1861 to 11th June 1865.
The Hon'ble Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 12th June 1865 to 5th March 1868.
Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 6th March 1868 to 4th Aug. 1868.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 10th Aug. 1868 to 6th Oct. 1869.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 7th Oct. 1869 to 8th Feb. 1876.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., c.s.i., d.c.l., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 9th Feb. 1876 to 1st Nov. 1877.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., c.s.i., LL.D., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 2nd Nov. 1877 to 25th April 1878.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS, OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.		
1	His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iktidar, Ruff-ul-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Muhtasham-i-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Amara, Maharaj Adhiraj, Alijah, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Maharaja Jiaji Rao Sindbia, Bahadur, Srinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Malika-e-Muazzama-e-Nafi-ud-Darja-e-Inglistan, Maharaja of <i>Gratior</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India; Honorary General in the Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	25th June 1861.
2	His Highness Maharaja Dalip Singh, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
3	His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, of <i>Cashmere</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Honorary General in the Army, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
4	Sir George Russell Clerk, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	Ditto.
5	His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Raj Rajeswar, Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar, Bahadur, Maharaja of <i>Indore</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
6	Field Marshall the Right Hon'ble Hugh Henry Lord Strathnairn, Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the County of Nairn, and of Jhansi, in the East Indies; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	Ditto.
7	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-e-Hindustan, Raj Rajandar Sri Maharaj Adhiraj Sawai Ram Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of <i>Jeypore</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	12 August 1863.
8	His Highness Maharaja Raghu Raj Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of <i>Benah</i> , Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	29th July 1864.
9	The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, Bart., late B.C.S., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Bombay, Retired</i> .)	12th Feb. 1866.
10	Sir Robert Montgomery, <i>Baronet</i> , Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	Ditto.
11	His Highness Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kula Shekara Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaj Raja Rama Raja Bahadur, Shamsher Jung, Maharaja of <i>Trarancore</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
12	General Robert Cornelis Lord Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala, in Abyssinia, and of Caryngton, County Palatine of Chester; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	16th Sep. 1867.
13	The Right Hon'ble Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	8th Dec. 1868.
14	Nawab Sir Salar Jung, Bahadur, Minister of the Hyderabad State, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	28th May 1870.
15	The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Earl of Northbrook, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	3rd May 1872.
16	Her Highness Nawab Shah Jahan Begam of <i>Bhopal</i> , Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	31st May 1872.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.—(concluded.)		
17	General Sir John Low, late Madras Army, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	24th May 1873.
18	General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, Bengal Army, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
19	His Highness Raj Rajeswar Maharaj Adhiraj Jaswant Singh Bahadur, of <i>Jodhpore</i> , Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	31st Dec. 1875.
20	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpazir, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Nawab Muhammad, Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, of <i>Rampore</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
21	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia, Raja Raghbir Singh Bahadur, of <i>Jheend</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
22	The Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	28th June 1876.
23	Sir Philip Edmund Woodhouse, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
24	His Highness Maharao Raja Ram Singh Bahadur of <i>Boondce</i> , Counsellor of the Empress of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	1st Jan. 1877.
25	His Highness Maharaja Brijandar Sawai Jaswant Sing Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, of <i>Bhurtpore</i> , Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
26	His Highness Maharaja Ishwari Prasad Narayan Singh Bahadur, of <i>Benares</i> , Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
27	The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, Bart., late B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(<i>Bombay</i> .)	1st Jan. 1878.
28	His Highness Farzand-i-Aiyamend Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Bans Saunur Raja Hira Sing Malwandar Bahadur, of <i>Nabha</i> , Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	29th July 1879.
29		
30		

ABSTRACT.

G.C.S.I.—(30.)

British	...	...	...	...	12
Natives	...	...	...	...	15
Vacancies	{ British	...	Excess 1	...	...
	{ Natives	...	Vacancies 3	...	...

MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. [PART II,		
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
SECOND CLASS, OR KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.		
1	Sir Cecil Beadon, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	18th April 1866.
2	Maharaja Sir Jaiprakash Singh, Bahadur, of Deo, in Behar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
3	Sir Henry Ricketts, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
4	Maharaja Sir Digh Bijai Singh Bahadur of Bulrampur, in Oudh, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Oudh, Bengal.)	Ditto.
5	Sir Walter Elliot, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
6	Sir Thomas Pycroft, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
7	Maharaja Sir Jai Mangal Singh, Bahadur of Gidbaur, in Bengal, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
8	The Right Hon'ble Sir John MacPherson Macleod, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
9	Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, Raja Mushir-i-Khan Bahadur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
10	Lieutenant-General Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
11	General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, late Madras Engineers, Knt., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
12	Raja Sir Sahib Dyal Mir, of Kishan Kot, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
13	Sir George Uday Yule, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
14	Raja Sir Tanjore Madava Rao, Minister of Baroda, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
15	Sir Charles John Wingfield, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
16	Lieutenant-General Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball, R.A., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
17	Major-General Sir Robert Wallace, late Bo. S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
18	Major-General Sir William Henry Rodas Green, late Bo. S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
19	His Highness Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr, Maharaja of Johore, Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Straits Settlements.)	17th Sept. 1866.
20	Sir William Muir, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	5th Feb. 1867.
21	Sir George Frederick Harvey, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	24th May 1867.
22	Major-General Sir William Hill, late Madras Army, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
23	Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre, R.A., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.

INDIAN.]		MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.		55
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.		
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Continued.)				
24	Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, B.S.C., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	24th May 1867.		
25	General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	24th Aug. 1868.		
26	Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, Bo. S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.		
27	His Highness Rama Warma, Raja of Cochin, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	2nd June 1869.		
28	Major-General Sir George LeGrand Jacob, late Bombay Army, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.		
29	His Highness Nawab Mahabbat Khanji of Joonagurh, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	28th May 1871.		
30	Sir Henry Sumner Maine, D.C.L., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.		
31	Major-General Sir Frederic John Goldsmid, late M.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	1st Nov. 1871.		
32	Sir John Cracroft Wilson, late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	31st May 1872.		
33	Colonel Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, late B.S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	6th Feb. 1873.		
34	Nawab Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak, Khan Bahadur, of Kohat, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	24th May 1873.		
35	Sir George Campbell, D.C.L., late B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.		
36	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, late M.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.		
37	Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.		
38	Sir Robert Henry Davies, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	30th May 1874.		
39	Col. Sir Richard John Meade, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.		
40	Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Bo.S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.		
41	The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Douglas Forsyth, late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	27th July 1874.		
42	Sir Burrow Herbert Ellis, late Bo.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	29th Sept. 1875.		
43	The Hon'ble Sir William Rose Robinson, late M.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras <i>Retired.</i>)	23rd Oct. 1875.		
44	Maharaja Rudr Pratap Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Maharaja of Panna, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.		
45	Raja Shamsheer Prakash Bahadur, Raja of Sirmur (Nahan), Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.		

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Continued.)		
46	Rao Sir Kasi Rao Holkar Dada Saheb of Indore, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	23rd Oct. 1875.
47	General Sir Rannodip Singh Rana Bahadur of Nipal, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	18th Dec. 1875.
48	Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Khadki-Shamsher Bahadur, Diwan of Gwalior, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
49	Mumtaz-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, of Pahasu, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
50	Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Ramsay, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
51	Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, B.S.C., V.C., Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	7th March 1876.
52	Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
53	Sir Joseph Fayrer, M.D., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
54	His Highness Raja Shivaji Bhonsla Chhatrapati Maharaj, of Kolhapore, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	1st January 1877.
55	Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
56	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
57	Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
58	His Highness Raj Saheb Man Singhji, of Dhrangadra, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
59	Sir Edward Clive Bayley, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
60	His Highness Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
61	Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
62	Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	Ditto.
63	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	2nd June 1877.
64	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seecombe, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
65	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.	1st Jan'y. 1878.
66	The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	25th May 1878.
67	Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, B.C.S., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
68	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army).	29th July 1879.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—(Concluded.)		
69	Colonel Sir G. Pomeroy Colley.	29th July 1879.
70	Major Sir Robert Grove Sandeman, B.S.C., Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	
71	The Hon'ble Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, B.C.S., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
72	Nawab Sir Ghulam Husan Khan, Alizai Khan Bahadur, of the Punjab, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.

ABSTRACT.

K.C.S.I.—(72.)

Bengal or Northern India..	British	..	..	..	..	..	47	72
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	20	
	Vacancies	..	..	..	..	..	5	
		..	..	..	..	..		
Madras	(Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	31
	Military	..	..	..	..	..	6	
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	7	
	Retired Officers {	Civil ..	..	..	..	..	11	
Bombay		Military	..	..	..	..	4	10
	(Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
	Military	..	..	..	..	..	0	
	Natives	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Miscellaneous	Retired Officers {	Civil ..	..	..	..	..	5	13
		Military	..	..	..	..	3	
	Vacancies	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		..	..	..	..	..	3	
							13	5
							72	

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS.		
1	Nawab Syad Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	18th April 1866.
2	Fleetwood Williams, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
3	Charles Raikes, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
4	Samuel Mansfield, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, Retired.)	Ditto.
5	Raja Velugoti Kumara Zachama Nayuda Bahadur, of Venkatagiri, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
6	William Ford, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, Retired.)	Ditto.
7	Lieutenant-General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
8	Raja Sheoraj Singh, of Kashipur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
9	Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R.E., F.R.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	18th April 1866.
10	Lieutenant-General Reynell George Taylor, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
11	Raja Jaswant Rao, of Etawah, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
12	Lieutenant-General William Frederick Marriott, Bo.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
13	John Walter Sherer, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
14	James Davidson Gordon, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
15	Raja Surat Singh, Majithia, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
16	Colonel John Colpoys Haughton, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
17	William Mackenzie, M.D., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
18	Syad Hussan El Edroos, of Surat, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
19	Raghunath Rao Wittal, Chief of Vinchor, in Bombay, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
20	Colonel Richard Harte Keatinge, Bo.S.C., Victoria Cross, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
21	Major-General John William Younghusband, late Bo.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
22	Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M.A., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
23	John Fleming, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
24	Sir Albert David Sassoon, Knight, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
25	Henry Phillip Archibald Buchanan Riddell, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	16th Sept. 1867.
26	Lewis Bentham Bowring, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
27	Major-General James Maurice Primrose, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
28	Edward Hare, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
29	Lieutenant-Colonel James Augustus Grant, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	24th Aug. 1868.
30	James Duncan Sim, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	8th Dec. 1868.
31	Major-General Frederic Conyers Cotton, late Madras Engineers, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
32	Lieutenant-General Albert Fytche, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
33	Major-General Craven Hildesley Dickens, R.A., Company of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
34	Major-General Edward Tuite Dalton, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
35	Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
36	Colonel Thomas Rattray, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
37	John H. Oliver, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
38	Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	8th Dec. 1868.
39	Major-General Henry Renny, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
40	Syad Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	2nd June 1869.
41	Richard Pryce Harrison, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
42	Lieutenant-General George Samuel Montgomery, Bombay Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
43	Major Henry Court, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
44	Colonel John Blick Spurgin, late Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
45	Major-General William George Woods, late M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
46	William James Money, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
47	George Nelson Barlow, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
48	Major-General George Hutchinson, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
49	Lieutenant-Colonel William Dickinson, late Bo.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
50	Surgeon-Major John Findlay Arthur, M.D., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
51	Richard Vicers Boyle, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
52	Mir Akbar Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Hyderabad.)	Ditto.
53	Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	22nd Mar. 1870.
54	Charles Umpherston Aitchison, Esq., B.C.S., LL.D., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
55	Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	28th May 1870.
56	Lieut.-General Henry Errington Longden, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
57	Major-General Sir Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, R.A., Knight Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
58	Major-General Martin Dillon, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(British Army.)	Ditto.
59	Raja Shiva Prasada, of Benares, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N.W.P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
60	Nawab Khajeh Abdul Ghani, of Dacca, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	20th May 1871.
61	Mr. Vembauker Ramiengar of Madras, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
62	Istakant Shungtoni Menon, Diwan of Cochin, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
63	Mir Shahamat Ali, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
64	Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan, of Amb, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
65	Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
66	Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq., late Bo.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
67	Major-General Alexander Cunningham, late Bengal Army, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.

60 MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA. [PART II.]

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
68	Major-General George Bruce Malleson, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Retired.</i>)	31st May 1872.
69	Muhammad Hayat Khan, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Punjab, Bengal.)	Ditto.
70	Major-General Alfred Thomas Etheridge, late B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
71	Captain Charles Bean Euan Smith, Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	15th Nov. 1872.
72	Major Beresford Lovett, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	6th Feb. 1873.
73	Surgeon-Major Henry Walter Bellew, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
74	John Forbes David Inglis, Esq., late B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal, <i>Resigned.</i>)	24th May 1873.
75	John Ware Edgar, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
76	Colonel Henry Hopkinson, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	25th Feb. 1874.
77	Colonel Thomas Edward Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	4th Aug. 1874.
78	Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	20th Nov. 1875.
79	William Holloway, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
80	The Hon'ble Edward William Ravenscroft, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
81	Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, B.S.C., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
82	Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
83	Lieut-General Francis Hornblow Rundall, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
84	James Richard Bullen Smith, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
85	Henry Peveril LeMesurier, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
86	Bairamji Jijibhai, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
87	Rao Bahadur Becherdas Ambaidas, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
88	Raja Damarakumara Venkatappa Nayadu Bahadur Varu, Zamindar of Kalahasti, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
89	Maulvi Mir Imdad Ali Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
90	Muhammad Ali Ashgar Ali Khan, of Rampur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(N. W. P., Bengal.)	Ditto.
91	Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	7th March 1876.
92	Colonel James Michael, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
93	Rear-Admiral the Hon'ble Carr Glyn, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
94	Colonel William Earle, Grenadier Guards, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
95	Major Evelyn Baring, R.A., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
96	Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Grenadier Guards, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
97	Major Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Army, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
98	Major Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.

INDIAN.] MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

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No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued.)		
99	Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Tuckett Duncan, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	20th Sep. 1876.
100	Syad Fatch Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalli, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	1st Jan. 1877.
101	John Henry Morris, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
102	The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
103	Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
104	George Thornhill, Esq., late M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras, <i>Retired.</i>)	Ditto.
105	B. Krishnaiengar, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Mysore.)	Ditto.
106	The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
107	Azam Gauri Sankar Udesankar, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
108	The Hon'ble Thomas Henry Thornton, D.C.L., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
109	Amaravati Sheshaya Sastri, Diwan of Travancore, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
110	Alexander McLaurin Monteath, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
111	Bakhshi Khonan Singh, Commandant of the Force of His Highness Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
112	The Hon'ble Theodore Cracraft Hope, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
113	Hazrat Nur Khan, Minister of Jaora, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Central India.)	Ditto.
114	Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
115	Dasabhai Framji, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
116	Major Leopold John Herbert Grey, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
117	George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
118	Sir George Welsh Kellaer, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
119	Edwin Arnold, Esq., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Europe.)	Ditto.
120	Colonel George Cliffe Hatch, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	2nd June 1877.
121	Lieutenant-Colonel William George Davies, B.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
122	The Hon'ble James Gibbs, B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	25th May 1878.
123	Colonel Charles James Merriman, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
124	James Bellot Richey, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bombay.)	Ditto.
125	Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott Drever, M.S.C., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
126	John Henry Garstin, Esq., M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
127	Robert Davidson, Esq., M.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Madras.)	Ditto.
128	Charles Alfred Elliot, Esq., B.C.S., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
129	Major Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	Ditto.
130	Major Oliver Beauchamp Coventry St. John, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—(Bengal.)	29th July 1879.

64	ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.	[PART II,
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS AND MEMBERS—(Concluded.).		
17	Johnson, General the Honorable Sir Edwin Beaumont, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Councillor of the Empress of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	1st January 1878.
18	Norman, Major-General Sir Henry Wylie, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, late Member of the Council of the Governor-General.—(<i>Europe</i> .)	Ditto.
19	Rampore. His Highness Farzand-i-Dilpazir Dawlat-i-Inglishta Nawab Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	Ditto.
20	Stokes, the Hon'ble Whitley, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
21	Strachey, the Honorable Sir John, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Member of the Council of the Governor-General.	Ditto.
22	Temple, His Excellency Sir Richard, Baronet, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India, Governor of Bombay.	Ditto.
23	Travancore, His Highness Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kula Shekara Kiritapate Manne Sultan Maharaj Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, Maharaja of, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Councillor of the Empress of India.	Ditto.
COMPANIONS.		
1	Mir Mahmud Khan, eldest son and heir of His Highness the Khan of Khelat.	1st Jan'y. 1878.
2	The Honorable Louis Stewart Jackson, Bengal Civil Service, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal.	Ditto.
3	Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Resident at Hyderabad.	Ditto.
4	Bakht Singh Rao Bahadur, of Bedla in Meywar	Ditto.
5	John Muir, Esq., D.C.L., late Bengal Civil Service (<i>Europe</i>)	Ditto.
6	Dietrich Brandis, Esq., Ph.D., Inspector-General of Forests, India	Ditto.
7	Sri Rajamasi Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras	Ditto.
8	Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Chief Justice, of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.	Ditto.
9	Mir Ali Khan, eldest son and heir of the Jam of Lus Beyla, Khelat.	Ditto.
10	The Hon'ble Gregory Charles Paul, B.A., Advocate-General, Bengal.	Ditto.
11	Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of the Sarawan Brahuia, Khelat	Ditto.
12	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office, (<i>Europe</i> .)	Ditto.
13	Sirdar Gohar Khan, Chief of the Jelawan Brahuia, Khelat	Ditto.
14	Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., Madras Civil Service; Second Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.
15	Surgeon-Major William Jameson, late Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpore, North-Western Provinces.	Ditto.
16	Syad Vilayat Ali Khan, Banker, Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate, Patna, Bengal.	Ditto.
17	Colonel William George Mainwaring, Commandant, 30th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.	Ditto.
18	Rajendra Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur, L.L.D., Director of the Wards Institute, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.	Ditto.
19	Surgeon-General John Fullarton Eatson, M.D., Indian Medical Department.	Ditto.
2	Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, Indian Medical Department (<i>Retired</i>).	Ditto.

INDIAN.]	ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.	65
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS.—(Continued).		
21	Norman Robert Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Madras.	1st January 1878.
22	William Wilson Hunter, Esq., B.A., L.L.D., Bengal Civil Service, Director-General of Gazetteers and Statistics.	Ditto.
23	Colonel Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, Madras.	Ditto.
24	Colonel Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E., Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.	Ditto.
25	The Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, Rai Bahadur, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate, and Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta.	Ditto.
26	Major-General Alexander Cunningham, R.E., Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (Bengal Retired List), Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.	Ditto.
27	Rear-Admiral John Dythessa, R.N., V.C., Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Consulting Naval Officer for the Marine Department of the Government of India.	Ditto.
28	The Hon'ble Morarji Gokuldas, Merchant, Member of the Legislative Council, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.	Ditto.
29	Colonel Bendyshe Walton, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, and Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Calcutta.	Ditto.
30	Colonel Henry Moore, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India.	Ditto.
31	Tiruvavur Muttuswami Aiyar, Esq., B.L., Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, on duty at Madura.	Ditto.
32	Brigadier-General William Gordon, Commanding Gwalior District.	Ditto.
33	Saleh Hindi, Khan Bahadur, of Junagarh, Bombay Presidency.	Ditto.
34	The Hon'ble Donald Graham, Merchant, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.	Ditto.
35	Surgeon-Major Thomas Gilham Hewlett, Indian Medical Department, Acting Deputy Surgeon-General, Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.	Ditto.
36	Cetpetallem Ranga Charlu, Esq., Controller of the Household of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	Ditto.
37	Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, Companion of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Officiating Deputy Quarter-Master-General in India.	Ditto.
38	George Buhler, Esq., Ph.D., Bombay Educational Service.	Ditto.
39	Bapu Deva Shastri, Professor of Mathematics, Sanskrit College, Benares.	Ditto.
40	Patrick Carnegie, Esq., Commissioner of Rae Bareilly, and Justice of the Peace, Oudh.	Ditto.
41	Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, Esq., Indigo Planter, and Manager of the Bettiah Estates, Bengal.	Ditto.
42	Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service, Press Commissioner with the Government of India.	Ditto.
43	Babu Bhudev Mukarji, Bengal Educational Service	Ditto.
44	George Smith, Esq., Edinburgh.	Ditto.
45	John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Opium Agent, Benares	Ditto.
46	Captain the Hon'ble George Campbell Napier, on special duty in Persia.	Ditto.
47	Roscoe Bocquet, Esq., Agent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Ditto.
48	James Blackburn Knight, Esq., late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate of Calcutta.	Ditto.
49	Fundit Nain Sing, late of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.	Ditto.
50	George W. Allen, Esq., of Allahabad.	1st January 1879.
51	Bymanji Jamsaji, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto.
52	William Digby, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.	Ditto.
53	Frederick Salmon Growse, Esq., M.A., Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Bulandshahr, N. W. Provinces.	Ditto.

66 WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE. [PART II,		
No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—(Concluded.)		
54	Honorary Major Shaikh Hidayat Ali, 45th Native Infantry, Khan Bahadur, Sirdar Bahadur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.	1st January 1879.
55	Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired.)	Ditto.
56	Baba Khem Singh, Râis and Landholder of Montgomery, in the Punjab.	Ditto.
57	Major Edward Samuel Ludlow, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto.
58	Raja Mangal Sing, Bahadur, of Bhinai, Ajmir District.	Ditto.
59	Guilford Lindsay Molesworth, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.	Ditto.
60	Moung Oon, Esq., Second Judge of the Small Cause Court at Rangoon.	Ditto.
61	Surgeon Daniel Robert Thompson, M.D., Surgeon, 1st District, and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, Madras.	Ditto.
62	Colonel James Francis Tennant, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta.	Ditto.
63	Andrew Wingate, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Secretary, Famine Commission.	Ditto.

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. | 13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay. |
| 2. Governors of Madras and Bombay. | 14. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay. |
| 3. President of the Council of the Governor-General. | 15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda. |
| 4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories. | 16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. |
| 5. Commander-in-Chief in India. | 17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General. |
| 6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. | 18. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c. |
| 7. Chief Justice of Bengal. | 18-A. Lord Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon. |
| 8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India. | 19. Secretaries to the Government of India. |
| 9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General. | 20. Commissioner in Sind. |
| 10. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay. | 21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab. |
| 11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence. | 22. Additional Members of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c. |
| 12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. | |

INDIAN.] WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE. 67	
23. Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.	of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
24. Members of the Legislative Council	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. Archdeacons 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.
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 officers 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.
 Commissioner of Salt Revenue Madras Presidency.
 Venerable the Archdeacon of Lahore.

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 Dept. 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.
 Supdt. of Inam Settlements, Mysore.
 Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
 Superintending Engineers, P. W. Dept.
 Under Secretaries to the Govt. of India.
 District Judges in Oudh who are not Covenanted Civilians.
 Depy. Director of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.
 Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.

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 Deputy Superintendents 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.
 Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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-Genl. 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 Commander-in-Chief—According to Military Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (within his own Presidency only).	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags—The same within Indian Territories and Seas.....	15
Members of Council—Forts and Batteries and Her Majesty's Ships within their respective Presidencies.....	15

Guns.

Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy—According to Naval Rank, with two Guns more than specified below, in the Scale for Rank (the same within Indian Territories and Seas).	
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. {The same within 'jurisdiction or when on duty elsewhere, each	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 Damaun—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.—SIMLA, the 6th September 1867, No. 897.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the following Order, passed by Her Majesty in Council on the 26th June last, is published for general information:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of June 1867.

PRESENT.—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 hereunto annexed) to be strictly observed and attended to.

Whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Somerset Packington, Bart., and the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS.

Revised List of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Gackwar of Baroda.....	21	The Maharao 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 Rana of Dholpur.....	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 Edur.....	15
The Raja of Kolhapur.....	19	The Maharawal of Jessalnir.....	15
The Maharana of Meywar (Udaipur).....	19	The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.....	15
The Maharaja of Travancore.....	19	Mir Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur.....	15
The Nawab of Bhavulpur.....	17	The Maharaja of Kishengarh.....	15
The Maharaja of Bhurtপুর.....	17	The Raja of Partabgarh.....	15
The Maharaja of Bikanir.....	17	The Rao of Serohi.....	15
The Maharao Raja of Bundi.....	17	The Maharaja of Sikkim.....	15
The Raja of Cochin.....	17	The Maharaja of Urcha (Tehri).....	15
The Maharaja of Jaipur.....	17	The Maharaja of Benares.....	13
The Maharaja of Karauli.....	17	The Nawab of Jaurah.....	13
The Maharao 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 Rutlam.....	13
The Maharaja of Pattiala.....	17	The Raja of Tipperah.....	13
The Maharaja of Rewah.....	17	The Maharaja of Ajeygarrh.....	11

Revised List of Salutes—continued.

NAMES.	Guns.	NAMES.	Guns.
The Maharawal of Banswara.....	11	The Nawab of Radhanpur.....	11
The Nawab of Boani.....	11	The Nawab of Rajgarh.....	11
The Thakur of Bhaunagar.....	11	The Raja of Rajpipla.....	11
The Maharaja of Bijawar.....	11	The Raja of Sitamau.....	11
The Nawab of Cambay.....	11	The Raja of Sillana.....	11
The Maharaja of Chirkari.....	11	The Raja of Sirmur (Nahan).....	11
The Raja of Chamba.....	11	The Raja of Suket.....	11
The Raja of Chatterpur.....	11	The Maharaja of Samphar.....	11
The Raj Sahib of Drangdra.....	11	The Nawab of Tonk.....	11
The Raja of Faridkot.....	11	The Rana of Alirajpur.....	9
The Raja of Jhabu.....	11	The Babee of Balasimor.....	9
The Raja of Jhind.....	11	The Raja of Baria.....	9
The Nawab of Junagarh.....	11	The Rana 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 Lahej.....	9
The Raja of Nabha.....	11	The Rana of Lunawarra.....	9
The Jam of Nauanagarh.....	11	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.....	9
The Raja of Narsingarh.....	11	The Raja of Nagode.....	9
The Dewan of Pahlampur.....	11	The Sir Desai of Sawant Wari.....	9
The Rana of Porbandar.....	11	The Raja of Sonth.....	9
The Maharaja of Panna.....	11		

List of Personal Salutes.

H. H. Maharaja, Dhuleep Singh, c.c.s.i.....	21	H. H. Mohammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Nawab of Rampur.....	15
H. H. Jayaji Rao Scindia Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Gwalior.....	21	H. H. Maharaja Adhiraji Mehtab Chand Bahadur of Burdwan.....	13
H. H. Tukaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Indore.....	21	H. H. Raghubir Singh Bahadur c.c.s.i., Raja of Jhind.....	13
H. H. Sewae Ram Singh Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Jaipur.....	21	H. H. Hira Singh Bahadur, Raja of Nabha.....	13
H. H. Ranbir Singh Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Jammu and Cashmere.....	21	H. H. Sir Rudr Partap Singh Bahadur, k.c.s.i., Maharaja of Panna.....	13
H. H. Sri Rama Varma, c.l.s.i. Maharaja of Travancore.....	21	Her Highness Princess Vijaya Mehemi Mukta Boyi Amonani Rajah Sahib of Tanjore.....	13
H. H. Sajjan Singh, Maharana of Udaipur (Meywar).....	21	H. H. Maharaja Mirza Viziaram Gajapatty Raj Mania Sultan Bahadur, k.c.s.i., of Vizianagram.....	13
H. H. Nawab Mansur Ali Khan, Nawab Nazim of Bengal.....	19	Omar bin Sallah bin Muhammad, Nukeeb of Maculla.....	12
H. H. Jaswant Singh Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Jodhpur.....	19	Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of Shabar.....	12
Maharaja Sir Jang Bahadur, c.c.s.i., and c.c.s.i., Prime Minister of Nepal.....	19	Muhammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, of Maler Kotla.....	11
H. H. Raghuraj Singh Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Maharaja of Rewah.....	19	Waghji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi.....	11
H. H. Nawab Alijah Amirul-Mulk, Consort of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.....	17	H. H. Partab Sha, Raja of Tehri.....	11
Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur, c.c.s.i., Minister of Hyderabad.....	17	Shri Naraindeoiji Ramdeoiji, Maharawal of Bansda.....	9
Nawab Amia-i-Kabir, Shams-ul-Umra Bahadur, Minister of Hyderabad.....	17	Ragbir Dyal, Raja of Bironda.....	9
H. H. Pirthi Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishengarh.....	17	Maharaja Sir Dig Bijai Singh of Bulrampur.....	9
H. H. Mohammad Ibrahim Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Tonk.....	17	Shri Gulab Singji Amar Singji, Maharawal of Dharnpur.....	9
H. H. Mohindar Partab Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of Uchla (Tehri).....	17	Jai Singji, Thakur Sahib of Dhrol.....	9
H. H. Prince Azim Jah Oomduat ul Oomra Bahadur of Arcot.....	15	Bhagwat Singji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal.....	9
H. H. Takht Singji, Thakur of Bhaungar.....	15	Sidi Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Janjira.....	9
Her Highness Qudsia Begum of Drangdra.....		Udit Partap Deo, Raja of Kharond.....	9
H. H. Man Singji Raj Sahib of Bhopal.....	15	Amar Sing Bahadur, Rao of Kilchipur.....	9
H. H. Mohabaat Khan, k.c.s.i., Nawab of Junagarh.....	15	Jaswant Singji, Thakur Sahib of Limri.....	9
H. H. Shri Wibhaji, Jam of Nauanagar.....	15	Raghubir Singh, Raja of Myhere.....	9
		Sur Singji, Thakur Sahib of Palitana.....	9
		Bauoji, Thakur Sahib of Rajkot.....	9
		The Sultan of Socotra.....	9
		Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahammad Yacub Khan, Nawab Suchin.....	9
		Dajiraj, Thakur Sahib of Wadwan.....	9
		Bano Singji, Raj Sahib of Wankanir.....	9

GRADATION LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, c.c.s.i., appointed and took his seat 23rd Dec. 1876.

Pay Rs. 6,000-10-8 a month.

Private Secretary—H. S. Barnes, B.C.S.—Pay Rs. 1,050.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

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

E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., Under Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,300.

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

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

W. Waterfield, B.C.S., Officiating—Pay Rs. 3,500.

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

No	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
		RS. A. P.	
1	William Waterfield, B.C.S.	3,500 0 0	Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces and Deputy Comr. of Paper Currency, Allahabad, Offg. Compt. General.
2	Charles Edward Chapman, B.C.S.	3,000 0 0	Acct. Genl., and Comr. for the Dept. of Issue of Paper Currency, Madras, (on leave.)
3	Robert Heatley Hollingbery	2,000 0 0	Asst. Secy. to Government of India, Financial Department.
4	E. Gay, M.A.	2,250 0 0	Acct. Genl. and Comr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
5	James Westland, B.C.S.	3,000 0 0	Accountant General, Bengal.
6	Edwin Welsh Kellner	1,500 0 0	Deputy Comptroller General.

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

7	D. M. Barbour, B.C.S.	2,350 0 0	Acct. Genl., Punjab & Comr. of Paper Currency, Lahore, (on leave.)
8	Edward Rule	1,300 0 0	Depy. Acct. Genl., British Burmah.
9	John E. Cooke	1,500 0 0	Do. do. Bengal, (Sub. protem.)
10	Thomas Webster Biss	1,325 0 0	Do. do. N. W. Provinces.
11	E. F. T. Atkinson, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Acct. General, N. W. Provinces.
12	T. W. Rawlins, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Depy. Acct. General, Madras—Offg. Accountant General, Punjab.
13	Alfred Cotterell Tupps, B.C.S.	2,000 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., N. W. Provinces—Offg. Acct. Genl., Madras.

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

No.	Names.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
14	Henry Hudson	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. Genl., Mysore.
15	E. S. Byrne	1,250 0 0	Do. do do. Assam, Offg. Deputy Acct. Genl., Bombay.
16	R. A. Sterndale	1,000 0 0	Assistant Commr. Paper Currency, Calcutta.
17	J. Mackey	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. Genl., Hyderabad.
18	W. Donald	1,000 0 0	Asst. Acct. Genl., Offg. Dy. Acct. Genl. Madras.
19	A. Anthony	1,000 0 0	Deputy Acct. Genl., Punjab.
20	C. R. Kiernander	1,000 0 0	Insp. of Local Offices of Account.
21	W. Wells	950 0 0	Asst. Comr. Paper Cur., Bombay.
22	J. Taylor	950 0 0	Assistant Comptroller General.
23	R. E. Hamilton	800 0 0	Asst. Acct. General, Bombay.
24	H. G. Cowie, B.A.	800 0 0	Dy. Acct. Genl., Central Provinces.

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

25	Robert Archibald Fink	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, Bengal.
26	Frederick Greenway	800 0 0	Asst. to the Head Comr. of Paper Currency.
27	George William Macleod	800 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
28	G. W. Cline, LL.D.	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
29	T. Hesketh Biggs	800 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay, Offg. Deputy Acct. Genl., Assam.
30	Frederic de Hochepied Larpent	650 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras, (on leave.)
31	G. H. R. Hart	650 0 0	Asst. to the Deputy Acct. Genl., Central Provinces, (on other duty.)
32	T. H. S. Biddulph	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. Provs.
33	Charles James Rivett-Carnac	500 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. General, N. W. P.
34	William Herbert Dobbie	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.

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

35	Henry Ronaldson	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bengal.
36	Rajanimath Ray, M.A.	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay.
37	Francis Carnac Barnes	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller General.
38	H. S. Groves, B.A.	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl. Bengal. Ag. at Madras.
39	F. J. Atkinson	600 0 0	Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Punjab, (on leave.)
40	C. E. Crawley	590 0 0	Do. Comr. of Paper Currency, Bombay.
41	H. G. H. Keene	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.
42	H. J. Brereton	590 0 0	Do. Acct. Genl. Punjab.
43	Isanachandra Basu, M. A.	600 0 0	Asst. to the Comptroller Genl.
44	R. C. Chapman	400 0 0	Do. Compt. Gen. Offg. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.
45	W. T. Piercy	450 0 0	Asst. to the Compt. Genl.
46	Moang Hla Oung	400 0 0	Do. Comptroller General.

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

47	A. H. Anthony	400 0 0	Asst. to the Probationer.
48	C. G. Vansittart	400 0 0	Do. Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Punjab.
49	Godrezjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, B.A.	350 0 0	Asst. to the do. Bombay.
50	William Dougald Flower Cowley	200 0 0	Probationer, Central Provinces.
51	William Henry Egerton	200 0 0	Do. attached to the office of the Acct. Genl., Punjab.

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Col. A. R. Clephane. Deputy Adj. General.
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 Mr. J. J. Franklin Assistant.

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 P. Kistnasawmy Naik Manager.

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Colvin Smith, Esq., M.D. Deputy Surgeon General.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL, BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office, Club Chambers.

William Sim Murray, M.D. Deputy Surgeon General.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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

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

DIRECTOR OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Office, Chepauk—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

W. Wilson, Esq., M.A. Director. | M. Bhanuviah Manager.
 J. Lakshminikanta Row 1st Assistant.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

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Lieut.-Col. A. DeCourcy Scott, R. E. Superintendent.
 Major C. C. Sargeant Asst. Supt., on furlough to Eur. for 1 year.
 J. H. Merriman, Esq. Ag. 1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey in charge
 of Central Office.
 Mr. W. Starr Civil Assistant.
 P. Venkataramanah Sub do.
 Mr. G. Paczensky Ag. Sub do.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Office, Chepauk.

Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comsry. S. C. Plummer Asst. Engineer, in charge of the Division.

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 Surg. Maj. D. R. Thompson, M.D., c.i.e. Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
 C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D. Mauritius Agent and Medical Officer.
 G. H. Ross, Esq. Natal Agent.
 Surgeon-Major J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. Medical Officer, Natal Agency.

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 Meer Hoossain Ally Uncovenanted Assistant.
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Office, 21 Pantheon Road, Egmore—6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

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

GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

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

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS. | T. Venkashwami Rau, 1st Asst.
 R. Davidson, Esq., c.s.i., Chief Secretary, | Mr. L. C. D'Cruiz, 2nd Assistant.
 (on leave.) | Registrar.

J. Starrock, Esq., Under-Secy., (on duty).
 Henry Bidwell Grigg, Esq., B.A., Acting
 Under-Secy.

Mr. G. Hamnett, 1st Assistant.
 Mr. F. J. Dawes, 2nd Assistant.
 S. Runga Charry, Local Fund Assistant.
 Mr. G. Fitzsimons, Head Clerk.
 Mr. G. C. Hunt, Record-Keeper.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
 N. L. Venkataramana Pantula Garu, Acting
 Asst. Secy. to Govt. Leg. Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
 C. G. Master, Esq., Secretary. Ag. Chief
 Secretary.
 L. A. Campbell, Esq., Under-Secy. to Govt.
 Rev. Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. Michael, c. s. i., Secy.
 Mr. F. J. James, 1st Assistant.
 Mr. A. W. Cooke, 2nd Assistant.
 Mr. G. Rodrigues, Head Clerk.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Fort—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. R. J. Baldry, Supt. and Manager.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Hours of business—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Mr. E. Keys, Supdt.
 Mr. R. Hill, Deputy Supdt.
 Mr. J. H. Burns, Hd Exr.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E. Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. P. W. Dept.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. Mullins, R. E. Joint Secy. to Govt. & Chief Engr. for Irrgn.
 Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E. Joint Secy. to Govt. Railway Branch.
 Major J. Pennycuik, R. E. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under-Secy. P. W. Dept.
 Lieutenant H. D. Love, R. E. Do. Do. Irrgn. Branch.
 R. Parsons, Esq. 1st Assistant.—(On furlough to Europe.)
 A. T. Pringle, Esq. Acting 1st Assistant.
 J. T. Maddox, Esq. Acting 2nd Assistant.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Office, North Esplanade Black Town.

W. Wiese, Esq., Superintendent.
 R. C. Laughlin, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge, Madras Signal Office.

HEALTH OFFICE, FALLOW FIELD, PETER'S ROAD, ROYAPETTAH.

H. Stanbrough, Esq., Health Officer and Supt., Lock Hospital.
 Mohammad Yusuf Sahib, Manager.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Kt., C.L.E., Chief Justice. T. Weir, Esq., C. S. Acting Registrar, Appellate Side.

Hon'ble L. C. Innes C. S.,
 " James Kernan, Q. C.,
 " J. R. Kindersley, C. S., Judges.
 " T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.L.E., Acting.)

Walter Morgan, Esq., Dy. do. do.
 A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

High Court Buildings, North Beach,

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. Shaw, Esq., Registrar, Original Side, (On leave, Eur.) The Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate General.
 J. Steavenson, Esq., Actg. do. do. E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor.

B. Brooks, Esq., Asst. do. do.
 R. C. Walker, Esq., Sheriff.

H. Wigram, Esq., C. S., Registrar, Appellate Side, (on duty.) H. H. Shephard, Esq., Ag. do. do.
 H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

M. Gould, Esq., Administrator General. Mr. J. J. Palmer, Manager.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE'S OFFICE.

Office, High Court Buildings.

H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., Official Trustee.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Office, High Court Buildings.

J. Shaw, Esq., Chief Clerk, (On leave.) B. Brooks, Esq., Official Assignee.
 J. Steavenson, Esq., B.A., Ag. Chief Clerk.

INSPECTOR GENERAL, MADRAS POLICE.

Office, South Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel C. S. Hearn, C.L.E., Inspector General.

Lt.-Col. W. Robertson, Asst. Insp. Genl., Major T. K. Guthrie, Ag. Asst. Insp. Gl.
 Ag. Dy. Insp. Genl., Northern Range. S. Ramachandra Naidu, Manager.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF JAILS, MADRAS.

Office—Ootacamund.

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

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

Head Office, Pursewakum.

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

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

Office, Errabaula Chetty Street, Black Town.

W. E. Wright, Esq., Acting Registrar.
 Office, Deputy Collector's Office, Mount Road.

S. Srinivasayyar, Sub Registrar.

INSPECTOR OF VACCINATION, AND DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Office—Chintadrepettah.

J. A. Laing, Insp. of Vacc., and Depy. Sany. Comsr.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel G. P. B. Sherard, Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.
 Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and Manager.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

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

Captain J. H. Taylor, Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping.
 T. E. Marshall, Esq., Depy. Master Attendant and Supt. of Mercantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper and Conservator of Port.

W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 1st Assistant Master Attendant.
 C. H. Rowland, Esq., 2nd Assistant Master Attendant.
 Mr. A. J. Reberio, Manager.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel J. W. Rideout, Controller of Military Accounts.
 Lieut.-Col. W. S. Hunt, Examr. Comt., Clothing and Stud Accts.
 Captain G. W. Sawyer, Offg. Mily. Accountant, 2d Class, 1st Grade, Examr. Pay Department.
 Colonel C. L. Brown, Offg. Military Acct. 1st Class 1st Grade Paymaster Presidency.
 Lieutenant H. F. Cadell, Offg. Military. Acct. 3rd Class. In charge of Accounts Branch Controller's Office.
 Major C. T. P. Luxmore, Offg. Military Acct., 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Examr. of Ordnance Accounts.
 Mr. J. T. Grestorex, Assistant Examiner, Pay Department.
 Surgeon-Major J. Murray, M.D., Examr. Medical Accounts, and of Military and Fund Accounts.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Errabaula Chetty Street, Black Town—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

L. R. Burrows, Esq., M. C. S., President. P. Ramaswamy Chettyar, Assessor and Collr.
 J. A. Jones, Esq., Exec. Engineer. Mr. N. Bazely, Office Assistant.
 Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer. Mr. W. H. Axelby, Manager & Book-keeper.
 Mr. G. H. Smith, Assistant Engineer.

MADRAS AND SAVINGS' BANKS.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

T. E. Franck, Esq., Secy. and Treasurer. J. L. Duffield, Esq., Dy. Secy. & Treasurer.

OBSERVATORY—NUNGUMBAUKUM.

N. R. Pogson, Esq., C.L.E., F.R.A.S., Govern- Miss E. Isis Pogson, Asst. to Govt. Astr., (on leave.)
 ment Astronomer. C. Ragoonathacharry, F.R.A.S., 1st Asst.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office, Fort—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major General R. Cadell, C.B., Insp. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines.
 Major General N. G. Campbell, Depy. Insp. Genl. of Ord. and Magazines—(Offg. Insp. Genl. of Ord. and Mags., Bengal.)
 Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, Offg. Dy. Insp. Genl. of Ord. & Magazines.
 Mr. W. P. Carson, Manager.

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

Lt.-Col. H. McLeod, Comsy. of Ord. 1st Class. Lieut. P. Sullivan, Dy. Asst. Comsy.
 Captain V. C. Fisher, Comsy. of Ordnance, Mr. E. Hickey, Manager.
 3rd Class, Ag.

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

Colonel W. D'O. Kerrich, Superintendent. Mr. G. M. Dorsey, Conductor.

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

Colonel E. W. Childers, Superintendent. Lieutenant H. Briggs, Head Overseer.

ASST. SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORIES.

Lieut. W. N. Lockyer R. A., d. d. G. C. Factory.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

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

Col. C. L. Brown, Mily. Paymaster. Mr. M. S. W. Pazold, Manager.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

Maj. T. Weldon, Chief Presy. Mag., Egmore Court. W. M. Scharlieb, Esq., Mag., Town Court.
 Mahomed Yusuf Saib, Mag., Egmore Court. G. Moothusawmy Chetty, Mag., Town Court.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director-General of Post Offices.
 F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Dy. do. of do. (on leave.)
 E. R. Douglas, Esq., Asst. do. of do. Offg. Dy. D. G.

PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Beach—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

T. W. Gribble, Esq., Postmaster Genl. (On Mr. J. D'Caster, Superintendent.
 other duty.) Mr. H. M. D'Rozario, Manager.
 H. G. Turner, Esq., Offg. Postmaster Genl. P. Ananthachariu, B.A., Dy. do.

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

M. Percy, Esq., Presidency Postmaster.
 Mr. J. Dique, Deputy do. (on other duty).

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER.

Late Mint—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon-Major C. Cooper, M.D., F.R.C.S., Prin. Senior Apothecary R. Donaldson, Manager.
 Medical Storekeeper.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR.

Office, Government House.

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

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

North Black Town, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R. E. Acting General Superintendent.
 Mr. F. Doderet. Mathematical Instrument-maker.—(Eur.)
 Mr. James Gray. Storekeeper.
 Mr. S. Francis. Foreman.

QUIT RENT AND ABKARRY DEPARTMENTS.

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road.

R. J. Melville, Esq. Collector.
 A. Smith, Esq. Acting Deputy Collector.
 C. Ramiah. Tahsildar in charge of the Quit Rent Dept.
 R. N. Pragassa Moodelly. Supt. in charge of the Abkarry Dept.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

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

Brig.-General H. H. O'Connell. Quarter Master General.
 Major J. Ewing. Deputy Quarter Master General.
 Lieut.-Col. W. Swanston, S. C. Dy. Asst. Quarter Master Genl., Centro Dist.
 Mr. P. D'Silva. Manager.

SECRETARY AND EXAMINER IN HINDUSTANI.

Major C. D. Baynes. Secy. and Examiner in Hindustani.

STAFF OFFICER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF DETAILS.

Office, Fort—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Isacke. Staff Officer and Supt. of Details.—(Europe.)
 Lieut.-Colonel J. H. E. Johnson. Offg. Do.
 Mr. S. C. Johnson. Manager.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Teynampet—10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Surg.-Major W. R. Cornish, Commissioner. | Mr. G. Dique, Manager.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Office, Beach—11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

R. J. Melville, Esq., Collector. | Mr. W. L. Fox, Appraiser.
 Mr. T. G. Blake, Deputy Collector. | Mr. Rowland Evans, Deputy Appraiser.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 3RD CIRCLE.

Office, Madras—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Colonel T. Beatty. Superintending Engineer, (On furlough.)
 Major H. M. Vibart, R. E. Ag. Suptg. Engineer.
 W. L. Bird, Esq. Asst. Engineer.

SUPERINTENDENT ARMY SCHOOLS.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Jennings, Superintendent. | Major W. N. Wroughton, Asst. Supt.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND STATIONERY.

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

J. G. Ferrand, Esq., Ag. Superintendent. | G. F. T. Clarke, Manager, Stationery Office.
 Mr. J. A. Smith, Asst. to do.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

W. A. Symonds, Esq. Superintendent.
 W. North. Keeper.
 W. Seaman. Deputy Keeper.
 S. Soggie. Chief Warder.
 E. C. Dean. Warder.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS.

Office, Fort—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Lt.-Col. E. L. Hankin, S.C., Supt. | M. Venkataprasath Tawarry, Head Asst.

SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office, Fort—10½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

G. Smith, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General. | Mr. R. D'Silva, Manager.
 G. Bidie, Esq., M.D., Secy. & Statist. Officer.

SURGEON GENERAL, BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office, Fort St. George—11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

T. Crawford, Esq., M.D. Surg. General. | C. Ramalinga Moodelliar. Manager.
 G. B. Mount, Esq., M.D., Secy. & Statist. Officer.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT

Major C. D. Baynes, Persian & Hindustani. | J. Sturrock, Esq., Canarese.
 Dr. G. Oppert, Telugu. | E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam.
 T. Weir, Esq., Tamil.

Scale of Civil Allowances.

Monthly.	rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	rs.	A.	P.
Governor.	10,666	10	8	District Engineer.	600	and	700
Chief Justice.	5,000	0	0	1st Assistant do.	307	0	0
Bishop.	2,133	5	4	2nd do.	150	0	0
Member of Council.	5,333	5	4	Inspector General of Registration.	1,500	0	0
Puisne Judges.	3,750	0	0	Registrar of Assurances, Madras.	400	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government.	3,750	0	0	Do. High Court, Appellate Side.	1,600	0	0
Under do.	1,650	0	0	Dy. Reg., High Court, Appellate Side.	700	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.	3,125	0	0	Advocate General(c).	2,187	8	0
Under Secretary to do.	1,000	0	0	Solicitor.	1,225	0	0
Secretary to Government. P. W. Department.	2,250	0	0	Administrator General.	300	0	0
Joint Secy. to do. in the Irrig. Dept.	1,200	0	0	Government Pleader.	500	0	0
Secretary to Govt. Military do.	2,500	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Original Side.	1,500	0	0
Assistant Secretary Legislative and Judicial Department.	800	0	0	Deputy do. do. (d).	600	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor.	1,500	0	0	Law Reporter do. do.	400	0	0
Accountant General and Commissioner, Paper Currency.	3,000	0	0	Sheriff.	898	0	0
Dy. Accountant General, 1,000 to Assistant do.	1,500	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.	803	0	0
Asst. to the do.	800	0	0	Deputy Clerk of the Crown.	175	0	0
Asst. to the do. 400 to	600	0	0	Judge's Clerk.	550	0	0
Asst. to Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.	100	0	0	Coroner(c).	350	0	0
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants.	100	0	0	1st Judge, Court of Small Causes.	2,000	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination.	350	0	0	2nd do. do. do.	1,000	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent.	1,050	0	0	Clerk of do. and 4th Judge.	500	0	0
Resident of Travancore.	2,800	0	0	Assistant do and Cashier do.	300	0	0
Assistant do.	600	0	0	Inspector General of Madras Police.	2,500	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways.	2,000	0	0	Assistant to do.	900	0	0
Deputy to do.	600	0	0	Deputy Inspector General.	1,200	0	0
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company.	1,000	0	0	Superintendent of Police, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Classes.	700, 800 and 1,000	0	0
Government Agent, Chelapauk.	825	0	0	Assistant do.	500	0	0
Transla- { Tamil, Telugu and Persian and Hin. each	300	0	0	Inspector General of Jails.	1,833	5	4
tors. { Canarese and Malayalam. each	250	0	0	Supt. of Central Jails, 1st and 2nd Classes.	550 to 700 and 700 to	950	0
Supt. of Central Museum.	300	0	0	Commissioner of Police, Madras.	1,500	0	0
Superintendent Government Chin-chona Plantations.	500	0	0	1 Deputy do.	750	0	0
Regtr. of Diocese & Archdeaconry.	213	5	4	1 do. do.	500	0	0
Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras.	50	0	0	Magistrate of Police.	800, 1,000 and 1,200	0	0
Senior Chaplain { with his 130 house	800	0	0	Cantonment Magistrate.	700	0	0
Junior Chaplain { rent when doing duty at Presidy.	500	0	0	Dist. and Session Judge.	2,333	5	4
Post Master General.	1,500	0	0	Subordinate Judge.	500	0	0
Inspecting Post Master.	700	0	0	District { 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes	200, 250 and 300	0	0
Post Master, Madras.	600	0	0	Moonsiffs.	300	0	0
Dir. of Pub. Instruction.	2,000	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue.	4,000	0	0
Inspr. of Schools { 1st Class, 1,000 to	1,250	0	0	Second Member.	3,403	5	4
and Principals { 2nd " 800 to	1,000	0	0	Third do.	3,016	10	8
and Professors { 3rd " 700 to	800	0	0	Secretary.	2,000	0	0
of Colleges. { 4th " 500 to	700	0	0	Sub-Secretary.	1,500	0	0
Inspector of 4th Class.	600	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.	700	0	0
Asst. Pro. of Eng. & Mathematics.	300	0	0	Appraiser.	500	0	0
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry(a).	1,250	0	0	Do. Assistant.	300	0	0
Registrar, Madras University.	300	0	0	Deputy Collectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes.	250, 350, 500 and 2,000	0	0
Principal, Medical College and Physician, General Hospital.	1,600	0	0	Sanitary Commissioner.	2,000	0	0
Principal, Normal School.	600	0	0	Health Officer. (f).	800	0	0
Principal, Civil Engr. College(b).	600	0	0	Curator of Government Books and Registrar of Books(g).	200	0	0
Head Master, Provincial School.	500	0	0	Director of Revenue Settlement (i).	2,837	8	0

(a) Gets House Rent Rupees 125.

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

(c) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115.

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

(e) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 80.

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

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

(h) With a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250.

(i) With a fixed tentage of Rupees 87-8-0.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES—continued.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sept. of Stamps and Stationery.....	1,000	0	0	Second Assistant Master Attendant,			
Inspector of Forests.....	1,400	0	0	Surveyor of Shipping to Govern-			
Deputy do. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th				ment & Government Emigration,			
Classes.....250, 350, 500 and	700	0	0	Surveyor.....	350	0	0
Probationer.....	200	0	0	Pier Master.....	225	0	0
Collector and Agent of Ganjam or				Superintendent Diving Bell.....	150	0	0
Vizagapatam.....	2,500	0	0	Port Officer and Superintendent,			
Do. do. of Tanjore (i).....	2,500	5	4	Pearl Banks, Tuticorin.....	500	0	0
Collector.....(i).....	2,333	5	4				
Commissioner, Nilgiri.....(i).....	2,000	0	0	Port Officers {			
Sub and Principal Assistant.....(i).....	1,166	10	8	Cochin, Cochinada and Cal-			
Head, Senior and Special Assistant				cut, each.....	350	0	0
Asst. Commissioner (a).....	733	5	4	Negapatam and Gopaulpore			
Assistant Collector (Passed) (a).....	525	0	0	Bimlipatam, Masulipatam,	300	0	0
Master Attendant and Registrar of				Vizagapatam and Paum-			
Shipping, Madras.....	1,500	0	0	ben, each.....	200	0	0
Deputy Master Attendant, Superin-							
tendent, Mercantile Marine Office,				Protector of Emigrants.....	250	0	0
Marine Storekeeper and Conser-				Consular Agent, Pondicherry.....	250	0	0
vator of the Port.....	700	0	0	Do. Barikal.....	200	0	0
First Asst. Master Attendant, &c..	650	0	0	Medical Inspector of Emigrants.....	200	0	0

	Batta.	Mileage.
ns. A. P.	ns. A. P.	ns. A. P.
per diem.	per diem.	per mille.
Judges of Small Cause Court.....	4 0 0	0 8 0
First and Second Class Deputy Collectors and Salt Deputy Collectors.....	3 0 0	
Third and Fourth Class do.....	2 0 0	
Servants below 8 Rupees per diem.....	0 1 0	
Do. above 8 " and below 15 Rupees.....	0 2 0	
Do. 15 " do. 25 ".....	0 4 0	
Do. 25 " do. 50 ".....	0 8 0	
Do. 50 " do. 100 ".....	0 12 0	
Do. 100 " do. 150 ".....	1 0 0	
Do. 150 " do. 200 ".....	1 4 0	
Do. 200 " do. 250 ".....	1 8 0	
Do. 250 " and upwards (as a Deputy Collector).....	3 0 0	
Peons and Delovets.....	2 0 0	
Dulladars and Mochies.....	0 2 0	
Servants on the Est. of Dir. Rev. Settlement (Those receiving 40 Rupees and upwards.....	3-10th salary	0 4 0
Do. do. of Revenue Survey.....		
Do. do. Sanitary Commissioner.....		
Do. do. of the Insp. Genl. of Mad Police.....	Do. not less than that sum.	0 2 0
Do. do. of Consulting Engr. Railways.....		
Do. do. of Cong. Engr. Irrig. &c., Works.....		
Servants of Small Cause Court drawing Rupees 20 and upwards.....	3-10th salary.	0 4 0
Those less than that sum.....	Do.	0 2 0
Head Mochies and Mochies.....	0 2 0	
Peons and Sweepers.....	0 1 0	
Servants holding executive appts. proceeding to join their stations—		
When travelling by land in the ordinary way.....		0 4 0
Do. by Railroad.....		0 1 6
Do. by Sea, *actual and reasonable passage money in case of a private vessel, or a free passage on a Government vessel.		

(i) With a fixed tentage of Rupees 67-8-0.

(a) With a fixed tentage of Rupees 42 and house rent Rupees 35.

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

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

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

Do by Sea, as for executive officers.

Peons, &c., proceeding by Railroad, *bona fide* fare.

* Deputy Collectors are allowed a cabin passage.

MADRAS CIVIL LIST.

THE GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

The Most Noble RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Councillor to the Empress of India. Took his seat 23rd Nov. 1875. Pay Rs. 10,666-10-8.

Personal Staff of His Grace the Governor.

Captain Philip James Hankin, Royal Navy, 23rd Nov. 1875, Private Secretary. Pay Rs. 1,500.

Major George Bertie B. Hobart, Royal Artillery, 23rd Nov. 1875, Military Secretary. Pay Rs. 1,000.

Lieutenant John Gordon, 89th Foot, 1st May 1877.

Lieutenant Augustus John English, 14th Hussars, 3rd Feb. 1879. } Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Gore Langton.

Surgeon Major John Mackenzie, M.D., Army Medical Department, 1st April 1877, Medical Officer. Pay Rs. 1,000 + 125—House Rent, payable while in Madras.

Sabadar Major Usman Khan, "SINDAR BAHADUR," Body Guard, 23rd November 1875, Native Aide-de-Camp.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.E., Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council. Took his seat 3rd February 1876. Pay and Allowances Rs. 5,789-10-6.

The Honorable WILLIAM HURLESTON, C.S., Third in Council. Took his seat 12th June 1877. Pay Rs. 5,333-5-4.

The Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, C.S., Fourth in Council. Took his seat 10th Dec. 1878. Pay Rs. 5,333-5-4.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ONLY.

Official Members.	Date of Appointment.
The Honorable VEMBAKAM RAMA AIYANGAR, C.S.I.....	19th November 1878.
" PATRICK O'SULLIVAN, Advocate General.....	23rd January 1879.

Non-Official Members.	
" CODE NARAYAN GAJAPATI RAO.....	19th November 1878.
" JAMES GEORGE COLEMAN.....	23rd January 1879.
" MIR HUMAYUN JAH BAHADUR.....	12th February 1878.
" RAJA RAO GANGADHARA RAMA RAO, Raja of Pithapur.....	19th Feb. 1878.
" AMARAVATI SESHAYYA SHASTRI, C.S.I.....	19th February 1878.
" PATRICK MACFADYEN.....	2nd April 1879.

SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c., TO GOVERNMENT.

- 10 Robert Davidson, C.S.I., Chief Secretary (on leave.)
 13 Charles Gilbert Master (Barrister-at-Law), Acting Chief Secretary. Pay Rs. 3,750.
 76 John Sturrock, Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary—(On deputation). Pay Rs. 1,050.
 81 Henry Bidewell Grigg, B.A., Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary. Pay Rs. 970-7-1.
 G. Hamnett, First Assistant Chief Secretary's Department. Pay Rs. 700.
 F. J. Dawes, Second do. do. Pay Rs. 350.
 13 Charles Gilbert Master, (Barrister-at-Law), Secretary to Government, Revenue Department—(On deputation). Pay Rs. 3,125.
 26 John Henry Garstin, C.S.I., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. Pay Rs. 3,125.
 80 Lorne Augustus Campbell, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. Pay Rs. 1,000.
 T. Venkaswami Rao, First Asst. Revenue Secretary's Department. Pay Rs. 500.
 V. Jaganatha Rao Pantulu, Acting Registrar do. Pay Rs. 300.
 Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments. Pay Rs. 800.
 A. L. Venkata Ramana Pantulu Gáru, M.A., B.L., Acting Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Legislative Departments. Pay Rs. 700.
 Colonel James Michael, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Military Department. Pay Rs. 2,500.
 F. J. James, First Assistant Military Secretary's Department. Pay Rs. 600.
 A. W. Cooke, Second do. do. Pay Rs. 300.
 Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
 Colonel W. T. F. Farewell, M.S.C., Under-Secretary to Government—2 years' furlough.
 Major John Pennicock, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mullins, R. E., Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch.
 Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch.
 Major H. M. Vibart, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch—(On deputation).
 Lieutenant H. D. Love, R. E., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch—In temporary charge.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Railway Branch.

PART III

Gradation List of HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

PART
GRADATION
HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
ON THE MADRAS

Corrected up to

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras of the first Civil Servant appointed in Europe, of the same season of which they are Civil Servants; and, being thus determined, all Civil Servants belong, under twelve years to Class V,—from the thirteenth to the end of the eighteenth year, to Class IV,—from the nineteenth to the end of the twenty-third year, to Class III;—from the twenty-fourth to the end of the thirty-first year, to Class II; and from and after the thirty-first year, to Class I.

Column 1, A denotes that the Officer has not passed either of the two Standards of qualification. B that the first or lower Standard has been passed, C that the Officer cannot take Special leave, and M that though not having passed by the 2nd Standard, nor holding an appointment superior to that of Assistant he is invested permanently with the full powers of a Magistrate. F denotes Officers recalled from Furlough for Famine duty.

Column 2—(a) For Officers who entered the Madras Civil Service prior to 1867. Capitals distinguish high proficiency. Italics, languages passed in College.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					CLASS I., of 31
1	TEL TAM	Hon. Lewis Chas. Innes	16 Feb. 44	10 Aug. 44	10 July 49 to 13 June 52 29 Apr. 67 to 28 Apr. 68 29 Apr. 68 to 2 Jan. 69 1 Feb. to 19 July 75
2	Tel Tam	Hon. William Hudleston	25 do 45	6 Sep. 45	29 Jan. 66 to 20 Sep. 57 10 July 68 to 5 July 70 2 Mar. 74 to 24 Feb. 75

II.
LIST OF
NAMED CIVIL SERVANTS
ESTABLISHMENT.

1st January 1880.

(b) For Officers who entered the Madras Civil Service in and after 1867, Small Roman letters denote the languages passed in the first Standard Examination, and those of the second languages passed in the second Standard Examination (not being the vernacular of the District in which the Officer is serving). Small Italics, shew the first language of the second Standard. Antique letters, denote Special Tests. Capitals, High Proficiency. Italic Capitals, Honors.

Column 3, The names printed in Italics denote that the Officers are on Furlough or special leave.

Column 6, Italics show Junior Furlough and sick leave without allowances under former Rules and extraordinary leave under the Civil Leave Code. Roman Capitals show Special Leave. Antique letters indicate a year of sick leave taken under rules in force before 1st July 1868, with reference to Section 11—(2) Civil Leave Code.

Column 7, The Active Service is calculated in accordance with Section 2, Civil Leave Code, and is the period of Residence qualifying for Pension under Section 4, Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code.

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
years' standing. y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
30 3 26	14 Feb. 75	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras— 21st March 1865.—Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 23rd July 1878.—MADRAS.
29 8 14	"	5,333 5 4	Member of Council—12th June 1877.—Fellow of the Madras University, 1st April 1879.—MADRAS.

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THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST.

[PART III,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Tel Tam	Hon. John Robt Kindersley (Barrister-at-law.)	21 July 47	22 Dec. 47	3 Aug. 52 to 26 Jan. 53 5 Jan. 61 to 4 Jan. 64 5 to 7 Jan. 64 9 Aug. 78 to 3 Nov. 79.
CLASS II., of 23					
C 4	TEL TAM CAN	Hon'ble Louis Forbes...	14 Aug. 50	31 Dec. 50	16 Apr. 61 to 15 Apr. 64 16 Apr. to 8 Dec. 64 7 Mar. 69 to 25 Mar. 70 28 JUNE to 28 DEC. 72.
5	Tel Tam CAN	Henry Edward Sullivan	14 do	20 do 50	27 Feb. 61 to 26 Feb. 62 27 Feb. 62 to 25 Jan. 63 5 MAR. 71 to 4 SEP. 71 5 to 9 Sep. 71 4 Sep. 74 to 10 Apr. 76
6	Tel Tam HIN	Hon. David Fremantle Carmichael.	31 Dec. 50	2 Mar. 51	28 Mar. 55 to 27 Mar 56 28 Mar. to 25 Oct. 56 24 June to 25 Nov. 60. 26 Nov. 60 to 25 Nov. 61 8 July 69 to 15 Apr. 71 18 Mar. to 14 Nov. 73.
7	Tel Tam	Edward Croft Greenway Thomas.	17 Sep. 51	29 Dec. 51	6 June to 31 Oct. 60 12 Oct. 62 to 23 July 65 29 Sep. 63 to 25 Mar. 69 19 Aug. 70 to 11 FEB. 71 3 Mar. 78 to 10 July 79
8	Tel Tam HIN	Richard Kaye Puckle, C.I.E.	17 do	29 Dec. 51	13 Nov. 60 to 12 Nov. 61 13 Nov. 61 to 3 Feb. 62 23 July 69 to 5 Nov. 70 17 July 75 to 16 July 76 25 Mar. 78 to 24 Mar. 79 25 Mar. to 6 Apr. 79

CIVIL.]

GRADATION LIST.

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Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
25 3 17	2 May 78	3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras—12th June 1877.—Fellow of the Madras University—27th March 1877.—MADRAS.
years' standing,			
23 9 20	2 Apr. 73	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Bellary—19th June 1877.—BELLARY.
24 11 5	„	2,066 10 8	First Member, Board of Revenue, 21st January 1879.—Commr. for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations—28th Jan. 1879.—On Special duty to England as a Member of the Famino Commission—31st October 1879.
23 4 25	2 Mar. 74	5,333 5 4	Member of Council, 10th December 1878.—Fellow, University of Madras.—MADRAS.
22 5 28	„	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam—17th August 1869.—VIZAGAPATAM.
23 5 14	„	3,408 5 4 591 10 8	Second Member, Board of Revenue, 21st Jan. 1879.—In charge of Settlement Department.—Acting First Member—23rd October 1879.—Acting Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Examinations—31st October 1879.—MADRAS.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and, if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Tel Tam Hin	John Henry Master.....	14 Jan. 52	26 May 52	14 Apr. 64 to 4 Apr. 67 6 May 78 Due 5 May 80
C 10	Tel Tam	Robert Davidson, C.S.I....	14 Jan. 52	29 Mar. 52	21 Mar. 57 to 30 Mar. 58 31 Mar. 58 to 5 Jan. 59 18 Sep. 68 to 3 Dec. 68 17 Aug. 73 to 12 Feb. 78 25 Mar. 78 Due 24 Jan. 80
11	Tel Tam	John Dalrymple Goldingham.	27 July 53	8 Sep. 53	14 Aug. 65 to 13 Aug. 68 14 Aug. to 23 Sep. 68 30 Mar. 74 to 25 Mar. 76
12	Tel Tam	Chas. Thomas Longley	27 do	2 Dec. 53	15 Sep. 58 to 14 Sep. 59 15 Sep. 59 to 21 Aug. 60 7 Jan. 66 to 18 Dec. 60 23 Mar. 73 to 20 June 67
13	Tel Tam	Charles Gilbert Master (Barrister-at-Law.)	30 Dec. 53	31 May 54	15 April 66 to 14 April 69 25 April to 22 April 69 29 Mar. 75 to 9 May 79
14	Tel Tam	Henry Sullivan Thomas, F.L.S., F.Z.S.	15 do	54 26 June 55	19 Oct. 58 to 20 July 60 10 April 70 to 4 April 72
15	Tel Tam	William Dowdeswell Horsley.	5 do	27 Jan. 55	18 Oct. 70 to 25 June 71 12 Mar. 76 to 5 Mar. 78
16	Tel Tam	Francis Martin Kindersley.	1 Aug. 55	2 Dec. 55	7 July 67 to 30 June 70 9 July 72 to 6 Feb. 73 8 April 78 to 31 Mar. 79
17	Tel Tam	Francis Culling Carr-Gomm (Barrister-at-Law).	1 Aug. 55	29 Dec. 55	7 Sep. 66 to 6 Sep. 67 7 Sep. 69 to 1 Jan. 71 11 May 74 to 10 Nov. 76 26 Mar. 78 Due 25 Mar. 80
18	Tel Tam CAN	Atholl MacGregor.....	1 do	29 do	28 Mar. 63 to 24 Nov. 65 19 Feb. to 1 Mar. 65 7 JUNE to 6 Dec. 67 7 Dec. 67 to 9 Jan. 68 26 Mar. 77 to 17 Mar. 78

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d. 22 11 18	29 Mar. 75	Rs. a. p. £1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary; Political Agent, Sundar—4th March, 1873.—Furlough to Europe for two years—16th April 1878.
22 6 7	29 Mar. 75	£1,000 a year.	Chief Secretary to Government—10th December 1878.—On furlough to Europe for 4 months—26th Feb. 1878.—Extension of 6 months on Sick Certificate, 2nd Aug. 1878.—Extension of 6 months on Sick Certificate, 10th Dec. 1878.—Extension of 6 months on Sick Certificate—9th May 1879.
21 2 15	8 Sep. 76	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Nellore—11th Oct. 1872.—NELLORE.
20 11 13	"	2,333 5 4 603 5 4	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Salem, 2nd September 1870—Acting 3rd Member, Board of Revenue—23rd October 1879.—MADRAS.
21 5 12	26 Jan. 77	3,125 0 0 625 0 0	Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.—12th June 1877—Acting Chief Secretary to Government—10th December 1878.—MADRAS.
21 9 24	27 Jan. 78	3,016 10 8 391 10 8	Third Member, Board of Revenue—12th Dec. 1878.—In charge of the Inam Dept.—4th Feb. 1879—Ag. Second Member—23rd October 1879—MADRAS.
22 2 21	"	2,333 5 4 168 10 8 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah—2nd Feb. 1872.—Acting Collector, District Magistrate & Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam—4th March 1879.—CHATTAPUR.
20 6 13	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore—19th June 1877.—COIMBATORE.
18 5 1	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely—28th February 1872.—On Furlough to Europe for one year—26th April 1878.—Extension of one year—4th March 1879.
19 9 0	"	2,600 0 0	Resident of Travancore and Cochin—29th March 1876.—TRIVANDRUM.

92 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,					
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
G 19	Tel Tam HIN	John William Reid (Barrister-at-Law.)	1 Aug. 55	30 Oct. 55	30 Apr. 66 to 29 Apr. 69 30 Apr. to 3 June 69 19 Apr. to 16 Oct. 73 13 Sep. 78 to 7th Oct. 79
20	Tel Tam	Wm. Southey Whiteside.	1 do	29 Dec. 55	.....
21	Tel Tam	Richd. Wellesley Barlow	6 July 55	11 Sept. 55	25 July 58 to 24 July 59 25 July 59 to 18 Sep. 60 14 Apr. 67 to 8 Oct. 69 12 Apr. 75 to 8 Mar. 76
C 22	Tel Tam	Charles George Plumer.	19 Dec. 55	15 Mar. 56	14 Nov. 59 to 13 Nov. 60 14 Nov. 60 to 9 Dec. 61 14 Apr. 67 to 7 Apr. 69 21 Mar. 74 to 20 Mar. 75 21 to 27 Mar. 75 2 to 12 Nov. 75.
CLASS III., of 18					
23	Tel Tam CAN	The Hon. Jas. Chisholmo St. Clair.	14 Jan. 57	15 Mar. 57	15 May 69 to 20 May 71
24	Tel Tam	Octavius Butler Irvine.	26 Dec. 56	29 do	28 June 62 to 27 June 63 2 June 63 to 27 Dec. 64 2 Aug. 71 to 21 Feb. 73
25	Tel Tam	Robertson John Melville	18 do	29 Jan. 57	14 Apr. 67 to 7 Apr. 69 28 Apr. 73 to 27 Mar. 75
26	Tam Tel HIN	John Henry Garstin, C.S.I.	1 July 57	1 Dec. 57	21 Apr. 72 to 6 Jan. 74

CIVIL.]

GRADATION LIST.

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Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
19 6 4	27 Jan. 78	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar—11th June 1872.—TELLICHERRY.
24 0 3	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot—25th Feb. 1873.—CHITTOOR.
18 10 3	"	2,000 0 0 87 8 0	Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills—6th September 1878.—OOTACAMUND.
18 8 9	15 Mar. 79	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot—21st June 1872.—CHITTOOR.
years' standing.			
20 9 11	15 Mar. 75	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool—5th June 1874.—KURNOOL.
18 9 3	"	2,333 5 4 166 10 8 87 8 0	District and Sessions Judge of South Arcot—29th May 1874.—Acting Collector and Dist. Mag. and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam—8th Aug. 1879.—VIZAGAPATAM.
19 0 13	"	2,333 5 4 250 0 0	Collector of Sea Customs and Madras District, and Protector of Emigrants, Madras—2nd October 1877.—MADRAS.
20 4 13	8 Nov. 75	2,500 0 0 625 0 0	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam—12th March 1878.—Ag. Revenue Secretary to Government—21st January 1879.—MADRAS.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Tam Tel	Geo. Downton Leman ...	5 July 57	1 Dec. 57	10 Jan. to 9 Apr. 61 23 Sep. 61 to 27 June 62 28 June 62 to 26 Mar. 63 3 Apr. 70 to 28 Jan. 72 3 May 79 Due 2 Sep. 80
28	Tam Tel	Edm. Forster Webster ... (Barrister-at-Law).	5 Aug. 57	24 Jan. 58	14 July 61 to 13 July 62 14 July 62 to 14 June 64 30 April 71 to 6 Feb. 73 1 Aug. 79 DUE 31 JAN. 80
29	Tam Tel	John Child Hannyngton	20 July 57	8 Nov. 57	25 May 69 to 20 May 71 8 Feb. 76 to 6 Feb. 78
30	TEL TAM HIN	Ph. Perceval Hutchins (Barrister-at-Law).	30 Dec. 57	27 Feb. 58	14 Mar 67 to 13 Mar 68 14 Mar. to 23 Oct. 68 21 Mar. 74 to 30 Nov. 75
31	Tel Tam MAL	Arthur Coke Burnell ... Ph. D., Strassburg.	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	16 Oct. 68 to 7 Oct. 70
32	Tel Tam CAN	James Grose M.A., Cambridge.	10 do	7 Oct. 60	22 Feb. 75 to 13 Feb. 77
33	Tam Tel HIN	William Wilson..... M.A., Aberdeen.	10 do	25 Oct. 60	26 Dec. 68 to 26 Dec. 70 15 Sep. 71 to 14 Sep. 72 15 Sep. 72 to 4 Dec. 73
34	Tam Tel	Wm. Shrubsole Foster, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.	10 do	10 Dec. 60	21 Feb. 69 to 18 Feb. 71.

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
17 10 9	8 Nov. 75	£1,000 a year.	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam—23rd Oct. 1877.—Furlough to Eur. for 1 year and 4 months—28th January 1879.
16 9 29	"	£ 1,000 a year	Collector, District Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, Political Agent for French Settlement of Karikal—12th March 1878.—On special leave for 6 months—27th June 1879.
18 1 25	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Salem—31st October 1873—SALEM.
18 6 15	27 Feb. 76	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Madura—11th Feb. 1873.—MADURA.
17 3 3	7 Oct. 78	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Tanjore—19th June 1877.—Fellow of the Madras University—1st April 1879.—TANJORE.
17 3 4	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magistrate—Nellore—20th Feb. 1877.—Fellow of the Madras University—1st Apl. 1879.—NELLORE.
14 11 16	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore—3rd October 1879.—COIMBATORE.
17 0 22	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate and Govt. Agent, Godavari District—25th May 1875—Fellow of the Madras University—1st April 1879.—COCANADA.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS IV., of 12					
35	TAM TEL	James Henry Nelson... M.A., King's College, Cambridge, (Barrister- at-Law).	16 Aug. 61	25 Jan. 62	5 Feb. 70 to 6 May 71 12 July 78 to 9 April 79
36	Tel Tam HIN	James Burn Pennington, B.L., Cambridge.	30 Sep. 62	26 Nov. 62	5 May to 29 Oct. 69 6 June to 5 Aug. 71 9 May 75 to 6 May 77
37	Tel Tam	Francis Henry Wood- roffe, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	6 Oct. 62	14 Jan. 63	15 Mar 65 to 14 Mar 66 15 Mar. 66 to 8 Jan. 67 30 Apr. 71 to 13 Oct. 72 25 Feb. 77 to 8 Oct. 78
38	Tam Tel CAN	James Hope..... B.A., Edinburgh.	1 do	7 Nov. 62	8 Apr. 71 to 28 Feb. 73 25 Mar. 79 to Due 24 Sep. 80.
39	Tam Tel CAN	John Read Daniel.....	14 Aug. 62	27 Dec. 62	4 Feb. 71 to 31 Jan. 73 31 March 79. Due 30 Sep. 80.
40	Tel Tam HIN CAN	Henry John Stokes.....	21 do	8 Dec. 62	24 May 66 to 23 Aug. 66 3 Mar. 74 to 22 Nov. 75
41	Tel Tam	Francis Brandt..... B.A., Oxford.	1 Sep. 62	7 Oct. 62	9 Apr. 69 to 3 Apr. 71 13 Oct. 73 to 16 Apr. 74 21 April 79 to Due 20 April 80.
42	Tel Tam MAL	William Logan.....	16 Aug. 62	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73 12 May 79 to Due 11 Nov. 80
43	TAM Tel MAL	James William Best, B.A., Cambridge	21 do.	8 Dec. 62	11 July 66 to 10 July 67 11 July 67 to 17 Jan. 68 6 July 73 to 2 Jan. 75 14 April 79 Due 13 July 80
44	Tel Tam HIN	John Frederick Price...	14 do	25 Oct. 62	5 July 74 to 26 June 76

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
years' standing.			
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
15 11 6	7 Oct. 73	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah, 16th June 1876.—CUDDAPAH.
14 5 14	7 Oct. 74	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tinnevely—30th July 1875.—PALAMCOTTAH.
12 0 25	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge of North Tanjore.—Acting Dist. and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly—11th July 1879.—TRICHINOPOLY.
14 5 27	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput—27th Mar. 1878.—CHINGLEPUT.—On furlough to Europe for 18 months—18th February 1879.
14 3 6	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge of Ganjam—23rd Oct. 1877.—On furlough to Europe for 18 months—14th January 1879.
15 1 3	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of the District of Madura—11th July 1879.—MADURA.
14 0 15	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly—26th April 1878.—On furlough to Europe for 1 year—25th March 1879.
14 5 20	"	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar—29th March 1876, Political Agent for French Settlement of Mahé.—On furlough to Europe for 18 months—18th February 1879.
13 4 2	"	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, South Canara—23rd Oct. 1877.—On furlough to Europe for 15 months—4th March 1879.
15 2 15	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput—4th October 1878.—SAIDAPET.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
45	TAM Tel	William Horatio Comyn.	19 Aug. 62	8 Dec. 62	22 Jan. 71 to 21 Jan. 74 22 Jan. to 19 Feb. 74 18 Oct. 75 to 17 June 76 18 & 19 June 76
46	TEL Tam	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, B.L., Cambridge.	29 do	26 Nov. 62	1 Apr. 71 to 26 Mar. 73 11 JUNE 75 to 8 Dec. 75
C 47	Tel Tam	Henry Sewell, M.A. Oxford.	28 do	26 Nov. 62	25 Dec. 70 to 24 Dec. 72 22 April 79 Due 21 Oct. 80
48	Tel Tam	Alexander Cruickshank, M.A., Aberdeen.	4 Sep. 62	8 Dec. 62	23 Dec. 73 to 6 Dec. 75
49	Tel Tam	Huntly Pryse Gordon...	7 Oct. 62	8 Jan. 63	3 Feb. 73 to 2 Feb. 75
50	TEL Tam	Boyd Horsbrugh.....	25 Aug. 62	14 Jan. 63	19 Feb. 71 to 15 Feb. 73 1 Feb. 75 to 26 Jan. 76
51	Tel Tam	Andrew John Stuart ...	31 Aug. 63	27 Oct. 63	17 Nov. 69 to 13 FEB. 70 1 June 73 to 27 May 75 25 April 79 to Due 24 April 80
C 52	Tel Tam	Henry Edward Stokes, B.A., Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 64	13 Nov. 64 to 12 Nov. 65 13 Nov. 65 to 6 Feb. 66 23 MAR. to 14 SEP. 74 4 Mar. 78 to 1 Nov. 79
F 53	TEL TAM	Henry Wm. Bliss, B.A., Merton College, Oxford	31 do	15 Dec. 63	10 Sep. 76 to 5 July 77
54	Tel Tam	Jos. Charles Hughesdon (Barrister-at-Law)	20 do	9 Dec. 63	13 April 75 to 29 Nov. 76

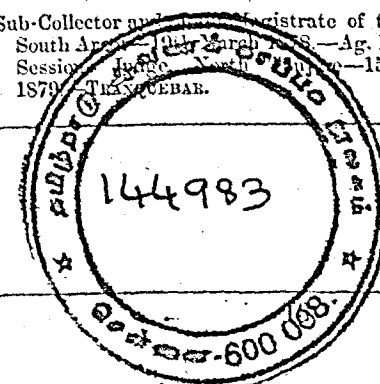
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
13 3 6	7 Oct. 74	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and Magistrate of South Canara—14th June 1878.—MANGALORE.
14 7 13	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna—21st January 1879.—MASULIPATAM.
14 4 26	"	£1,000 a year.	Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, and Political Agent, Pudukotta—14th June 1878.—On furlough to Eur. on private affairs for 18 months—14th April 1879.
15 1 12	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot, Special Agent French Settlement, and Political Agent for Pondicherry—4th October 1878.—CUDALORE.—Privilege leave for 3 months from 24th October 1879—26th September 1879.
14 11 24	"	2,333 5 4 87 8 0	Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool—12th December 1878.—Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary—21st April 1878.—BELLARY.
13 11 25	"	2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Kistna—11th July 1879.—MASULIPATAM.
13 3 3	7 Oct. 75	£1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, Godavari—11th July 1879.—On furlough to Europe for 1 year—4th Mar. 1879.
12 7 11	"	2,000 0 0 333 5 4 87 8 0	Secretary, Board of Revenue—20th February 1877.—Fellow of the University of Madras—16th February 1875.—Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem—31st October 1879.—SALEM.
15 2 21	"	2,100 0 0 250 0 0	Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency—5th February 1878.—MADRAS.
14 5 6	"	1,166 10 8 233 5 4 622 3 7	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore—23rd October 1877.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot—15th August 1879.—CUDALORE.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
55	Tam Tel	James Frederick Snaith, B.A., Cambridge.	31 Aug. 63	28 Nov. 63	14 May 67 to 13 May 68 14 May 68 to 10 June 70 15 Aug. 74 to 8 Aug. 76
56	Tel Tam	William Henry Glenn	31 do	28 Nov. 63	18 Oct. 70 to 16 Oct. 72
57	Tel Tam	John Kelsall	6 do	27 Oct. 63	1 Mar. 73 to 9 Dec. 74
58	TAM Tel	John Wallace	26 do	7 Oct. 63	19 Jan. 74 to 17 Nov. 75 21 May 77 to 11 Mar. 78
59	Tam Tel	Charles Stewart Crole	31 do	9 Dec. 63	19 July 75 to 1 Feb. 77
60	TEL TAM	Samuel Trant McCarthy	31 do	4 Jan. 64	26 July to 12 Sep. 66 31 Mar. 73 to 23 Mar. 75
C 61	Tel Tam	H. St. Aubyn Goodrich	15 do	7 Oct. 63	10 July 68 to 7 Oct. 69 2 Apr. 72 to 26 Mar. 73 3 Nov. 76 to 2 Feb. 77 25 Apr. 79 to Duo 24 Apr. 80
62	Tel Tam MAL	Herbert Wigram, M.A. Oxford.	31 do	28 Nov. 63	23 JUNE 71 to 22 Oct. 71 1 Mar. 74 to 25 Oct. 75
63	Tel Tam	James Dunning Baker Gribble.	10 do	5 Jan. 64	18 Aug. 71 to 8 Jan. 73 21 May 77 to 18 Oct. 78

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments.—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
11 0 13	7 Oct. 75	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Malabar—25th October 1876.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevely—26th April 1878.—PALANCOOTAH.
14 1 5	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Bellary—25th October 1876.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara—4th March 1879.—MANGALORE.
14 4 25	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Principal Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam—19th December 1876.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavari—11th July 1879.—RAJAHMUNDRY.
13 7 5	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Principal Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam—4th October 1878.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam—14th Nov. 1879.—BERHAMPORE.
14 6 8	"	1,166 10 8 888 14 3 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Nellore—19th June 1877.—Ag. Collector and Dist. Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore—18th July 1879.—TANJORE.
13 10 10	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Chingleput—23rd October 1877.—Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah—15th August 1879.—CUDDAPAH.
13 0 25	"	997 8 3	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, and Assistant Government Agent, Godavari—27th March 1878.—Furlough for 1 year—25th March 1879 and 25th July 1879.
14 1 10	"	1,600 0 0 488 14 3	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—1st April 1877.—Fellow, University of Madras.—Ag. Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Malabar—26th Oct. 1875.—CALICUT.
13 2 7	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, South Arcot—1st March 1878.—Ag. District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore—15th August 1879.—TANJORE.

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No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
64	Tel Tam	George Arthur Parker	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	22 Mar 68 to 21 Mar 69 22 Mar. to 16 Dec. 69 25 Feb. 77 to 12 Feb. 79
65	Tel TAM	Francis Henry Wilkinson	18 do	10 Nov. 63	8 Mar. to 7 Sep. 68 8 & 9 Sep. 68 22 Jan. 71 to 10 Oct. 72 10 Mar. 79 Due 28 Sep. 80
66	Tel Tam	Wm. Francis Grahame, B.A., Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 61	14 Jan 65 to 13 Jan 66 14 Jan. to 6 Apr. 66
F 67	Tel Tam	Allen Lindsay Lister ...	25 do	28 Nov. 63	17 Apr. to 16 Oct. 70. 17 to 20 Oct. 70 29 Sep. 75 to 31 Aug. 77 13 Sep. 79. Due 10 Dec. 79.
68	Tel Tam CAN	George Duncan Irvine	6 do	27 Oct. 63	2 Apr. 70 to 31 Jan. 72 22 Apr. 78 to 20 Apr. 79
69	Tel Tam	Chls. Wm. Wall Martin, B.A., LL.D., Dublin.	31 do	4 Jan. 61	5 Feb. 71 to 3 Dec. 72
70	TEL TAM	George McWatters, B.A., Belfast (Bar.-at-Law.)	31 do	4 do	13 Sep. 72 to 31 Aug. 74
71	TEL Tam CAN	Norton Aylmer Roupell, B.A., Cambridge.	31 do	6 Feb. 64	13 May 70 to 12 May 73 13 May 73 to 2 Feb. 75 18 Mar. 78 to 20 Nov. 79.
72	Tam Tel CAN	John Brownrigg Spedding, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	31 do	15 Dec. 63	12 May 73 to 4 Nov. 75

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
12 4 8	7 Oct. 75	1,166 10 8 777 12 5	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Madura—19th March 1878.—Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput—18th February 1879.—CHINGLEPUT.
13 1 9	"	609 10 7	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, Salem—19th March 1878.—On furlough on private affairs for 18 months and 18 days—6th June 1879.
14 9 4	"	1,166 10 8 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely—19th March 1878.—Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam—14th November 1879.—BERHAMPORE.
13 4 9	"	633 2 2	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District, North Arcot—14th June 1878.—On Furlough to Europe for 2 months and 28 days—13th June 1879.
13 4 5	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the District of Tanjore—12th December 1878.—Acting Collector and Magistrate and Special Agent, South Arcot—26th September 1879.—CUDDALORE.
14 1 29	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District—21st January 1879.—Ag. Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly—25th April 1879.—TRICHINOPOLY.
14 0 9	"	1,166 10 8 777 12 5 87 8 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah and Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Dist. of Malabar—11th July 1879.—CALICUT.
9 4 2	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari—16th March 1875.—Ag. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura—25th November 1879.—DINDIGUL.
13 6 24	"	1,200 0 0 87 8 0	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Ganjam—2nd April 1878.—BERHAMPORE.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
73	Tel Tam CAN	Charles Arthur Galton M.A., Oxford.	18 Aug. 63	10 Nov. 63	22 Mar. 73 to 19 Mar. 74
74	Tel Tam CAN	Chls. John Crosthwaite	31 do	27 Oct. 63	2 July 69 to 20 Oct. 71 20 Jan. 77 to 14 Nov. 78
75	Tel Tam	William Alex. Happell	22 Aug. 64	25 Nov. 64	9 Jan. 76 to 3 Dec. 78
76	Tel Tam CAN	John Sturrock	23 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	12 May 75 to 7 Nov. 76
77	Tam Tel	David Buick, LL.D. Queen's University, Ireland.	6 Aug. 64	25 Oct. 64	18 Mar. 73 to 20 Mar. 75
78	Tel Tam	Henry Gribble Turner	30 July 64	7 Nov. 64	15 May to 30 Oct. 70 28 Apr. 73 to 24 Feb. 75
79	Tel Tam	Charles Augustus Bird	30 do	7 do	19 Jan. 74 to 29 Oct. 75
F 80	Tam Tel	Lorne Aug. Campbell...	3 Aug. 64	30 Dec. 64	14 JAN. to 13 JULY 68 14 to 16 July 68 31 Jan. 76 to 5 Sep. 77
81	Tel Tam	Henry Bidewell Grigg, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford.	29 Sep. 64	8 Jan. 65	26 Dec. 68 to 3 Dec. 69 21 Jan. 71 to 27 Feb. 72

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
15 1 22	7 Oct. 75	1,500 0 0 400 0 0	Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue—20th February 1877—Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue—29th January 1878.—MADRAS.
12 0 20	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 1,066 10 8 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary—30th July 1875.—Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool—30th May 1879.—KURNOL.
12 2 12	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore—12th December 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput—21st October 1879.—CHINGLEPUT.
13 7 15	"	1,050 0 0 300 0 0 250 0 0	Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 30th July 1875.—Canarese Translator to Government, 21th March 1874.—Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue—29th January 1878.—MADRAS.
13 2 6	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar, 23rd February 1875.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot—25th October 1878.—VELLORE.
12 10 11	13 Oct. 76	733 5 4 35 0 0 511 1 9	Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam—5th April 1870.—Offg. Post Master General—31st March 1875.—MADRAS.
13 4 14	13 Oct. 74	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 21th October 1876.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot—1st May 1877.—TINDIVANAM.
12 10 25	"	1,000 0 0	Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department—26th January 1875.—MADRAS.
12 11 9	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 211 1 9	Assistant Commissioner of the Nilgiri Hills—30th July 1875.—Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary—29th January 1878.—MADRAS.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
82	Tam Tel	Thomas vonDonop Hardinge, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	5 Sep. 64	25 Oct. 64	16 Aug. 72 to 11 Nov. 74 21 Oct. 78 to 14 Oct. 79.
83	Tel Tam	Ware Plumptre Austin.	2 Aug. 61	28 Dec. 64	.....
84	Tel Tam	Herbert Fred. Clogstoun.	30 July 61	25 Nov. 64	9 April 78 to Due 8 Dec. 79
85	Tam TEL	Charles Jeffrey Knox, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	30 do	28 Feb. 65	30 Mar. 74 to 26 Mar. 76
86	Tel Tam	John Lee Warner	30 do	7 Nov. 61	20 Apr. 75 to 13 Dec. 76
87	Tel TAM CAN	Leonard Rob. Burrows M.A., Cambridge.	8 Aug. 64	7 Nov. 64	13 Oct. 72 to 18 Oct. 74
88	Tel Tam	Edward Turner	30 July 64	20 do	26 July to 20 Sep. 68 9 Apr. 73 to 26 Dec. 74
F 89	TAM TEL HIS	Robert Rice, B.A., LL.D. Trinity Coll., Dublin.	30 do	28 Dec. 61	21 Aug. 68 to 6 Nov. 69 7 July 76 to 8 Aug. 77
F 90	Tel Tam	Edward Noel Overbury.	4 Aug. 61	25 Nov. 61	20 Jan. to 13 May 67 17 Aug. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 15 Dec. 73 to 14 Dec. 74 15 Dec. 74 to 21 Aug. 77
91	Tel Tam	Edward Gibson	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	8 April 78 to Due 7 April 80

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
11 11 16	13 Oct. 76	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly, 19th December 1876.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore—21st October 1879.—ONGOLE.
15 0 4	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 20th February 1877.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore—19th November 1878.—NEGAPATAM.
13 4 14	"	496 3 7	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool—19th June 1877.—Furlough to Europe for 20 months on M. C.—2nd April 1878.
12 11 6	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore—23rd October 1877.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary—1th March 1879.—GOORY.
13 6 1	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar—19th February 1878.—Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam—19th February 1878.—NARASAPATNAM.
13 1 19	"	1,800 0 0	President of the Municipal Commission, Madras—4th October 1878.—MADRAS.
13 2 28	"	1,240 0 0 87 8 0	Special Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Madura—12th Feb. 1878.—RAMNAD.
12 8 15	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore—21st January 1879.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District—11th July 1879.—GUNTUR.
9 10 16	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Senior Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam—19th March 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar—19th November 1878.—TELLICHERRY.
13 4 13	"	558 3 2	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot—19th March 1878.—Furlough to Europe for 2 years on M. C.—2nd April 1878.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST.

[PART III,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
92	Tel Tam	Arthur Johnston Brecks Atkinson	8 Aug. 64	13 Oct. 64	4 to 27 JUNE 73 20 Dec. 75 to 17 June 77
93	Tam Tel	Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A., London.	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	23 April 76 to 18 Oct. 77
94	Tel TAM	Wm. Jos. Henry LeFanu, B.A., Dublin (Barrister-at-Law.)	29 do	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72
95	TAM TEL CAN	Chas. Donald Maclean, Mus. Doc., M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.	29 do	19 Dec. 65	15 May 71 to 14 May 71 15 May 74 to 7 June 75 16 Sep. 79. Due 15 Sep. 80.
96	Tel Tam	Evans Charles Johnson	14 Oct. 67	29 Nov. 67	19 July 75 to 10 July 77
G 97	Tam Tel	Frederick Edward Gibson.	24 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	2 Oct. 69 to 23 April 70 22 Apr. 71 to 5 Nov. 72 29 JAN. 75 to 27 JULY 75 10 April 76 to 17 Dec. 77
98	Tel Tam	Charles Lennox Bruce Cumming.	14 do	29 Nov. 67	8 Feb. 76 to 4 Nov. 78 29 Aug. 79. Due 28 Aug. 80.
99	Tel SANS TAM	Thomas Weir, B.A., Queen's University, Ireland.	8 Nov. 67	8 Dec. 67	.....
100	Tam Tel	Charles Kough, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin	26 July 67	16 Dec. 67	20 June 75 to 19 Nov.

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
13 7 27	13 Oct. 76	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah—19th March 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate Cuddapah—5th March 1878.—MADANAPALLE.
12 7 18	28 Oct. 77	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate—Kistna, 2nd April 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore—12th September 1879.—ERODE.
11 8 14	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tinnevely—19th March 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem—2nd Aug. 1878.—Oossoon.
9 8 3	"	525 12 6	Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot—23rd August 1878.—On furlough to Europe for 1 year—12th Sept. 1879.
10 0 20	29 Nov. 79	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Salem—4th October 1878.—Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, and Asst. Govt. Agent, Godavari District—4th October 1878.—RAJAHMUNDRY.
7 9 19	"	733 5 4 35 0 0 288 14 3 87 8 0	Head Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madara and Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely—11th July 1879.—TUTICORIN.
9 0 2	"	320 0 0	Furlough to Europe for 1 year—29th Aug. 1879.
12 0 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 716 10 8 300 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore—21st June 1872.—Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side—11th March 1874.—Tamil Translator to Government—28th Jan. 1879.—MADRAS.
9 7 15	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Madara—12th Nov. 1878.—Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Madara District—25th November 1879.—RAMNAD.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
101	Tam Tel URI	Thomas James Maltby	27 Sep. 67	29 Nov. 67	29 Aug. 71 to 28 Feb. 72 28 Feb. to 1 Mar. 72. 19 Jan. 77 to 30 Dec. 78
CLASS V Under 12					
M102	Tam Tel	Hubert Thomas Knor.... (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	26 Feb. 78 to Due 25 Feb. 80
103	Can TAM SANS	Henry Richard Farmer	12 do	4 Dec. 68	17 June 77 to 16 June 79 17 to 27 June 79.
104	Tam Tel	Lewis Melver	12 do	21 Nov. 68	8 April 78 to 2 Nov. 79.
105	Tam Tel	James Ackworth Davies, (Barrister-at-Law.)	12 do	3 Jan. 69	25 Aug. 78 to 3 Dec. 79.
F106	Can Tam	Matthew Richard Weld, B.A.	12 do	21 Nov. 68	13 Oct. 76 to 11 July 77 20 Nov. 79 Due 19 May 81
107	Tel Tam	Robert Sewell	12 do	19 Dec. 68	21 Mar. to 18 Nov. 69 22 April 79 Due 21 Oct. 80
108	Tam MAL	Henry Martin Winter- botham.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	30 June 78 Due 29 June 80

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
9 7 18	29 Nov. 79	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant and Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam—14th Nov. 1879.—VIZIANAGRAM.
years' standing.			
9 2 22	21 Nov. 68	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar—10th March 1874.—Furlough to Europe for 2 years on Medical Certificate—15th January 1878.
9 0 16	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate Chingleput—31st October 1879.
9 6 15	"	525 0 0 450 0 0 35 0 0 87 8 0	Assistant Collector and Magistrate Chingleput, but to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue Northern Division—5th Nov. 1879.—COCANADA.
9 8 20	21 Nov. 68	525 0 0 200 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector & District Magistrate & Government Agent—Godavari—9th Dec. 1879.
10 3 1	"	£500 a year.	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Chingleput, 14th August 1877.—On Furlough to Europe for 18 months on M. C.—1st August 1879.
9 8 5	"	£500 a year.	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavari—4th March 1873.—On Furlough to Europe for 18 months on Medical Certificate—25th April 1879.
8 7 11	7 Nov. 69	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar—31st May 1870.—Furlough for 2 years on Medical Certificate—7th June 1878.

112 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,					
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
M109	Tel Tam	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	22 April 78 Due 21 Oct. 79
110	Tel Tam	William Alexander Willock, B.A., Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge.	30 do	12 Mar. 70	.....
111	Tam Tel	Lewis Moore.....	30 do	7 Nov. 69	8 April 79 Due 7 April 81
M112	Tam Tel	Frederick Augustus Nicholson.	30 do	4 Dec. 69	5 Jan. to 21 Dec. 75.
113	Tam Mal	Walter Gregory Underwood.	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70	2 June 77 to 23 Jan. 78
113A	Guz Hin Uriya	Ch. Faulkner MacCartie, Bombay C. S.	23 do	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 7 17 Aug. to 25 Dec. 77
114	Tel Tel Tam	Arthur Frederick Cox.	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71	.....
115	Tam Tel	James Thomson, M.A....	15 do	24 Nov. 71	.....

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 113			
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1850.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
8 5 3	7 Nov. 79	£500 a year.	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore—30th July 1875.—On Furlough to Europe for 24 months on Medical Certificate—27th March 1878 and 15th Aug. 1879.
9 9 20	"	1,200 0 0 87 8 0	Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, 21st Feb. 1879.—On special duty in connection with the disturbance in the Gudum Hills.—19th May 1879.
9 5 1	"	£500 a year	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly—7th December 1869.—On furlough to Europe for 2 years—23th January 1879.
9 1 8	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0 200 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, of the District, Salem—2nd December 1879.—TIRUPATUR.
8 7 22	17 Sep. 70	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Dist., Malabar—9th Feb. 1875.—Acting Special Asst. to the Collr. and District Mag., Malabar—17th Sept 1878.—MALAPURAM.
7 4 6	23 Aug. 70	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam—2nd Nov. 1875.—Ag. Special Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam—5th March 1878.—BALLIGUDA. Posted as Asst. in the District Ganjam, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd Dec. 1879.
8 1 28	3 Nov. 71	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot—20th February 1877.—RANIPET.
8 1 7	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant and Ag. Head Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the District South Arcot—28th March 1876.—VRIDDHACHALAM

114 THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,					
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
116	Hin CAN	Gabriel Stokes, B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin.	6 Sep. 71	23 Oct. 71	.....
117	Tel Tam	Ebenezer James Sowell	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72	.....
118	Tam Tel	George Stuart Forbes, M.A., Aberdeen.	1 do	16 Oct. 72	.....
119	Tam Tel	Ralph Sillery Benson, B.A., LL.B., Trin. Col., Dublin.	15 July 73	29 Oct. 73	.....
120	Tel Tam	Henry Thos. Ross, M.A., LL.B., Trin. Col. Dublin.	30 June 73	26 Oct. 73	.....
121	TAM TEL CAN	Egerton Edw. Spencer	12 July 73	31 Oct. 73	.....
122	Tam Tel	Sydenham H. Wynne, B.A., Trin. Col., Dublin.	25 do	21 Oct. 73	.....

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 115			
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
8 1 4	6 Sep. 71	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara—5th November 1872.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Coimbatore—11th July 1879. On special duty preparing Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1878-79—5th Sep. 1879.—MADRAS.—Posted as Assistant in the District, Coimbatore, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd December 79.
7 2 0	16 Oct. 72	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Malabar—1st Feb. 1876.—Acting Head Asst. to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar—13th September 1878.—PALGHAT.
7 2 16	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam—29th March 1876.—Acting Head Asst. Collr. and Magistrate, Nellore—29th August 1879.—NELLORE.—Posted as Asst. in the District, Nellore, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd Dec. 1879.
6 2 3	21 Oct. 73	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah—29th March 1876.—Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris—21st June 1878.—OOTACAMUND.
6 2 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Bellary—31st October 1873.—Acting Head Asst. Collector and Magistrate, Bellary—20th Feb 1877. PENUKONDA.
6 2 1	"	255 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Tanjore—15th September 1876.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the District, South Canara—18th February 1879.—COONDAFOOR.—Posted as Asst. in the District, South Canara, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd Dec. 79.
6 2 11	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Trichinopoly—31st October 1873.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Mag. of the District, Trichinopoly—4th Feb. 1879.—MUSIRI.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST.

[PART III,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
123	Tel Tam	William Jacob Tate	4 July 74	25 Nov. 74	.....
124	TamTEL	Geo. William Fawcett.	22 do	6 Nov. 74	.....
125	Tel Uriya	Pierce William Moore...	20 July 74	18 Oct. 74	.....
126	Tel Tam	James Henry Apperley Tremenhcerc.....	8 July 75	23 Nov. 75	.....
127	Tel Tam	John David Rees.....	21 do	10 do	.....
128	Can Tel	Francis Henry Hebbert.	6 do	23 do	.....
129	Tel	Walter Miller Thorburn, B.A., Dalhousie College, Halifax.	28 do	26 do	15 Apr. 76 to 13 Aug.

GRADATION LIST.

tual ice up 1st 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
1 6	18 Oct. 74	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Coll. and Mag. of the District, Godavari—1st Dec. 1874.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Dist. Mag., Kurnool—18th Feb. 1879.—CUMBUM.—Posted as Asst. in the Dist., Kurnool, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd Dec. 1879.
1 25	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. & Mag. of the Dist., Kistna—6th November 1874.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate of the District of Tanjore—18th Feb. 1879.—KUMBAKONAM.—Posted as Asst. in the District, Tanjore, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd Dec. 1879.
2 14	18 "	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna—12th Feb. 1878.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr. and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam—29th August 1879.—BERHAMPUR.—Posted as Asst. in the Dist., Ganjam, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd December 1879.
1 8	10 Nov. 75	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., North Arcot—1st Dec. 1875.—Ag. Special Asst. Collr. and Mag. and Agent, Vizagapatam, 8th Sep. 1879.—KORAPUT.—Posted as Asst. in the District, Vizagapatam, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd December 1879.
1 21	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. & Mag., Chingleput—14th June 1878.—Ag. Head Assistant to the Collr. and District Magistrate, Tinnevely—9th August 1878.—SHERMADEVI.—Posted as Asst. in the District, Tinnevely, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd December 1879.
4 1 8	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Madura—2nd December 1879.—MADURA.
3 9 6	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., Kurnool—1st Dec. 1875.—Posted as Asst. in the District, Godavari, without prejudice to his present appointment—2nd December 1879.—ELLORE.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
130	Tam Tel	Arthur Henry Temple Martindale	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79 13 OCTOBER 79 DUE 12 JANUARY 80
131	Tam Tel	Horace Handley O'Farrell	21 do	23 do	3 to 28 Feb. 76
B 132	Tel	Guy Francis Thos. Power	13 Aug. 75	23 do	.....
133	Mal Tel	James Paull Fiddian....	13 do	13 do	.....
134	Tel TAM SANS	Arthur Thompson, M.A., London.	24 Aug. 76	20 do 76	.....
135	Tam Tel	Pulicat Ratnavelu Chetti, B.A., Madras.	23 July 76	21 Dec. 76	.....
136	Tam	William Henry Welsh...	31 do	20 Nov. 76	.....
137	Tam Tel	Thomas Mendelssohn Horsfall.....	30 Aug. 76	5 Dec. 76	.....
138	Tel Tam	Alfred William Buckle Higgins.....	14 Sep. 76	6 Dec. 76	.....
139	Tel Tam	Edward Sidney Laffan.	26 July 76	22 Nov. 76	.....
140	Mal	Vernor Alex. Brodie ...	11 Aug. 77	6 Jan. 78	.....

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
3 2 7	10 Nov. 75	.....	Asst. to the Collr. and Dist., Magr.—Tanjore, from 13th Oct. 1879.—9th Dec. 1879.— <i>On special leave to England for 3 months from 13th October 1879.—10th October 1879.</i>
4 0 12	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., Cuddapah—8th January 1879.—Posted as Asst. in the Dist., Salem, without prejudice to his present appointments—2nd December 1879.
4 1 8	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collr. & Dist. Magr., Tinnevely—25th November 1879.—TINNEVELLY.
4 1 18	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., Tanjore—10th May 1879.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag., Kistna—1st April 1879.—BEZVADA.—Posted as Asst. in the Dist., Kistna, without prejudice to his present appointments.
3 1 11	20 Nov. 76	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam—12th September 1879.—CHATRAPUR.
3 1 8	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Dist. Mag., Malabar—2nd December 1879.—CALICUT.
3 1 11	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot—23rd September 1879.—CHITTOOR.
3 0 27	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., Madura—5th December 1876.—MADURA.
3 0 26	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 200 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist. of Cuddapah—19th November 1878.—Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate of Cuddapah—25th March 1879.—CUDDAPAH.
3 1 9	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector & Magistrate of the Dist., Nellore—15th September 1879.—NELLORE.
1 11 26	7 Nov. 77	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar—8th January 1878.—CALICUT.

118-b THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,					
No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
B 141	Tam	John Willoughby Francis Dumergue.....	11 Sep. 77	23 Dec. 77	.....
B 142	Tam	Samuel Russell, B.A.....	6 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	.....
B 143	Tel	Wm. Cathbert Holmes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	17 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	.....
144	Tel	Robert Watson Frazer, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	8 Sep. 77	7 Nov. 77	.....
A 145	Tel	Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wolfe-Murray	11 Sep. 77	19 Dec. 77	12 November 1878. Due 11 November 1879.
B 146	Tel	Murray Hammick.....	5 Sep. 77	18 Dec. 77	.....
A 147	.....	Hugh Goro Joseph.....	13 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	19 May to 9 June 1879.
A 148	.....	Geo. Mawdsley Williams.	6 Sep. 78	19 Nov. 78	11 April 79 to Due 10 April 80
A 149	.....	Herbert Bradley (Barrister-at-Law.)	18 Sep. 78	3 Dec. 78	.....
B 150	.....	Henry Alexander Sim...	3 Sep. 78	19 Nov. 78	.....
A 151	.....	Chas. Herbert Mounsey (Barrister-at-Law.)	6 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	.....
A 152	.....	Henry Shirecliffe Otter...	2 Oct. 78	17 Dec. 78	20 Oct. 79 Due 19 Oct. 80

IVIL.]		GRADATION LIST.		118-c
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	
7	8	6	10	
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.		
2 0 9	7 Nov. 77.	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot—8th January 1878.—CUDDALORE.	
2 1 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tanjore—4th March 1879.—TANJORE.	
2 1 24	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Godavari—13th November 1877.—COCANADA.	
2 1 24	"	525 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam—12th Sep. 1879.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
0 10 24	"	250 0 0	Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate for 1 year—12th Nov. 1878.—Extension on M. C. for 2 months—12th September 1879.	
2 0 14	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary—18th December 1877.—BELLARY.	
2 0 25	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly—13th Nov. 1877.—TRICHINOPOLY.	
0 4 23	19 Nov. 78	250 0 0	Furlough to Europe for 1 year on Medical Certificate—8th April 1879.	
1 0 29	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara—10th December 1878.—MANGALORE.	
1 1 12	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore—26th Nov. 1878.—COIMBATORE.	
1 0 29	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool—2nd Dec. 1879.—KURNOOL.	
0 10 3	"	350 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tinnevely—31st Dec. 1878.—Furlough to Europe for 1 year—17th October 1879.	

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THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST. [PART III,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A 153		John Nathaniel Atkinson	8 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	
A 154		Charles James Weir		17 Nov. 79	
A 155		Frederick Harper Ham- nett		17 Nov. 79	
A 156		Charles Mynne Mullaly		3 Nov. 79	
157		John Twigg		3 Dec. 79	
A 158		James Andrew		17 Nov. 79	
A 159		Andrew Edmund Cas- tle Stuart Stuart		17 Nov. 79	
160		Alexander Chambers Tate		3 Dec. 79	

CIVIL.] GRADATION LIST. 118-e

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
1 0 29	19 Nov. 78	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna—10th Dec. 1878.—MASULIPATAM.
0 1 15	3 Nov. 79	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Chingleput—25th November 1879.—SAIDAPET.
0 1 15	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Coimbatore—25th November 1879.—COIMBATORE.
0 1 29	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Salem—25th November 1879.—SALEM.
0 0 29	"		
0 1 15	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Nellore—25th November 1879.—NELLORE.
0 1 15	"	350 0 0 35 0 0 42 0 0	Asst. Collector and Dist. Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam—25th November 1879.—VIZAGAPATAM.
0 0 29	"		

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THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST.

[PART III,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Arrival Date of	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of Return.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1		Chas. Edward Chapman, B.C.S.	11 Aug. 52	5 Dec. 52	<i>Civilians from</i> 24 Dec. 62 to 15 Dec. 65 15 April 71 to 15 Nov. 72 9 Aug. 78 Duc 3 Mar. 80
2	Hindi Persian Hindustani.	Alfred Cotterell Tupp, B.A., B.C.S.	22 Sep. 62	29 Nov. 62	6 April 74 to 12 Jan. 76
3	Hindi Persian Hindustani.	Thomas William Rawlins B.C.S.	22 Sep. 62	11 Jan. 63	1 Apr. 75 to 9 Nov. 76

118-g

[CIVIL.]

GRADATION LIST.

Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1880.	Date of promotion to present grade.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointment—Stations.
7	8	9	10
y. m. d.		Rs. a. p.	
21 0 0		833 5 4	Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, 21st July 1879.—On furlough to Europe for 1 year, 3 mths. and 26 days, from 9th Aug. 1878.—3 months Extension—30th October 1879.
15 3 25		1,500 0 0 500 0 0	Assistant Accountant General, North-western Provinces, 24th July 1879.—Officiating Accountant General, Madras, 14th December 1878.—MADRAS.
15 1 0		1,500 0 0 500 0 0	Deputy Accountant General, Madras, 24th July 1879.—On deputation—Officiating Accountant-General, Punjab and Deputy Comr. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle—23th Feb. 1879.

118-4 CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE. [PART III,

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON FURLOUGH OR SPECIAL LEAVE.				
NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Date of Departure.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
84 Clouston, H. F. ...	Head Assistant, Kurnool	9 April 78	8 Dec. 1879	Permitted to return to duty.
67 Lister, A. L. ...	Sub Collector, North Arcot	13 Sep. 78	10 Dec. 80	
145 Wolfo-Murray, F. D. A. O. ...	Asst. Collector, Tanjore	12 Nov. 78	11 Jan. 80	
130 Martindale, A. H. T. ...	Chief Secretary to Government.	13 Oct. 79	12 Jan. 80	Do.
10 Davidson, R., c.s.t. ...	Collr. & Mag. & Agent, Tanjore.	25 Mar. 78	24 Jan. ...	Do.
28 Webster, E. F. ...	Assistant Collector, Malabar	1 Aug. 79	31 Jan. ...	
102 Knox, H. T. ...	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tinnevely	26 Feb. 78	25 Feb. ...	
17 Carr-Gomm, F. O. ...	Head Assistant, North Arcot	26 Mar. 78	25 March ...	Do.
91 Gibson, E. ...	...	8 Apr. 78	7 April ...	
138 Williams, G. M. ...	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Trichinopoly	11 April 79	10 do ...	
41 Brandt, F. ...	Assistant Collector, Coimbatore.	21 April 79	20 do ...	Do.
109 Mackenzie, G. T. ...	Sub Collector, Cuddapah	22 April 78	21 do ...	
51 Stuart, A. J. ...	Sub Collector, Godavari	25 April 79	24 do ...	
61 Goodrich, H. St. A. ...	Collector and Mag. of Bellary	25 April 78	5 May ...	
9 Master, J. H. ...	Assistant Collector, Malabar	6 May 78	29 June ...	
108 Winterbotham, H. M. ...	Dist. & Sess. Judge, South Canara	30 June 78	13 July ...	
43 Best, J. W. ...	...	14 April 79	28 Aug. ...	
98 Cumming, C. L. B. ...	Collr., Mag. and Agent, Ganjam.	29 Aug. 79	2 Sept. ...	
27 Leman, G. D. ...	Id. Asst. Collr., South Arcot	16 Sep. 79	15 Sep. ...	
65 C. D. Maclellan ...	District Judge, Chingleput	25 Mar. 79	24 do ...	
38 Hope, J. ...	Sub Collector of Salem	10 Mar. 79	27 do ...	
65 Wilkinson, F. H. ...	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Ganjam.	31 Mar. 79	30 do ...	
39 Daniel, J. R. ...	Asst. Collr. & Mag., Tinnevely	20 Oct. 78	19 Oct. ...	
162 Otter, H. S. ...	Collr. & Dist. Mag., Trichinopoly.	22 April 79	21 do ...	
47 Sewell, H. ...	Assistant Collector, Godavari	22 April 79	21 do ...	
107 Logan, W. ...	Collector and Mag., Malabar	12 May 79	11 Nov. ...	
42 Moore, L. ...	Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly	8 April 79	7 April 1881	
111 Weld, M. R. ...	Assistant Collector, Chingleput...	20 Nov. 79	19 May ...	

CIVIL.]

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

118-5

CIVIL SERVANTS ABSENT ON PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

NAME.	Permanent Appointment.	Acting Appointment.	Date of expiry of Leave.	REMARKS.
48 A Cruickshank...	Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot.	.....	23 Jan. 1880	

CIVIL SERVANTS HAVING NO SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

NAME.	Acting Appointment.	Date of return from Furlough.	REMARKS.
98 Cumming, C. L. B. ...	...	...	On Furlough to Europe.
145 Wolfo-Murray, F. D. A. O. ...	...	...	On Furlough to Europe.—Permitted to return to duty.
148 Williams, G. M. ...	...	...	On Furlough to Europe.

CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE RETIRED ON ANNUITIES.

1877 Agnew, George Vans	1862 Hall, Arthur
1857 Anderson, Findlay	1866 Harris, George Anstruther
1839 Anstey, J. T.	1874 Hodgson, William
1874 Arbuthnot, Sir A. J.	1877 Holloway, William
1878 Arbuthnot, <i>Hon'ble</i> D.	1844 Hutt, J.
1846 Ashton, William	1857 Lascelles, Francis
1879 Ballard, George Alexander	1867 Levinge, Vere Henry
1876 Banbury, George	1873 Lushington, Franklyn
1859 Baynes, Charles Robert	1876 Lushington, James Law
1862 Bayley, William Henry	1841 Macleod, Sir J. MacPherson
1862 Beauchamp, George Thomas	1864 Maltby, Edward
1865 Birch, Sylvester Douglas	1872 Master, Robert Edward
1851 Bird, George	1859 Mathison, Archibald Stirling
1863 Bird, Edward Wheler	1873 Minchin, James Innes
1857 Bishop, John Fitzsimmons	1862 Molle, William Macquarie
1847 Blair, Henry Martin	1872 Morris, George Lee
1830 Blair, W. T.	1873 Morris, Henry
1877 Blair, John Hunter	1875 Morris, Henry
1854 Blane, Thomas Law	1855 Onslow, Arthur Pooley
1861 Bourdillon, James Dewar	1864 Onslow, Thomas
1867 Brett, Harry Augustus	1846 Paternoster, John
1854 Brown, Charles Philip	1867 Pelly, Charles
1873 Cadell, William Molle	1873 Pelly, Charles Raymond
1875 Chase, Thos. Alex. Nicholls.	1869 Phillips, Alex. William
1863 Chatfield, Rowland Winsley	1869 Phillips, H. D.
1846 Clementson, Fred. Fenby	1855 Porter, Robert Tindal
1869 Clarke, Thomas	1858 Prendergast, Thomas
1871 Clarke, Richard Gwatkin	1867 Pycroft, Sir Thomas
1878 Cockerell, John Rennie	1871 Reade, Charles William
1871 Collett, Charles	1872 Roberts, Clarence Armstrong
1836 Combe, H.	1873 Robinson, James Douglas
1862 Conway, Thomas Barlow A.	1878 Robinson, Sir William
1870 Cook, H. D.	1866 Rohde, John
1867 Cotton, Robert Rolland	1859 Roupell, Thomas Boone
1862 Crozier, F. H.	1859 Scott, Septimus
1863 Cunliffe, Brooko	1863 Shubrick, Charles John
1879 Dalryell, R. A.	1875 Sim, J. D.
1853 Douglas, William	1858 Smollett, Patrick Boyle
1869 Dykes, Jas. Wm. Ballantino	1856 Stokes, Hudleston
1860 Elliot, Walter	1863 Strange, Thomas Lumsden
1874 Ellis, George Henry	1874 Swinton, Robert Blair
1870 Fane, E. G. R.	1870 Taylor, George Noble
1864 Fisher, William	1862 Thomas, Edward Brown
1873 Fraser, James	1852 Thompson, Edward Ponton
1862 Forbes, Henry	1877 Thompson, John George
1873 Forbes, Gordon Sullivan	1878 Thornhill, George
1876 Foord, Edward Bromley	1872 Walhouse, Moroton John
1851 Freese, Arthur	1869 Ward, Samuel Novil
1865 Goldie, J. H.	1818 Waters, George Jenkin
1860 Goldingham, J.	1878 Wedderburn, Andrew
1861 Goodwyn, Thomas William	1844 Wheatley, Thomas Randall
1863 Grant, Patrick	1862 Whittingham, Charles

ON INVALID PENSIONS.

1865 Arbuthnot, W. H.	1879 McQuhae, Wm.
1876 Chamberlain, G. K.	1869 Nesbitt, W. S.
1868 Græme, H. M. S.	1865 Nisbet, W.
1866 Hodgson, A. P.	1865 Pauncefote, B.
1870 Hutchins, A. R.	1874 Roberts, P. L.
1877 Jones, J. B.	1877 Sharpe, G. R.
1867 Kerr, W. H.	1864 Sim, W. C.
1872 Lilly, W. S.	

UNCOVENANTED

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Ser-vice.	Apptd A. D.	Date of pro-motion to present grade.	Salary.
		FIRST CLASS.	Years.			Rs.
1		Alexander Smith	36	1859	24 June 1862	600
2		S. R. Locke	23	1859	31 Aug. 1869	600
3		W. E. Underwood	20	1859	21 Dec. 1869	600
4		R. Raghunáda Rao, Dewan Bahadur...	24	1859	do	600
5		J. A. Marjoribanks	39	1861	15 Mar. 1878	600
		SECOND CLASS.				
1		B. C. Leggatt	20	1861	24 June 1862	500
2		A. Rámachandra Rao	28	1859	13 Apr. 1869	600
3		T. Ráma Rao	41	1859	31 Aug. 1869	500
4		J. C. Winscom	10	1869	21 Dec. 1869	500
5		P. Varadá Chári	23	1865	do	500
6		V. Venkatáchalam Pantulu	44	1859	24 May 1872	500
7		T. Pritchard	18	1865	25 Sep. 1874	500
8		B. A. Blake	35	1859	8 Oct. 1875	500
9		T. Krishna Rao	35	1860	3 Nov. 1877	500
10		C. Sribálayya	22	1866	do	500
11		P. A. Cole	16	1863	15 Mar. 1878	500
		THIRD CLASS.				
1		A. Srinivasa Rao	26	1860	29 Sep. 1871	500
2		A. Naráyana Rao	25	1860	7 Nov. 1871	350
3		A. M. MacGregor	14	1865	26 July 1872	350

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Salem	Treasury		Ag. Deputy Collector in charge of the Abkarri and Quit Rent Depts., Madras, 18th March 1879.
Tinnevely	Treasury	Tinnevely	
Malabar	General duty.	Manantoddy	Extra allowance of Rs. 150 sanctioned in G. O., 22d Apr. 1868, No. 1,075.
Madras	Quit rent & Abkarri Depts.	Madras	
North Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor	On duty at Indore, 9th Feb. 1875.
South Canara.	Treasury	Mangalore	
Tinnevely	General duties.		Acting for No. 4 in 1st Class. Tempy. General duty.—On special duty in connection with the Etaiyápuram Zemindari, G. O. 9th Feb. 1878, Revenue, No. 207.
Madura	Treasury	Madura	
Malabar	Treasury	Calicut	Also in charge of Paper Cur. Dept., 18th September 1877.—For Paper Currency Department, Rs. 100.
South Arcot	Treasury	Cuddalore	
Bellary	General duties.	Harpanahalli	3 months' privilege leave, 1st April 1879.—Extension of private affairs' leave for 3 months, 4th July 1879.
Salem	General duties.	Namákal	On leave on M.C. for 15 months, 11th March 1879.
Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
Tanjore	General duties.	Máyavaram	
South Arcot	General duties.	Tirukoilúr	
Coimbatore	Treasury	Coimbatore	
Tanjore	Treasury	Tanjore	Acting 2d Class, in the arrangement of R. Raghunáda Rao, Dewan Bahadur, on other duty, with effect from 2d May 1878, 2nd Aug. 1878.—On sick leave for 1 year—31st Oct. 1879.
Nellore	General duties.		Acting 2d Class, in the arrangement of Mr. Pritchard on leave, 18th Mar. 1879.
Coimbatore	General duties.	Erodo	

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTORS. [PART III,						
No.	Liugual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Apptd A. D.	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary.
			Years.			Rs.
4		A. Sudarsana Rao	32	1861	16 Feb. 1875	350
5		C. E. Plunkett	22	1867	23 Mar. 1875	350
6		N. Gopálakrishnama Setti	22	1869	8 Oct. 1875	350
7		M. Súriyamúrti Pillai	23	1869	22 Sep. 1876	350
8		N. Murugésa Mudali	23	1869	10 May 1878	350
9		D. Parashóttamayya Pantulu	25	1871	14 Jan. 1879	350
10		O. Cannan	28	1871	21 Feb. 1879	350
11		J. W. McMurray	38	1875	29 Aug. 1879	350
FOURTH CLASS.						
1		A. M. Jones	21	1875	2 July 1875	250
2		T. Appáji Rao	32	1875	8 Oct. 1875	250
3		K. Subbá Rao Pantulu	22	1876	12 May 1876	250
4		Mír Ansaruddin Sahib	21	1876	22 Sep. 1876	250
5		G. Strinivása Rao Pantulu	18	1876	26 do	250
6		H. Subbaráyar	15	1870	12 Dec. 1876	250
7		Muhammad 'Azam Ghattalah Sahib	21	1875	11 Dec. 1877	250
8		A. Krishna Rao	23	1876	11 Dec. 1877	250
9		C. Kalyanasundaram Setti	20	1879	5 Feb. 1878	250
10		V. Doraswámi Aiyar	18	1877	15 Mar. 1878	250
11		Kanchi Báluji Rao, B.A.	18	1877	23 Aug. 1878	250
12		H. Subbá Rao	25	1879	4 Mar. 1879	250
13		A. Krishnámá	24	1879	4 Mar. 1879	250
ACTING.						
1		P. T. Rájagopál Chári, Tahsildar of Salem	23	...	18 Mar. 1879	250

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Chingleput	Treasury.		
Godavari	Treasury	Cocanada	Also in charge of Paper Currency Department, 13th Sep. 1878.—Allowance Rs. 100.—On privilege leave for 3 months—31st Oct. 1879.
Kurnool	Treasury	Koilkuntla	Actg. Temporary Dy. Collr., General duty—31st October 1879.—Koilkuntla.—On privilege leave for two months.
Madura	General duties		
Tanjore	General duties	Mannárgudi	
Kistna	Treasury	Masulipatam	
Malabar	General duties	Calicut	
Vizagapatam.	Treasury	Vizagapatam.	
Chingleput	General duties	Saidapet	Acting 3rd Class, in the arrangement of R. Raghunada Rao, Diwan Bahadur, on other duty, 27th June 1879
Kurnool	General duties	Pyápalli	Ag. Treasury Deputy. Collr., Salem, 15th Aug. 1879.
Kistna	do	Vinukondah	On duty in Nellore in connection with the enfranchisement of Village Service Inams in that district, 8th Aug. 1879.
North Arcot	do	Arni	
Ganjam	Treasury	Chatrapur	
Trichinopoly	do		Acting General Deputy Collector, Tinnevely, 10th July 1878.
Kurnool	General duties		
Cuddapah	General duties	Cuddapah	
Nellore	Treasury	Nellore	
Bellary	General duties	Bellary	
Godavery	General duties		
Cuddapah	Treasury	Cuddapah	
Trichinopoly	General duties		
Salem	General duties	Namakal	Acting 4th Class in the arrangement of Mr. Pritchard on leave.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Ser. as Ag. Dy. Collr.	Date of Special Appointment.	Salary.
ACTING—continued.			Years.			Rs.
2		D. Anantaya, Tahsildar of Uppinangadi, South Canara ...	15	...	1 Apr. 1879	250
3		K. Subbarayudu, Collector's Sheristadar, Kistna ...	19	...	8 Aug.	250
4		R. Suria Rao Nayadu, Head Quarter Inspector of Police.	16	...	15 Aug.	235
5		M. Tillemayakam Pillai, Tahsildar of Trichinopoly	16	...	31 Oct.	250
6		P. Pundarikakshudu, Collector's Sheristadar, Godavari.	...	...	31 do	250
Temporary.						
1		A. Pinto	19	...	23 Aug. 1878	250
2		T. Jayaram Nayadu, Sub-Division Sheristadar, Nellore	14	...	7 Feb. 1879	250
3		B. Venkata Rao, Tahsildar of Cuddapah Taluq	19	...	1 Apr.	250
4		Krishnaswami Aiyar, Huzur Sheristadar, North Arcot	19	...	11 July	250
5		Baru Raja Rao, Sub-Division Sheristadar, Godavari District.	22	...	29 July	250
6		K. Ramaswami Shastri, B.A., Collector's Sheristadar, Madras	7	...	22 Aug.	250
7		S. Ranga Chari, Collector's Sheristadar, Coimbatore.	...	...	3 Oct.	250
8		T. Pattabhiram Pillai, Collector's Sheristadar, Trichinopoly	...	...	10 do	250
9		H. L. Howell, Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Bellary	24	...	31 do	...
Special.						
1		K. Narasinga Rao, Tahsildar of Tadpatri, Bellary District	22	...	28 July 1876	250
2		B. Teperumal Chetti, Ag. Tahsildar of Cuddapah	19	...	25 Nov. 1879	250

District.	Duty.	Station, &c.	Remarks.
Bellary	General duties	Harpanahalli.	Acting for No. 6 in the 2nd Class.
Kistna	General duties	...	Do. " 3 " 4th "
Kurnool	General duties.	Koilkuntla	Do. " 2 " 4th "
Tanjore	Treasury	Tanjore	Do. " 1 " 3rd "
Godavari	do	Cocanada	Do. " 5 " 3rd " also in charge of the Paper Currency Department, 25th November 1879.
Chingleput	General duty...	Chingleput	For settling compensation, D. P. W.
Nellore	do	...	
Cuddapah	do	...	Under G. O., 12th January, 1877, No. 105, Financial.
North Arcot	do	...	Do. do.
Godavari	do	...	
Chingleput	do	...	Do. do.
Coimbatore	...	...	
Salem	do	...	During the employment of Mr. F. A. Nicholson, on special duty.
Kurnool	...	Kurnool	Under G. O., 12th January, 1877, No. 105, Financial. Ag. Treasury Dy. Collector, Kurnool, for No. 6 of the 3rd Grade—31st October 1879.
Bellary	do	...	(Under suspension.)
Bellary	...	...	In charge of Dharmasaramard Antapur Taluqs.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Upwards of £4,00,000 is paid annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

The Annual Revenue is upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions and a Quarter Sterling, and are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually.

The New Business transacted by the Company has amounted to upwards of £1,000,000 (sums assured) in each year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, which has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many years.

The Company has transacted a large and increasing business in India and the Colonies for upwards of thirty years, and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Bombay... .. GEORGE OLIVER, *Acting Secretary*.
Madras BINNY AND CO., *Chief Agents*.

**** Military Men** holding appointments of a Civil character, not requiring Military service, are charged the rate applicable to Civilians, with certain exceptions. The Military rate covers the risk of war in the case of Officers in Her Majesty's Service, while on the Indian Establishment.

CIVIL.]

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

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

CORRECTED TO THE 16TH DECEMBER, 1879.

COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL,

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

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

HIS EXCELLENCY LT.-GENL. SIR NEVILLE BOWLES CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council; took his seat 2d February, 1876.

THE HON'BLE WILLIAM HUDLESTON,

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

THE HON'BLE DAVID FREEMANTLE CARMICHAEL,

Fourth in Council; took his seat 10th December, 1878.

FIRST CLASS OF 31 YEARS' STANDING.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1314. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 10th December 1847. Europe furlough, 10th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th December 1853. Acting Sub-Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1853. Sub-Judge, Combaconum, 12th February 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 3rd June 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 24th March 1862. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 13th October 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, 29th April 1867 to 2nd January 1869. On sick leave to Europe from 1st February to 19th July 1875. Acting Chief Justice, from 4th August to 3rd Nov. 1877, and from 9th October to 8th November 1878, and from 12th July to 7th September 1879.—30 years, 3 months, 26 days.

WILLIAM HUDLESTON.

1815. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 13th July 1847. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 21st May 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, 21st March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 30th May 1854. Head Assistant and Acting Deputy Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, 26th September 1854. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 1st December 1854. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 19th February 1855. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 27th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, 29th January 1856. Out of employ, 21st September 1857. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, 8th December 1857. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st May 1858. Sub-Secretary to the

Board of Revenue, 5th July 1853. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd August 1859 and 30th November 1860. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 5th April 1861. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th May to 25th November 1865. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., from 2nd June to 21st July 1866. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 16th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 10th October 1868 to 5th November 1870. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, 20th April to 20th July 1871, and from 19th February to 15th May, and from 27th June to 10th July 1872, and from 29th October to 25th November 1872, and Chief Secretary to Government, from 26th November 1872. Temporary Member of Council from 8th to 15th August 1873. On furlough to Europe for one year, from 2nd March 1874 to 24th February 1875. Temporary Member of Council, from 25th April to 22nd November 1875. Member of Council, 12th June 1877.—29 years, 8 months, 14 days.

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

1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 21th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 20th May 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23rd January 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 22nd June 1852. On Medical Certificate to England, 3rd August 1852. Out of employ, 27th January 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th February 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th March 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but Acting Sub Judge, Mangalore, 21th July 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 10th May 1856. Assistant Judge, Mangalore, 11th February 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, 9th October 1857. Acting Sub Judge, Bellary, 30th July 1858. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 22nd August 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, 4th November 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 7th June 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 5th January 1861 to 7th January 1861. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 12th January 1861. Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 10th March 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, 12th October 1865. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 14th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort Saint George, from 11th November 1867. Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, 3rd April 1868. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 11th May to 14th August 1870, and from 1st December 1870. Judge of the High Court of Judicature, 12th June 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 9th August 1878 to 3rd November 1879.—25 years, 3 months, 17 days.

SECOND CLASS OF 23 YEARS' STANDING.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 13th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th July 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Registrar to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 3rd April 1855. Acting Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1859. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1854. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 25th March 1859. On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 10th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3rd July 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1869 to 25th March 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872. On special leave to Europe, from 24th June to 25th December 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, 7th January 1873. District and Session Judge, Coimbatore, but to continue to act in Bellary, 6th June 1874. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 24th June to 25th September 1875. District and Session Judge, Bellary, 19th June 1877. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, from 10th August 1878 to 4th November 1879.—23 years, 9 months, 20 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1850. Student at the College, 20th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 13th March 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 20th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 21th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 13th April 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 9th March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 7th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 29th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, 11th October 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866. To be

Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 6th March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 9th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 18th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th March 1873. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement from the 21st August to 3rd September 1874. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 4th September 1874 to 10th April 1876. Acting 3rd Member Board of Revenue, 21st April 1876. Acting President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, 28th April 1876. Acting Inam Commissioner, 5th May 1876. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 10th March 1877. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 2nd March 1878. Second Member, Board of Revenue, from 6th April 1878. In charge of the Inam Department, 9th July 1878. Acting First Member, Board of Revenue, from 2nd July 1878. Member of the Finance Commission, 7th January 1879. 1st Member Board of Revenue and Commissioner Unconventional Civil Service Examinations, 25th January 1879. On duty in the Godavari District investigating the causes of the disturbances in the Rumpa Country, 3rd July 1879. On duty to England as Member of the Famine Commission.—24 years, 11 months, 5 days.

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1851. Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sudr and Foudjaree Adawlut, 13th June 1851. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sudr Foudjaree Adawlut, 19th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to England, from 28th March 1855 to 25th October 1856. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 25th October 1856. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 24th March 1859 and 8th June 1860. Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1860 to 25th November 1861. Acting Sub Judge, Chicacole, from 19th December 1861. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Judge, Chicacole, 10th January 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th July 1863. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 18th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, from 14th April to 6th July 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 6th July 1869 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21th April to 18th July 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 19th February 1872. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, from 15th May 1872. On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1872. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 25th November 1872. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 26th November 1872. On furlough to Europe from 15th March to 14th Nov, 1873. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 1st March 1874. Additional Member of Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations, 24th February 1874. Fellow, University, Madras. Acting Chief Secretary to Government from 29th April to 22nd November 1875, and from 15th March to 11th June 1877. Chief Secretary to Government, 12th June 1877. Temporary Member of Council, from 30th August 1878. Member of Council, 10th Dec. 1878.—23 years, 4 months, 25 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 21th July 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 20th May 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 19th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 31st October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Salem party, 5th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1862 to 23rd July 1863. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 5th September 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1866. To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th December 1866. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 20th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 23rd July 1868. On six months' sick leave, from 22nd September 1868 to 29th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 26th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 8th June 1869. District and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 6th September 1869. On six months' special leave, from 15th August 1870 to 11th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd March 1873 to 10th July 1879.—22 years, 5 months, 28 days.

RICHARD KAYE PUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 10th May 1856. Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, 31st March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot,

20th March 1853. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1853. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 9th April 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 13th November 1860 to 3rd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 11th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1866. On Special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, 10th November 1874. Director of Revenue Settlement, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe from 17th July 1875 to 16th July 1876. Acting Additional Member, Board of Revenue, 6th November 1876. Acting 3rd Member Board of Revenue, 20th February 1877, 21st August 1877, 2nd October 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 25th March 1879 to 6th April 1879. Second Member Board of Revenue, 21st January 1879. Reappointed do., from 1th April 1879. Acting First Member Board of Revenue, from 17th October 1879.—23 years, 5 months, 14 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 26th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 4th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 6th April 1854. In charge of the district of Raipore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, 21st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Chindwara, 16th November 1860. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bhundara, 24th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 5th April 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatam, from 1st May 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 8th May 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 25th August 1861. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 17th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 27th September 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 14th June 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th March 1873. Political Agent, Sundur. On furlough to Europe, from 6th May, 1878.—22 years, 11 months, 18 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, C. S. I.

1852. Student at the College, 20th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th July 1853. Ag. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 29th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 31st March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 16th January 1859. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 25th January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 18th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 20th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 20th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 18th September 1868 to 3rd December 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 17th August 1873. On special leave to Europe, from 17th August 1873 to 12th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 3rd February 1874. District and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 10th July 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 19th December 1878. Third Member, Board of Revenue, 27th March 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 25th March 1878. Chief Secy. to Govt. 10th December, 1878.—22 years, 6 months, 7 days.

JOHN DALRYMPLE GOLDINGHAM.

1853. Student at the College, 8th September 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 13th March 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 4th January 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 5th May 1857. Officiating Sub Judge, Bellary, 26th March 1858. Officiating Sub Judge, Madura, 18th July 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 25th January 1861. Sub Judge, Madura, 17th May 1861. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 12th July 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 1st October 1861. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 7th December 1862. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 9th February 1864 and 10th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th August 1865 to 22nd September 1866. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 29th September 1866. Civil and Session Judge, Madura, 20th April 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Nellore, 15th October 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 30th March 1874 to 25th March 1876—21 years, 2 months, 15 days.

CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY.

1853. Student at the College, 2nd December 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 17th July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 4th March 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, January 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th June 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th September 1858 to 21st August 1860. Officiating Sub Judge, Chicacole, 23rd August 1860. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Vizagapatam, 5th October 1860. Principal Assistant at Vizagapatam, 17th May 1861. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, from 20th October 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 28th January 1864 to 31st December 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th January 1866 to 18th December 1867. Out of employ. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 21st October 1868. To be Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector of Tinnevely, 1st June 1869. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 10th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd March 1873 to 26th June 1874. Acting Second Member Board of Revenue, from 21st December 1878 to 10th January 1879, 12th December 1878.—Acting 1st Member Board of Revenue and Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations from 11th January to 1st April 1879, 27th and 28th January 1879. Acting 3rd Member Board of Revenue, from 3rd November 1879.—20 years, 11 months, 13 days.

CHARLES GILBERT MASTER.

1854. Student at the College, 31st May 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 31st July 1855. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 10th May 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector, Guntoor, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 3rd December 1859. Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 12th December 1859. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1860. Officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, 12th April 1861. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 13th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th April 1862. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862, and for 1864-65, 24th September 1864. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 17th February and 12th May 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 15th April 1866 to 22nd April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 1st May 1869. On special duty in Godavery and Kistna, from 24th May 1869. To act as Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 18th October 1869. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector of Nellore, 25th January 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 28th September 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 30th June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, but to continue to act in Ganjam, 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st April 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd February 1874 to 25th February 1875. On furlough to Europe from 29th March 1875 to 9th May 1876. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 12th June 1877. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 31st August 1878.—21 years, 5 months, 12 days.

HENRY SULLIVAN THOMAS.

1855. Student at the College, 26th June 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 3rd March 1857. On Medical Certificate to the Neilgherry Hills, from 9th October 1858 to 19th July 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 30th June 1859. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd May 1861. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, but to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 17th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, from 13th June 1862, and from 2nd April 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 8th September 1863. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 10th July 1864. Member of the Board of Examiners, 7th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Ootacamund, 25th September 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 7th May 1867. Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th June 1870. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 10th April 1870 to 4th April 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, from 1st March 1874. Political Agent for French Settlement at Karikal. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, but to continue to act at Tanjore, 25th May 1875. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 6th April 1878. Acting Second Member, Board of Revenue, from 21st August 1878. Third Member Board of Revenue. Acting Revenue Secy. to Government, 10th December 1878. Acting 2nd Member Board of Revenue and in charge of the Inam Department, from 22nd January to 7th April 1879. 21st January 1879. Acting 2nd Member Board of Revenue, from 17th October 1879.—21 years, 9 months, 24 days.

WILLIAM DOWDESWELL HORSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 27th January 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 11th November 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavery, 11th March 1862. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Godavery, 25th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, 11th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 2nd May 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Magistrate of that District, 12th December 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, 6th October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 31st December 1863. On special leave, from 16th March to 6th July 1864. Sub

Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th June to 10th August 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 10th October 1865 to 8th April 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 12th August 1868. On furlough, from 16th October 1870 to 25th June 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 26th June 1871. Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 12th March 1876 to 5th March 1878. Acting Third Member, Board of Revenue, from 21st August 1878 to 5th April 1879, 15th August 1878. Acting Collector District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 25th April 1879, 4th March 1879.—22 years, 2 months, 21 days.

FRANCIS MARTIN KINDERSLEY.

1855. Student at the College, 2nd December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 13th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th March 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th December 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th September 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 30th January 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Colimbatore, 7th July 1865. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Colimbatore, 24th July 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th January 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 7th July 1867 to 30th June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Colimbatore, from 12th July 1869. District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 11th May 1871. On furlough from 9th July 1872 to 6th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Colimbatore from 16th July 1874. District and Session Judge, Colimbatore, 19th June 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1878 to 21st March 1879.—20 years, 6 months, 13 days.

FRANCIS CULLING CARR-GOMM, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 6th January 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th June 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Colimbatore, 15th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Colimbatore, 22nd August 1859. Officiating Subordinate Judge, Salem, 20th December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 17th August 1860. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Colimbatore, 30th April 1861. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 4th July 1863. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 10th January 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 7th September 1866 to 1st January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, 11th January 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 14th February 1870. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, 28th June 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatam, from 12th October 1870 to 2nd March 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 4th March to 8th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 27th July 1871. District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, from 11th March 1872. On special leave to Europe, from 11th May to 10th November 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 26th March 1878.—19 years, 5 months, 1 day.

ATHOLL MACGREGOR.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 3rd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 9th April 1859. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 1st January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 28th March 1863 to 24th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th January 1865. Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 22nd December 1865. Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 16th April 1866. Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 24th July 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Colimbatore, 25th September 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 15th January 1867. Acting Resident of Travancore, 10th July 1867. On private affairs leave, from 7th June 1867 to 6th January 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 15th January 1868. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 18th April 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 12th July to 29th September 1869. Resumed duties in the Board's Office, 21st September 1869. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 5th April 1870. Agent for French Settlement of Mahé. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 25th May to 30th September 1875. Acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, from 11th Oct. 1875. Resident of Travancore and Cochin, 29th March 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 25th March 1877 to 17th March 1879.—19 years, 9 months.

JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 30th October 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 8th July 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 3rd December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 2nd September 1861, 13th May and 15th August 1862. Head

Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 1st March 1864. Sub Collector, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1866 to 3rd June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 8th June 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 9th August 1869. District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar, 11th June 1872. On special leave to Europe from 10th April to 16th October 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 13th September 1878 to 7th October 1879.—19 years, 6 months, 4 days.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 7th September 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1859. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1860. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862. On special leave, from 7th April to 8th August 1864. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 25th August 1866. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 5th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th June 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 25th September 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 7th May 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 23rd May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot from 27th April 1872. To be Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as North Arcot, 21st May 1872. Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 4th March 1873.—24 years, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 13th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 26th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 18th September 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 6th October 1860. Officiating Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 2nd November 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 15th May 1862, 25th February and 4th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On special leave, from 30th May to 28th November 1864. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 8th October 1869. Out of employ. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry, from 9th November 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th February 1870. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 26th November 1872. Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 15th July 1873. Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 16th December 1873. On furlough to Europe from 12th April 1875 to 8th March 1876. Acting Commissioner Nilgiri Hills, 5th March 1878. Commissioner Nilgiri Hills from 30th September 1878.—18 years, 10 months, 3 days.

CHARLES GEORGE PLUMER.

1855. Student at the College, 15th March 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 21st April 1857. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, 28th September 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 11th November 1859 to 9th December 1861. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 20th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 21st December 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 15th February 1862. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 16th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3rd March 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 21st April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 26th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 26th June 1869. District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, 23rd June 1872. On furlough to Europe from 21st March 1874 to 27th March 1875. On special leave from 2nd to 12th November 1875.—18 years, 8 months, 9 days.

THIRD CLASS OF 18 YEARS' STANDING.

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME ST. CLAIR.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th April 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant, Bellary, 25th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 23th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Mangalore, from 15th May 1867 to 7th May 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 19th to 26th July 1871. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 20th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 1st August 1871. District and Sessions Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Sessions Judge of Kurnool, 7th January 1873. District and Session Judge of Kurnool, 5th June 1874. — 20 years, 9 months, 11 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th June 1859. Officiating Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 28th June 1862 to 27th December 1861. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd February 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865. Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 7th February 1866. Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 15th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871. On furlough to Europe from 22nd August 1871 to 21st February 1873. District and Session Judge of North Arcot, but to continue to act as District and Session Judge of the Golavary District, 27th May 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 13th April to 24th June 1874. District and Session Judge, South Arcot, from 12th July 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, 8th August 1879. — 18 years, 9 months, 3 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatnam, 29th March 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatnam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 12th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 23rd January to 23rd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 25th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 21st July 1866. To be Sub Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 14th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 16th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 4th June 1869. To act as Sub Collector of Nellore, 15th October 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 21st January 1870. On furlough to Europe, for 18 months, from 28th April 1873 to 27th March 1875. Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 6th May 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 10th April 1875 to 12th March 1876. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Town and Protector of Emigrants, from 15th March to 20th October 1876. Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Town and Protector of Emigrants, 2nd October 1877. — 19 years, 13 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN, C. S. I.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 20th January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1859. Officiating Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 20th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 21st January to 18th April 1871. Collector and

Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th April 1871. Special Agent, French Settlement and Political Agent for Pondicherry. On furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872 to 6th January 1874. Temporary Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 23rd January 1877. Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, from 8th April 1878—12th March 1879.—Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 11th January 1879. 21st January 1879—20 years, 4 months, 15 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate from 10th January to 9th April 1861. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 26th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th January to 8th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuntoor, from 4th June 1867 to 13th May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 5th August to 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 21st September 1868 to 5th August 1869. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 11th August to 11th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 12th October 1869 to 9th March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1870 to 23th January 1872. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 20th January 1872. Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 15th July 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Collector of Madras and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, from 11th July to 17th September 1876. Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, Ganjam, 23rd October 1877. On furlough to Europe from 3rd May 1879—17 years, 10 months, 9 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER (Barrister-at-Law.)

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 10th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 5th July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 10th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddapah, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 23rd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 20th April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 12th September 1868 and from 3rd April to 13th July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 15th August 1869 to 29th December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1871 to 6th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 1st March 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 6th June 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 15th August 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Tanjore, from 8th April 1878. A Member of the Committee, on questions of Irrigation coming before the Finance Committee, from 1st October 1878 to 22nd January 1879, 13th February 1878. On special leave to Europe, from 1st August 1879—16 years, 9 months, 29 days.

JOHN CHILD HANNYNGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to Bengal for six months, from 9th April 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 28th September 1859. Officiating Head Assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Malabar, 31st March 1863. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 24th July 1866. To be Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 26th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th August to 21st September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 5th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 25th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 8th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 4th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuntoor, from 22nd February 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Cuntoor, 4th March 1873. District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 4th November 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 8th February 1878 to 6th February 1878. Acting British Resident, Travancore and Cochin, from 21st February 1878 to 27th March 1879, 5th January 1878—18 years, 1 month, 25 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1853. Student at the College, 27th February 1853. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th July 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Department of Examiners, the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1862. Acting Secretary to the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 3rd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 2nd September 26th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 24th October 1863. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, 24th November 1863. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th November 1863. To be Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 12th April 1864. Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 25th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 25th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, 25th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madura, 11th October 1872. District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe for 21 months, from 21st March 1874 to 30th November 1875. — 18 years, 6 months, 15 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL, PH. D.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th December 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 13th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 8th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 16th October 1868 to 6th October 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 18th October 1870 to 3rd March 1871. On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, from 12th March 1872. District and Session Judge of Kistna, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Canara, 24th February 1874. District and Session Judge of South Canara, but to act as District and Session Judge of South Tanjore, 5th June 1874 and 1st July 1876. District and Session Judge of Tanjore, 19th June 1877. On special duty to complete the Catalogue of the Sanscrit Manuscripts in Tanjore, from 19th December 1878 to 6th April 1879, 12th September 1878.—17 years, 3 months, 3 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 21st February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but from 21st February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate to Government, 21st March 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 13th August 1867. Resigned appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U. C. S. Examination on the 16th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1869, and from 14th July to 20th September 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 9th to 26th March 1870. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 30th March 1870. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th August 1871. Fellow, University of Madras. On furlough to Europe from 22nd February 1875 to 13th February 1877. Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 20th February 1877.—17 years, 3 months, 4 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1863. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1863. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 10th April 1866. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 29th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 26th December 1868 to 26th December 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 16th January to 27th May 1871. On furlough to Europe from 15th September 1871 to 4th December 1873. Acting District and Session Judge of Kistna, 31st October 1873. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, but to act as

District and Session Judge of Kistna, 16th December 1873. District and Session Judge of Kistna, 7th July 1874. On special duty, 15th November 1875. Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 23rd October 1877. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, from 11th April 1878 to 27th January 1879, 27th March 1878. Director of Revenue Settlement, from 25th January 1879, 21st January 1879. Collector and Magistrate, Colimbatore, 3rd October 1879—14 years, 11 months, 16 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 10th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 28th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1865. Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 3rd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 9th October 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 26th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1868 and from 9th June to 5th July 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th August 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 18th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, from 17th May 1872. Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 25th May 1875. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yanam. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, Political Agent, Banganapalli, from 16th December 1875 to 27th December 1876. —17 years, 22 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.

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

1861. Student at the College, from 25th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 29th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 29th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 10th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madura, 16th June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, 23rd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 16th April 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 16th April to 9th December 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1870 to 6th May 1871. Acting District and Session Judge of Tranquebar, from 17th June 1872. Civil and Session Judge, North Tanjore, 23rd May 1874. District and Session Judge of Cuddapah from 4th September 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 12th July 1878 to 9th April 1879, 25th June 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, from 27th May to 13th November 1879.—15 years, 11 months, 6 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1863. Head Assistant, Nellore, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 8th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Tinnevely, from 6th to 21st October 1868. On special duty at Madras, from 25th February to 1st March 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 20th October 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870. On furlough from 6th June to 5th August 1871. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 29th November 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 13th May to 13th July 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1872. Political Agent, Pondicherry. On furlough to Europe from 9th May 1875 to 6th May 1877. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 30th July 1875.—14 years, 5 months, 14 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 16th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 8th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868. Acting

Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 1st November 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, 20th April 1869. Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 31st July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 5th August 1869. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 25th January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, from 3rd September to 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 3rd November 1870 to 16th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 20th April 1871 to 13th October 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 15th October 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 25th January 1873. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 6th June 1873. District and Session Judge, Cuddapah, from 30th August 1873 to 14th March 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Madura, 3rd February 1874. District and Sessions Judge, Godavery, but to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, 23rd July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 25th February 1877 to 8th October 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 20th October 1878 to 8th April 1879. 11th October 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, from 16th April 1879, 1st April 1879. District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, and Acting District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 11th July 1879.—12 years, 25 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 18th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 2nd December 1864. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rutnagerry, but to continue to act as Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 31st January 1866. Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 3rd April 1866. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871 to 25th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th March 1873. Political Agent, Bauganapalli. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavery. Political Agent for French Settlement of Yennam, 2nd November 1875. District and Session Judge of South Malabar, 22nd November 1876. Acting District and Session Judge of Chingleput, from 9th January 1877. District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, 21th March 1878. Furlough to Europe, from 25th March 1879—18th February 1879—14 years, 5 months, 27 days.

JOHN READ DANIEL.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Supernumerary Third Assistant at Dharwar, 25th January 1865. Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 2nd April 1866. To act as Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867. To be Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 30th July 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 23rd August 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 14th February 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madura, from 29th September to 12th October 1868. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madura, 27th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871 to 31st January 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 30th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 12th February 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 24th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 21st April 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 24th February 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Nellore, 17th March 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 10th July 1876. Acting District and Session Judge, Ganjam, from 29th January 1877. District and Session Judge of South Canara, but to continue to act in Ganjam, 19th June 1877. District and Session Judge, Ganjam, 23rd October 1877. Furlough to Europe from 31st March 1879—14th January 1879.—14 years, 3 months, 6 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, Supernumerary 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 9th September 1865. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 28th February 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, but to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3rd April 1866. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 13th February 1867. Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, 5th July 1867. To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapore, continuing

to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, 10th August 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 21st December 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 1st February 1870. In charge of Collectorate, Tanjore, 3rd to 7th May 1870. To be Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 14th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 2nd to 3rd December 1870. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 6th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, September 1871. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 7th November 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore, from 1st July 1872. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 14th November 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Tanjore, from 22nd to 25th March 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, from 9th June to 5th July 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd March 1874 to 22nd Nov. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 22nd Nov. 1875. Acting District and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, 19th June 1877. On Special Famine Duty, Madura, 21st August 1877. District and Session Judge, Kistna, 23rd October 1877. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Madura, 13th Nov. 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, 17th September 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, 10th Dec. 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 1st March 1879. Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 11th July 1879—15 years, 1 month, 3 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864. Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 23rd June 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 1st June 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 13th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 28th August to 28th November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 25th January 1869. Furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869 to 3rd April 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th June to 8th August 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 4th August 1871. On duty, Government Office, from 6th to 25th August 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 19th November 1871. On special duty, Board of Revenue, 5th December 1871. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 10th February 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1873 to 16th April 1874. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 23rd to 27th April 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 2nd May to 19th July 1874. Sub Collector of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Collector of Trichinopoly, 5th June 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 20th July 1874 to 22nd August 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavery, from 23rd August 1875. Acting Additional Session Judge in the Session Division, North Arcot, 1st May 1877. Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, but to continue to act as District and Session Judge, Godavari, 23rd October 1877. District and Sessions Judge, Trichinopoly, 26th April 1878. Furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1879, 25th March 1879—14 years 15 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July 1866 and 9th October 1866. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Malabar, from 2nd to 7th April 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 3rd February to 6th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 10th June to 22nd October 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, from 11th July 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 24th November 1874 to 5th June 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Malabar, from 6th June 1875. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar from 21st March 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1879—14 years, 5 months, 20 days.

JAMES WILLIAM BEST, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 30th June 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 23rd February 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 11th July 1866 to 17th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 21th January 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 4th February to 3rd March 1868. Acting Sub-Collector of Tanjore, from 9th March 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Tanjore, 9th February, 1869. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate

of Coimbatore, from 3rd July 1863. In charge of Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th to 27th Aug. to September 1869 and from 10th May to 9th July 1870, and from 25th to 28th February 1871. To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, 14th November 1871. To be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, 13th February 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, from 2nd September 1872. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary, from 24th October 1872 to 2nd January 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 13th January to 1st March 1873. On duty Board of Revenue from 10th to 19th March 1873. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th May 1873. On furlough to Europe from 6th July 1873 to 2nd January 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, from 23rd January 1875. District and Session Judge, South Canara, 23rd October 1877. Furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1879—4th March 1879—13 years, 4 months, 2 days.

JOHN FREDERICK PRICE.

1862. Student at the College, from 25th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th October 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, from 14th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Salem, 11th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 19th February to 23rd March 1869 and from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Salem, 12th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 22nd March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 5th July 1874 to 26th June 1876. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 15th July 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 9th Aug. 1876. On special duty, Bellary, from 16th October 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 9th January 1877. Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot, Special Agent, French Settlement and Political Agent for Pondicherry, 12th March 1878. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Chingleput, 12th March 1878. Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 4th October 1878.—15 years, 2 months, 15 days.

WILLIAM HORATIO COMYN.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 4th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 24th July 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 23rd October 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 14th June to 19th December 1867. In charge of Collectorate, North Arcot, from 17th June to 18th July 1867. Took charge Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, 15th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 24th December 1868 to 3rd March 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 14th June 1869 to 16th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 19th February 1874. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, but to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th February 1874. Acting District and Session Judge, Tinnevely, 22nd May 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 10th November 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1875 to 19th June 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 4th July 1876. Sub Collector of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madura, 30th June 1876. Acting District and Session Judge, Bellary, from 12th July 1876. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, from 21st October 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 21st November 1876. Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 14th June 1878.—13 years, 3 months, 6 days.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, BARRISTER AT LAW.

1862. Student at the College, from 26th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 9th August 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 12th January 1866. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 10th April 1866. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery District, 1st March 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Godavery, from 25th February to 8th May 1869. To be Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavery, 11th August 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 2nd August to 30th September 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871 to 26th March 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 16th April 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 6th May 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Nellore, from 28th July to 27th October 1873. Acting District and Session Judge, Godavery, from 1st April 1874 to 11th June 1875. On special leave to Europe, from 11th June to 8th December 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 10th January 1876. Acting District and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 15th May 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 2nd September 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 22nd May 1877. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 13th Nov. 1877. District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1878. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st January 1879—14 years, 7 months, 13 days.

HENRY SEWELL, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 20th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madura, 9th October 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 20th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 14th March 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 26th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 23d January 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 26th Feb. 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 7th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 21st Sept. to 21st December 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 23d December 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 16th May to 15th August 1868 and from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 7th February 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 22nd December 1869 to 20th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 25th December 1870 to 24th December 1872. On duty Board of Revenue, from 23rd January to 3th February 1873. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 8th February 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 21st March 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Collector of North Arcot, 23rd May 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Collector, North Arcot, 30th May 1873. Acting Collector, Cuddapah, from 6th September to 18th November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 17th March 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly from 9th May 1875. Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly and Political Agent, Pudukotta, 14th June 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1879, 14th April 1879.—14 years, 4 months, 26 days.

ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, M.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 9th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 25th April 1867 to 29th January 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th January 1868. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 20th June 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Combaconum, from 24th February 1870. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, 15th April 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 16th May 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 20th July 1871. To be Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 13th February 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate, from 11th March to 27th April 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 27th July to 26th October 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 16th to 26th April 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, from 9th August to 10th September 1873. On furlough to Europe from 23d Dec. 1873 to 6th Dec. 1875. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 30th Dec. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 11th Feb. 1876. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 14th September 1876. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, South Arcot, Special Agent French Settlement and Political Agent for Pondicherry, 12th March 1878. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 4th October 1878.—15 years, 1 month, 12 days.

HUNTLY PRYSE GORDON.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 8th August 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th March 1866. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 14th September 1866. Acting Joint Magistrate, Ootacamund, 13th November 1866. Special Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 15th January 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 4th May to 20th December 1867. Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherries, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 9th July 1868. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 9th April to 20th May 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 21st May 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, 20th October 1869. Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act at Vellore, 21st May 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1872 to 12th January 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd February 1873, 2nd February 1875. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 6th June 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah from 13th February 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 1st October 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 21st December 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, from 14th February 1876. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore on the abolition of the Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, but to continue to act District and Session Judge, Salem, 6th November 1877. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Bellary, 24th April 1878. Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, and Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 12th December 1878.—14 years, 11 months, 21 days.

BOYD HORSBRUGH.

1862. Student at the College, from 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 22nd January 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 2nd October 1869 to 2nd February 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 29th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Trichinopoly, from 8th to 23rd March 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 24th March to 1st June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 21st June 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 14th April to 7th July 1870. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent at Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 19th February 1871 to 15th February 1873. On duty Board of Revenue, from 19th to 24th March 1873. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, from 25th March to 12th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 22nd June 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act at Coimbatore, 25th July 1873. Acting Collector of Coimbatore, from 20th to 31st July 1873. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 6th Oct. 1874. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, 24th November 1874. On furlough to Europe from 1st February 1875 to 26th January 1876. Sub Collector, Kistna, 27th January 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, 5th February 1876. District and Session Judge, South Malabar, and Acting District and Session Judge, Vizagapatam, 21st January 1879. Acting District and Session Judge, Godavari, 30th May 1879. District and Session Judge, Kistna, 11th July 1879.—13 years, 11 months, 25 days.

ANDREW JOHN STUART.

1863. Student at the College, from 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, but to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in that District, 25th October 1864. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, 25th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th May 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 17th December 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kistna, from 19th to 24th December 1868. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 15th April to 16th November 1869. On private affairs leave, from 17th November 1869 to 13th February 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 25th February to 14th April 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 23rd April 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 1st to 5th October 1870. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tinnevely, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 15th September 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavari, 14th November 1871. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Godavari, 13th February 1872. In charge of Godavari Collectorate, from 29th April to 17th May 1872. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Godavari, 2d May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st June 1873 to 27th May 1875. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 7th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, from 9th June 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 25th Sept. 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, 12th March 1878. District and Session Judge Godavari, from 21st April 1879, 11th July 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 25th April 1879, 4th March 1879.—13 years, 3 months, 3 days.

HENRY EDWARD STOKES, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 12th November 1864 to 6th February 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 13th February 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 17th December 1867 to 15th February 1868, and from 16th March to 18th June 1868, and from 4th July to 30th September 1868, and from 3rd October 1868 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th August 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 9th January 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1871. Resumed charge of Office of Under-Secretary to Government on 14th February 1871. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 11th May 1872. Acting Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 14th October 1873. On special leave to Europe, from 23rd March to 14th September 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 22nd September 1874. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 3rd November 1874. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 30th July 1875. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 12th January 1875. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in view to his employment on the Madras Salt Commission, 22nd November 1875. Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th February 1877. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 20th February 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 4th March 1878 to 1st November 1879—Ag. Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 19th November 1879—12 years, 7 months, 11 days.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 16th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th September 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Salem, 6th February 1867. Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Government of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatam, 6th March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura,

from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, 27th October 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Madura, 25th May 1869. Acting Collector, Madura, from 8th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 5th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, from 9th September 1870 to 27th January 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 16th March 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura from 1st to 15th September 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 19th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 4th September to 5th October 1871. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 30th July 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 14th September 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 10th September 1876 to 30th July 1877. Temporary Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 31st July 1877. Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras Presidency, 5th February 1878. On duty to Bombay, 17th October 1879.—15 years, 2 months, 21 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON (Barrister-at-Law.)

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Tanjore, 16th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 23rd September to 11th October 1870, and from 13th April to 13th May 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, from 22nd June 1872. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 31st October 1873. On furlough to Europe from 13th April 1875 to 29th November 1876. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 13th May 1877. Acting Additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, during the Famine, 6th June 1877. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, on the abolition of the Small Cause Court, Madura, but to continue to act Additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd October 1877. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Salem, 4th June 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, from 18th April to 25th August 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot, from 1st September 1879.—14 years, 5 months, 6 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 13th December 1866 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 10th June 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1870. Assistant Collector, Madura, but to act as Judge of Small Cause Court, Madura, 11th October 1870. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, 16th January 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Godavari District, from 3rd July to 2nd December 1873. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 2nd December 1873. In charge of Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 14th April to 12th May 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 15th August 1874 to 8th August 1876. Acting District and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 21st August 1876. Sub Collector, Malabar, but to act as Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 23rd October 1876. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevely, 30th April 1878.—11 years, 13 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 16th May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 5th June 1867. On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1868. Out of employ, from 1st September 1870. Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in that District, 15th October 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Godavari, from 5th December 1872. Head Assistant, Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Godavari, 25th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, from 6th March 1873 to 3rd April 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool from 15th April to 21st June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge of Bellary from 28th June 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 28th September 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 6th January 1876. In charge of Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 22nd August to 25th September 1878. Sub Collector, Bellary, from 7th November 1876. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, 7th May 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, 15th October 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Canara, 4th March 1879.—14 years, 1 month, 6 days.

JOHN KELSAIL.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, 21st February 1865. Acting Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 11th April 1865. Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 2nd March 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 29th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to con-

thine to act as Head Assistant of that District, 20th February 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 15th July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 10th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Vizagapatnam, from 16th March 1871 to 15th April 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872. Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, North Arcot, 28th January 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1873 to 9th December 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Godavari, from 20th December 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavari from 30th May to 20th August 1875. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari, 19th December 1876. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 10th to 24th April 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Kistna, 27th March 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavari, 11th July 1873.—14 years, 4 months, 25 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869. Out of employ, 15th September 1869. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 14th March 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 20th January 1871. Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 21st February and 14th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871. Head Assistant, but to act as Sub Collector, Salem, 18th March 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 26th August 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1874 to 17th November 1875. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 22nd November 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 21st May 1877 to 11th March 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Godavari, 4th June 1878. Principal Assistant, Vizagapatnam, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge, Godavari, 4th October 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 19th May 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, 14th November 1879.—13 years, 7 months, 5 days.

CHARLES STEWART CROLE.

1863. Student at the College, 6th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd July 1869. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 10th January 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 29th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 20th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 8th to 29th November 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, 25th June 1870. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to act as Sub Collector, Chingleput, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe from 19th July 1875 to 1st February 1877. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Nellore, 6th February 1877. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 19th June 1877. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th March 1878. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, 30th December 1878. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Protector of Emigrants, 3rd June 1879. Acting Collector, District Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, 18th July 1879.—14 years, 6 months, 8 days.

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 15th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 26th October 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 3rd to 27th May 1870. Out of employ, from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 3rd January 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 14th September 1871. Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd February 1872. In charge of Government Collectorate, Nellore, from 15th May 1872. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 11th June 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 31st March 1873 to 23rd March 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 14th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, from 13th August 1876. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 23rd October 1877. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, 2nd December 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah and Bellary, 23th March 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, 1st April 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah, from 3rd September 1879.—13 years, 10 months, 10 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 23rd March 1869. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 18th September 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 26th June 1869. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1869 to 7th October 1869. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1869. Sub Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1872 to 26th March 1873. Acting Secretary Board of Revenue, from 16th April to 16th July 1873. On duty Board of Revenue

from 17th July 1873, Acting Sub-Secretary Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 15th October 1873. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, from 5th November 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 19th September 1874 to 2nd November 1876. On special leave from 3rd November 1876 to 2nd February 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 16th January 1877. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari District, from 7th April 1878, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam. Furlough to Europe from 25th April 1879.—25th March and 12th July 1879.—13 years, 25 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, B. A.

3. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput District, 21st November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 13th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery District, 15th January 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 19th April 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 23rd December 1867. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 11th August 1868. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 20th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 23rd February 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 6th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 23rd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, from 25th October 1871. Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1st April 1873. On furlough to Europe from 1st March 1874 to 25th October 1875. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, 26th October 1875.—14 years, 1 month, 10 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 21st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 10th November 1865. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1868. In charge of Sub Collectorate, South Arcot, from 14th April to 15th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 5th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe from 18th August 1871 to 8th January 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st January 1873. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 2nd May 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 21st May 1877 to 18th October 1878. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate South Arcot, 19th March 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Tanjore, from 9th September 1879.—13 years, 2 months, 7 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 9th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th February 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 16th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 16th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 28th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 26th March to 11th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 17th May 1871. In charge of District and Sessions Court, South Arcot, from 17th to 25th February 1875. Head Assistant, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 25th July 1873. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 10th August to 23rd October 1875. Acting District and Session Judge, North Malabar, from 31st May to 22nd August 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 25th February 1877 to 12th February 1879. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 19th March 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, from 5th March 1879.—12 years, 4 months, 8 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

- Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 3rd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 10th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 26th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 13th August 1876. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21st August to 23rd November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 10th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 15th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 8th March 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 22nd December 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 16th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871 to 10th October 1872. In charge of North Arcot Collectorate from 16th to 20th March 1873. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873. Acting Sub

Collector, Salem, from 21st August 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 19th March 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 2nd August 1878. Furlough to Europe, from 10th March 1879, 6th June 1879.—13 years, 1 month, 9 days.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 16th October 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 26th March 1869. Assistant Collector of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 28th March 1871. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 21st April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Ganjam, from 1st September to 6th December 1872. Senior Assistant but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 23rd May 1873. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Principal in Ganjam, 16th March 1878. Acting Collector, District Magistrate, and Government Agent, Tanjore, 10th December 1878. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Ganjam, from 1st March 1879. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 14th November 1879.—14 years, 9 months, 4 days.

ALLEN LINDSAY LISTER.

1863. Student at the College, 23rd November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. To be Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 18th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 21st July 1868. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 20th April and 4th August 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 5th December 1869 to 1st January 1870. On special leave, from 17th April to 20th October 1870. Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 25th January 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collectorate, from 17th April to 18th May 1872. Acting Collector, South Arcot, from 8th March to 20th April 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 6th October 1873 to 5th January 1874, and from 9th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot from 11th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Godaveri, from 5th August 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 20th September 1875 to 8th October 1877. Acting Special Assistant, Bellary, for Famine purposes, 9th October 1877. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Arcot, but to continue to act in Bellary, 9th October 1877. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot. On special duty Irrigation and Canal Company, Kurnool and Cuddapah, 14th June 1878. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, from 6th January to 2nd June 1879. Furlough to Europe, from 13th September 1879.—13 years, 4 months, 9 days.

GEORGE DUNCAN IRVINE (Barrister-at-Law).

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 15th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 15th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd April 1870 to 31st January 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 9th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, from 26th July 1872 to 12th August 1874. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 26th August 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot from 9th March 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot from 2nd July 1875. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Vellore and Madura, 22nd November 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 12th December 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 20th February 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1878. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Tanjore, 12th December 1878. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, 25th April 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore, 30th May 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, from 19th September to 14th October 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, and Special Agent, South Arcot, from 24th October 1879.—13 years, 4 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALL MANNING.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 20th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Kistna, from 14th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1869 and from 4th to 8th December 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 5th February 1871 to 3rd December 1872. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 9th June to 9th September 1873. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, from 10th September 1873. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madura, 21st February 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madura, from 20th July 1875. Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Madura, 20th September 1878. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, and Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Madura, 21st January 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate,

Malabar, 4th March 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 7th May 1879.—14 years, 1 month, 29 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A. (Barrister-at-Law.)

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 25th May 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871 to 10th February 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe from 13th September 1872 to 31st August 1874. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th September 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 11th March to 6th June 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate Malabar, from 11th June 1879. Sub-Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 21st April 1879, and Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th April 1879.—14 years, 9 days.

NORTON AYLMER ROUPELL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, 17th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th April 1867. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th April 1867 and 28th February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 26th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870 to 2nd February 1875. Head Assistant, Godaveri, but to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 16th March 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 18th March 1878 to 20th November 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, 25th November 1879.—9 years, 6 months, 2 days.

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 1st March 1867. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 2nd March 1869. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, from 31st July to 4th October 1869. In charge of Junior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 24th August to 3rd September 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, from 31st December 1870 to 31st January 1871 and from 16th March 1871. Took charge Senior Assistant's Office, from 26th July 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 1st January 1872. Acting Collector, Malabar, from 3rd April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1873 to 4th November 1875. Out of employ. Assistant Collector, North Arcot. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, 25th January 1876. Head Assistant Kistna, but to continue to act as Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, 29th March 1876. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Ganjam, 2nd April 1878.—13 years, 6 months, 21 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 2nd May 1866 and 8th February 1867. To be Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Department, from 11th November 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government, from 22nd March 1873 to 19th March 1874. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 23rd March 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd November 1874. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue, 12th January 1875. Head Assistant South Canara, but to continue to act as Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 30th July 1875. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th January 1876, and from 5th July to 25th September 1877. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 20th February 1877. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 29th January 1878.—15 years, 1 month, 22 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd May 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st May 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 26th January to 11th March 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1869 to 20th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Ganjam and to act as Senior Assistant in that District, 14th November 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 30th July 1872. Head Assistant, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 20th January 1877 to 14th Nov. 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate Bellary, 19th November 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 4th March 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 3rd June 1879.—12 years, 20 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPEL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 19th April 1867 and 10th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office,

Godavery, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 3rd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 25th August to 15th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872 to 23rd February 1873. Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, 25th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 5th March to 3rd May 1873. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, from 11th August to 4th October 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, from 14th October 1873. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, from 25th February to 6th March 1874. On furlough to Europe from 9th January 1875 to 3rd December 1878. Head Assistant Nellore, Acting Principal Assistant Ganjam, from 17th December 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, from 15th to 24th May 1879. Acting District and Sessions Judge, Madura, from 16th June to 15th September 1879. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 20th September 1879 to 2nd November 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 21st October 1879—12 years, 2 months, 12 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 26th February 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 2nd to 4th April 1870. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 13th February 1872. In charge of South Canara Collectorate, from 9th March to 29th August 1872. Acting Canarese Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 29th August 1872. Acting Canarese Translator to Government, 18th January 1873. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th to 18th November 1873. Canarese Translator to Government, from 21st January 1874. Under Secretary to Government, Public Department, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1875 to 7th November 1876. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1878. Temporary Additional Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th January 1879 to 12th November 1878. Acting Secy. Board of Revenue, from 6th January 1879 to 7th April 1879, 12th December 1878,—13 years, 7 months, 13 days.

DAVID BUICK, LL.D.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 20th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 26th October 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, from 5th January 1870 to 1st February 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 2nd February to 4th March 1871. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 18th March to 26th May 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. Acting District Judge of South Malabar from 14th October to 16th November 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 13th August 1872 to 1971. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 13th August 1872 to 12th February 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 13th March 1875. Special Assistant, 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 18th March 1873 to 20th March 1875. Acting Collector, Malabar, 23rd February 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 23rd March 1875. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 29th October 1878. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 17th November to 21st December 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 4th May to 3rd August 1879.—13 years, 2 months, 6 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866. Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 10th February 1867. District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, from 9th to 17th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, 1st January 1868. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 10th March 1868. Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate also Agent in Vizagapatam, 3rd July 1868. Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, 6th April 1870. On special leave, from 15th May to 30th October 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1873 to 24th February 1875. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1875. Acting Post Master General, 31st March 1875—12 years, 10 months, 11 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 14th May 1866. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 26th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, from 23rd August 1871 to 21st February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madura, 6th March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 20th April 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 19th January 1874 to 29th October 1875. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari, 2nd November 1875. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 21st March 1876. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, 21st October 1879. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st May 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 25th May to 9th August 1879.—13 years 4 months, 14 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 30th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe from 14th January to 16th July 1869. Assistant

to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 4th August 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Madura, from 3rd to 10th October 1869. Acting Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 to 19th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 25th January to 26th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 24th April 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 6th September to 4th October 1871. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 21st March 1873. Under Secretary to Government, to 25th September 1877. On furlough to Europe from 31st January 1876 to August 1878. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th January to 7th April 1879.—12 years, 10 months, 25 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 8th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 22nd June 1868. On 1 year's furlough to Australia, from 26th December 1868 to 3rd December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869. On furlough to Australia, from 21st January 1871 to 27th February 1872. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherry Hills, from 16th November 1872. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 27th January to 13th March 1875. Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, 30th July 1875. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 10th February 1876. On special duty, preparing Annual Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1876-77, 1st October 1877. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Department, 23rd January 1878.—12 years, 11 months, 9 days.

THOMAS VON DUNOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 26th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1869 to 13th July 1868 and from 16th August 1868 to 29th April 1869, and from 2nd June 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 16th August 1872 to 11th November 1874. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th November 1874. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 6th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 6th April 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, 25th May 1875. Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, Acting Sub Collector, Nellore, 19th December 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 21st October 1878 to 14th October 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 21st October 1879.—11 years, 11 months, 16 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 16th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February to 5th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 28th September to 16th October 1871 and from 28th October to 28th November 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 4th December 1871 to 5th January 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th April 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 11th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 11th March to 2nd May 1872. Acting Sub-Collector, Malabar, from 5th May to 22nd October 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 29th October to 13th December 1873, and from 19th December 1873 to 13th April 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Godavary, from 14th April 1874. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, 22nd June 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 12th December 1876. Head Assistant, South Canara, continuing to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 20th February 1877. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 19th November 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Tanjore, from 15th February to 4th March 1879, and from 27th July to 5th August 1879,—15 years, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1868. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1868. Acting 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, 5th April 1867. Acting 1st Class Superintendent of Police, Kistna, from 4th December 1867 to 10th April 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 24th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madura, from 14th October 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Madura, 7th December 1869. Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 20th to 23rd May 1871. Acting Sub-Collector on Survey and Settlement duty, Salem, 21st May 1872. Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, Coimbatore, 14th January and 3rd October 1873. On special duty Relief Works, Kurnool, 25th November 1876. Head Assistant, Kurnool, 19th June 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1878.—13 years, 4 months, 14 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 25th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 23rd March 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 11th to 24th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Nellore, from 3rd to 17th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th

February 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 14th to 20th July 1871, and from 8th March to 27th April 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th October 1872. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 21st March to 23rd June 1873, and from 21st to 31st August 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 1st September 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 26th March 1874 to 26th March 1876. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 25th July 1876. Acting Special Assistant, during the Famine, Kurnool, 5th June 1877. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act Special Assistant, Kurnool, 23rd October 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 8th March to 3rd April 1878, 17th May 1878. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 22nd January to 31st March 1879, 31st December 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 6th April 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 1st to 16th June 1879, 24th June 1879.—12 years, 11 months, 6 days.

JOHN LEE-WARNER.

1564. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 12th April 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1865. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 15th August 1867. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 23rd November 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868 and 22nd July 1868. Assistant to the Collector of Madras District, 27th November 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 25th March to 7th November 1869. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 21st March to 14th April 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 11th May 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, from 17th May 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 23rd May to 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 7th December 1869. Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, from 1th February 1870. Acting Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 16th March 1871. Special Assistant, Madras, from 18th December 1871. On furlough to Europe from 20th April 1873 to 12th December 1876. Head Assistant, Malabar, Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 12th February 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, from 16th April 1879 to 25th September 1879, 25th April 1879. Temporary Joint Sessions Judge within the jurisdiction of the Government Agent, Vizagapatam, 9th October 1879. Furlough to Europe for 18 months, 31st October 1879.—13 years, 6 months, 1 day.

LEONARD ROBERT BURKOWS, B.A.

1564. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 27th February 1868. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 26th August 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 5th November 1870. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th October to 10th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 17th November 1871 to 9th October 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1872 to 18th October 1874. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 19th October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 27th October 1874. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, from 2nd April 1875. Acting President of Municipal Commission, Madras, 23rd May 1875. President of the Municipal Commission, Madras, 4th October 1875.—13 years, 1 month, 19 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1564. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 12th April 1866. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 20th September 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 27th June to 23rd August 1870. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 25th October 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 17th November 1871 and from 4th to 26th March 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1873 to 25th December 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 5th January 1875. Acting Special Assistant, Madras, 18th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, without prejudice to his duties as Acting Special Assistant, Madras, 16th June 1876. Temporary Special Assistant, Madras, for State Relief operations, 9th January 1877. Special Assistant, Madras, 12th February 1878. In charge of the District of Madras, from 21st May to 17th June 1879, 31st July 1879.—13 years, 2 months, 22 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A., LL.D.

61. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 12th January 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1866 to 6th November 1867. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 9th November 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Bellary, from 22nd April to 11th May 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 16th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 5th November 1870 to 17th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 8th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th May to 9th June 1871 and from 3rd April to 14th May 1873. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 4th September to 27th December 1873. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 26th December 1873 to 31st January 1874, and from 3rd to 15th February 1874. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 15th March to 23rd June 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 21st June to 2nd July 1874. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, from 3rd July to 22nd October 1874.

Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, from 23rd October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, from 25th August 1875. On furlough to Europe from 7th July 1876 to 2nd September 1877. Acting Special Assistant, Bellary, for Famine purposes, 11th September 1877. Out of employ. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary. Special Assistant for Famine duties, 5th January 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 3rd to 24th May 1878. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 22nd to 27th November 1878, 19th March 1879. On special duty in connection with the Irrigation and Canal Company, Kurnool and Cuddapah, 30th December 1878. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, continuing on special duty, Irrigation and Canal Company, 21st January 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 1st August 1879.—12 years, 8 months, 15 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1261. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 20th January to 13th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 30th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 6th to 21st Aug. 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 3rd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 12th February to 21st March 1869 and from 22nd June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 26th October to 31st December 1869 and from 1st March to 6th June 1870 and from 9th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 26th to 28th August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 29th August to 9th October 1870. Took charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, on 10th October 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 8th to 25th November 1870. Resumed charge Head Assistant's Office on 20th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, from 23rd January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 17th August 1871 to 6th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 12th November 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 15th December 1873 to 23rd September 1877. Assistant and Acting Special Assistant, Chingleput, for Famine purposes, 25th September 1877. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 7th May 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 19th November 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 5th May to 10th June 1879, 11th July 1879. Acting District and Session Judge, North Malabar, from 27th August to 18th September 1879.—9 years, 10 months, 16 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1564. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st March 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 21st July 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th April to 26th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, 8th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 9th to 30th July 1872. Acting Head Assistant, South Canara, from 12th November 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 18th September to 14th October 1874. Acting Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 12th October 1875 to 9th January 1876. Acting Sub Secretary Board of Revenue from 15th February to 4th November 1876. On special duty, Kurnool, 6th November 1876. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 19th March 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1878.—13 years, 4 months, 13 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1564. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th March 1866. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails, 8th May 1867. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Madras, from 15th to 26th July 1869. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, 28th June 1870. To act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee, 15th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 14th March to 13th April 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 15th April to 3rd July 1871. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 10th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 14th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 22nd August 1872. On special leave from 4th to 27th June 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 28th June 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, from 20th May to 6th July 1875. On furlough to Europe from 20th December 1875 to 17th June 1877. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 19th June 1877. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 5th March 1878. Head Assistant, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 19th March 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 19th August to 23rd October 1878, 15th November 1878.—13 years, 7 months, 27 days.

ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, B.A.

1565. Student at the College, 18th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 24th July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 22nd February to 21st March 1868. On special duty, South Arcot, June 1868. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 9th July 1868. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 12th October 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 14th April to 18th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, from 8th February 1871 to 18th October 1871. Additional Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, from 1st July 1872. Private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor from 1st July to 22nd November 1872. Appointment to the Government of Kistna, Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, 2nd October 1877. Head Assistant, Kistna, Acting Deputy Director Revenue Settlement, 2nd April 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 23rd September 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore from 22nd September to 11th October 1879.—12 years, 7 months, 18 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1865. Student at the College, 25th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 23rd May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 29th September 1869. On furlough to Europe from 30th September 1869 to 16th March 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 12th April 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 25th May 1872. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Salem, from 25th March to 3rd April 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, from 29th April to 15th July 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 23rd August to 1st October 1874. Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 12th March 1875. Acting Sub-Collector, Salem, 2nd August 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 24th December 1878 to 2th January 1879.—11 years, 8 months, 14 days.

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 19th December 1865. Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Division, 9th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Madras District, 24th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, January 1868. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Saint Thomas Mount, from 2nd September to 15th November 1868. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 19th January 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public &c. Departments, from 4th May to 12th June 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th January 1871. To be Assistant Collector, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 7th February 1871. Gave over charge of Under-Secretaryship on 11th February 1871. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 15th March to 11th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1871 to 7th June 1875. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 15th June 1875. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public Department, 15th June 1875. Acting Canara-e Translator to Government, 15th June 1875. On special duty, Madras, 14th November 1876. Temporary Additional Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 20th February 1877. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, 29th January 1878. Head Assistant, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Godavari, 27th August 1878. On special duty of preparing the Annual Administration Report to Government, Revenue Department, 18th September 1878. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 12th December 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem, 1st April 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 7th June to 2nd July 1879, 15th July 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 1th to 31st July 1879. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 5th August to 15th September 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 16th September 1879.—9 years, 8 months, 3 days.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 23th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collectors's Office, Vizagapatam, from 4th January to 4th February 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 21st May 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st to 15th February 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 18th May 1871. In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatam, from 1st December 1871 to 8th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 29th April to 25th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 28th September 1872. Assistant, but Acting Special Assistant, Vizagapatam, from 24th April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 13th July 1875 to 10th July 1877. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 17th July 1877. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 3rd February to 10th March 1878. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 11th to 18th March 1878. Acting Sub-Collector, Godavari, 26th June 1878. Head Assistant, Salem, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Godavari, 4th October 1878. On special duty, 30th July 1879.—10 years, 20 days.

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

1867. Arrived 23th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On furlough from 2nd October 1869 to 23rd April 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 26th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 19th January to 15th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1871 to 6th November 1872. Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 5th November 1872. Assistant, but Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 2nd April 1873. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Kistna, from 26th July 1873. On special leave to Europe, from 22th January to 27th July 1875. Assistant Collector, but Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 30th July 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 18th April 1876 to 17th December 1877. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 8th January 1878. Acting Sub-Collector, Tinnevely, 5th March 1878. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras, continuing to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 11th July 1879.—7 years, 9 months, 19 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING, F.R.G.S.

1867. Arrived 25th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 9th March 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, from 7th September to 6th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 11th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 6th April to 10th June 1872. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 25th March to 2nd April 1873. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 13th June 1873. Assistant Collector and Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 3rd February 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, North Arcot, from 16th to 19th August 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 2th February 1876 to 4th November 1878. Assistant Collector, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 19th November 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 23th August 1879.—9 years, 2 days.

THOMAS WEIR, B.A.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 21th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 12th January 1869. Services placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commission, 13th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1869. Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 14th January 1870. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd June 1871 to 21th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Nellore, 21st June 1872. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th March 1874. Acting Tamil Translator to Government, 29th September 1872. Tamil Translator to Government, 25th January 1879.—12 years, 24 days.

CHARLES KOUGH, B.A.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th December 1867. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 31st August to 9th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 16th January 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th August 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 6th November to 13th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 8th July to 14th October 1872 and from 24th June 1873. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 16th July to 4th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 26th June 1875 to 19th November 1877. Out of Employ. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavari, 20th November 1877. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, 5th February 1878. Assistant Collector, Acting Sub-Collector, Madras, 4th October 1878. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 18th to 23rd June 1879, 13th July 1879. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 25th November 1879.—9 years, 7 months, 15 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 13th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 16th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 16th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 18th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 29th August 1871 to 1st March 1872. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, from 17th July 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th September to 30th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 25th November 1873. Assistant Collector, Godavari, 29th March 1873. On special duty, Ganjam, 10th June 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Godavari, from 24th October 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 16th January 1877, to 30th December 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 7th January 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 28th April to 24th June 1879, 27th June 1879. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam, from 17th July 1879. Assistant Collector and Acting Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 14th November 1879.—9 years, 7 months, 18 days.

FIFTH CLASS UNDER 12 YEARS' STANDING.**HUBERT THOMAS KNOX, (Barrister-at-Law.)**

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868. In charge of Salem Collectorate, from 15th to 21st March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 3rd September 1873. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 10th March 1874. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiri Hills, 1st February 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 28th February 1878.—9 years, 2 months, 22 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 3rd May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 10th May to 15th June 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 12th July 1872. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Chingleput, from 3th to 29th August 1872. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 10th April 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 16th June 1877 to 27th June 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 1th July 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, from 4th August 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 21st October 1879.—7 years, 10 days.

LEWIS McIVER.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 14th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, South Canara, from 14th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 25th October to 31st December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1872 and from 16th April to 16th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 24th August 1872. Services placed at disposal of the Government of India for employment in British Burmah, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, but officiating 2nd Grade, British Burmah, from 25th January to 11th August 1873. Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade from 12th August to 13th September 1873. Officiating Town Magistrate 2nd Grade from 14th September to 7th December 1873. Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade from 5th December 1873 to 14th February 1874.

ary 1874. Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner from 15th February to 3rd September 1874. Assistant Commissioner 2nd Grade, continuing to act as Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner from 4th September to 19th December 1874. Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of Emigration from 20th December 1874 to 19th February 1875. Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, 20th February to 21st March 1875. Officiating Town Magistrate 2nd Grade and President of the Bangalore Municipality from 25th March 1875 to 19th June 1876. Services replaced at disbandment of the Madras Government. On Special duty, in connection with the preparation of Part I of the "Imperial Gazetteer," Madras, 22nd September 1876. Officiating Assistant to the Commissioner of Nilgiri Hills, without prejudice to his special duty, from 9th September to 8th November 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1878 to 2nd November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate Chingleput but to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Northern Division, 5th November 1879.—9 years, 6 months, 15 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES (Barrister-at-Law.)

1868. Arrived 3rd January 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1869. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 20th to 22nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 18th December 1870 and from 20th January to 7th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 1st July 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 13th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 15th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 16th June 1873. Assistant, from 15th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 23rd June 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 25th August 1874 to 3rd December 1879. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector District Magistrate and Governor Agent, Godavery, 9th December 1879.—9 years, 8 months, 20 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 3rd to 10th March 1871. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Bellary, from 26th September to 16th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 25th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 21st November to 9th December 1872 and from 5th June 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 13th October 1876 to 13th August 1877. Assistant, Acting Special Assistant, Chingleput, for Famine purposes, 14th Aug. 1877. Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, 24th June 1878. Furlough to Europe, from 20th November 1879.—10 years, 3 months, 1 day.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 19th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868. On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 15th November 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 26th February to 10th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 25th April to 8th May 1872. Assistant Collector, Godavery, 4th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, 3rd March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavery, from 1st to 13th April 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 12th December 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 2nd August 1875 to 11th March 1876. Acting Special Assistant, Trichinopoly, for Famine purposes, 9th October 1877. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 15th January 1878. Acting Sub-Collector, Kistna, from 18th October 1878 to 12th January 1879, 4th October 1878. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 18th January to 11th April 1879. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1879, 25th April 1879.—9 years, 8 months, 5 days.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 7th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th June 1870. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office, Malabar, from 20th to 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872 to 13th February 1873, and from 24th May 1873. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, 23rd February 1875. Acting Malayalam Translator to Government, 13th March 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 20th June 1878.—8 years, 7 months, 11 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 20th November to 20th December 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 2nd to 16th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 15th April 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 18th May to 26th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 16th March 1874. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, from 9th April to 20th June 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 14th August 1875. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 6th July 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1878.—8 years, 5 months, 3 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 12th March 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 10th January 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, from 4th May to 18th July 1872 and from 27th July 1873. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 23rd August 1874. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, 16th March 1875. On Special duty, Salt Commission, from 10th January to 25th September 1876. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, from 7th to 21st March 1878, 16th April 1878. Deputy Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Northern Division, 21st February 1879. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent's Division, Vizagapatnam, and employed in suppressing the disturbances in the Gudum Hills, 19th May 1879.—9 years, 2 months, 20 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

1869. Arrived 7th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th December 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 30th September to 7th October 1871, and from 5th to 15th April 1872 and from 12th July to 1st August 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 4th May 1873 to 23rd November 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 15th to 21st July 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, from 8th April 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 1st December 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 26th to 30th October 1876, 17th November 1876. In charge of Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Trichinopoly, from 16th May to 4th June 1877, 24th May 1877. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 1st to 25th June 1878, 9th August 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 5th April 1879, 8th April 1879.—9 years, 5 months, 1 day.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

1869. Arrived 4th December 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 15th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 7th October to 17th November 1871. Assistant Collector, Madura, from 10th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madura, from 10th August to 18th September 1872. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 27th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 5th January to 24th December 1875. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 4th January 1876. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant, Madura, 18th January 1876. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 22nd July to 14th October 1876. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 2nd August 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 10th March to 22nd September 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate Salem, 2nd December 1879.—9 years, 1 month, 8 days.

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

1870. Arrived 17th September 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th October 1870. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th September 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 3rd to 12th May 1873. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 13th June 1873. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 26th July to 4th September 1873, and from 27th December 1873 to 26th February 1874 and from 7th November 1874. Assistant Collector, Malabar, 9th February 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 23rd March 1875. Acting Special Assistant, Malabar, from 23rd February to 5th March 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 6th July 1875. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th October 1875. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, 15th October 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 15th December 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd June 1877 to 23rd January 1878. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 5th February 1878. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th September 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 11th May to 10th June 1879, and from 27th August to 19th September 1879.—8 years, 7 months, 22 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavery, from 27th August 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Godavery, from 25th November to 11th December 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 24th March 1873. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 31st March 1874. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 23rd March 1875. On special duty in the Highness the Prince of Wales, 22nd November 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 27th November to 13th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Madura, from 15th December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 24th January 1876. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, from 6th January 1877, 27th December 1876. Assistant Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 20th February 1877. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 24th September to 30th December 1878, from 4th May to 6th July 1879, from 1st to 4th August and from 6th August to 5th November 1879.—8 years, 1 month, 28 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M. A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 1st May to 28th October 1874. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, 1st February to 9th March 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 31st March to 3rd June 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 4th June to 7th September 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, from 21st December 1875. Acting Sub-Collector, Cuddapah, from 23rd February to 2nd March 1876. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 1st April 1876. Acting Sub-Collector, South Arcot, from 9th September to 2nd October 1876, from 7th to 29th May 1877, from 10th June to 6th July 1879, and from 31st August to 29th October 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 10th November 1879.—8 years, 1 month, 7 days.

GABRIEL STOKES, B.A.

1871. Arrived 28th October 1871. Placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum, from 25th October 1871 to 14th April 1872. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Belgaum, from 15th April to 30th November 1872. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, 1st December 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 5th November 1872. Temporary Additional Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue (Famine) Department, from 5th May 1877 to 16th April 1879, 25th April 1877. Transferred to the Madras Civil Establishment, 11th September 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 21st July 1879. On special duty preparing the

Madras Administration Report for 1878-79 from 18th September 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the Coimbatore District, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—8 years, 1 month, 4 days.

EBENEZER JAMES SEWELL.

1872. Arrived 1st November 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 12th November 1872. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 3rd July 1873. Assistant Collector, Madura, 24th March 1874. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, 1st February 1876. Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, for Famine purposes, 7th August 1877. Special Assistant, North Arcot, Famine duty, 20th December 1877. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 21st September 1878.—7 years, 2 months.

GEORGE STUART FORDES, M.A.

1872. Arrived 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 20th October 1872. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 28th October 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 15th September to 24th November 1875. Assistant and Acting Senior Assistant and Agent, Ganjam, from 25th April 1876. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, from 17th May to 25th June 1877, and from 27th November to 20th December 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 20th August 1879. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, from 1st to 7th November, 1879, 15th September 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the Nellore District, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December, 1879.—7 years, 2 months, 16 days.

RALPH SELLERY BENSON, B.A., LL.B.

1873. Arrived 29th October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, 20th June 1875. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 8th May 1876. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Nilgiris, 25th June 1878. Acting Commissioner, Nilgiris, from 24th February to 23rd March 1879, 8th June 1879.—4 years, 2 months, 3 days.

HENRY THOMAS ROSS, M.A., LL.B.

1873. Arrived 20th October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 4th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, 1st June 1875. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, from 1st April to 2nd May 1876. Acting Head Assistant, Bellary, 20th February 1877. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 9th to 16th June 1879, and from 10th July to 16th October 1879.—6 years, 2 months, 6 days.

EGERTON EDWARD SPENCER.

1873. Arrived 31st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 4th November 1873. Acting Sub Collector, Chingleput, from 12th July to 12th August 1875. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 5th September 1876. On Special duty, Cuddapah, 24th October 1876. In charge of the District of Tanjore, from 1st to 6th April 1878, 20th July 1878. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, from 7th April to 24th May 1878, and from 16th August to 5th December 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 23rd March 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, South Canara, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—6 years, 2 months, 1 day.

SYDENHAM HENRY WYNNE, B.A.

1873. Arrived 21st October 1873. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th November 1873. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th to 26th November 1875 and from 7th June to 3rd September 1876. On Special duty, Trichinopoly. Acting Head Assistant, South Canara, 1st May 1877. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 31st March 1879. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 19th April to 6th May, and from 17th to 27th May, 1879.—6 years, 2 months, 11 days.

WILLIAM JACOB TATE.

1874. Arrived 25th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Godavary, 1st December 1874. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate Kistna, March 1877. Acting Head Assistant, Godavari, 2nd August 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, from 12th March 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Kurnool, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—5 years, 1 month, 6 days.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAWCETT.

1874. Arrived 6th November 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, 10th November 1874. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 12th May 1877. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 14th March 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Tanjore, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—5 years, 1 month, 25 days.

PIERCE WILLIAM MOORE.

1874. Arrived 18th October 1874. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 27th October 1874. Assistant Collector, Kistna, 12th February 1878. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 6th March 1878. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, from 9th October to 5th December 1878, and from 16th August to 25th September 1879. Acting Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 26th August 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Ganjam, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—5 years, 2 months, 14 days.

JAMES HENRY APPERLEY TREMENHEERE.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, North Arcot, 1st December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 26th March 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 4th August to 11th September 1879. Acting Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 1st October 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Vizagapatam, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—4 years, 1 month, 8 days.

JOHN DAVID REES.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizag, 16th November 1875. Assistant Collector and Magistrate Chingleput, 14th June 1878. Acting Head Assistant, Tinnevely, 9th August 1878. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Tinnevely, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—4 years, 1 month, 21 days.

FRANCIS HENRY HEBBERT.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, South Canara, 1st December 1875. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th March 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 11th October 1878. Assistant Collector and District Magistrate, Madura, 2nd December 1879.—4 years, 1 month, 8 days.

WALTER MILLER THORBURN, B.A.

1875. Arrived 26th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Kurnool, 1st December 1875. On furlough from 15th April to 13th August 1876. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, 4th October 1878. Acting Head Assistant, Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 24th January to 4th March 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District from 5th March 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District Godavari, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—3 years, 9 months, 6 days.

ARTHUR HENRY TEMPLE MARTINDALE.

1875. Arrived 10th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 16th November 1875. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Foreign Department, 23rd October 1877. Junior Attache, Foreign Department, 7th November 1877. On furlough to Europe from 14th June 1879 to 11th March 1879. Senior Attache, Foreign Department, 8th March 1879. Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from 9th September to 12th October 1879. Special leave to Europe, from 12th October 1879. Replaced at disposal of Madras Government from same date. Assistant Collector and District Magistrate, Tanjore from 13th October 1879 to 9th December 1879.—3 years, 2 months, 7 days.

HORACE HANDLEY O'FARRELL.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Cuddapah, 1st December 1875. On special leave from 3rd February to 7th March 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st February 1876. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th September 1877. Assistant, Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, 8th January and 2nd April 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 4th July 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Salem, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—4 years, 12 days.

GUY FRANCIS THOMAS POWER.

1875. Arrived 23rd November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore, 1st December 1875. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, 12th November 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 18th February 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 25th April 1879. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 11th July 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 15th July 1879. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 2nd to 30th August 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 25th November 1879.—4 years, 1 month, 8 days.

JAMES PAUL FIDDIAN.

1875. Arrived 13th November 1875. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 16th November 1875. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 14th May 1878. In charge of Office of Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Tanjore, on 1st October 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 15th to 22nd Feb 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 4th March to 9th April 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kistna, from 21st April 1879. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 28th June to 31st July 1879. Posted as an Assistant in the District, Kistna, without prejudice to his present appointments, 2nd December 1879.—4 years, 1 month, 15 days.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A.

1876. Arrived 20th November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, 21st November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant, Vizagapatam, 14th June 1878. Acting Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, from 5th March to 8th October 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 12th September 1879.—3 years, 1 month, 11 days.

PULICAT RATNAVELU CHETTI, B.A.

1876. Arrived 24th December 1876. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, 2nd January 1877. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 5th August 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 9th August 1879. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Malabar, 2nd December 1879.—3 years, 1 month, 9 days.

WILLIAM HENRY WELSH.

1876. Arrived 20th November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 20th November 1876. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, from 16th April to 2nd July 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, and Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, 23rd September 1879.—3 years, 1 month, 11 days.

THOMAS MENDELSSOHN HORSFALL.

1876. Arrived 5th December 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, 5th December 1876. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 15th to 26th July 1878. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madura, from 2nd to 30th October 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madura, from 4th March to 3rd June 1879.—3 years, 27 days.

ALFRED WILLIAM BUCKLE HIGGENS.

1876. Arrived 6th December 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 12th December 1876. Transferred temporarily to Cuddapah, for Famine purposes, 24th July 1877. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 19th November 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, from 23th March 1879.—3 years, 26 days.

EDWARD SIDNEY LAFFAN.

1876. Arrived 22nd November 1876. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 23th November 1876. Transferred temporarily to Cuddapah, for Famine purposes, 24th July 1877. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, (temporarily) 12th February 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 3rd October 1878 to 8th January 1879, and from 4th May to 7th June 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 18th June 1879. Assistant Collector and Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, 15th September 1879.—3 years, 1 month, 9 days.

VERNOR ALEXANDER BRODIE.

1877. Arrived 6th January 1878. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 8th January 1878. Acting Special Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 11th May to 16th June 1879, and from 25th August to 30th September 1879.—1 year, 11 months, 26 days.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS DUMERGUE.

1877. Arrived 23rd December 1877. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th January 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 18th March 1879. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, South Arcot, from 27th May to 9th June 1879. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 1st August to 9th September 1879.—2 years, 9 days.

SAMUEL RUSSELL, B.A.

1877. Arrived 7th November 1877. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, 13th November 1877. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 13th December 1878 to 8th January 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th March 1879.—2 years, 1 month, 24 days.

WILLIAM CUTHBERT HOLMES, B.A.

1877. Arrived 7th November 1877. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Godavari 13th November 1877.—2 years, 1 month, 24 days.

ROBERT WATSON FRAZER, B.A.

1877. Arrived 7th November 1877. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Ganjam, 15th November 1877. Acting Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, from 26th November to 22nd December 1878, and from 1st April to 3rd July 1879. Assistant Collector and Acting Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 12th September 1879.—2 years, 1 month, 21 days.

FRANCIS D'ARCY OSBORNE WOLFE-MURRAY.

1877. Arrived 19th December 1877. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th January 1878. Furlough to Europe for 1 year, 12th November 1878—10 months, 24 days.

MURRAY HAMMICK.

1877. Arrived 18th December 1877. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 18th December 1877. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, from 20th March to 5th April 1879. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 5th to 16th June and from 15th July to 3rd August and from 17th September to 20th October 1879.—2 years, 14 days.

HUGH GORE JOSEPH.

1877. Arrived 7th November 1877. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 13th November 1877. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 8th to 16th May 1878, 16th August 1878.—2 years, 25 days.

GEORGE MAUDSLEY WILLIAMS.

1878. Arrived 19th November 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore, 26th November 1878. On furlough to Europe, from 11th April 1879.—4 months, 23 days.

HERBERT BRADLEY. (Barrister-at-Law.)

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, South Canara, 10th December 1878.—1 year, 23 days.

HENRY ALEXANDER SIM.

1878. Arrived 10th November 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th November 1878. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 16th to 22nd September 1879.—1 year, 1 month, 12 days.

CHARLES HERBERT MOUNSEY. (Barrister-at-Law.)

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, 10th December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kurnool, 2nd December 1879.—1 year, 29 days.

HENRY SHIRECLIFFE OTTER.

1878. Arrived 17th December 1878. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 31st December 1878. On Furlough to Europe from 20th October 1879.—10 months, 3 days.

JOHN NATHANIEL ATKINSON.

1878. Arrived 3rd December 1878. Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna, 10th December 1878.—1 year, 29 days.

CHARLES JAMES WEIR.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 25th November 1879.—1 month 15 days.

FREDERICK HARPER HAMNETT.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 25th November 1879.—1 month, 15 days.

CHARLES MYLEN MULLALLY.

1879. Arrived 2nd November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 23th November 1879.—1 month, 29 days.

JOHN TWIGG.

1879. Arrived 3rd December 1879.—29 days.

JAMES ANDREW.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 25th November 1879.—1 month, 15 days.

ANDREW EDMUND CASTLE-STUART STUART.

1879. Arrived 17th November 1879. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatam, 25th November 1879.—1 month, 15 days.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS TATE.

1879. Arrived 3rd December 1879.—29 days.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND.

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

Hon'ble L. C. Innes
H. E. Sullivan, Esq.
H. S. Thomas, Esq.Trustees of the Civil
Fund for 1879.W. Wilson, Esq.
C. A. Galton, Esq.
T. Weir, Esq.The Chief Secretary - - - - Trustee Ex-Officio.
J. Sturrock, Esq. - - - - Ag. Secretary.
Messrs. Coutts and Co—Agents in England.

Committee of Retired Members in England.

T. L. Blanc, Esq.
W. H. Bayley, Esq.Sir T. Pycroft, B.C.S.I.
J. D. Sims, Esq., C.S.I.

G. Banbury, Esq.

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

Under the old Rules of the Civil Fund, Subscriptions, at 2½ per cent. are payable by all Members of the Covenanted Civil Service on their allowances for a period of 16 years and a Donation of £300 is payable at option on the birth of a daughter to secure to her the benefits of the Subsidiary Rules after the age of 19.

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

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

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

The whole amount of pensions allowed under these Rules to each family (widows and children) is reducible by any private income in excess of £15 private income—which amount is allowed for the benefit of the whole family of a deceased Subscriber. The individual pension is reducible by the individual share of the private income in excess of £15 equally divided among the whole family.

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

Subscriptions at 2½ per cent. on the allowances of Subscribers for 16 years as before and at the same rate for the whole further term of service, in the cases of married men and widowers with families; but at one per cent. after 16 years for the whole further period of service, in the cases of Bachelors and Widowers without families.

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

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

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

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

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

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CORRECTED TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—No standing order not contained in this Code or its Supplements should be quoted or trusted, in deciding, or submitting for orders, any question affecting pensions or gratuities to Officers engaged in the Civil Administration. If any Officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code or its Supplements should 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 is valid.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Interpretation clause.

(a).—"Local Government"

Local Government.

includes a Chief Commissioner (except the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands), the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India; and as regards Officers under his orders, excepting Officers appointed directly by the Government of India, the Director General of the Post Office of India. The Government of India exercises in each Department in respect to Officers serving under it and not under any Local Government, the power of a Local Government under Rules 3 and 4 of Section 61, Rules 1 and 2 of Section 65, and Sections 55, 56 and 57.

Qualify and Count.

(b).—"Qualify" and "Count" mean qualify and count for pension or gratuity under this Code.

Pensionable service and pensionable office.

(c).—Service is said to be "pensionable" when it qualifies; and an office is said to be "pensionable" when service therein counts.

(d).—When Pension or Gratuity is said to be chargeable to several accounts according to the "Rule of Proportions," the meaning is that the charge should be debited to such several accounts in the proportions in which the aggregate pay drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

Rule of proportions.

(e).—"Pay" means "Monthly Substantive pay and includes the emoluments defined in Section 80 (a)." "Salary" means the sum of pay and Acting Allowance, or Charge Allowance under Section 32 of the Acting Allowance Code.

Pay and salary.

(f).—"A "Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to pay or salary, 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 paid in full to the Officer actually present on duty, and is not taken into account in calculating Leave Allowances or Pension. (But see Section 16 and Rule 10 of Section 46, Civil Leave Code.)

Local allowance.

(g).—"General Revenues" includes Provincial Revenues and the revenues of Mysore and Berar.

General revenues.

(h).—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to special objects, and not to the general purposes of the Administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

Local Fund.

(i).—"Foreign Service" means service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India. Service which is paid from a Local Fund under such circumstances that it does not qualify is also Foreign Service.

Foreign service.

Covenanted Civil Service and Civil Servant.

(j).—"Covenanted Civil Service" means the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A "Covenanted Civil Servant" is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Uncovenanted Officer.

(k).—An "Uncovenanted Officer" is a public servant not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army.

(l).—"Barrister" means a practising Barrister of England or Ireland and a practising member of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session of Scotland. It does not include a person who, though a Barrister, has never practised the profession of Barrister.

Pension includes gratuity.

(m).—Except when the term "Pension" is used in contradistinction to Gratuity, "Pension" includes "Gratuity."

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

Application of the Code. SECTION 3.—The Rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public Officers, excepting Officers and men in the Army or Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers)* and Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department. The Rules in Chapter VII, however, apply to the officers thus excepted.

Officers not subject to the Code. SECTION 4.—The Rules in the body of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned Officers, whose pensions are regulated by the Special Rules contained in the Supplements:

(a).—Covenanted Civil Servants. (*Supplement A.*)

(b).—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. (*Supplement B.*)

(c).—Chaplains. (*Supplement C.*)

(d).—Members of the Bengal Pilot Service. (*Supplement D.*)

Exception. The Rules in Chapter VII, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants.

Option of old rules. SECTION 5.—The following Officers are allowed to exercise an option, once only, between the Rules in this Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the Rules which previously applied to them:

(a).—A Covenanted Civil Engineer of the Public Civil Engineers, Public Works Department or a Civil Officer of the Telegraph Works Department; and Civil Department, may, if his covenant is dated before the 8th June 1863, elect between the Rules in this Code and the Rules which were in force when he executed his covenant, and which are set forth in Appendix B1. Provided that, if he elects the latter, he must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force for Uncovenanted Officers before the 8th June 1863, excepting the Rules for Privilege Leave and Subsidiary Leave, which kinds of Leave are regulated, in all cases, by the Civil Leave Code and its Supplement F.

(b).—A Marine Engineer in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England before the abolition of the Indian Navy, is allowed to serve under the Rules in this Code, and the Leave and other Rules in force for Uncovenanted Officers; or, at his option, under the terms of his covenant.

[NOTE.—By electing the Rules in this Code and the Uncovenanted Leave Rules, he does not surrender the other rights secured to him by his covenant.]

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES* AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

Right of making or interpreting rules. SECTION 6.—The Government reserves to itself the right of changing the Rules in this Code from time to time at its discretion and of interpreting their meaning. An Officer's claim to pension is governed by the Rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government: he is

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

not entitled to concessions withdrawn before, or made after, his resignation or discharge. The general purport of this Rule is inserted by the Secretary of State in all covenants for service in India to which he is a party, which contain a promise of pension under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules.

Removal for misconduct. SECTION 7.—Pension may not be granted to an Officer whom it is desired to remove for misconduct or inefficiency.*

Absent on leave. SECTION 8.—An Officer may be admitted to pension while absent on leave whether in or out of India.

Pension to be in rupees. SECTION 9.—A pension (except a pension granted under Section 74) is fixed in rupees and not in sterling money, even though it is to be paid in England. †

No account of broken periods. SECTION 10.—Fractions of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating any Gratuity admissible to an Officer under any Rule in this Code.

Service under Military Rules. SECTION 11.—Service which is pensionable under Military Rules does not count; and an Officer who is counting service for military pension cannot simultaneously count service for civil pension.

EXAMPLE.—An Officer of the old Indian Navy, in civil employ, cannot count his naval service.

EXCEPTIONS.—(1). Military Hospital Assistants and enlisted Native Doctors are excluded, by this Section, from pension under this Code; but a Military Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, promoted to be an Assistant Surgeon, counts service retrospectively from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant.

* We often experience great difficulty from the rules in force not allowing the grant of a pension when, owing to inefficiency, which may, perhaps, not always be his fault, an Officer is no longer able to perform satisfactorily the duties required of him.

3. We forward herewith a copy of papers relating to the case of A. B. as an illustration of this inconvenience. After serving Government for about 23 years, A. B. was removed for inefficiency, for which he was clearly not to blame.

4. Even the Rules applicable to pension on Medical Certificate would not always meet such cases; and we should be glad to be allowed to exercise a discretion in granting to Officers, whom it is desirable to remove from the service for inefficiency, due to whatever cause, such pension as may in each case seem to us expedient. We should limit such pension, ordinarily, to the amount admissible under Section 63 of the Civil Pension Code: it would probably be very seldom necessary to grant even so much.

5. What we wish is to be able to discharge, upon some reasonable conditions, an Officer whom it is not desired to keep in the public service, but whose conduct has not been such as to justify his dismissal without any provision for his subsistence, or, perhaps, the infliction upon him of any penalty whatever.—*Government of India to Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 17th January 1873.*

I cannot sanction any general arrangement by which pensions not authorised by existing Rules could be granted without reference to the Secretary of State. I shall, however, be prepared to consider any proposal you may make for the grant of a Special Pension in a case of the nature to which you refer; but such proposed grant should always be made to, and be sanctioned by me, before any communication on the subject is made to the Officer concerned.—*Secretary of State's reply, No. 133, dated 27th March 1873.*

1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 7th August 1876, No. 270, reporting the circumstances under which you have decided to dispense with the services of C. D., an Executive Engineer, giving him a gratuity of six months' pay with a free passage to England or the Colonies.

2. It appears from the papers forwarded with your letter that C. D. has been in the Department about eleven years, but that he has not proved an efficient Officer, which may, however, be probably accounted for in some measure by the bad health from which he has suffered, and that the Local Government are of opinion that the most economical course to pursue in his case would be to give him a gratuity, and to dispense with his services.

You state that there were hardly sufficient grounds for C. D.'s dismissal, while, on the other hand, as the medical report on his case did not declare him to be permanently incapacitated for further service in India, he had no claim, under the Pension Rules, to a gratuity on removal from the Service, and that it appeared to you to be more advisable to dispense with his services on the terms above referred to, than to retain him in the Department, even in reduced position.

3. Your proceedings are confirmed.—*Secretary of State, No. 369, dated 10th October 1876.* I do not authorise a violation of the Rule under which all Indian pensions are fixed in sterling money; and, therefore, I am unable to sanction the grant of a pension of £ (x) to A. B.—*Secretary of State, No. 344, 25th October 1877.*

(2.) Inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as Artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

(3.) In the Public Works Department, Warrant Officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor and Non-Commissioned Officers, must, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, take their discharge from the Army, and their whole departmental service then qualifies retrospectively.

(4.) A Non-commissioned Officer or private soldier in Civil Employ, who took his discharge from the Army before the 1st November 1873, or, if he was in the Public Works Department, before the 1st November 1874, counts his whole civil service. A Native Soldier employed in the Public Works Department, if he took his discharge from the Army before the 31st December 1875, counts his whole civil service; otherwise, a Non-commissioned Officer or soldier whether attached or unattached cannot count service for civil pension until, with the consent of his civil departmental superior, he is discharged from the Army, when he may count his civil service for one year retrospectively.

[NOTE.—This Rule does not apply to soldier-clerks in Military offices. (See G. G. O. by the Military Department, No. 1292, dated 22nd December 1875.) But if such a clerk is afterwards employed in the Civil Department, he may count his service in the Military office, provided that he takes his discharge within twelve months after joining his appointment in the Civil Department.]

(5.) An enlisted member of the Bombay Corps of Guides, transferred as a draftsman to the office of the Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, counts his service in the Guide Corps as if it had been in civil employ.

Guide Corps.

Cumulative pensions inadmissible.

SECTION 12.—An Officer cannot earn two pensions in the same office at the same time, or by the same continuous service.

EXAMPLE.—A soldier who obtains his discharge from the Army under Exception (4), Section 11, is not entitled to any pension in the Military Department, for the portion of his military service which he will thereupon count as civil service.

Two claims for one office inadmissible.

SECTION 13.—Two Officers may not simultaneously count service in one office.

Persons paid for specific services.

SECTION 14.—Pension is not earned by a person whose whole time is not retained for the public service merely because he is paid for work done for the State.

EXAMPLES.—This Rule applies among others to the following Officers:—Advocate-General, Solicitor to Government, Government Pleaders and Law officers not debarred from private practice, Sheriffs in Presidency Towns, Coroners, Roman Catholic Priests.

SECTION 15.—A Covenanted Civil Servant is not entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, and an Uncovenanted Officer is not entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, unless, on his first admission to the office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary to employ a Barrister.

Barrister.

the Service, he is appointed to some office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary to employ a Barrister.

Officers holding non-pensionable offices in addition to pensionable offices.

SECTION 16.—A public Servant who holds some other pensionable office earns no pension in respect of an office of the kind mentioned in Section 14, or in respect of duties paid for by a Local Allowance.

SECTION 17.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially authorises an officer to count such service.

Service under covenant.

SECTION 18.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension.

Service for a time only.

SECTION 19.—Service as an Apprentice (excepting at the Central Forest School, in continuation of qualifying service, or an Engineer Apprentice in the Public Works Department) or, in the Bengal Presidency, as a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, does not qualify.

Service as an Apprentice.

SECTION 20.—Except for Compensation Gratuity, Superior Service by an officer whose age is less than twenty-two years does not qualify. But, excepting Class III (2) (b), the Officers described in Schedule A are exempt from this disability.

Service begins after or before he is 22 years.

SECTION 21.—(a).—Provided that an officer of Class I in Schedule A lands in India on or before the 1st December of the year in which he passes out of College, his service counts from the preceding 1st October.

Date on which service of Civil Engineers begins.

(b).—The service of an Officer of Class I who does not land in India by the said 1st December, and of an Officer of Class II or III (1), counts from the date on which he landed in India.

(c).—An Officer of Class I who is required to follow a course of practical Engineering in England under a Civil or Mechanical Engineer counts time so spent to the extent of one year as service towards pension. Provided that such an Officer lands in India within three months from the date of the despatch appointing him to the service, the time to be so counted is to be prefixed to that date; otherwise the said time will be prefixed to the date on which he lands in India.

SECTION 22.—The full pension admissible under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.—(See Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 174, dated 8th September 1863, printed at foot of pages 41 and 42.)

Full pension not to be granted of course.

Reduction.

1. If the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the Local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension as it thinks proper.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

First Condition.—Service under Government.

SECTION 23.—The service of an Officer does not qualify unless he is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government, or under conditions determined by the Government.

Service under Government.

Accountant, Silladar Regiment.

1. The service of a Native Accountant appointed to a Silladar Regiment in the Bombay Presidency on or after the 6th February 1875 does not qualify.

Office under Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Grant-in-aid schools and institutions.

Treasurer's subordinates.

Marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade; Officers of a Municipality; Officers of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (e.g., the Asiatic Society, and the Canning College at Lucknow); Subordinate officers appointed by the Trustees of the Indian Museum after the 10th May 1878 when the income of the Museum was constituted a Local Fund; Subordinates appointed by Treasurers on their own responsibility, e.g., Tahvildars in the North-Western Provinces, and Fotadars (Money-testers) in Bengal.

3. The Educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain Teachers of Government institutions to accept service in Grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a Rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 37, Case c) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer to these teachers re-employment in Government schools. Those of them who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in Grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Certain exceptional Bengal grant-in-aid schools.

4. The service of a Teacher appointed before the 29th January 1876 to a District or Anglo-Vernacular school in the Central Provinces, who is paid, wholly or partly, by the contributions of Municipalities or local subscriptions, qualifies.

Schools in Central Provinces.

Printing Department, Bengal Secretariat.

5. The service of the officers of the Bengal Secretariat Press, who, before August 1863, were paid partly from savings by the reduction of the copying staff of the Secretariat and partly from subscriptions to the Calcutta Gazette, qualifies.

SECTION 21.—Service on an establishment paid from a contract Establishment Allowance, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify whether such contract allowance is a fixed amount or consists of fees.

Contract establishment.

[NOTE.—The establishments of the Subordinate Judicial Officers, including Munsifs in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, ceased to be paid from a contract allowance from May and June 1861, respectively.]

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

Registration offices.

Allahabad Pay Office.

Service paid from household allowances.

SECTION 25.—Service on an establishment paid from the Household Allowance of the Viceroy, or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify. (But see Rule 2 under Section 40.)

Service under employers supplied by Government.

Berar and Mysore.

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

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

Military funds.

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

Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

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

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, Punjab Police Battalions.

The 3rd Punjab Light Field Battery.

The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.

Two companies of Punjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, such soldiers who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar and for that under the British Government under the Rules for Invalid Pensions to soldiers in Local or Irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Second Condition.—Permanent and substantive employ.

Service permanent and temporary.

SECTION 27.—Service does not qualify unless the Officer holds a Substantive Office on a Permanent Establishment.

Transfer from temporary establishment.

1. Service in an office which, although at first created experimentally, or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies; but this Rule does not apply to the case of an Officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment.

Officiating service in vacant office.

2. An Officer officiating in an office which is vacant, or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service, may, if he is confirmed without interruption in his service, count his officiating service.

Probationer.

3. The service of a Probationer who holds a substantive office and draws substantive pay, qualifies. So does that of an Officer who is on probation for a substantive office, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him, pending probation, and in which no other Officer simultaneously counts service.

Officer simultaneously counts service.

SECTION 28.—If an Officer on a Permanent Establishment is detached on Temporary Duty, on the understanding that, when the Temporary Duty ceases, he will return to the Permanent Establishment, he counts his detached service.

Permanent officer deputed.

1. This Section permits the temporary suspension of the second condition of qualifying service which forms the subject of this Chapter: it does not authorise any relaxation of the first condition (which is the subject of Chapter IV), or the third condition (which is the subject of Chapter VI), and, in particular, must not be understood to countenance any modification of the Rules in Chapter VII, which apply to an Officer on Foreign Service.

Explanation.

Service as Private Secretary to Governor General or Governor.

2. Service as Private Secretary to the Governor General or a Governor qualifies, provided that the Officer belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps, or belonged, before his appointment as Private Secretary, to the Uncovenanted Service.

SECTION 29.—If the Substantive Office of an Officer is abolished, within the meaning of Section 59, but the Officer is, at the time, on special duty, or is, on abolition of his office, deputed on special duty, his service on special duty qualifies.

Character of special duty.

1. The duty must be *special*; mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, does not qualify.

Marine Officer on subsistence allowance or acting employ.

2. The service of an Officer of the Marine Service continues to qualify when, upon the abolition of his appointment, he is retained on Subsistence Allowance or in an Acting Appointment.

Press servants and Section writers.

SECTION 30.—A Section-writer, or a Press-servant, who is paid for piece-work, is treated as having held a substantive office, if—

- (1) he is employed, not casually, but as a member of a fixed establishment; and
- (2) during the last seventy-two months of his actual employment he has been attached to one office uninterruptedly for twenty-four months, or it has not been through his own choice or misconduct that he has not been so attached.

Exceptions.

SECTION 31.—In the following cases, Temporary Service qualifies:—

Medical charge of Government vessel.

(a).—A Medical Officer, in charge of a Government vessel, may count his service afloat, if he is transferred, without interruption of his service, to the Uncovenanted Medical Service.

'Works' establishments, Public Works Department.

(b).—A claim by an Officer of the Public Works Department, whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Circular Order in the Public Works Department, No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really permanent, will, if the sanction to his entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Preventive Service, Calcutta.

(c).—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an Officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service of the transferred Officer on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

SECTION 32. (a).—Service in Settlement and Survey Departments.

the undermentioned Settlement and Survey Departments which are (or were) on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies, provided that the Officer is (or was) not engaged on the understanding that his appointment is (or was) only temporary, or that he was or would be liable to be discharged after a short period of service:—

Purely temporary employ.

The Settlement Departments in Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay. The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

(b).—Elsewhere (and in those Provinces also, except in the Regular Departments), Settlement and Survey work is Temporary Service, and does not count. But if service in the Settlement Department in any Province, or in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, is followed, without interruption, by Qualifying Service, it qualifies.

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

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition.—Source of Remuneration.

Specification of sources.

SECTION 33.—Service which satisfies the conditions prescribed in CHAPTERS IV and V qualifies, or does not qualify, according to the source from which it is paid.

1. Officers on the establishments of Political Agencies are exempt from this condition. But when a Political Agency is established at the charge of a Native State, every member of the establishment, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, must pay to the British

Political Agencies.

Government, in respect of his Pension and Absentee Allowances, a contribution equal to what would be levied from him under Section 46, if Section 45 applied to him.

[NOTE.—This condition was ordered, on the 30th December 1871, to be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements were revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency then already paid six per cent.]

Railway Police.

2. Members of Office Establishments in the Railway Police in Bombay, who are wholly paid by the Railway Companies, are also exempt from this condition.

Service how paid.

SECTION 31.—Service is paid as follows:—

FROM THE GENERAL REVENUES.

FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

FROM FUNDS IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HOLDS THE POSITION ONLY OF A TRUSTEE.

BY FEES LEVIED BY LAW, OR UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BY COMMISSION.

BY THE GRANT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW OR CUSTOM, OF A TENURE IN LAND, OR OF ANY OTHER SOURCE OF INCOME, OR RIGHT TO COLLECT MONEY.

SECTION 35.—Service paid from the GENERAL REVENUES qualifies:

1. The service of Process-servers (or Naib Nazirs who were paid from the same source as Process-servers), before the Court Fees Act, 1870, was passed, qualifies as follows:—

In BENGAL—

Service paid from the Fund formed under Act V of 1863, Bengal Council.

In the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—

(a).—Service under the Civil Courts after 31st December 1863.

(b).—Service under the Revenue Courts after 31st December 1865.

In the PUNJAB—

Service after 11th March 1859.

In OUDH, the CENTRAL PROVINCES, and BRITISH BURMAH—

All service.

In BOMBAY—

Service paid from the Amiens' Fee Fund.

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

SECTION 36.—Pensions for service paid, wholly or partly, from the Revenues of Mysore or Berar, are charged to those Provinces wholly, or according to the Rule of Proportions, as the case may be.

Berars and Mysore.

[NOTE.—Pensions granted to Officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent under Military Rules, are charged to the Revenues of Berar by the same Rule.]

Hyderabad Contingent.

SECTION 37.—The service of an Officer appointed, controlled, and paid by the Government counts, notwithstanding that the cost of his appointment may be defrayed, wholly or in part, otherwise than from the General Revenues.

The following cases fall under this Rule:—

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

Shipping Master.

(b).—The establishment of the Hoochly College and Collegiate Schools, while the cost thereof was borne by the Mohsin Trust Fund, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the cost of which is recovered from a private endowment.

Hoochly and Elphinstone Colleges.

(c).—Masters and Assistant Masters in schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the Grant-in-aid system) whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in such case is reckoned only on the share of pay paid by Government.

Bombay schools on old system.

Schor School.

(d).—The establishment of the Schor (Bhopal) School, the expense of which is paid in part by local subscriptions.

Customs establishments, Bombay.

(e).—The following Customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which is paid for by private Companies:—

Name of establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. P. and O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.	Rs. A. P. 621 8 0	P. and O. Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.	238 0 0	British India Steam Navigation Company.

(f).—When Police Officers are entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies under Sections 13, 14, and 15 of Act V. of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council, or under Sections 14, 15, and 16 of Act VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, an additional charge of one-fourth of the pay of Officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, and of one-eighth of the pay of others, must be defrayed by the persons for whose benefit the Officers are employed, provided always that the additional charge shall not be made when such Officers do not belong to the Regular Police, but are only temporarily engaged, their service not counting for pension; or when the pay of the Officers is a charge upon the Public Treasury. (See Section 114 (b).)

Jail writers, Bombay.

(g).—Second Writers and Darogahs on Jail Establishments in the Bombay Presidency.

Book-keeper, High Court, Bombay.

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

Paid from local funds.

SECTION 38.—Except as provided in Sections 39, 40, and 41, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

SECTION 39.—If a Local Fund satisfies the two conditions following, viz.,—

(1) that its income is derived from taxation, or other permanent source, and not from charitable donations or voluntary subscriptions;

(2) that the source of its income is under State Control;

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

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under State Control; therefore, service under a Municipality does not qualify. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of the State; for the Municipalities cannot abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Municipality is a Local Fund within this Rule.

Municipality.

2. This Section applies to Public Officers in Superior Grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith, which is under State Control.

Malcolm Peith Municipality.

3. Also to establishments paid from Port Funds managed by Government, and not by Trustees.

Port Funds.

4. Also to officers paid from Local Funds employed in State Account offices.

5. A pension may be given for service rendered at the charge of a Local Fund, even though it do not satisfy the conditions prescribed in this Section, if, with the permission of the Local Government, the Trustees of the Fund pay to the Government the capital value of the pension, which value shall be determined, till further orders, by Table A. in Appendix E. In such case the Government will thenceforth pay the pension.

Pension charged against Fund.

SECTION 40.—Pension for service under a Local Fund or paid from a Local Fund, is paid from the Local Fund.

1. When part of the pensionable service of an Officer has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, his pension is paid according to the Rule of Proportions: the pensionable Local Fund service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded only for the service paid from General Revenues. Provided that, if, under this Rule, less than one-fourth of the pension would be payable from either source, no distribution shall be made; in such case the other source shall bear the whole charge.

Mixed service.

awarded only for the service paid from General Revenues. Provided that, if, under this Rule, less than one-fourth of the pension would be payable from either source, no distribution shall be made; in such case the other source shall bear the whole charge.

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

EXAMPLE.—A. B., a Messenger on a pay of Rs. 8 a month, has served altogether 32 years, of which 16 years were passed on the Household Establishment of the Viceroy. If A. B.'s whole service had been paid from the General Revenues, he would have been entitled under Section 76 (b) to a maximum pension of Rs. 4 a month. A. B. will receive from the General Revenues a maximum pension of Rs. 2 a month.

Pension Funds.

3. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of Funds (such as the Local Educational Pension Fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund Officers, and established to provide pensions for the subscribers thereto.*

Exceptions to general rule.

SECTION 41.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies:—

(a).—Public Officers transferred to Establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1861, which directed their early re-transfer to the Regular Service.

Cotton Frauds establishment, Bombay.

(b).—Officers of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipur jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labour Fund.

Lithographic press, Calcutta.

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

Public Works Engineers lent to local funds.

Paid from Trust Funds.

SECTION 42.—Service paid from FUNDS WHICH GOVERNMENT HOLDS ONLY AS A TRUSTEE, such as under a Court of Wards or in an Attached Estate, does not qualify.

Paid by fees or commission.

SECTION 43 (a).—Service in an OFFICE PAID ONLY BY FEES, whether levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

(b).—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission, in addition to pay from the General Revenue qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues.

Administrator General, &c.

2. Sherifs (Nazirs) on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid, wholly or partly, by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they have served is excluded by Section 24.

Nazirs paid by fees.

Thoogyees.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue paid by commission), in Burmah, qualifies.

Paid by a tenure in land.

SECTION 44.—Service paid by the grant, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify.

Kaira hereditary officers.

EXCEPTION.—An officiating Hereditary District Officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1813, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.

FOREIGN SERVICE.

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

SECTION 45.—The following Rules apply to officers transferred on or after the

* See Appendix C, Extract 2.

Officers transferred after 14th October 1871. October 1871 (or, in the case of Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba and Kolhapur States, on or after the 22nd October 1875)* from qualifying service to Foreign Service. Provided—

- (1) that the transfer is made on public grounds, and not only in the private interest of the Officer transferred;
- (2) that the Officer is transferred with the consent of the Local Government; and
- (3) if he is transferred for service under a Native State, with the consent also of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

SECTION 46 (a).—From every Officer transferred in the manner specified in Section 45,

Contribution required.

who does not wholly resign the Service of the British Government, or who is not, for recorded special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the Rules in this Chapter, a contribution is levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is to say, he receives from his employers Pay and Acting Allowance fixed in accordance with the Rules of the Public Service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and, retaining four-fifths, pays one-fifth to the Government of India: Provided always that the contribution from an Uncovenanted Officer shall in no case exceed two hundred and fifty rupees a month.

(b).—In return for this contribution, the Government accepts the charge for the Officer's Pension and also that for his Absentee Allowances (except on Privilege Leave, when the Government will pay only its share according to the 'Rule of Proportions,' and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the Officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the Regular Service of the British Government; saving only that the calculation of Pension or Absentee Allowance is based upon the four-fifths pay which he retains, and not upon the full amount which he receives.

Government obligation.

1. No contribution is levied from an Officer who is transferred to Foreign Service for a special temporary duty not lasting more than six months.

Temporary duty.

2. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, or, if such contributions are a Provincial Asset, then of the Local Government, an Officer may contribute a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of his salary: Provided that Pension or Absentee Allowance, in every case, is calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount on which the contribution is paid.

Contribution upon part of salary.

3. A Native of India, not being a Covenanted Civil Servant, may resign all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave in respect to his Foreign Service. In such case, the contribution required is twelve per centum instead of one-fifth, and in no case exceeds one hundred and thirty-six rupees a month; and the pension or absentee allowance is calculated upon 83 per cent. ($\frac{83}{100}$ ths) of the amount on which the contribution is received.†

Contribution for pension only by a Native of India.

Inferior servants.

4. From Inferior Servants,† the contribution required is one anna in the rupee for pension only; the Government of India pays no Leave Allowances to such servants.

5.—Cancelled.

* For the Rules applicable to the case of Officers transferred before the 14th October 1871 (or, in the case of Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba and Kolhapur States, before the 22nd October 1875), see Appendix D.

† There being reason to suppose that a misapprehension exists as to the principles upon which the Pension and Leave Contributions of Officers whose services are transferred to Native States, or bodies financially independent of the Government of India, are calculated, I am directed to request that particular attention may be paid to the Rules on the subject laid down in Chapter VII of the Civil Pension Code. I am especially to point out that the salary of any Officer whose services are lent to a Native State, or a body financially independent of the Government of India, should be fixed at a gross amount, which will include (1) the contribution payable on account of leave and pension or gratuity, or (2), in the cases of Native officers who resign all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave, and also of inferior servants, the contribution for pension or gratuity only.

Contribution to be deducted at time of payment.

6. If the salary of the Officer is disbursed at a British Government Treasury, the required contribution is deducted at time of payment; otherwise, the Officer himself must pay the amount, directly, to the British Government, in such manner as may be arranged: the Government will not ordinarily enter into any direct arrangements with the foreign employers of its Officers or make any direct demands upon them.

Information required.

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

8. An Officer is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his Foreign Service shall not count for Pension or Leave: he must either wholly resign the British Service or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these Rules.

Withholding contribution.

9. In order to prevent claims for undue amounts of pension, the assent of the Local Government must be obtained to any increase of the pay or allowance of any Officer who contributes under this Chapter, or who, under any other circumstances, earns by Foreign Service a pension payable by the British Government. The assent of the Local Government should be withheld from any increase which does not appear reasonable and such as would be allowed if the Officer was serving the British Government. The liability of the Government in respect of pensions will be strictly limited to the amount of pay so sanctioned. Subscriptions should not be accepted, and pension will not be paid in respect of pay not thus sanctioned. From the 1st February 1879 this Rule applied to Officers to whom the Rules in Appendix D apply.

Salary fixed by Government.

10. The salary of an Officer on Foreign Service must be borne by the Foreign Body to whose service he is transferred, from the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the British Government to the date on which he is relieved from his duty under the Foreign Body.

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

11. An Officer who is paid from a Local Fund may, on first appointment, with the permission of the Local Government, and upon production of a Medical Certificate, under Section 61, Rule 2, subscribe for a Pension under this Section. The Rules of the Code will then apply to such officer so long as he continues to subscribe for pension, as if he were paid from the General Revenues.

Officer paid from Local Fund may subscribe.

12. When the Local Government allows an Officer to subscribe for Pension, his name, the date of his birth, and other particulars necessary for his identification, must be recorded in the office of the Accountant General. The Medical Certificate should also be sent to the Accountant General.

Record of particulars for identification.

In most instances, the officers transferred desire that their absentee and pensionary allowances should be calculated on the pay which they received from the British Government before transfer. The following illustrations are given of the manner in which the gross pay under the Native State, or a Body financially independent of the Government of India, should, in such cases be fixed:—

- (1).—An Officer, on being transferred to service under a Native State, &c., wishes to retain his claims to Absentee and Pensionary Allowances from Government. His pay under the British Government is Rs. 1,000. If it is desired that his Absentee and Pensionary Allowances should be calculated on this pay, his gross pay receivable from the Native State, &c., should be fixed at Rs. 1,250, so that a deduction from this of the contribution of one-fifth will leave him a net pay of Rs. 1,000.
- (2).—An Officer who is a native of India, on being transferred to Service under a Native State, &c., resigns all claims to allowances from the British Government during Leave, and desires to contribute for Pension and Gratuity only. If his pay under the British Government is Rs. 1,000. If he wishes that his Pension and Gratuity should be calculated upon this pay, his gross pay receivable from the Native State, &c., should be fixed at Rs. 1,136.5.9 (reduced under the operation of Section 46, Rule 3, to Rs. 1,136), so that a deduction of twelve per cent. will leave him a net pay of Rs. 1,000.
- (3).—An Inferior Servant, whose pay under the British Government is Rs. 10, desiring that, on transfer to a Native State, &c., his Pension or Gratuity should be calculated on this pay. His gross pay under the Native State, &c., should be fixed at Rs. 10-10-8, so that a deduction of one anna in the rupee, or 61 per cent., will leave him a net pay of Rs. 10. Circular, Financial Department, No. 1803, of 14th March 1878.

13. The Rules of this Code apply to an officer appointed to the Kolhapur School before the 22nd October 1875; but the British Government is not responsible for any pension to which he may become entitled. Such pension is payable only from the Fund described in Rule I (b), Appendix D. If such an officer is transferred to British Service, any pension to which he may become thereafter entitled, is payable according to the rule of proportions by the British Government and from the said Fund.

Kolhapur School.

14. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of his annuity. The portion which is to be considered as deduction on account of annuity is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction. If, however, the salary to be drawn is already fixed on other considerations (as, e.g., if the officer is to receive a salary equal to his salary before transfer), the contribution under this Section should be calculated upon the salary which remains to him after the usual deduction on account of annuity.

Covenanted Civil Servant's contribution.

EXAMPLE.—The salary of A. B. is Rs. 1,000. The deduction on account of his annuity is Rs. 40, and the contribution which he must pay, if transferred to serve under the Native State, $\frac{1000-40}{4} = 210$. The whole charge on the Native State is Rs. 1,000, plus Rs. 210, or Rs. 1,210. From this A. B. will pay Rs. 210 to Government. A. B. will pay separately Rs. 40 on account of annuity.

15. No officer has any right of property in contributions made under this Section, or any claim upon Government in respect to such contributions, except to receive such Pension or Absentee Allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the Rules in this Code or its Supplements.

No right of property in contributions made.

16. The Pension, Leave, and Acting Allowances of an officer on Foreign Service, whether acting or permanent, are regulated by the rules which apply to officers of the Government of India. Any saving arising from the absence of a permanent officer accrues to his employers, except when an officer is exempted from the payment of the contribution prescribed in this Section (see Section 47 (c) and (d)) when the saving should be paid to the British Government.

Pension &c., regulated under the Rules of the Government of India. Saving from absence of an officer ordinarily accrues to his employer. Exceptions thus referred to.

17. If an officer is, under this Chapter, transferred from Qualifying Service to substantive Foreign Service, it must be arranged that he does not forfeit a lien upon his Substantive Office under the British Government which his *locum tenens* can only hold substantively for the time, only, under Section 6 of the Acting Allowance Code.

Lien upon substantive appointment under the British Government.

18. An officer so transferred cannot return to acting service under the British Government without reverting also to his Substantive British Office, the *locum tenens* of this office thereupon falling back upon Acting Allowances. No officer, while acting in any appointment under the British Government, or the pay of which is regulated by the British Government, is entitled to allowances on account of any Foreign Office. But there is no objection to his being permitted to retain a lien upon such an office, or to the actual incumbent being appointed thereto, during his absence, substantively, for a time only.

Exempted cases.

SECTION 47.—The Rules in this Chapter do not apply in the following cases:—

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

(b).—Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India, and Vaccinators enrolled as officers of Government and employed in military cantonments or under Municipalities or paid from Local Funds. The service of these officers counts as if it were British Service.

(c).—The Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, or of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, or the President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras. The exemption of these officers from the operation of the Rules in this chapter is a substantial contribution by the Government to the Municipal Revenues, granted in consideration of the fact that the Local Government, and not the Municipalities, appoints these officers.

(d).—Political Officers employed in the Sawant Wari and Kolhapur States on the 18th August 1875, and also those who may be thereafter appointed to offices held by British officers in those States on the 18th August 1875.

Political Officers employed in Sawant Wari and Kolhapur States.

Nair Brigade.

(e).—Officers lent to the Nair Brigade of the Travancore State.

[NOTE.—The Travancore State pays a portion of the Furlough Allowances of officers attached to the Brigade.]

Travancore State.

(f).—Officers lent to the Travancore State to fill the office of Durbar Physician or any offices held by officers of the British Government on the 29th January 1873.

Colonial Governments.

(g).—An officer lent to Her Majesty's Government in England, or to any Colonial or Foreign Government outside of India, receives, at the charge of Indian revenues while so serving, the English Furlough pay of his rank in addition to the allowances that may be assigned to him from other sources, and his service counts subject to the following limitations:—

- (1.) If an Officer is appointed to serve on a Personal Staff out of India, the privilege first named shall not be enjoyed beyond three years.
- (2.) When an officer's services are lent for other than Imperial purposes either in England or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State, the officer shall contribute to the Indian Exchequer a proportion, to be fixed by the Government of India not exceeding one-fifth of the emoluments which he may receive during his Foreign Service.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.

SECTION 48.—Qualifying Service is divided into SUPERIOR and INFERIOR.

SECTION 49.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, or in any office which has been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government, is INFERIOR SERVICE:—

Inferior service.
Artificers, other than those specified in Rule 1, under Section 50, Handicraftsmen, and laborers.

Bazars. Chaudharies of—

Daftaries and Muchies.

Dockyard and Military Artificers not specially provided for in Section 75.

Forest Guards.

Maistries in the Public Works Department.

Menial and inferior servants of all sorts.

Messengers, Orderlies, and Peons, and their petty officers.

Money-testers (Fotadars.)

Pressmen (including Machine Pressmen) and Distributors in printing and lithographic establishments.

Priests, and other officers employed to administer oaths.

Sarkars—except Counting Sarkars in the Stamp Office, Calcutta.

Seamen and Boatmen.

Shroffs whose pay does not exceed fifteen rupees.

Stud Department. Cultivators in the—

Tallies (Village Accountants, Bombay).

Turnkeys.

Weighmen in the Mints (excepting the Head Weighmen.)

[NOTE.—Sirdars and Lascars of the Ordnance Department, Bengal, are eligible for pensions under the Rules of the Military Department, which apply to Non-combatants and Regimental Followers on the permanent establishments of British and Native Regiments.] (18)

Superior service.

SECTION 50.—All other service is SUPERIOR SERVICE.

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

Bazars.* Kotwals of—

Book-binders, whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere Daftaries.

Catamaram Maistries at Madras.

Commissariat Inspectors.

Divers.

Light-houses. Signalmen in—

Maistries in the Murramat department under civil officers in the Madras Presidency, as respects service up to the year 1856.

Medical department. Cutlers in the—

Mint artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

Printing establishments. Workmen employed in—except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as Distributors and Pressmen: but Press servants admitted under Section 30 count service as superior for those months only in which their earnings exceed ten rupees.

[NOTE.—Underwarehousemen in the Government Press, Madras, and Impositors are superior servants.]

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

Section-writers admitted under Section 30, in those months only in which their earnings exceed ten rupees.

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

SECTION 51. (a).—When the regular duties of an officer whose pay exceeds ten rupees, but who bears an inferior designation, are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior servant, his claim to pension should be specially referred to the Government of India.

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

(b).—On the other hand, an officer whose real duties are those of an inferior servant, even though his pay exceeds ten rupees, is not entitled to pension on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

EXAMPLES.—A lithographic pressman returned as a copying clerk. Accountants in the North-Western Provinces who served under the designation of "Fotadars."

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding ten rupees, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 79, Rule 1.) But this concession only applies to officers who were in the service of the Mysore State before 1862, and served continuously since that year.

* On 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of Bazars in Bombay. Officers who, on that date, filled these posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwals or as Chaudhary of any of the Bazars enumerated.

Puna (two), Belgauvi, Dasa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Maligaum, Assarguar, Nimach, Ammadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.

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

Do. Do. Poona—Fitters and Engine-Drivers of the—

Hospital Purvaks. Shroffs, whose pay exceeds fifteen rupees; also Shroffs in Madras, who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and those in Bombay who were really clerks, and those whose designation was, under the order of the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Stud-breeding establishment. Zilladars in the North-West—

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

Tomandars and Naib Tomandars of the Thuggee and Dacoity department.

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

Viduallings Gomastahs.

Wakils attached to the Barr infantry (Mysore.)

CHAPTER IX.

PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.

Furlough counts and does not count. SECTION 52.—An officer belonging to any of the classes described in Schedule A, except Class III (2), counts Furlough as service as follows:—

<i>If the service of the Officer be not less than—</i>	<i>He counts as service furlough for—</i>
20 years	2 years.
25 "	3 "
30 "	4 "
35 "	5 "

Others.—Time passed on leave other than Privilege or Subsidiary Leave does not count as superior service. Time passed on leave subsidiary to leave on Medical Certificate by an officer who has twice before had leave on Medical Certificate out of India does not count.

1. This Section applies to leave on Medical Certificate taken even before 1856, notwithstanding that such leave was reckoned as service under the Rules in Appendix B1.

2. Time passed on leave during recess, on half-pay, by the following officers counts:—

Native Surveyors.....	Bengal Revenue Survey Department.
Lower Subordinates.....	Forest Survey.
Forest Subordinates.....	Kumaon and Garhwal.

3. Time passed on leave obtained to be present at an examination which must be passed before an officer is eligible for higher subordinate appointments such as Deputy-Magistrates, counts (Section 14 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code).

4. When an officer is deputed out of India on duty, the whole period of his absence from India counts. When an officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention counts.

5. When, on the recommendation of the Government of India, an officer of the Public Works Department on furlough in Europe, is employed in England by the Secretary of State, on the inspection of stores for India, the period of such employment counts.

6. The Local Government may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into Leave Without Allowances.

SECTION 53.—An inferior servant counts periods of authorised leave.

1. Leave granted by competent authority, not exceeding in amount that admissible under Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, is "authorised."

SECTION 54.—Time passed under suspension pending enquiry into conduct, counts, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement. Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.*

Suspension.

* Rules regulating the allowances of Uncovenanted Officers during Suspension.

I.—Savings as provided in Rule III (ii), the salary of an officer who is dismissed ceases absolutely from the date of his dismissal: no allowances may be granted to him for any period occupied in his prosecution of appeals against the order dismissing him.

II.—Savings as provided in Rule III (ii), an officer suspended from office as a penalty for misconduct is entitled to no salary while he is absent from duty.

III.—Subject to the proviso that, without the permission of the Local Government, no expenditure may be incurred in excess of what would have taken place if the Officer had remained on duty,—

- (i) Subsistence Allowance, at a rate not exceeding one-quarter of his salary, may be granted by the Authority suspending him, to an officer removed from office pending enquiry into his alleged misconduct: Provided that, if the officer is a European, his Subsistence Allowance should not commonly be less than Rs. 25 a month; if his salary be less than Rs. 100 a month, the rate may be increased accordingly.

[NOTE.—This Subsistence Allowance is authorised as a matter of grace only, and cannot be claimed as of right.]

- (ii) If the suspension of an officer as a penalty for misconduct is, upon reconsideration or appeal, held to have been unjustifiable or not wholly justifiable, or if

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

CHAPTER X.

FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.

SECTION 55.—An interruption of service entails forfeiture of his past service, except in the following cases:—

Interruption. (a).—Authorised Leave of Absence.

Leave. (b).—Unauthorised absence in continuation of authorised leave of absence, so long as the office of the Absentee is not substantively filled; if his office is substantively filled, the past service of the Absentee is forfeited.

Absence after leave. Provided that, if the Absentee is subsequently re-instated, the Authority whose duty it is to make the appointment, within three months, or, the Local Government, within one year, from the end of the authorised leave of absence, may declare, in an order to be communicated to the Accountant General, that his previous service, or any part of it, shall not be forfeited.

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

Abolition of office. (d).—Abolition of Office.

(e).—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment under Government control. The transfer must be made by Competent Authority; an Officer who voluntarily resigns Qualifying Service cannot claim the benefit of this exception. Transfer to a Grant-in-aid school entails forfeiture. (But see Rule 3 under Section 23.)

Household Establishment. (f).—Transfer to service on the Household Establishment of the Viceroy.

Mutiny. (g).—Loss of appointment owing to the Mutiny, provided that the Officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

Transit from one office to another. (h).—Transit from one appointment to another, provided that the Officer is transferred under the orders of Competent Authority, or, if he is a Ministerial Officer, with the consent of the Head of his old office.

SECTION 56.—Resignation of the Public Service, or removal from it for misconduct, inefficiency, or failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. Resignation of an appointment to take up another appointment, service in which counts, is not held to be a resignation of the public service.

2. Any authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an Officer, may declare that the past service of the reinstated Officer counts.

3. An Officer who resigned the Public Service, before the 8th June 1863 if he was a Superior Servant, or before 1st September 1871 if he was an Inferior Servant, and was re-appointed to the Public Service within twelve months from his resignation, counts his service rendered before resignation. This Rule can be applied to only one resignation.

SECTION 57.—Upon such conditions as it may think fit, in each case, to impose, the Government of India may condone Interruptions in Service not exceeding twelve months in all; and the Local Government may condone such interruptions not exceeding three months in all: Provided, in each case, that the interruption is not caused by

Resignation, Removal for Misconduct or Inefficiency, or Failure at an Examination.

Officer dismissed from office or suspended pending enquiry into his alleged misconduct is, after enquiry, or upon reconsideration or appeal, reinstated, then the revising or appellate Authority may grant to the officer, for the period of his absence from duty,—

- (1) if the officer is honorably acquitted, full salary;
(2) otherwise, such portion of his salary as to the revising or appellate authority may seem expedient.

CHAPTER XI.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION.

Classification.

SECTION 58.—Pensions are of four classes:

COMPENSATION PENSIONS.
INVALID PENSIONS.
SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS.
RETIRING PENSIONS.

1. A GRATUITY is part in a lump sum, and not by instalments.
2. A gratuity is intended to be less valuable than a pension, and should not be awarded if it is likely to impose upon the State a higher charge than would arise from a pension. (See Rule 5 under Section 105.)

SECTION 59.—A COMPENSATION PENSION is awarded to an Officer discharged from the Public Service because, on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. To pension an Officer still capable of useful service is a waste of public money; before a pension is granted to such an Officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be otherwise provided for. The Head of a Department, in forwarding an application for Compensation Pension, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the Quarterly Statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions, it should be stated in each case, that it has been found, after careful enquiry, impossible to provide for the Officer elsewhere.

2. Reasonable notice should be given to an Officer in permanent employ before his services are dispensed with on the abolition of his office. If, in any case, such notice is not given at least three months before dispensing with the Officer's services, and he shall not have been provided with some other employment, then, with the sanction of the Local Government, a gratuity not exceeding his emoluments (as defined in Section 79 (a), for the period by which the notice actually given to him falls short of three months, may be paid to him, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under Sections 68 and 76. But the responsible Officer will be required to explain any neglect on his part which may give rise to expenditure for such a gratuity.

3. Whenever, upon the reduction of an establishment, it is necessary to discharge one or more members thereof, the selection of the officers to be discharged should, *prima facie*, be so made that the least charge for Compensation Pension will be incurred.

4. An officer discharged with a Compensation Pension may not, without surrendering his pension, refuse to accept any appointment which the Local Government thinks fit, within six months from the date of his discharge, to offer to him. The salary of such new appointment must not, however, be less than enough to raise his total receipts under the operation of Section 107 to the amount which he received as salary immediately before his discharge. Nor should the new appointment be such as the officer cannot reasonably and equitably be expected to accept.

5. Rule 4 applies also to the case of an officer entitled to Compensation Pension who, upon the abolition of his own appointment, is transferred by Competent Authority to another appointment. To such an officer, a Compensation Pension may be simultaneously awarded, subject always to the limitation prescribed by Section 107.

6. The discharge of one officer to make room for another better qualified, is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government. Particulars of the saving effected should be fully set forth in every application for Compensation Pension. The saving should always exceed the cost of the pension, otherwise it may perhaps be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment.*

* The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of the several Departments of the Government of India, and of Local Governments, be drawn to the condition prescribed in the Civil Pension Code for the admission of claims to Compensation Pension. Such pension is only granted to an Officer discharged from the Public Service when, on a reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished. It is further prescribed that such abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment; and that the saving should always exceed the cost of the pension to be granted to the incumbent of the abolished appointment.

2. Notwithstanding these clear provisions in the Rules, applications are frequently

Change in nature of duties.

7. If it becomes necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

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

General reduction.

Abolition of one of two appointments.

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

10. Deputy Collector, Munsif, or similar Officer who belongs to the Public Service apart from his particular local appointment, cannot obtain a compensation pension on the abolition of a particular appointment.

Graded officers.

Discharge after completion of a specified term of service.

11. No pension is admissible to an officer for the loss of an appointment on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

Local allowance.

12. No pension may be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

Officer on leave out of India.

13. The abolition of the appointment of an officer absent on leave out of India should be immediately communicated to the Secretary of State. (See Rule 5 under Section 50, Civil Leave Code.)

SECTION 60.—If an officer, who is entitled to compensation pension accepts instead another appointment in the Public Service (whether qualifying or not), and subsequently becomes again entitled to receive a pension of any class, the amount of such pension shall not be less than he could have claimed if he had not accepted the appointment.

Transfer to an appointment of less value.

1. The pension of an Officer who on the disbandment of the Satara Local Corps in 1862, or any earlier reduction of the Corps, entered the Police, shall not be less than he would have received if, instead of joining the Police, he had resigned the public service altogether, viz:—

- (1) A gratuity of six times his last monthly pay in the Corps;
- (2) Half his last month's pay in the Corps for each year's service in the Corps in excess of six;

made for the grant of pension to Officers discharged from the Public Service, though the discharge of the Officer does not result in any saving to the State. The consequence is, that the Governor General in Council is under the necessity of rejecting such applications, or to refer cases of more than ordinary hardship to the Secretary of State for special consideration.

3. It is not desirable that frequent relaxations of the Rules should be permitted. At the same time, it involves serious hardship if Officers are thrown out of employment when they have not failed in the discharge of their public duties, and are refused all compensation therefor.

4. The Governor General in Council, therefore, deems it necessary to remind all Departments, Local Governments, and Officers concerned, that, in any scheme for reorganising an establishment, the claims to pension that may arise in consequence of the reorganisation, should always be considered before a change is made, and, except in cases of very urgent necessity, no revision of establishment should be carried out which would have the effect of giving rise to claims to Compensation Pension the cost of which cannot be met out of savings effected by the revision. As stated in Rule 6 of Section 59 of the Civil Pension Code, if the saving does not exceed the cost of the pension, "it may be better to postpone the reduction of establishment or abolition of appointment."—Circular by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1699, dated 22nd July 1878.

4. It is doubtless the duty of all Public Officers to take every suitable opportunity to introduce improvements in the Administration, and, as the Rules now stand, personal claims such as those of A. B. often impede administrative reforms otherwise desirable. But it is easy to see that, if the Government were prepared to compensate every one whom it is desired to supersede on such occasions, reforms might indeed proceed more rapidly, but that an indefinitely large expenditure for compensation pensions might ensue; and this the Government of India is not at present authorised to incur, or prepared to recommend to the Secretary of State.

5. Local improvements must, therefore, be carried out with a due regard to these considerations; and it should be clearly understood that, if a public servant is discharged as, in the present instance, A. B. has been discharged, a remedy at the charge of the Public Revenues for the loss he sustains is not to be expected.—Government of India, Financial Department, to Bombay, No. 2,753, dated 6th September 1878.

- (3) If he had served for not less than thirty years in the Corps, then, at his option, instead of a gratuity, a pension equal to half his last pay in the Corps.

Invalid pension. SECTION 61.—An Invalid Pension is awarded, on his retirement from the Public Service, to an Officer who by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated—

(a)—for the public service, or—

(b)—for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

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

2. To prevent undue liability for Invalid Pensions, no person may be appointed to a Superior Grade in the Public Service in India without a certificate in the annexed form, with any suitable modification, by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station or (in the case of a candidate for employment in a State Railway) of a State Railway. This certificate must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of the Officer. A similar Rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in the case of persons selected by him for service in India.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Department, and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity except—. I do not consider this a disqualification for employment in the Office of—. A. B.'s age is, according to his own statement, (x) years, and, by appearance, about (y) years.

[NOTE.—When an Officer is transferred from one Office to another, the duties of which are different in character, a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station should report whether the defect, if one exists, will materially interfere with the discharge of his new duties by the Officer transferred.]

3. But if an Officer, who is appointed on a pay not exceeding fifty rupees a month, cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the Local Government may accept a certificate in such form as it considers sufficient, from any other Officer, who need not even be a Medical Man.

4. Whenever it appears from the Certificate prescribed by Rule 2 that a person has been admitted to the Public Service when his age, according to his own statement or in the opinion of the examining Medical Officer, exceeded twenty-five years, the Accountant General should report the case for the orders of the Local Government, reminding it of the Resolution by the Government of India, No. 423, dated 29th January 1871, quoted as a foot-note to Section 70.

Promotion. 5. No Medical Certificate is necessary upon an Officer being promoted from Inferior to Superior Service.

6. Rule 1 under Section 59 applies, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of an Officer invalidated under Clause (b), as unfit for employment only in some particular branch of the Public Service. Every effort should be made to find for such an Officer other employment suited to his particular capacity.

Re-employment. SECTION 62.—If the Officer applying for pension is sixty years old or upwards, no Certificate by a Medical Officer is necessary; it suffices for the Head of the office to certify to the incapacity of the applicant. Otherwise, incapacity for service must be established by a Medical Certificate attested as follows:—

(a).—If the Officer submitting it is on leave in England;—by the Medical Board of the India Office.

(b).—If he is serving at a Presidency town;—by the Surgeon General of the Indian Medical Department or by the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

(c).—If he is a Superior Officer and is serving in the interior of the country under such circumstances that, in the opinion of the Local Government, he can be conveniently required to appear before a Medical Invaliding Committee;—by such Committee.

(d).—In other cases, the Local Government may either accept a Certificate given by a single Commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or assemble a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a Certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to assemble an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, or the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

SECTION 63.—The form of the Medical Certificate given by the Medical Board attached to the India Office, respecting an Officer applying for pension in England, is as follows:—

Certified that we have carefully examined A. B. of the Indian Uncovenanted Service. His age is, by his own statement, (x) years, and, by appearance, about (y) years. Looking at all the facts of his case and his present condition, we consider that he is so far incapacitated for further service in India, that we recommend that he be permitted to retire from the service of Government on pension. *So far as we are in a position to judge, his incapacity has not been occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits.

The form of the Certificate to be given respecting an Officer applying for pension in India, is as follows:—

Certified that I (We) have carefully examined A. B., son of C. D., a— in the—. His age is, by his own statement, (x) years, and, by appearance, about (y) years. I (We) consider A. B. to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service of any kind [or in the Department to which he belongs], in consequence of (here state disease or cause). His incapacity does not appear to me (us) to have been caused by irregular or intemperate habits.

(If the incapacity does not appear to be complete and permanent, the certificate should be modified accordingly, and the following addition should be made). I am (We are) of opinion that A. B. is fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing, [or may, after resting for (z) months, be fit for further service of a less laborious character than that which he has been doing].

[NOTES. (1).—A succinct statement of the medical case, and of the treatment adopted, should, if possible, be appended.

(2).—If the Examining Medical Officer, although unable to discover any specific disease in the Officer, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility while still under the age of 55 years, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion, and, if possible, a second medical opinion should always, in such a case, be obtained. In a case of this kind, special explanation will be expected from the Head of the Office or Department of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalidate the Officer].

(3). The object of the second alternative Certificate (of partial incapacity) is that an officer should, if possible, be employed even on lower pay, so that the expense of pensioning him may be avoided. If there be no means of employing him even on lower pay, then he may be admitted to pension; but it should be considered whether, in view of his capacity for partially earning a living, it is necessary to grant to him the full pension admissible under Rule. The principle of Rule 1 under Section 59 must always be carefully borne in mind.

SECTION 64.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension can be granted. Otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the Officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to Invalid Pension.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Local Government) be retained in active service pending a decision on his application for pension, nor can he obtain leave of absence. Without the further special sanction of the Local Government, service after the date of a medical certificate does not count for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications; but an inferior servant, or a Police officer whose pay does not exceed twenty rupees, and who, in the opinion of the head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate.

Excepted cases.

SECTION 65.—A SUPERANNUATION PENSION is granted to an officer entitled or compelled, by rule, to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained to the age of fifty-five years, may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient, and permits him to remain in the service.† (See Section 13 of the Civil Leave Code.) But, as the pre-

* If the incapacity is obviously the result of intemperance, substitute: "In our opinion his incapacity is the result of irregular [or intemperate] habits."

† A Covenanted Civilian or an Officer of the Army in Civil Employ is obliged to retire after a certain period of service unless it is injurious to the public interests that he should do so; but an Uncovenanted Officer in a Superior Grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, may be required to retire unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. There is thus a clear distinction between the two classes of officers; for the former class is required, as a rule, to retire, while

mature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this Rule should be worked with discretion.

[NOTE.—An officer compelled to retire under this Rule, part of whose service has been inferior, is entitled to pension on the inferior scale on the same conditions as if he had been invalided under Section 76.]

EXCEPTION.—The Officers named in Section 74 are exempted from the operation of this Rule.

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

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

4. The Director General of the Post Office of India exercises the powers of a Local Government under these Rules over all Officers subordinate to him.

5. An Officer in Superior Service who has attained the age of fifty-five years may, at his option, retire from the Service on a Superannuation Pension.

6. After the age of fifty-five years, no Military or Naval Officer shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State.†

the latter is required, as a rule, to be retained, the result, in both cases alike, being decided by what is most expedient in the public interests.

2. The Government of India think it unnecessary to add to these rules; but, in the case of Uncovenanted Officers holding appointments open to the Covenanted Service, the standard of efficiency by which the retention of such officers is to be decided may reasonably be raised above the standard required in lower appointments.—(Home Dept., to Bengal, No. 521, dated 31st March 1876.)

3. As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject of the Rule regarding the Compulsory Retirement of Uncovenanted Officers after the age of 55 years, His Honor the President in Council thinks it desirable to state that not only does Section 65 of the Civil Pension Code not require the compulsory retirement of any efficient officer of whatever age, but that, though the Section authorises the Local Authorities, at their discretion, to presume that an Officer is inefficient, at 55 years of age, conditionally, and at 60 years of age, absolutely, yet the whole tenor of the Rules is that such presumption shall be exercised with careful consideration both for the individual, who would suffer by being deprived of his appointment while capable of discharging its duties, and for the finances of the country, which would suffer were Officers still efficient prematurely thrown upon the Pension List.—(Revenue Department, No. 31F, dated 3rd September 1877.)

* "I trust that the various Governments and Administrations will always be disposed to extend to this Rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may, in no case, be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient Native Officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension.—Secretary of State, No. 87, dated 8th August 1872."(a)

(a) Rule 1 of Section 65 of the Civil Pension Code applies to all Uncovenanted Officers (in the superior grades) without reference to their nationality. If an Officer is efficient after attaining the age of fifty-five years, his retention in the service is not barred by the accident of his being of other than purely native birth, and, though the despatch of the Secretary of State in the foot-note to Rule 1 of Section 56 mentions Native officers only, it has a much wider application, and should be held applicable to all Uncovenanted Officers in superior grades, whether natives or Europeans, equally with the rule quoted above.—(Financial Dept., to North-Western Provinces, No. 2759, dated 7th December 1875.)

† I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 8000-135, dated the 3rd August last, recommending, for the reasons explained, that Colonel A. B. may, instead of being called upon to retire absolutely on attaining the age of 55 years on the 21st January next, be permitted to take a year's Furlough from that date on the allowance which he would draw if he were retained in the Civil Department a year longer.

2. The proposed concession would require the sanction of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, and as it is opposed to Rules prescribed and repeatedly affirmed by that Authority, the Governor-General in Council regrets his inability to recommend it. Colonel A. B. should, therefore, retire from the Civil Department on attaining the age of 55 years.

3. In the case of Colonel C. D., cited as a precedent in your letter under acknowledgment,

7. Rule 6 should be strictly enforced, unless the retirement of any Officer should be considered by the Government, under which he is serving, to be injurious to the public interest.—(Secretary of State, No. 106, dated 30th August 1873.)

Retiring pension.

SECTION 66.—A RETIRING PENSION is granted to an Officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

AMOUNT OF PENSION.

[NOTE.—For the definition of the words "Pay," "Emoluments," and "Average Emoluments," as used in this Chapter, see Chapter XIII.]

Explanation.

SECTION 67.—THE AMOUNT of pension that may be granted is determined by length of service, as set forth in Sections 68, 69, 70 and 71.

No option of gratuity.

1. An Officer entitled to Pension may not take a Gratuity instead of pension.

Compensation and invalid pension.

SECTION 68.—COMPENSATION AND INVALID PENSION may be granted for SUPERIOR QUALIFYING SERVICE as follows:—

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

Gratuity.

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

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

Pension not exceeding one-third of average emoluments. A pension, not exceeding one-third of Average Emoluments; and also, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year, or, if the Average Emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.

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

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

[NOTE.—The Proviso under Section 70 applies to an Officer invalided on account of incapacity for further service, which incapacity is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years. In the case of an Officer whose Qualifying Service began after he attained the age of twenty-five years, the attention of the Examining Medical Officer should always be called to that Proviso, in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly.]

SECTION 69.—AN INVALID PENSION on the following Scale, but not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a year, may be granted to an Officer belonging to any of the Classes described in Schedule A, except Class III. The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend for sanction

by the Secretary of State the grant of an Invalid Pension on the same scale to an Officer belonging to Class III, provided that, if he was not appointed by the Secretary of State, he be not of purely Asiatic descent.

If the qualifying service of the Officer be not less than—

Forty-fifth parts of the Officer's Average Emoluments.

10 years ..	..	..	10
11 " ..	..	..	11
12 " ..	..	..	12
13 " ..	..	..	13
14 " ..	..	..	14

Superannuation pension.

SECTION 70.—The amount of superannuation pension which may be granted for superior qualifying service is that which would be admissible as an Invalid Pension.

Proviso.—If an officer's qualifying service began after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of twenty-five years,* the pension admissible under this Section is

ment, it was distinctly laid down that the indulgence conceded to him under certain special circumstances should not be allowed to form any sort of precedent, or to warrant any further departure from existing rules. (Government of India, in the Home Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 689, dated 17th October 1876.)

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

2. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to declare that, as a general rule,

to be multiplied by a fraction, the denominator of which is 30 or, for Officers entitled to the benefit of Section 73 (a), 27, and the numerator the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Section 71.—Retiring pension may be granted for superior qualifying service as follows:—

After a service of not less than thirty years:—
The same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Section 72.—In the following cases, the several prescribed maximum limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000 a year may be relaxed:

- (a).—For an officer whose average emoluments exceeded Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or whose salary, before the 6th August 1862, exceeded Rs. 10,000 a year, the maximum pension is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year. But if the service of such an officer has been of extraordinary merit, a pension exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year may be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State.
 - (b).—To an officer who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes grants a special pension in excess of the prescribed maximum, for unusually meritorious services.
 - (c).—For a Native Judge (see Appendix B I) who was in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.
 - (d).—These limits do not apply to a Covenanted Civil Engineer or Civil Officer of the Telegraph Department who executed his covenant before the 8th June 1863, and who has elected the Rules which were in force before that date—Section 5 (a). There is no maximum money limit to the pension of such an officer, whose covenant is dated before the 19th May 1855; if his covenant is dated after the 19th May 1855, the pension is limited to £400 a year, if his pay is not less than Rs. 700 and not more than Rs. 1,000; and to £500 a year, if his pay exceeds Rs. 1,000.
- [NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under the foregoing Rules are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.*]

no person should be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service of Government after he has attained the age of 25 years. But if, for special reasons, any one is, after this date, admitted at a later age, then, in the event of his being required to retire, under the operation of any rule for the removal of officers from the service as superannuated on their attaining a particular age, the pension to which he would, but for this rule, be entitled shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of years of pensionable service which he has completed bears to 30 years, the full period required for a good service pension.—*Government of India, Financial Department, No. 423, dated 20th Jan. 1871.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 816, dated 13th June 1871, inquiring whether the Rule of 20th January 1871, prohibiting the employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of persons above the age of 25 years, except on special grounds, is to be applied to the case of persons who, having voluntarily resigned the service, seek to obtain re-admission.

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

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

4. In regard to this rule, it should be remarked that it imposes no "specified disadvantage as regards pension," but only prevents the undue advantage which the person to whom it applies would otherwise obtain by being permitted to earn a full pension by a service of less than 30 years.—*Government of India, Financial Department, to Government of Madras, No. 2065, dated 15th July 1871.*

The Governor General in Council desires to draw the attention of the Comptroller General, the Director-General of the Post Office of India, the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, the several Accountants General, and the several Deputy Accountants General, in independent charge, to Resolution No. 423, dated 20th January 1871, by which the admission into the Uncovenanted Service of any person after the age of twenty-five years was discouraged.

There is reason to believe that sufficient attention is not paid to the Rule contained in this Resolution, and His Excellency in Council would remind Heads of Department, and men of advanced age ought never to be admitted to the Government service, except on public grounds of a special character.—*Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1017, dated 5th June 1871.*

* 3. You inquire whether it is open to your Government, under Section 72 of the Civil Pension Code, to recommend to the Home Government the grant of special pension, &c.

Privileges in counting service. SECTION 73.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension—

- (a).—To an Officer, not being a native of Asia, whose qualifying service began after twenty-five years of age, and whose whole service for which pension is claimed has been passed in one or other of the following offices, pension is admissible after three years' less service than is required from other Officers:—

Educational officers.

Directors of Public Instruction, Inspectors of Schools, Principals and Professors of Colleges, Head Masters of Colleges and High Schools. Barristers serving in Offices other than those mentioned in Section 74 to which the Local Government has, with the consent of the Government of India, declared it to be necessary to appoint Barristers.

Barristers.

[NOTE.—The only office concerning which this declaration has been made is that of Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal.]

- (b).—An officer appointed before the 8th June 1863 may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be allowed to count service for Invalid Pension according to the Rules contained in Appendix B I; Provided that he has not at any time availed himself of any advantages under the Leave Rules which came into force on the 8th June 1863. This proviso does not give an Officer the option of the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863. Whatever leave he requires must be taken under the Rules in force when it is granted; but, if he desires to retain the benefit of counting service for pension in accordance with the Rules contained in Appendix B I, he must abstain from availing himself of so much of the advantages of the Rules under which

only in excess of the money limits prescribed by the Rules, but also in excess of the limits of one-third or one-half of average emoluments, as the case may be.

4. The Pension Code published by you merely embodies existing Rules as to the grant of pensions, and interpretations thereof, and is intended for the guidance and information of your officers; but it can scarcely be held to absolutely preclude your Government from making any special representation to the Secretary of State you may see fit in any particular case.

5. The inconvenience, however, of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for special pensions unauthorised by the Rules was pointed out in paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Financial Despatch, dated 30th September 1863, No. 174, (a) and I see no reason to modify the opinion therein expressed.—*Secretary of State, No. 401, 24th September 1872.*

(a) 8. I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the practice of recommending Uncovenanted Servants for special pensions. The Code of Rules which was published on the 4th of January 1831, prescribed that "the rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service; and, in my Financial Despatch of the 8th of December 1862, No. 205, I reserved (paragraph 9) that "pensions of the full amount stated are to be granted only as a reward of approved service." It appears, however, to be the custom of Heads of Departments in India to recommend, in nearly every case, the full amount of pension which the Rules permit; and, whenever the service rendered has been at all above the average character, a special pension is recommended in excess of that which the Rules authorise.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and made known to the whole body of Uncovenanted officers, that the full pension authorised under the Rules is not to be given as a matter of course, but only where the service performed has been really such as to merit the approval of Government, and this should be invariably kept in view in considerations which the Rules authorise; but there is a manifest inconvenience in the Home Government refusing to grant a special pension which may have been submitted to them on the weight which must always attach to a recommendation by your Government.—*Secretary of State, No. 174, dated 30th September 1863.*

I authorise you to grant Lieutenant A. B. the higher pension of a Deputy Commissioner in lieu of that of an Assistant Commissioner, to which only he is entitled under the Regulations. I desire, however, to express my general disinclination to increase the Non-Service Charges by the grant of any pensions in excess of what the Regulations of the Service provide, save in cases of very exceptional and distinguished service. Mere length of service, however faithfully performed, is not, I consider, in itself a sufficient ground for exceptional reward.—*Secretary of State, No. 92, dated 8th March 1877.*

leave is granted to him as may be in excess of what he could have claimed under the Rules in force before the 8th June 1863. The concession herein granted applies only to counting service for pension; the amount of the pension must be calculated in accordance with the Rules in this Chapter and Chapter XIII.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the Rules of 1856. His service, calculated under the Rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 20 and 52, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 68 (b); but, under the Rules in Appendix B1 the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 68 (b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the Rules in Appendix B1.

(c).—Native Judges who were serving as Judges on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the Rules in Appendix B1 may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the Rules in Appendix B1.

(d).—Uncovenanted officers who served in the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count one year's additional service.

(e).—The Government of India may, in special cases, add a period, not exceeding three years, to the service of any Civil Engineer appointed to the Public Works Department before the 1st November 1873, with initial rank higher than that of a First Grade Assistant Engineer.

This concession will not, however, be granted to any Officer taken over, directly or indirectly, from one of the Guaranteed Railway Companies, who received a bonus on leaving the service of the Company.

Barrister appointments. SECTION 74.—To the following Officers, being Barristers and not being Covenanted Civil Servants, viz.:

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab;
First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency towns;
Recorder of Rangoon;
Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department,

Special Pensions are admissible as follows:—

(a).—After not less than six years and nine months' active service in one or other of the Offices specified in this Section,—an Invalid Pension of £300 a year.

(b).—After not less than eight years and eight months' such service,—an Invalid Pension of £500 a year.

(c).—After not less than eleven years and six months' such service,—a Retiring Pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service here includes, besides time spent on duty whether in substantive or acting service, privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. Except as provided by this Section, these officers come under the ordinary Rules.

Dockyard and Military Artificers. SECTION 75.—The Local Government may grant to a Dockyard or Military Artificer whose Qualifying Service, excluding interruptions of and absence from duty of every kind, amounts to not less than twenty-five years, a Compensation or Invalid Pension not exceeding three-fourths of the pension to which he would be entitled if his service on pay exceeding ten rupees were reckoned as superior.

FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.

For inferior service.

Compensation and invalid gratuity.

after a service of less than 5 years,

not less than 5 years but less than 10 years,—3 months' pay.

"	"	10	"	15	"	—4	"	"
"	"	15	"	20	"	—5	"	"
"	"	20	"		"	—6	"	"

SECTION 76.—FOR INFERIOR QUALIFYING SERVICE, Pension may be granted as follows:—

(a).—Compensation and Invalid GRATUITY:

—nil.

Compensation and invalid pension.

(b).—Compensation and Invalid PENSION:

After a service of not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding four rupees a month.

Exceeding half-pay.

1. In special cases the Government of India grants more than half-pay, but never more than four rupees a month.

Service before the age of 16.

2. Service rendered before the age of sixteen years does not count.

3. For Inferior service in Mysore, no PENSIONS are given. But Compensation and Invalid GRATUITIES may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service (without limit as to the number of years' service), the pay to be taken at the average of the

In Mysore.

last three years. Inferior Servants on the Sowar establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this Rule.

[NOTE.—Rule 5 under Section 105 does not affect claims to Gratuity under this Rule.]

4. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, pensions may be granted at the rates prescribed in this Section; and the Chief Commissioner may grant Compassionate Allowances to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be

continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and if no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

5. An officer should not, without urgent necessity, be invalided when he has nearly completed 30 years' service: the Government cannot undertake to overlook a deficiency of service resulting from an officer being prematurely invalided. The principle of this Rule applies to all analogous cases.

FOR QUALIFYING SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.

SECTION 77.—An Officer whose service has been for some time Inferior and for some time Superior, may either count the whole as Inferior towards pension on the Inferior Scale, or the Superior portion only towards pension on the Superior Scale. (See

Note under Section 65, Rule 1, page 36.) A Gratuity on the Superior Scale under this Section is calculated upon the emoluments which the Officer drew when last in Superior Service. A Gratuity on the Inferior Scale is calculated upon the pay (whether on the Superior or Inferior Scale) which he drew immediately before his retirement. If an officer has been reduced from the Superior to the Inferior class for misconduct, he cannot have the benefit of this Section without the special permission of the Local Government.

Promotion from inferior to superior grade. SECTION 78.—The claims of an Officer promoted from an Inferior to a Superior Grade as a reward for meritorious service, will be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This Rule is to be strictly interpreted, and a claim under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

CALCULATION OF PENSION.

SECTION 79 (a).—Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the words "Pay" and "Emoluments" used in CHAPTER XII, mean the pay and emoluments which the Officer was receiving immediately before his retirement.

Meaning of "pay" and "emoluments."

(b).—"Average Emoluments" means the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

1. In the case of an officer claiming the benefit of Section 51, Rule 1, "Average Emoluments" means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pension granted, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period; and a Gratuity is to be calculated on "Average Emoluments" (as defined in this Section) instead of on "Emoluments."

2. If, during the last five years of his service, an Officer has been absent from duty on Leave with Allowances, or, having been suspended, has been, under Section 51, reinstated without forfeiture of service, his Emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the Average, should be taken at what they would have been

had he not been absent from duty or suspended: Provided always that, his pension must not be increased on account of increments in pay not actually drawn. But if his leave is reckoned as service under Section 52, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during the Leave should be taken into account.

3. If, during the last five years of his service, an officer has been absent from duty on Leave without Allowances, or in Inferior Service, or suspended under such circumstances that the period of suspension does not count as service, the periods so passed should be disregarded in the calculation of the Average, an equal period before the five years being included.

4. Excepting as provided in Rules 2 and 3, only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an Officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not reckoned in the calculation.

5. If an Officer has held more than one appointment, and alone, pension would have been admissible to him, the pension admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the limitations prescribed in Section 63 (b) and (c).

6. An Officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension which would not have been admissible to him, if he had held the office separately and alone.

Definition of "emoluments." SECTION 80 (a).—In the term "Emoluments" are included the following:—

(1).—Pay; (2).—Personal Allowance; (3).—Fees or Commission, if they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to Pay and Commission in the case of a Thoozyee; (4).—Field Allowances (i. e., Horse and Tent Allowances) of any Officer of the Survey Department in the Bengal Presidency who retires from the Service on or before the 1st September 1882; (5).—Charge Allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department; (6).—Bullock Train and Punjab Military Horse Van Dak Allowances in the Post Office Department.

(b).—Other Allowances are excluded, such as—

(1).—Local Allowances including allowance given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment; (2).—Messing Allowances, Working Allowances, and Provision Allowances to Officers in the Marine Department; (3).—Field Allowances (i. e., Horse and Tent Allowances) of Officers of the Survey Department, excepting Officers in Bengal who retire before 1st September 1882; (4).—House-rent Allowance, or estimated value of free quarters; (5).—Tour and other Allowances (to Officers who accompany the Viceroy or any Government); (6).—Compensation for dearness of provisions.

(c).—Acting allowances and allowances drawn by an officer appointed substantively *pro tempore* may not be included, unless the *pro tempore* or acting service counts under Section 13, or Section 27, Rule 2, as the case may be.

Acting allowances.

Deputation allowances.

2. But this Rule does not apply to an officer deputed temporarily to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an Officer deputed, on abolition of his appointment, to special duty (Section 29), or to an officer who, when his appointment was abolished, was on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are counted.

3. If an Officer who is temporarily transferred to Foreign Service does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, for the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had when he was transferred to it.

Foreign Service.

4. In the case of Section-writers and Press servants whose service qualifies under Section 30, "Pay" and "Emoluments" mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. In a calculation for a Gratuity on the Superior Scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding ten rupees.

"Average Emoluments" means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding ten rupees.

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

Net emoluments only to be taken. SECTION 81.—Any part of an officer's pay or emoluments which is specifically intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, must be excluded.

EXAMPLES.—(1) When an officer's pay is intended partly to cover the expense of his providing or keeping a horse, his pay must be taken only at what it would be if it was not intended to cover such expense. When a water-carrier's pay includes provision for a bullock, his pay must be taken at what it would be if he were not required to keep a bullock.

(2). When a consolidated pay specifically includes Tentage, Travelling Allowance, or House Allowance, these must be deducted.

(3) The commission paid to a Thoozyee in British Burmah goes in part to pay expenses incident to his office. In calculating emoluments, or average emoluments, for pension purposes, 2½ per cent. on a Thoozyee's Commission, if the Average Commission of the last five years of his service exceeds Rupees 600 a year, is deducted, as representing the expenses of his office; and pension is computed upon the remainder. No deduction is made if the Average Commission of a Thoozyee for the last five years of service does not exceed Rupees 600 a year; in such cases the pension is computed upon the total amount of such Average Commission.

(4) When an officer's pay is fixed at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION.

SECTION 82.—Every NON-GAZETTED Officer, holding a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment, except a Police Officer whose pay does not exceed rupees twenty, and an Officer in the Post Office Department or the Inland Customs Department whose pay does not exceed rupees ten, is required to keep a Service-book, in which every step in his official life should be recorded, each entry being contemporaneously attested by the Head of his Office. For Officers of the Inland Customs Department, whose pay does not exceed rupees ten, a Roll must be kept, such as is prescribed in Section 125 (a) for the Police.

If the Officer is himself the Head of an Office (e. g., a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the contemporaneous attestation should be made by his immediate Superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form:—

(1)—Name. (2)—Race. (3)—Residence. (4)—Father's name and Residence. (5)—Date of birth by Christian era as nearly as can be ascertained. (6)—Exact height by measurement. (7)—Personal marks for identification. (8)—Signature of officer. (9)—Signature and designation of the Head of the Office or other Attesting Officer.

The entries in this page should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form:—

(1) Name of appointment. (2)—Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. (3)—If acting, here state the substantive appointment. (4)—Pay. (5)—Acting allowance. (6)—Date of appointment. (7)—Signature of Officer. (8)—Reference to any recorded punishment or censure, or reward or praise, of the officer. (9)—Signature and designation of Head of the Office or other Attesting Officer. (10)—Date of termination of appointment. (11)—Reason of termination (such as Promotion, Transfer, Dismissal, &c.) (12)—Signature of Head of the Office or other Attesting Officer.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other interruption in service, should be noted, with full detail of its duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the Head of the Office or other Attesting Officer.

4. No uniform rule can be laid down regarding the language in which Service-books should be written. But in an office the Head of which is acquainted with English, that language should, as far as is convenient, be employed. All the Headings in the Service-books, without exception, should be printed in both English and the Vernacular.

5. A Service-book is supplied, at his own cost, to every officer on his first appointment.

6. The Service-book of an Officer is to be kept in the Office in which he is serving, and transferred with him from Office to Office. It may be given up to the officer if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

7. It is the duty of every Officer to see that his own Service-book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, when the officer applies for pension.

8. Personal certificates of character, containing only the opinions of the writer, are not to be entered in Column 8.

9. If the Officer is transferred to Foreign Service under the Rules in Chapter VII, he must send his Service-book to the Accountant General, who will note therein, under his signature, the orders of Government sanctioning his transfer to Foreign Service, the effect of the transfer in regard to leave admissible during his Foreign Service, and any other particulars which the Accountant General may consider to be necessary in connection with the transfer. If the Officer is re-transferred to the British Service he should again submit his Service-book to the Accountant General, who will then note therein, under his signature, all necessary particulars connected with the officer's Foreign Service.

SECTION 83.—An applicant for pension not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment, if vacant, his Service-book, and a statement of the following particulars:

(a)—The date by the Christian era on which the Applicant was born. (b)—List of appointments, substantive and acting, held during the service for which pension is claimed, showing, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and ending of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each. (c)—Dates of beginning and ending of each period of leave. (d)—An explanation of each interruption in service.

1. An officer may submit his application for pension, even though he has not ceased to be borne on the establishment, if the application is supported by certificate from the Authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment, if vacant, that the officer is likely, within six months, to retire from the

Public Service. The certificate is to be forwarded to the Account Department, which Department is required then to verify the services in accordance with the rules under Section 84. This provision is intended to obviate delay in the verification of service; and it is not to be understood as justifying the preparation of the regular application in Form A, prescribed in Section 85, before the Officer has actually retired.

SECTION 84.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Department, verify the services claimed.

1. If the service has been wholly or in part Inferior (regarding which service the records of the Account Officers are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In respect to Superior Service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is easily procurable.

2. The information thus received should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, for information as to whether his Office records bear out the applicant's statements, as follows:—

For service in an ordinary civil establishment—The Accountant General;
 " the Public Works Department—The Examiner of Public Works Accounts;
 " the Post Office Department—The Compiler of Post Office Accounts;
 " the Telegraph Department—The Examiner of Telegraph Accounts;
 " the Military and Marine Departments—The Controller of Military Accounts;
 " the Forest Department—In Madras and Bombay, The Accountant General; elsewhere, The Comptroller General.

3. If there be any discrepancy, the Account officer will detail the nature of such discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown, by the Account officer's registers, to have been filled by another man.

4. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account offices, reference must be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states that he served during the period in doubt.

5. If it be found impossible to verify the service otherwise, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant on plain paper (See Indian Stamp Act I of 1872, Schedule II, No. 1(c)) and should also collect such collateral evidence

Affidavit.

as may be procurable: for instance, certificates* such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

6. The Authority receiving the application must invariably record his own opinion whether the service claimed has been established and should be admitted or not; more especially in those cases in which it becomes necessary to resort to the procedure prescribed by Rule 5, when the exact nature of the investigation made, and the conclusion at which the authority has arrived, must be specifically reported.

SECTION 85.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in Section 84, the authority receiving the application should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arrange with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently consulted, and then forward it, together with the officer's Service-book, through his official superiors, to the Local Government.

Certificate of character or conduct. 1. He should certify, on the application, whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

Leave and suspension.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension, and the applicant is less than sixty years old, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application. But if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing a later date.

Medical certificate.

SECTION 86.—A GAZETTED OFFICER should submit his application, through his official superiors, to the Local Government. The application should be prepared in the Form prescribed in Section 85, either by the officer himself or by the head of the Department in which he is serving; and the Rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formally verified before forwarding the application.

SECTION 87.—The last officer through whom the application passes should send it to the chief provincial Account officer of the Department, who will (after verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 84) submit the application to the Local Government with a report upon the claim for pension and the Rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Account officer should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the application should go to the compiler who will forward it to the Director General.

3. In the column of Form A reserved on the second page for the remarks of the Account officer, he should note briefly his reasons for disallowing any service claimed, and his explanation of any apparent discrepancies and the like. This rule applies to the case of both gazetted and non-gazetted officers.

4. Each Accountant General shall submit, quarterly, to the Government of India in the Financial Department, a statement as follows:—

(1).—Number of applications received under this Section.

(2).—Number of applications disposed of within one month from the receipt of each.

(3).—Particulars of each case not disposed of within two months from the date of its receipt, with explanation of the delay.

* The Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration a case in which a public officer, the head of a Department, in granting a certificate to one of his subordinates, suppressed the true reason for which the subordinate had been removed from his appointment. Such an omission may obviously be injurious to the interests of the public service. I am therefore directed to draw attention to the subject, and to request the issue of orders to all public officers, warning them to be careful in giving certificates to their subordinates, to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment.—Circular, Home Department, dated 15th June 1869.

CHAPTER XV.

POWERS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SECTION 88.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension admissible: but whenever such a grant is communicated to an officer, he should be at the same time informed that the grant is subject to revision by the Government of India in the Financial Department, and that should the amount granted be found to be in excess of that to which the Government of India in the Financial Department considers him entitled under the rules, he will be called upon to refund such excess.

SECTION 89.—If any interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation,* to the Government of India in the Department.

ment in which the officer has served, which (if not the Financial Department) will pass on the recommendation for orders in the Financial Department, making no remarks unless it does not endorse the recommendation. If the recommendation is made on behalf of an officer serving under the Government of India, and not under a Local Government, the Department receiving it should pass it on (with its own opinion if it does not endorse the recommendation) for orders in the Financial Department. Until the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department are received, a recommendation of this nature should never be communicated, directly or indirectly, to the officer concerned.

1. The Governments of Madras and Bombay should, upon questions of pension, communicate with the Secretary of State, through the Supreme Government, and not directly.

2. An application in Form A or D, Appendix A, as the case may be, should accompany every special recommendation made under this Section.

SECTION 90.—Returns (in Form C, Appendix A) of pensions granted during the quarter, should be submitted by the Local Governments to the Supreme Government as soon as possible after the end of each quarter of the financial year. These returns should

include all civil pensions granted during the quarter, under, or with reference to, any rule of this Code, in whatever Department, by the Government of India or the Secretary of State, as well as by the Local Government, or by the Inspector General of Police, care being taken, however, to enter each pension once only.

Secretary of State.

SECTION 91.—Pensions in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.†

1. When special circumstances appear to justify a departure from the rules laid down regarding pensions to Uncovenanted officers, it is generally desirable that the allowance granted should be an arbitrarily fixed sum rather than any exact proportion of the amount to which it might be supposed that the rules afford a claim.

SECTION 92.—The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting the pension of an officer until he actually retires. Memorials which relate to such questions addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned.

Premature applications.

1. This Section does not prohibit the submission of a preliminary application for pension on behalf of an officer intending to retire immediately, while he is still in employ.—(See Rule 1 under Section 83.)

2. When the services of an officer are dispensed with on the abolition of his office before the necessary enquiries preliminary to the settlement of the pension to which he is entitled can be completed, the Accountant General may sanction the immediate disbursement of the pension to which, after the most careful summary investigation that he can make without delay, he believes the officer likely to be entitled. If the Accountant General thinks it likely that the officer would be found entitled to a gratuity only, one-sixth of the amount of such probable gratuity may be disbursed to him monthly until the amount is finally settled. The settlement of such provisional payments should be made so as to admit of their disbursement not later than one month after the officer has ceased to hold the abolished post.

Special anticipatory pension.

3. If, upon the completion of the regular investigation, it be found that the pension thus summarily assigned, differs from the pension finally settled, the difference must be adjusted in the first subsequent payments. Provided that, if a gratuity summary

Subsequent adjustment.

* In respect to such recommendations, see foot-note on pages 40 to 42.

† See foot-note on pages 40 to 42.

assigned under this Rule, proves to be larger than the amount found actually due upon completion of the enquiries, the officer shall not be required to refund any excess actually paid to him, except as provided in Chapter XX. To enable the Accountant General to exercise the jurisdiction thus entrusted to him, the Head of the Office from which the officer is removed should furnish to the Accountant General, as early as possible, immediately that it becomes known to him that the officer must retire, and without waiting for his actual retirement, the fullest information that can be obtained regarding the officer's service, without correspondence which must cause delay. This information is to be furnished in anticipation of the regular investigation required by Section 84, which also should on no account be delayed.

4. All officers should bear in mind that delay in the payment of pensions may involve peculiar hardship, and everything should be done to prevent or shorten to the utmost such delays.

CHAPTER XVI.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

SECTION 93.—The order granting a pension to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy of the first page of the formal application, to the Accountant General of the Province in which payment is to be made.

SECTION 94.—The Accountant General will then communicate to the officer who is to pay the pension authority to make the payment: in the case of a pension, such authority will be a Permanent Pay Order in Form B, Appendix A.

1. The Disbursing Officer will deliver one-half of the Order to the pensioner, and keep the other half carefully, in such manner that the pensioner shall not have access thereto.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse both of the Pensioner's half and of the Disbursing Officer's half of the Order, both entries being attested at the time of payment by the signature of the Disbursing Officer. When the reverse of a Permanent Pay Order is filled up, or when the pensioner's half is found to be worn or torn, both halves should be returned to the Accountant General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-pay Order, the disbursing officer's half should be returned to the Accountant General, in order that he may issue a new order. The observance of Rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

SECTION 95.—A pension is payable in India monthly on the first day of the following month.

1. Apart from special orders, a Pension, other than an Extraordinary pension under CHAPTER XXII, is payable from the date on which the Pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of his application, whichever is later. The object of this alternative is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed, in this particular, by the Local Government when the delay is efficiently explained.

2. Rule 1 applies to ordinary not to special cases. If, under special circumstances, pension is granted long after an Officer has retired, retrospective effect should not be given to it without the special orders of the Government which granted it; in the absence of which special orders such a pension will take effect only from the date of action.

3. With reference to Section 102 a pension should under no circumstances be paid the first time in arrears for more than six months, without the special orders of the Local Government.

4. A pension is payable for the day on which the pensioner dies.

Payment quarterly at Home

Personal appearance at time

Exemptions.

(b.)—A female pensioner who is not accustomed to appear in public, or a male pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or is exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive his or her pension upon the production of a Life Certificate signed by a responsible Officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases, the Disbursing Officer must take precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first pay-

5. At the Home treasury pensions are paid quarterly.

SECTION 96 (a).—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, a pensioner must take payment in person, after identification, by comparison with the Permanent Pay Order.

(b.)—A female pensioner who is not accustomed to appear in public, or a male pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or is exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive his or her pension upon the production of a Life Certificate signed by a responsible Officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases, the Disbursing Officer must take precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first pay-

ment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, if the pensioner is a male and has not been exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. The Disbursing Officer is personally responsible for any payment wrongly made. In case of doubt he should consult the Accountant General.

2. A Pensioner of rank may be privately identified by the Disbursing Officer and need not be required to appear at a public Office.

Certificate of non-employment. SECTION 97.—A pensioner drawing pension in India, is required to append to his bills a Certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the amount of pension claimed in this bill is due."

1. In the case of a pensioner permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment, this Certificate should be modified according to the facts.

SECTION 98.—An Annual Return* of Pensioners in Form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant General from every Office whence pensions are disbursed. The Accountant General will submit to the Government of India a Consolidated Abstract

Annual Return. of these Returns in the same form; and also a Statement in Form F, Appendix A, comparing the actual rates of mortality with the probable rates calculated for Native Army Pensioners according to the table at foot of the Statement.

1. The Return should include pensioners to whom pensions have been granted otherwise than under the Rules in this Code.

2. The Local Government should instruct the Police or some other suitable Subordinate Agency to report promptly to the District Officer the death of any civil pensioner; and District Officers should enquire immediately into the cause of the non-appearance of any Pensioner to draw his pension.

CHAPTER XVII.

PLACE OF PAYMENT.

Payable at any treasury.

SECTION 99.—A pension is payable as follows:—

I. If it is stated in Rupees—

(a)—At any Treasury of the Government of India in India; or

(b)—If the pensioner is resident elsewhere than in Asia, at his option, at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

II. If it is stated in Sterling—

(a)—At the Home Treasury of the Government of India; or

(b)—If the pensioner is resident in Asia, at his option, at any treasury of the Government of India in India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.

1. The Rule for the payment at the Home Treasury of a pension at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments applies to an Officer under covenant, who is entitled by

Covenanted rate of exchange.

his covenant to pension in accordance with the Rules applicable to Uncovenanted Officers; the covenanted rate of exchange for his pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to his pension.

Transfer between England and India. SECTION 100.—Transfer of pension from the Home Treasury to an Indian treasury, or vice versa, is permitted only once.

1. An application for transfer of payment from India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a Last-pay Certificate, forwarding a duplicate with copy of the first page of the Application upon which the pension was originally granted, to the Comptroller General (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if the transfer is not admissible, he will take orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state in the Certificate how it is to be charged.

* See Appendix C, Extract 3.

† See second paragraph of Case 1 on page 168.

SECTION 101.—A Local Government or an Accountant General may, on application and on sufficient cause shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This jurisdiction may be delegated by the Local Government, to Commissioners of Divisions, or to any higher Executive Authority.

1. Copy of any Order issued by a Local Government or other Executive Authority under this Section should be forwarded to the Provincial Accountant General; and the Collector of the District from which the payment is to be transferred, should be instructed to return his half of the Permanent-pay Order. The Accountant General will then issue a new Order to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the Officer belongs to another Province, will move the Accountant General of his province to do so.

2. A District Officer may authorise payment in any of the outlying treasuries subordinate to his District Treasury, of a pension payable, under proper authority, at his Head-Quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such Subordinate Treasury to the District Treasury, or from one Subordinate Treasury to another in the same district.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.

SECTION 102.—If a pension payable in India, remains undrawn for more than six months, the Permanent Pay Order must be returned to the Accountant General, and the pension ceases to be payable.

Through falling in arrears. If the pensioner afterwards appears, the Disbursing Officer may reclaim the Permanent Pay Order and renew his payments; but the arrears cannot be paid, without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant General.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any Public Officer, the Accountant General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. On the death of a Pensioner, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heirs, provided that they apply within six months from his death: it cannot be paid thereafter, without the sanction of the Local Government. Even if the pension has not been sanctioned before the death of the Officer, the payment may be made under the orders of the Local Government. If an Officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything in respect to the officer's pension.

Payment on account of deceased pensioners. SECTION 103.—Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of a pension. The Government reserves to itself the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime, or be guilty of grave misconduct.

Pension may be withheld on account of misconduct.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

SECTION 104.—A Life Pension not exceeding Twenty Rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the Medical Officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed seventy years, be commuted at the rates shown in Table A in Appendix E. The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than seventy years cannot be commuted except by special order of the Government of India.

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

2. The only General Rules for the commutation of pensions are those in this Chapter. The Government of India is opposed to the commutation of pensions save under very exceptional circumstances; the Local Governments should invariably consult the Government of India before ordering (under Section 10* of Act XXIII of 1871) the commutation of pensions otherwise than as provided for in this Chapter.

* SECTION 10.—"The Local Government may, with the consent of the holder, order the whole or any part of his pension, or grant of money, or land revenue, to be commuted for a lump sum on such terms as may seem fit."

3. Rule 2 is not to be understood as interfering with rules issued, with the sanction of the Government of India, for the commutation of any special classes of pension in any Presidency or Province.

SECTION 105.—A gratuity may, at the discretion of the Government of India, or, with the sanction of the Government of India, on the application of the recipient, be converted either into a life annuity, or into a temporary life annuity, or into an annuity payable for a fixed number of years, with remainder to the annuitant's heirs in case of his death.

1. The amount of the life annuity will be determined by Table A printed as Appendix E.

2. The amount of the temporary life annuity will be determined by the formula given in the Note to Table A in Appendix E.

3. In calculating the amount of an annuity for a fixed number of years, the Savings' Bank rate of interest will be employed. At present that rate is 3½ per cent.—(See Table B in Appendix E.)

4. Except as provided in Rule 5, the Government of India will never insist on the conversion of a gratuity into a life annuity, or temporary life annuity, unless the expectation of life of the Officer be reported by competent medical authority to be equal to the average.

5. Every applicant for a gratuity should appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer, or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station; and if the Medical Officer considers that the applicant has clearly not the normal prospects of life, he should so certify in a confidential report to the head of the office, explaining briefly the grounds for his opinion. In such case, the Local Government should grant, in lieu of the gratuity, a pension equal to that which the gratuity would purchase according to the scale in Table A, Appendix E, for a person of the same age with normal prospects of life. Provided that no gratuity which will yield, on commutation, a pension of less than 2 Rupees a month, need be commuted at all under this Rule. It is not intended that this rule should be employed indiscriminately, and the Government of India will be ready specially to consider any cases in which its strict operation would cause serious hardship.*

CHAPTER XX.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS.†

SECTION 106.—An officer who has obtained a COMPENSATION GRATUITY, if re-employed in qualifying service, may either retain his gratuity, in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or refund it and count his former service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and also not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since the end of the service for which the gratuity was given. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 107.—An officer who has obtained COMPENSATION PENSION, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay; provided that the sum total shall not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he may either retain his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his former service will not count for future pension, or cease to draw any part of his pension and count his previous service. Pension immediately drawn need not be refunded.

1. In the case of a Section-writer or Press servant (see Section 30) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

* I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, in the Home Department, of letter, No. 1638 (Finance), dated 1st May 1878, enquiring whether the confidential medical report prescribed in Rule 5, under Section 105, of the Civil Pension Code, is required in every case of application for gratuity, or merely in cases where an applicant for gratuity has not the normal prospects of life.

2. In reply, I am to state that it is not intended by the Rule that any accurate valuation should be made of a man's life before a gratuity is awarded to him on retirement. The Local Government may interpret the Rule as it deems reasonable, provided that sufficient precautions are taken to prevent the grave abuses against which it is directed.—Government of India, Financial Department, to Government of Bengal, No. 101 dated 21st June 1878.

† For the Statute 35 Vic., Cap. 12, which regulates the re-employment of pensioners, civil servants of the British Government, see Appendix C, p. 105. It does not apply to servants of the Government of India.

2. If an officer does not, within three months from the date of his re-employment, exercise the option conceded by this Section, of ceasing to draw pension and counting his former service, he may not, thereafter, do so without the permission of the Local Government.

3. An officer who, under this Section, draws pension in addition to pay shall, during leave of absence from his new office, draw so much of his pension as will bring his whole allowances during leave up to the amount which would have been admissible to him if he had taken leave of the same kind under the same circumstances while holding his abolished appointment: provided that his allowances on leave shall never be less than his pension.

SECTION 108.—There is no bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining INVALID PENSION or, if an officer is invalidated as being incapacitated for employment in a particular branch of the service, to his re-employment in some other branch of the service. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after Compensation Pension.

SECTION 109.—An officer who has obtained a SUPERANNUATION PENSION is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

SECTION 110.—An officer who has obtained a RETIRING PENSION cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department or, if Pensions are a Provincial Charge, of the Local Government. If so re-employed, he is permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is no objection to the employment of such a pensioner in service paid from Local Funds.

SECTION 111.—No officer may retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the General Service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay. But a soldier in Civil Employ, who has earned his Army Pension, may continue in Civil Employ, on condition that his Army Pension remains in abeyance so long as he is in Civil Employ.

SECTION 112.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, or, if Pensions are a Provincial Charge, of the Local Government, resign one or more of such appointments on a pension, without retiring from the Public Service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the Service altogether; but, in such case, any pension admissible to him service in the office or offices from which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.

1. THE RULES in this CHAPTER do not apply to an Officer pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If such an Officer is re-employed, his service will be on exactly the same terms as if he had never been employed before. But, so long as he is employed, Naval Pension will be held in abeyance, excepting so much of it (if any) as is necessary to raise his total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of his pension. If he has commuted his pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from his allowances as if he had not done so.

2. But Engineers, Boiler-makers and Warrant officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on its abolition, are permitted to draw their pension, during re-employment, in addition to full pay.

3. The Rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to a Military Pensioner in Civil Employ; the claims of such an Officer to salary, and pension, in the Civil Department, are not affected by his Military Pension: but the pension of a Commissioned Officer not being a Good Service Pension, or of the heir of a Native Non-Commissioned Military Officer or Soldier, or of a Medical Subordinate will, during re-employment, merge in his salary. Provided always that an Invalid Native Commissioned Officer shall receive only so much of his Invalid Pension as, with his civil pay, shall make his whole allowances equal to his Military pay and allowances immediately before his retirement. If, therefore, the pay of his Civil Appointment is not less than his Military pay and allowances at the date of his retirement, he receives no portion of his Military Pension.

34. The Rules in this Chapter do not apply to a pension paid from a Police Superannuation Fund constituted by contributions from the Force. Such a pension may be drawn without restriction in addition to salary.

4. An Extraordinary Pension granted under Section 135 (a), or, under Military Rules, to a Native Officer or Soldier for wounds and injuries, may, in the event of the Pensioner's subsequent employment in the Civil Department, be, during such employment, reduced or suspended by the Government which granted the pension.*

5. If, however, the wound or injury pension of a native Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier includes an Invalid Pension, he may, if the wound or injury pension is withheld, draw the Invalid Pension in addition to civil salary.

6. A civil, military, or naval pensioner of any class may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on duty which is *bona fide* temporary, lasting for not more than a year.

7. A Pensioner of any class may be appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances if he be remunerated by fees only.

8. Except as provided in Rules 1, 2 and 3, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension. Pension is, in any case, admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service.

9. If a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service on condition that the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix E, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier service been refunded. If the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, exceeds the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity received for the earlier service has been refunded, the excess must be disallowed.

Examples:—

1. A. B. after a service of 8 years, received a gratuity of Rs. 4,800. A. B. was re-employed, but did not refund his gratuity. After serving for 5 years, A. B. becomes eligible for an invalid gratuity of Rs. 3,000. If A. B. had refunded the gratuity for the earlier service, he would have been entitled to a gratuity of Rs. 7,200. As the gratuity admissible for the new service, plus the gratuity received for the earlier service, exceeds the gratuity which would have been admissible to A. B. if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded, A. B. is entitled to receive a gratuity of Rs. 3,000 minus Rs. 600, which is the excess.
2. C. D. obtained a gratuity of Rs. 4,000 after a service of 8 years. C. D. was re-employed, but did not refund his gratuity. After serving for 16 years, C. D., at the age of 48 years, becomes eligible for an invalid pension of Rs. 150 a month. If C. D. had refunded his gratuity, he would have been entitled to a pension of Rs. 150 a month. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150 (Rs. 18,971-14-0), plus the gratuity received for the earlier service is Rs. 22,971-14-0, and as this is in excess of the present value of the pension by Rs. 4,000, the excess should be disallowed. C. D. will therefore be entitled to a pension of which the present value is Rs. 14,971-14-0, i.e., Rs. 118-5-11 a month.
3. E. F. is removed after a service of 10 years with a gratuity of Rs. 3,000. E. F. was re-employed, but did not refund his gratuity. After serving for 20 years, E. F., at the age of 56 years, becomes eligible for a superannuation pension of Rs. 150 a month. If E. F. had refunded his gratuity he would have been

* The withdrawal of pension is optional with the Local Government, and it should not be withdrawn except in cases of complete recovery. If A. B. is still capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood, his pension should not be withdrawn now that he is serving in the Custom House, Bombay, as he is not earning as much as he might have done had he not suffered from the wound or injury.—*Military Department, to Bombay, No. 500S, dated 13th September 1878.*

entitled to a superannuation pension of Rs. 225 a month. The present values of the pension of Rs. 150 and Rs. 225 are, respectively, Rs. 16,092-3-0 and Rs. 21,139-4-6. The present value of the pension of Rs. 150, plus the amount of the gratuity received for the earlier service, does not exceed the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity for the earlier service had been refunded. E. F. is therefore entitled to a pension of Rs. 150 a month.

Governor General, &c.

10. The following is the Statute Law applicable to Governors General, Governors and Members of Council:—

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office or employment of profit under the Crown or any public office, or* the said Company (East India Company), or any annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor General of India, Governor, or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him."—3 and 4, Wm. IV, Cap. 85, Section LXXVII.

CHAPTER XXI.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.

SECTION 113.—The following special rules apply to members of Police Forces constituted under Acts XIII of 1856, XXIV of 1859, and V of 1861 of the Governor General of India in Council, Act IV of 1866 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and Acts III of 1867 and I of 1872 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organised under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing as to pension as the legally constituted Police.
2. The Port Blair Police Force also is not organized under any Statute; and the members of this Force are, without being required to contribute for them, entitled to pensions and gratuities under the Rules in Chapters XI, XII, and XIII, for the calculation of Pensions and Gratuities for Superior Service, except that the amount of the Pension or Gratuity which may be granted in any case to an Officer of this Force shall not exceed three-fourths of what is admissible under the Rules in Chapters XI, XII and XIII.

Municipal and Railway Police.

Municipal Police.

SECTION 114 (a).—If the Police of a town are wholly supported by, and under the control of, a Municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensions.

(b).—But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a Police Force paid, wholly or partly, by a Municipality, or from Cantonment Funds, or from the General Revenues subsidised by a contribution from a Municipality, or from Cantonment Funds, undertakes the organisation and control of the Force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the Civil Constabulary, service in such a Force qualifies. The contributions of Municipalities or of Cantonment Funds towards the cost of the pensions of such Forces are, for the present, undetermined.

Police in Presidency towns.

1. The Police Forces in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under this clause.

2. Members of the Police Forces, employed by small Municipalities in Sindh, and by village communities in the District of Hyderabad in Sindh, are not entitled to pensions.

SECTION 115.—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian and the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and in Bombay, qualifies, though such Police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent. in addition to salary, in discharge of their liability for pension. In the other divisions another arrangement is in force.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Qualifying service.

SECTION 116.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 113, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund* in the Force, qualifies.†

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Funds by Order of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Men of the Police Force of the City of Bombay, who had served the full time for pension in the force are, on being invalided, admitted to the benefits of the Superannuation Fund on paying up their subscriptions for the full period of their service.

Bombay City Police.

Under this rule, the service of an officer in the Bombay City Police before the establishment of the Superannuation Fund counts towards pension under the rules of the Fund if he pays up his subscriptions for the whole period of his service in the Police Force. This privilege applies only to Police officers whose pensions are determined according to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Bombay City Police, and not to any officer whose pension is granted in accordance with the rules prescribed in Chapter XI, XII, and XIII for the calculation of pensions for superior service.

Exceptional privileges.

SECTION 117.—In the following cases, members of Police Forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension:—

(a).—Soldiers of the Sikh Darbar to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 26 (c)), and who, on the breaking up of the Punjab Military Police, were transferred from that body to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed twenty rupees, entitled to Invalid Pensions at Line-rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police. First Class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, second class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

(b).—Men who, after completing, on 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in this force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed twenty rupees, entitled

for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to Local and Irregular troops of the rank corresponding with that which they may attain in the Police.

* The Superannuation Funds were Funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (See Section 26 (c) and members of the Oudh Military Police, Police officers whose pay did not exceed twenty rupees were obliged to contribute. In return for these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several Funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded twenty rupees did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds established under Acts XXIV of 1859, and V of 1861 of the Governor General of India in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Funds which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859 of the Governor General in Council, was abolished with the latter. The Funds established under Act IV of 1866 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and Act I of 1872 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, for the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds.

† I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1860, dated 27th April 1876, enquiring whether armourers, bellows-boys, bhisteas, and muchies, who have subscribed to the Police Superannuation Fund, should be allowed pensions according to the special rules for the police, or according to the scale prescribed in Section 76 of the Civil Pension Code, and whether in the latter case, the subscriptions recovered from them on account of the Police Superannuation Fund should not be refunded.

2. In reply, I am to say that, as a general rule, the subscriptions recovered from the employees in question should be refunded to them with interest, and their claims to pensions will then be dealt with in accordance with the ordinary rules for inferior servants. In the case, however, of men who have served for not less than ten years, the option should be allowed them either of receiving back their subscriptions and coming under the ordinary pension rules, or of continuing their subscriptions and eventually receiving pensions under the special rules for the Police.—Financial Department, to Bombay, No. 1051d, dated 23rd June 1876.

(c).—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on the 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pension as soldiers of the Line.

SECTION 118.—In the following cases, service rendered before enlistment in the present Police Constabulary qualifies:—

(a).—In cases (a) and (b) under Section 117, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions, admissible under its rules, or if, by serving on pay higher than twenty rupees, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 122, the previous service mentioned in Section 117 qualifies.

(b).—Soldiers transferred to the Police on reductions of the Native Army count their army service.

(1).—This concession does not apply to a soldier voluntarily taking his discharge from the Army and entering the Police.

(2).—In the Punjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny, when their Regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pension as soldiers of the Line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.

(3).—Soldiers who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.

(4).—Men of the Bhagalpur Hill Rangers, who, on the disbandment of the Corps, took employment in the Police, count their service in that Corps, including the period of employment in it during the time the Corps was under the orders of the Civil Department after the reductions in the Native Army made in 1861.

(c).—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpur Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that Force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these Forces, and also in the Forces of the late Raja of Nagpur.

(d).—Men who served with the 1st Regiment, Nagpur Irregular Infantry, or with the Mulki Horse, during the mutiny in 1857, count two years' additional service.

(e).—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that Corps.

(f).—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and in the Oudh Military Police qualifies.

(g).—Service in superior grades in the old Civil and Military Police (i. e., as a Daroga or in any office of higher rank in the Civil Police, and as a Jamadar or in any Office of higher rank in the Military Police) or in any other Department, qualifies.

(h).—Service in the special Levy which, during the Mutiny, was organized in the Kaira district, under the supervision of Mr. L. R. Ashburner, then First Assistant Magistrate of Kaira, qualifies.

(i).—In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, men count half their service in the inferior grades in the old Civil and Military Police.

(j).—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, when transferred, to pension for Army Service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for Army Service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous Army Service.

(k). Pensions granted to men who count Army Service under the foregoing Rules are, if their Military Service was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, a Military charge; otherwise they are a Civil charge.

Pension for Army Service how chargeable.

SECTION 119.—Subject to the provisions of Chapter XX, a Policeman on pay not exceeding twenty rupees, who re-enlists within one year after discharge or resignation, may, with the sanction of the Inspector General, count his service before such discharge or resignation.

Break in service.

AMOUNT OF PENSION.

SECTION 120.—The Pension admissible to an Officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed twenty rupees, will be determined, as prescribed in Section 121, according to one of the following Scales:—

Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20.

Scale A.

According to the Rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1. As the Rules of the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for Compensation Pension, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869:

- (1).—Compensation Pension should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions.
- (2).—But if a Gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the Officer's subscriptions to the Fund, the difference should be made up.

Scale B.

According to the Rules prescribed in Chapters XI, XII and XIII, for the calculation of pensions for Superior Service; except that (1) all service in the Police after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service is so reckoned.

Calcutta and Bombay Town Police. **SECTION 121 (a).**—The pensions of Officers of the town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by Scale A.

Other Police.

(b). The pension of an Officer of any other Force is regulated as follows:—

(1).—If he was in the Police before the 19th July 1871 and has served continuously since that date;—by Scale A or Scale B according to his election (which, by Order in the Financial Department, No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, he was required immediately to declare): Provided that, in the case of an Officer who has elected to abide by Scale B, such election shall not prejudice his title to count as service for pension, any leave obtained by him before his election, which, under the rules of the Superannuation Fund, would have counted for pension.

(2).—If he was enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871;—by scale B.

SECTION 122.—The pension admissible to an Officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds twenty rupees, is determined by the Rules which apply to Ordinary Service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this Chapter to be qualifying, is treated as Superior Service, and that the benefit of Section 119 is not withdrawn from a Police Officer by reason of his being promoted to pay exceeding twenty rupees a month.

1. When a Police Officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding twenty rupees, loses any benefit as to pension which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

SECTION 123.—If part of an Officer's Continuous Service qualifies for pension under the General Rules of the Code, but does not qualify under the Rules in this Chapter, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension admissible under the Rules in this Chapter, such pension as is admissible to him, under Sections 76 and 77, for the whole of his service, both Inferior and Superior. (See Note under Section 65, Rule 1, page 36.)

EXAMPLE.—An Officer who was transferred to the present Civil Police from an Inferior Grade in the Old Police, or from the Military Police, and who is not entitled, under Section 117 or 118, to count former service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. An Officer who under Section 121 (b) 1) has elected to abide by Scale B, will, if he takes gratuity under this Section, obtain, in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 76 (a), one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

SECTION 124.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 121 (a)), pension is to be calculated upon the net pay, i. e., the pay actually received by the Officer, and not upon the gross pay, i. e., the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see first foot-note to Section 116).

his Rule shall not, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded for misconduct, or lower pay, be applied to any Officer who, on the 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the Rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension calculated on his gross pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension, except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East Indian Railway Police) or the Punjab.

Good service pay does not count.

VERIFICATION OF SERVICE.

SECTION 125. (a).—There shall be kept up for each District, by the District Superintendent of Police, a Service-Roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the Constabulary; his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and

marks of identification when enrolled; his rank, promotion, reduction, or other punishment; his absences, from duty, on leave or without leave; the interruptions in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension.

(b).—The Roll shall be checked by the Vernacular Roll and Order Book and the Punishment Register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

(c).—In addition to the Roll thus prescribed, the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding twenty rupees (except that of Gazetted Officers), and shall verify the record, yearly, in communication with the Accountant General.

(d).—From this Roll the necessary Statement of Service of every applicant for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 84, in respect of any service, rendered before enrolment in the Constabulary, which the applicant may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on Invalid Pension by Officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical Officers should be searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of every applicant for pension, and, whenever the number of applicants for pension is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two Medical Officers.

Caution against abuses.

POWER OF SANCTION.

SECTION 126.—A claim to pension by a Police Officer, on pay not exceeding twenty rupees, only for the period of continuous and verified service in the Force in which at the time of his application he is serving, may, if admissible under the strict

letter of the Rules, be allowed by the Inspector General of Police, and reported to the Accountant General with the necessary particulars for identification.

All other claims will be treated under the Ordinary Rules.

1. Claims to Extraordinary Pension (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the Rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the Rule in Section 184.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

SECTION 127.—Payment of a pension shall be made by the Treasury Officer of the District where the Pensioner resides, on a Permanent Pay Order (in the case of a pension), and on the identification of the Pensioner by the District Superintendent of Police. Special Committees shall be assembled every five years to identify the Pensioners.

Payment.

CHAPTER XXII.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

In cases of injury or death.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter are analogous to the Regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded in action and to the heirs of soldiers killed in action.]

SECTION 128.—The following are the Rules for the grant of a pension:—

Not cases of mere accident.

(a) to a man so injured, in the execution of a public duty, as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the family of a man killed in the execution of a public duty.

They apply to any person employed in the service of the Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by fixed pay, or (as, for example, miners in the salt mines) for piece-work. They apply also to Village Watchmen.

SECTION 129.*—An Extraordinary Pension is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following are examples of cases of ordinary accident: A Policeman falling from a horse; a Policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke; a Lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser; a Laborer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognises no claim by a widow on account of the services of her husband, it is the duty of every Government Officer himself to provide for his family.

2. The Government of India are almost invariably under the painful necessity of rejecting recommendations made in contravention of Rule 1; and the submission of such recommendations, save under very extraordinary circumstances, is disapproved, as calculated only to give rise to hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

[NOTES—(1).—In Despatch No. 36, dated 17th November 1841, regarding the establishment of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Court of Directors observed—"In referring to the causes which may have operated to keep back Subscribers, the Directors advert to a reliance supposed to be placed on the special exercise of our bounty in favor of the families of deceased servants. Whether or not such reliance have any effect in discouraging subscriptions to the Fund, it is most important to the interests of the families of our Uncovenanted Servants that it should not be indulged. In our despatch, dated the 16th October 1839, No. 31, we called your attention to the fact that the Rules restricted the grant of pension to the family, or any member of the family, of a deceased servant, to cases where the servant shall have been killed in the exercise of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein, except in special cases justifying extraordinary indulgence, and which are of very rare occurrence. The belief, therefore, that the fact of a person dying in our service gives his family a claim to pensionary provision (if such belief exist), is a delusion which may be productive of very painful consequences, and which, for this reason, we feel it an imperative duty to endeavour to dispel. We observe that the Committee of the Fund have taken some pains to make our views on the point generally known; and, in thus acting, they have contributed not only to promote the interests of the Fund, but to render valuable service to their brethren by disabusing their minds of a dangerous error."

(2). "Grave objections exist to the grant of special pensions to the families of Uncovenanted Servants, every such grant forming a precedent which is quoted in support of subsequent applications with less claims to consideration.—(Secretary of State, No. 62, dated 8th February 1870.)"]

SECTION 130.—A pension is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had a wife, legitimate child, father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1 (a).—If a pension is granted to a family under this Section, it is allotted, for the support of the family, to the eldest surviving son;

failing sons, to the eldest widow, for the same purpose;
failing both sons and widows, to the eldest surviving unmarried daughter, for the same purpose;
these failing, to the father, for the same purpose;
and, failing all others, to the mother, for the same purpose.

(b).—To a male, pension is given as follows:—

If the pensioner is under six years of age; till he is eighteen years old;
If above six and under fifty years; for twelve years;
If not under fifty years; for life.

(c).—The pension to a female is for life or until marriage;† but, on her suitable marriage, the Local Government may, at its discretion, grant her five years' pension as a dowry.

* In an Order by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3141, dated 20th September 1873, it was observed that this Rule being based upon the analogy of the Regulations for the grant of pensions to soldiers wounded, and to the families of soldiers killed in action, the Government is compelled strictly to limit its application to the cases for which it is intended to provide; and, moreover, that it is obviously inexpedient for the Government to dispense charity in individual cases, or to do anything which might weaken the inducements to officers to secure proper provision for their families.

† A Political, Extraordinary, or other pension granted in the Civil Department to a female infant, native of Asia, shall, in the absence of special orders to the contrary, last until she leaves her own family to cohabit with a husband, or, being married, attains the age of 16 years, whichever event happens first.—Financial Resolution, No. 3767, dated 31st October 1876.)

(d).—A pension is given to only one member of each family, and no transfer of the pension to another member is permitted on its lapse either by the demise of the pensioner or for any other reason, or, on its remaining in abeyance under the operation of the Rules in Chapter XX.

[NOTE.—The words "for the support of the family" should be inserted in every order sanctioning a pension under this Section.]

Particulars to accompany application. 2. Whenever application is made for a pension under this Section, a list should be given of the names and ages of the surviving kindred of the deceased Officer as follows:—

	Names.	Dates of birth by Christian Era.
Sons.....		
Widows.....		
Daughters.....		
Father.....		
Mother.....		

If the deceased has left no son, or no widow, or no daughter, or no father, or no mother him surviving, the word "none" or "dead" should be entered opposite to such relative.

Amount of pension.

SECTION 131.—The amount of pension is to be regulated by—

- the character and service of the injured or killed;
- the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- the nature and extent of the injury received;
- the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant pension in every case, or, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.—(See Rules under Section 130.)

SECTION 132.—Whenever a claim for extraordinary pension arises, the Head of the Office in which the man killed or injured was employed, must hold a formal inquest, taking evidence on the following matters:

- the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;
- the relationship (in the case of a death), and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

SECTION 133.—The head of the office will then submit the case, with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, together with, in the case of a man injured, an application in the usual form (Form A, Appendix A), and, in the case of a man killed, a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

SECTION 134.—The Local Government may grant a gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity.

1. A Director of State Railways is authorised to grant a gratuity to any State Railway servant who may be injured, or to the representatives of any State Railway servant who may be killed, by the working of trains or engines, otherwise than through his own negligence or wilful action: Provided that such gratuity shall not exceed a sum equal to six months' pay of the servant injured or killed, subject to a maximum limit of Rupees 200.

2. In case of an accident to a person not in Government employ, the Engineer-in-Chief of a State Railway is authorised, after consultation with the Magistrate of the District or Sub-Division in which the accident occurred, to award, promptly, any sum, not exceeding Rs. 50, approved by the Magistrate as sufficient. If the Magistrate recommends more than Rs. 50, the authority of the Director of State Railways must be sought to Rs. 200.

[NOTE.—Grants under this Rule should be charged as part of the working expenses of the Railway concerned.]

3. If the Director thinks Rs. 200 insufficient, a reference must be made to the Government of India.

4. In the case of the Narora Branch Railway and Tramway, the Government of the North Western Provinces exercises the powers of a Director of State Railways under these Rules.

SECTION 135 (a).—Under special circumstances, the Local Government may grant a pension not exceeding ten rupees a month, and the Government of India may grant a pension not exceeding twenty-five rupees a month, to a Government Officer injured, or to the family of a Government Officer killed, in the execution of his duty, as follows:—

Power of Supreme Government.

- (1). To an Officer wounded in the first or second degree,* a pension not exceeding full pay.
- (2). To an Officer wounded in the third or fourth degree,* a pension not exceeding half pay; or, if the officer is entitled to an invalid pension of half pay under Section 68 or 76 of this Code, then not exceeding three-quarters pay.
- (3). To the family of an Officer killed in the execution of his duty, a pension not exceeding half the pay of the deceased Officer, and not less than Rs. 2½ (two and three quarter rupees) a month.
- (4). These Rules apply to a Village Watchman or his family, even though he receive no pay from the State.

(b).—The Local Government may sanction, in lieu of Pension under Clause (a), a Gratuity in excess of six months' pay: Provided that such Gratuity shall not exceed one hundred rupees.

(c).—A pension granted under Clause (a) (1 or 2) will, unless the Pensioner is more than sixty years old, (in which case it will be permanent), continue, in the first instance, for two years only. At the end of eighteen months the Pensioner shall be examined afresh by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, upon whose report the Local Government will decide whether the Pension shall be continued or not for a further term, or permanently, and whether the Pensioner shall be subjected or not to further medical examination.

MILITARY SERVICE.

SECTION 136.—Officers and men, enrolled as Volunteers, and having a military organisation, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds as soldiers of corresponding grades, unless they are entitled under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:

Civilians wounded on military service.

(a).—An Officer of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying his presence) with a Military Force, will receive such compensation as may be granted by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

(b).—Any other civil officer of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to his salary according to the following scale:—

If his salary is—

Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as a Captain.	
" 300 "	Lieutenant.
" 200 "	Ensign.
" 100 "	Subadar.
" 60 "	Jamadar.
" 16 "	Sepoy.

(c).—A person not in Civil or Military service, wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with Military Forces, will receive compensation according to his station in life as compared with that of a Military officer, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation granted subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

* 1st Degree.—Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds; or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood and to require the care and assistance of some other person.

2nd Degree.—Men losing one limb or one eye; or being so disabled as to be incapable of earning a livelihood, though not requiring the care of another person.

3rd Degree.—Men not losing a limb or an eye who have received an injury equal to the loss of a limb, or who are otherwise so disabled as to be capable of contributing in only a small degree towards earning a livelihood.

4th Degree.—Men able to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although not from wounds, for the ordinary duties of the service.

MUTINY PENSIONS.

SECTION 137. The widow of an Uncovenanted officer, who receives a pension on account of her husband having been killed in the mutiny, retains half her pension after re-marriage. Her half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

Widow's Military pension.

SCHEDULE A.

OFFICERS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO CERTAIN SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

(See Sections 20, 21, 52, and 69.)

I. Officers of the Public Works Department trained in the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers' Hill.

II. 'Stanley Engineers' of the Public Works Department, i. e., Civil Engineers appointed in England, in the years 1859 to 1871, under Covenant and after competitive examination, in general accordance with Lord Stanley's Despatch, No. 11 (Public), dated 9th March 1859.

III. Other Civil Engineers appointed to the Public Works Department—

(1) By the Secretary of State, before the 1st November 1873.

(2) By competent authority in India—

(a) from the Civil Engineering Colleges in India;

(b) Others who are not of purely Asiatic descent.

IV. Officers of the Telegraph Department specially trained in Europe under Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

V. The following three officers of the Agricultural Department, Madras, who are Graduates of the Royal Agricultural College, or of some other institution of equal standing:—

William Rowntree Robertson,

Charles Benson,

Kaspar Schiffmayer.

VI. Graded officers of the Geological Survey Department.

VII. Officers of the Forest Department specially trained in Europe under Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

APPENDIX A.—FORM A.—FOUR PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name.
3. Race, sect and caste.
4. Residence, shewing Village and Pergunnah.
5. Present or last employment, including name of establishment.
6. Date of beginning of service.....1st May, 1851.
7. Date of ending of service.....30th June 1871.
8. Length of service, including interruptions..... Y. M. D.
of which superior..... 20 2 0
inferior 1 5 0
non-qualifying and interruptions..... 1 6 20
9. Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.
11. Proposed pension.
12. Proposed gratuity.
13. Date from which pension to commence:
14. Place of payment.
15. Date of applicant's birth by Christian era.†
16. Height.
17. Marks.
18. Date.

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should fully stated.

† (If not known exactly, must be stated on the best information or estimate.)

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

SECOND PAGE.

HISTORY OF THE SERVICE (SHOWING INTERRUPTION) OF

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting Allowance.	Date of beginning.	Date of ending.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by Accountant-General.
Collector of Hooghly.....	Muharrir.....	Rs. 10	Nil.	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D. 0 3 15	Inferior grade.		
Do.	Do.	15	"	16th Aug. 1851	16th Sep. 1852	.....	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age.		By Accountant-General, Bengal.—See Enclosure A.
Do.	Do.	15	"	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	.....	3 7 7	.....		
On sick leave.....	.....	..	"	8th May 1856	7th Nov. 1856	.....	0 6 0	.....		
Collector of Hooghly.....	Muharrir.....	15	"	8th Nov. 1856	15th Jan. 1859	.....	2 2 8	.....		
Out of employ.....	.....	..	"	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	.....	0 0 2	Resigned to join new appointment.		
Post Office Burdwan	Dy. Post Master	25	"	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	.....	6 5 24	.....		Compiler of Post Office Accounts.—See Enclosure B.
Under suspension.....	.....	..	"	12th July 1865	1st Sep. 1865	.....	0 1 20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.		
Post Office Burdwan.....	Dy. Post Master	25	"	2nd Sep. 1865	3rd March 1868	.....	2 6 2	.....		
Do.	Do. Offg. Post Master	25	10	4th March 1868	3rd Dec. 1869	.....	1 9 0	.....		
Out of employ in consequence of abolition of appointment.....	.....	..	"	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	.....	.....	.....		
Judge of Nudda	Clerk.....	40	"	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	.....	0 7 29	.....		Accountant-General, Bengal.—See Enclosure C.
Total period of superior service.....				.....				17 2 10		

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

1.—As to character and past conduct of applicant.

2.—Explanation of any suspension or degradation.

3.—Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.

4.—Explanation under Section 59, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the Office can give it.

5.—Any other remarks.

6.—Specific opinion of Head of Office whether the service claimed is established and should be admitted or not (see Rule 6 under Section 84).

Signature.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [inferior or superior] grades has been duly proved for _____ years _____ months _____ days; and that a _____ [pension or gratuity] not exceeding Rupees _____, is admissible under Section _____ of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified. The [pension or gratuity] is chargeable to (Here specify whether to General Revenues or to what fund).

Accountant-General.

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

APPENDIX A, FORM B, of Permanent-pay Order.
(Obverse.)

COLLECTOR'S HALF.				PENSIONER'S HALF.			
Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon				Name of Pensioner			
				Head of charge			
Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.		Personal identification.	Height.	Date or approximate date of birth.	Set.	Residence showing Village and Pargannah.	Amount of monthly pension.
			Feet. Inches				
No. _____ Sin. Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to A. B. the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____				No. _____ Sin. Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to A. B. the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____			
upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form. To the Collector of _____ Accountant-General.				upon the production of this Order and a receipt according to usual form. To the Collector of _____ Accountant-General.			
NOTE.—Payment upon this order is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless he be specially exempted, or disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity. In which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person. NOTE 2.—On the decease of the pensioner, this order should be immediately returned by his family to the district officer, with a report of the date of his decease.				NOTE.—Payment under this order is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless he be specially exempted, or disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity. In which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person. NOTE 2.—On the decease of the pensioner, this order should be immediately returned by his family to the district officer, with a report of the date of his decease.			

APPENDIX A, FORM B, of *Permanent-pay Order*.
(Reverse.)

REVERSE OF PENSIONER'S HALF.						REVERSE OF COLLECTOR'S HALF.					
<i>Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the disbursing officer.</i>						<i>This document is to be retained by the disbursing officer so long as the authority remains in force in such manner that the pensioner shall have no access to it. Every separate payment is to be recorded below.</i>					
When paid.						When paid.					
For the month of						For the month of					
Amount.						Amount.					
Initials of disbursing officer.						Initials of disbursing officer.					
When paid.						When paid.					
For the month of						For the month of					
Amount.						Amount.					
Initials of disbursing officer.						Initials of disbursing officer.					
When paid.						When paid.					
For the month of						For the month of					
Amount.						Amount.					
Initials of disbursing officer.						Initials of disbursing officer.					

APPENDIX A, FORM C.—(See Section 90).

Pensions
Gratuities

sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Government of India, or the Govern-
ment of _____

in all Departments during the quarter ending _____

187—.

[N. B.—A separate return should be made of each of the following classes of pensions and gratuities, a note being added of such of these separate returns as are blank :—

I.—Compensation pensions.	Superior service.—	Sections 59 and 68 (b and c).
II.—Invalid	do.	do. 61 and 63 (b and c).
III.—Superannuation	do.	do. 65 and 70.
IV.—Retiring	do.	do. 68 and 71.
V.—Compensation	do.	Inferior service— 59 and 76 (b).
VI.—Invalid	do.	do. 61 and 76 (b).
VII.—Compensation gratuities.	Superior service—	do. 59 and 68 (a).
VIII.—Invalid	do.	do. 61 and 68 (a).
IX.—Superannuation	do.	do. 65 and 70.
X.—Compensation	do.	Inferior service— 59 and 76 (a).
XI.—Invalid	do.	do. 61 and 76 (a).
XII.—Extraordinary pensions.—	Sections 128 (a), 135 (a) and 136.	
XIII.—	Do.	gratuities „ 128 (a), 134, 135 (b) and 136.
XIV.—	Do.	family pensions.—Secs. 123 (b), and 135 (a).
XV.—	Do.	„ gratuities. „ 123 (b) 134, and 135 (b.)

Column 1.—Serial number.

- " 2.—Name of recipient.
 " 3.—Date of recipient's birth by Christian era.
 " 4.—Designation of last employment.
 " 5.—Name of office in which last employed.
 " 6.—Date on which employment ceased.
 " 7.—Character.
 " 8.—Period counted as service.

Average emoluments.

- " 9.—Pay or emoluments at time of discharge.

- " 10.—Amount of monthly pension granted—
gratuity

(a) Chargeable to Indian Revenues.

(b) Chargeable otherwise than to Indian Revenues.

(c) Total of (a) and (b).

- " 11.—Remarks.—(Here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also note the number and date of the orders of the Government of India or Secretary of State in cases in which the pensions and gratuities are sanctioned by the Government of India or the Secretary of State).

APPENDIX A, FORM D.—See Chapter XXII, Section 133.)

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of A. B.,

late a

killed in the

execution of duty.—Submitted by the

(A). Description of claimant.

- 1.—Name and residence, showing Village and Per-
 2.—Age. [gunnah.
 3.—Height.
 4.—Race, caste, or tribe.
 5.—Marks for identification.
 6.—Present occupation and pecuniary circum-
 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased. [stances.

(B). Description of deceased.

- 8.—Name.
 9.—Occupation and service.
 10.—Length of service.
 11.—Pay when killed.
 12.—Nature of injury causing death.

(C).

- 13.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.

(D).

- 14.—Place of payment.

- 15.—Remarks.

(Place.)

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE

(Date.)

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT **FORM E.** DURING THE YEAR 187 -7
Pensions exceeding Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 100
 [NOTE.—The Return is in three parts—(1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10 a month; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 50 a month; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50 a month.]

REMARKS	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.						
	Not more than 60 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.
1.—Number of pensioners on the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return							
2.—Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age.....							
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age							
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age....							
5. } NEW NAMES { By new pensions.....							
6. } BROUGHT ON { By renewal after being struck off THE LIST. { By transfer from other offices ..							
7. }							
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for							
9.—Number on pension list at end of year							
10. } REMOVED { By transfer to other offices							
11. } DURING THE { Reported dead							
12. } YEAR. { By non-appearance for 6 months							
13.—Total of headings 9 to 12, being total number accounted for.....							
Total							
86 and upwards.							

NOTES.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfers rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2, in the next preceding column.
 Heading 6.—Enter here any persons who, after being entered under heading 12 of the previous statement as having been struck off the list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 102) are again admitted into the list.

APPENDIX A, FORM F.

Comparison of the rates of Mortality.

AGE.	I. PENSIONS NOT EXCEEDING RS. 10.				II. PENSIONS EXCEEDING RS. 10 AND NOT EXCEEDING RS. 50.				III. PENSIONS EXCEEDING RS. 50.				TOTAL OF THE THREE GRADES OF PENSIONS.			
	Total number on Roll on 31st March 1874.	Number died in 1874-75.	Expected deaths as per table.	Difference between expected and actual mortality, plus or minus.	Total number on Roll on 31st March 1874.	Number died in 1874-75.	Expected deaths as per table.	Difference between expected and actual mortality, plus or minus.	Total number on Roll on 31st March 1874.	Number died in 1874-75.	Expected deaths as per table.	Difference between expected and actual mortality, plus or minus.	Total number on Roll on 31st March 1874.	Number died in 1874-75.	Expected deaths as per table.	Difference between expected and actual mortality, plus or minus.
Under 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 to 60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 to 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 to 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 to 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 to 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 to 85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rate of mortality per cent.

Rate of mortality per cent.

Age.

Age.

APPENDIX B.

I.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of Superannuation Pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

[NOTE.—Subsidiary and supplementary Rules of date later than 4th January 1831, are printed in small type].

SECTION 1.—Superannuation Pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these Rules may now be applied].

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organised peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

SECTION 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

SECTION 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

SECTION 4.—The character, conduct, and past service of the public servant must be favorably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

SECTION 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows :—

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary or authorised allowances of the individual, calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on this scale to persons thrown out of employ by liquidation of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In a Despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following other Rule is prescribed :—

"We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted servant belonging to a class recognised by the present Rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service; they will not, in any case, be claimable as of right, and every pension which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding."

RULES REGARDING SERVICE.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed twelve months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent, leave counts as actual service :—

(a).—All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1856.

(b).—The following leave taken under the Rules of 1856 :—Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half-pay.

(c).—Leave during recess on half-pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

RULES FOR CALCULATION OF PENSION.

6. "Authorised official allowances" include the following:—

(a).—House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

(b).—Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:—

(a).—Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

(b).—Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This Rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the Rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Subordinate Judge and Munsif. Goung-gyouns in Burma are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Judges of Small Cause Courts are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 a year: but this is subject to the Rules under Section 72 of the Code.

2.

[NOTE.—Wherever, in the following Resolution, a pension is stated in Sterling, the equivalent in Rupees is meant, at 2s. the Rupee, which had been, at that time, for several years, the fixed rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments.]

Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 1555, dated 1st July 1870.

As considerable misapprehension exists in regard to the limitations of pensions of Uncovenanted Servants, both under the old and the new Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Resolution:—

RESOLUTION.—Up to 1855 the pensions admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules were not formally limited within any maximum amount.

2. On 19th May 1855 the Government of India published a Despatch of the Court of Directors, which limited pensions for Uncovenanted Servants, appointed after that day, to £500 a year if their pay exceeded Rs. 1,000 a month, or to £400 a year if their pay ranged from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 a month. This limitation applied alike to the one-third pay pension and to the half-pay pension.

3. In 1862, with reference to the increasing number of well-paid appointments which were being thrown open to the Uncovenanted Service, the Government of Bombay recommended that the class who, in the opinion of that Government, were exempt from the foregoing limitation, viz., those Uncovenanted Servants who had been appointed to the Government service before 19th May 1855 should, on promotion to an appointment the salary of which is Rs. 10,000 per annum, be called upon to renounce formally any claim to pension beyond the sum of £500 per annum.

4. The Government of India agreed with the Government of Bombay as to the propriety of the limitation, but demurred to the proposal for exacting a formal renunciation of title to a pension exceeding £500 a year from those admitted into the service before 19th May 1855, who might be offered promotion to a salary amounting to, or exceeding, Rs. 10,000 a year. Hesitation was felt on the following grounds, viz:—

I.—That if a right to a pension exceeding £500 a year ever existed under the Pension Rules of 1831, in favor of those appointed to the service before 19th May 1855, it would be a "doubtful proceeding" to refuse "promotion to a deserving officer, unless he will consent to abandon that to which, it is assumed, he has a right under the existing Rules."

II.—That no such right existed under the Rules of 1831; inasmuch as those Rules did not pledge Government to any particular amount of pension, but merely prescribed that the pension should not exceed a certain fixed proportion of the effective pay of the applicant, and that, accordingly, it was within the competence of the Gov-

vernment to define specifically by subsequent Rules, as was done on 19th May 1855, the precise amount within the limit of the prescribed proportions of effective pay, which should not be exceeded in awarding pension.

III.—That, in this view, the wording of the order of 19th May 1855, which applied the limitation mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this Resolution to those only who might be appointed to the service after 19th May 1855, was unhappy; inasmuch as no specific rate of pension had ever been guaranteed to those appointed before that date.

5. Accordingly, the Government of India inclined to think, "notwithstanding the difficulty caused by the proceedings of 1855 * * that, even now, it will be better that the Government should assert its right to alter the Rules of 1831 as regards all appointments clearly not embraced* by the original intention of those Rules, and to declare such alteration applicable to all Uncovenanted Servants, whether they entered the public service before 1855 or since.

6. "But if this be done, it may be right, having regard to the expectations which must naturally have been created by the order of 1855, to allow the full advantage of the Rules of 1831 with respect to all appointments made up to the present time,† and held by officers who entered the public service before 1855. Thus, such an officer, already holding an appointment of Rs. 1,500 a month, will, on superannuation after 20 or 30 years' service, according to the class of appointment, be able to claim a pension of £900 a year; but he will not, if hereafter promoted to higher emoluments, be able to claim a still larger pension calculated on those higher emoluments."

7. This reference was submitted to the Secretary of State quite apart from a memorial from Uncovenanted Servants praying for increased pensionary advantages. The Secretary of State, however, answered this reference and the memorial in the same Despatch.

8. In reply to the memorial, he conceded certain additional benefits, but qualified them by a condition that pensions should be limited as follow, viz:—

1st.—That half-pay pensions should not exceed £500 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £400 a year, when the salary does not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

2nd.—That one-third pay pensions should not exceed £300 a year, whatever the amount of salary, or £200 a year, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

These form a part of the new Rules.

9. In reply to the reference from the Government of Bombay, regarding pensions beyond £500 a year to those who were in the service on 19th May 1855, the Secretary of State decided that, "under the existing Pension Rules an Uncovenanted Servant is not entitled to claim a pension of the full amount, which is only authorised as the reward of approved service; and, when the rules were framed, it could not have been contemplated that a larger pension than £500 per annum could.

Para. 23 of Despatch, dated 8th December 1862.

Para. 21 of Despatch, dated 8th December 1862.

Para. 25 of Despatch, dated 8th December 1862.

10. "Under any circumstances, therefore, the full pension should only be awarded in cases of extraordinary merit.

11. "With this reservation, therefore, I concur in the expediency of the proposition; made by you, which must be invariably acted upon as regards promotion subsequent to this date, and a clause to that effect should be included in the new Rules."

12. The 23rd and 24th paragraphs of the Secretary of State's Despatch of 8th December 1862 (paragraphs 9 and 10 of this Resolution) were published; but, paragraph 25 not having been published, a memorial was submitted asking for an interpretation of the published paragraphs. In forwarding this memorial, the Government of India explained that "the recommendation which the Government of India submitted on this point was, that those officers who entered the service before the 19th of May 1855 should be allowed, in respect of all appointments made previously to the time of the reference, a pension at the full rate allowed by the Rules of 1831, whether more or less than £500 a year; but that persons appointed to highly paid offices subsequently to this date (i. e., the time of writing) should be limited as to the amount of pension by the Rule which fixes the maximum pension at £500 a year. The Government of India then contemplated a more liberal application of the Rules of 1831 as regards the class of servants referred to than would be admissible under a strict interpretation of the 24th paragraph of your Despatch."

13. The reply of the Secretary of State, which was published with Notification No. 1523, dated 19th March 1864, was as follows:—

"I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 13th October 1863,

* i. e., Appointments on salaries exceeding Rs. 600, 700 or 800 a month.

† 6th August 1862.

‡ Paragraph 6 of this Resolution.

§ 8th December 1862.

No. 127, forwarding a Memorial from certain Uncovenanted Officers at your Presidency, requesting an interpretation of paragraphs 21 to 25 of my Financial Despatch, dated the 8th December 1862, No. 205, which relate to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants to £500 per annum.

"2. In the letter from your Government, dated the 6th August, 1862, No. 111, you stated that the Uncovenanted Service cannot claim to have any rights under the Rules of 1831 beyond what may be considered to arise out of the general pledge which those Rules may be taken to give, that a member of that service, when rendered incapable of further duty, shall not be discharged without some pensionary support. As regards the amount of pension to be given, the Rules merely fix a limit which is not to be exceeded; and although it has, with rare exceptions, been the practice to allow the highest pension of which the Rules allow, this practice cannot be admitted to confer on the Uncovenanted Service any right to claim that maximum in all cases, without any regard whatever to the original design and scope of the Rules.

"3. In that view, Her Majesty's Government fully concurred. It was therefore decided that Uncovenanted Servants appointed prior to the 19th May 1855, (the date of the Court's despatch limiting pensions to £500 per annum), whose average salary during the last five years of their service shall have exceeded Rs. 10,000 per annum, and also those who were promoted prior to the 6th August 1862, (the date of the letter from the Government of India relative to the limitation of pensions to Uncovenanted Servants) to offices to which salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum are attached, shall, if their average salary during the last five years of their service exceed that amount, be allowed, in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding £500 per annum, the amount of excess to be governed by the merits and services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests. In regard to Uncovenanted Servants who have rendered approved services of only an ordinary character, the pension must, in no case, exceed £500 per annum.

"4. An Uncovenanted Servant promoted subsequently to the 6th August 1862 to an office to which a salary exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum is attached, is not to be granted an increased pension in consequence of the increase to his salary." (*Secretary of State, No. 20, dated 9th February 1864.*)

14. This reply did not embrace the cases of persons appointed before 19th May 1855, whose salaries, at the time of retirement, may be less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. In respect of such persons it was urged by the Government of India, in a despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 31, dated 5th February 1863, that, inasmuch as the orders of the 9th February 1864 "recognise the claim to a pension of Rs. 5,000 per annum, or one-half of salary, on the part of an Uncovenanted Servant whose average salary for the last five years of service is Rs. 10,000 per annum, Uncovenanted Servants with salaries of less than Rs. 10,000 per annum, who were appointed before the 19th May 1855, might be allowed one-third or half-pay pension, irrespective of the limits laid down in the new Pension Rules, which may be restricted to the cases of Uncovenanted Servants appointed after the 19th May 1855."

15. The Secretary of State, however, in a despatch No. 400, dated 18th November 1860, negatived the recommendation, observing that there was no ground "for excepting Uncovenanted Servants with salaries of less than Rupees 10,000 per annum from the Rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants with salaries exceeding that amount;" and added, that "if, in any particular case of a servant whose salary is less than Rupees 10,000, you should consider that unusually meritorious service calls for a relaxation of the restriction contained in the Rules, I shall be prepared to consider any recommendation you might make for the grant of a special pension, as already allowed in regard to servants with higher salaries."

16. Three other classes of officers have been exempted from the limitations of the half and one-third pensions prescribed by the new Pension Rules, viz.,—

- I.—In a Despatch No. 84, dated 31st March 1865, the Secretary of State ruled that "Civil Engineers who entered into covenants when the old Uncovenanted Leave and Pension Rules were in force" might be allowed "the benefit of those Rules in regard both to leave of absence and pension, and any Covenanted Engineer so situated may, therefore, have the option of selecting which Rules he will abide by; but, having once made his selection, he is not to be permitted to avail himself of any of the advantages of the other Rules."
- II.—In Financial Resolution No. 1,852, dated 16th August 1865, the benefit of the foregoing decision was extended to certain officers of the Telegraph Department who had executed their covenants before the publication, in June 1863, of the new Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules.
- III.—Under an impression that the classes of officers who in the old Pension Rules were designated as Law Officers and Native Judges had ceased to exist, the Secretary of State, in a Despatch No. 290, dated 23rd December 1865, declared the new Rules applicable to all Uncovenanted Officers in the Judicial Department. In reply, the Government of India explained that the term Native Judge

included Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Munsifs, and that to these the old Rules assured a pension equal to one-third salary after 15 years' service, and equal to one-half after 22 years' service, when the applicants were certified to be unfit for further duty. Thereupon the Secretary of State observed, in his Despatch No. 174, dated 31st July 1866, that "it was not understood that the exceptional advantages granted by the old Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules to 'Native Judges' extended to Native Judicial Officers of other grades." So far as relates to any who can be considered entitled to benefits granted by the old Rules to officers of that class, I am willing that they shall still be considered eligible to the pensions allowed by those Rules; but, with reference to all future appointments, I see no ground for making a distinction between Native Judges and the general body of Uncovenanted Servants, for whom the new Rules make liberal provision."

The despatch of the 31st July 1866 was published by the Government of India on the 29th October 1866.

17. The Rules therefore regarding the limitations of the amount of pensions of Uncovenanted Servants may be thus summarised:—

I.—The limitations prescribed by the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules of April

1. Officers who entered the service before 19th May 1855, or were promoted before 6th August 1862 to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, and whose average salary during the last five years of service exceeds that sum.
2. Covenanted Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, and certain Civil Covenanted Officers of the Telegraph Department, who entered the service before the promulgation of the new Rules, and have elected to abide by the old Pension Rules.
3. Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866.

services of the retiring servant, and to be limited to an amount consistent with a due regard to the public interests.

II.—In all other cases, the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants are subject to the limitations of the new Pension Rules of 8th June 1863 and 13th April 1864, but for "unusually meritorious services" special pensions may be allowed by the Secretary of State to any appointed before 19th May 1855.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

I

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal,—No. 3,177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a Pension Fund by deduction from salaries, probably arise from the orders in this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain Rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an Educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these Rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a Fund solvent; such calculations as can be made render it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from Imperial Revenues the solvency of any such Fund. A Pension Fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it, to a certain extent, unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of Local Funds which will, beyond a doubt, be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employees, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employees a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise, and in the case of Local Funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such Funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent, by many years, to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of Local Funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the Funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department,—No. 4,359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political or for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and, in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trust, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India:

2. The remuneration of Officers of Government may be thus classified,—

Immediate,—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent,—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred,—Their pensionary allowances;

and such Officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtained their "immediate" remuneration from the State or Fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but, as a rule, it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality, or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the Rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives, and regulated on the following principles.

5. In the first place, it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required; any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shews that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, the contribution of one-fifth required by this Resolution includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is 3½ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.* This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds so long as they are maintained.

* i. e., the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100.

3.

Extract from Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department,—No. 1,586, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by the Disbursing Officer of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up; and, for this purpose, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, Returns in the annexed Form shall annually be made to the Account Office to which it is subordinate:—

(1).—For pensions not exceeding Rs. 10.

(2).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 10, and not exceeding Rs. 50.

(3).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinise the information thus received, in order that enquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by such means on the action of local officers. The instances in any single disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and, on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pension, he does not doubt that the information contained in the Forms now prescribed will be found, in both central and local offices, to be of great value.

STATUTE 35, VICTORIA, CAP. 12.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, Chapter twenty-four, intitled "An Act to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service."

(13th May 1872).

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William the Fourth, Chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's Service," it is provided, amongst other things, "that in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services, upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment, if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him; and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office."

And whereas doubts have lately been entertained as to whether the expression "office in any public department" as used in the above-mentioned provisions extends to public departments in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Explanation of Section twenty of 4 and 5 W. IV, c. 21.
1. It is hereby declared that the expression "office in any public department" as used in the above-mentioned provision of the said Act extends, and shall, from the date of the passing of the said Act, be deemed to have extended, to any office in any public department in the British possessions.

2. In this Act "British possession" shall include any territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the Government of India; also any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act, 1872."

APPENDIX D.

OFFICERS TRANSFERRED TO FOREIGN SERVICE BEFORE THE 14TH OCTOBER 1871.

Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the Rules in Chapter VII, Foreign Service did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special Rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants or Officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions or gratuities, except as provided in Rule IX under Section 46, the Rules in Chapter VII do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way, officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim, unless the transfer is such as is provided for in Chapter VII.

Special Rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this Rule:—

- (a). *—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba, according to the Rule of Proportions.
 - (b). *—Officers transferred to service in the Kolhapur school; the pension being chargeable, according to the Rule of Proportions, to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution, proportional to salary, paid by the Chief of Kolhapur.
 - (c).—Officers transferred, under the authority of the Government of the Punjab, to service under the Bhawalpur State. In this case, the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpur State according to the Rule of Proportion.
 - (d).—Assistant Opium Agents in Independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States.
2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty, which though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.
3. Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India, count their service as if it were under Government.
4. Officers transferred, on or after 23rd April 1863, by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the General Revenues:—
- Service under the Court of Wards.
 - Service in Jágir States in Bombay.
 - Service under the Talukdari Settlement Officer in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870, in the case of service under the Court of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871, in the case of service in Jágir States or under the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

[NOTE.—In the Madras Presidency an Officer transferred before 21st August 1862 from qualifying service to service under the Court of Wards, counts service under the Court of Wards rendered before that date as if it were under Government.]

APPENDIX E.

Memorandum on Pension-values of Civil Pensioners.

The compilation of a table for shewing the capital value of pensions depends upon two data,—namely, the rate of mortality and the rate of interest.

2. I shall take these two separately, and first discuss the data as to rate of mortality.

* Applies to transfers before the 22nd October 1875.

3. Observations of native life are extremely few, so few indeed, that those Assurance Companies in Calcutta which accept risks on native lives do not base their calculations on any data regarding native life. One office adopts European military rates, and two others take a certain percentage in addition to European civil rates, as the basis of assurance on native lives. If we were to follow them, we should simply adopt for native rates of mortality something in excess of European rates.

4. The only regular investigation regarding native life which, so far as I know, has been made, was the work of Dr. Robert Haines, a Surgeon in Bombay, who made elaborate enquiries on the subject, on the basis chiefly of military records, and whose papers were purchased by the Government of Bombay in 1867.

5. The following is a summary of the rates of mortality that resulted from his investigations, to which I have added, for purposes of comparison, the rates observed in the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Fund:—

Age.	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90—
A.—Civil Pensioners, Warden's Official Fund, chiefly clerks.	667	..	1,405	2,651	2,561	2,518	5,301	4,126	3,514	1,676	1,156	2,410
B.—Civil Pensioners, chiefly clerks, superannuated on Medical Certificate.	4	7,042	10,236	3,697	4,138	5,138	2,794	8,151	4,474	9,929	3,226	7,895
C.—Native Military Pensioners and a few others.	1,920	2,760	3,764	4,319	5,200	6,554	8,318	9,831	11,750	12,324	14,199	20,453
D.—Uncovenanted Service Fund. (Mr. Woodrow's figures.)	1,78	2,12	2,94	3,99	4,15	7,28	8,45	..	..	..	..	..

Of these series of results, the first (marked A) and the second (marked B) are based upon observations of only 140 and 164 deaths respectively, so that the area of observation is not wide enough to enable us to accept them with any confidence. This is especially the case with the ages above 80, where, in the first case, the observations were confined to five deaths in an average of about twenty persons alive each year.

6. The series marked C has a much wider area of observation, 6,355 deaths having occurred among the cases observed; the regular gradation of the results also shows that the area has been sufficiently large to eliminate departures from the average. They may, in my opinion, be accepted as a good guide, in the cases to which they immediately apply,—namely, native military pensioners in Bombay: the only question is, whether the circumstances of native civil pensioners in Bengal are sufficiently similar to those of native military pensioners in Bombay, to warrant us in accepting statistics affecting the latter, as a guide towards conclusions affecting the former.

7. I recently had occasion to make a close comparison between the actual deaths occurring among the civil pensioners in Bengal during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, and the number of deaths that might be expected according to the rates of the series C, just mentioned. I quote here the results of the comparison, and my observations regarding them.

"The following is a summary of the whole of these statistics:—

Description of Pensioners.	Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
INDIA.....	All.....	204	25	24.5
BENGAL, MOFUSSIL.....	Under Rs. 10.....	500	82	66
	Under " 50.....	357	38	44.5
	Over " 50.....	105	28	14
BENGAL, CALCUTTA.....	Under " 10.....	83	9	9.5
	Under " 50.....	186	16	24
	Over " 50.....	99	11	13.5
MARINE.....	All.....	69	4	6
	Total.....	1,603	213	202

"I think, therefore, that it is a pretty fair conclusion that, so far as can be judged from information and calculations so rough in their nature, the mortality rates, with which we

above started, are not far from the average applicable to the case. It is worthy of remark that the younger pensioners shew a tendency to excessive mortality (compared with our initial figures), which is easily accounted for by the fact that they are, by the nature of the case, mostly invalids; and that, as we might have expected, the pensioners of the class between Rs. 10 and 50 seem to be more healthy than those on higher or on lower pensions."

8. A similar examination of the Bombay pension returns for 1870-71 till 1872-73, three years, gave—

Rate of Pension.	Number.	Actual mortality.	Expected mortality.
Under..... Rs. 10	1,760	337	325.1
Do. " 50	630	126	108.6
Over..... " 50	210	35	37
All.....	2,629	499	470.7

the excess of actual mortality occurring chiefly at the ages under 50 and above 75.

9. It seems to me therefore that, pending further observation, we should base our mortality tables upon the rates which we have thus examined. It is necessary, however, to make an alteration in respect of the earlier ages. Pensioners in the Civil Department, of ages 35 to 50, are for the most part invalids, and therefore have necessarily a comparatively high rate of mortality. On this ground, therefore, I have taken the rate for these ages at 4 per cent, instead of at 1.920, 2.760, and 3.761.

10. The second of the data is the rate of interest to be allowed; and this is a matter for the decision of the Government of India, as the capitalised value is to be received by it, and the interest to be given by it. I know, however, that, in a similar case, where the Government of India consented to receive money for annuities, simply at a fair rate of interest, without giving any privilege or donation of any kind, it fixed 3½ per cent. (the present Savings Bank rate) as the rate which it would give. I take this rate, therefore, as the basis on which to make the calculation.

11. The calculation and the result are shown in Table A appended.

12. In actual practice the values received from Local Funds on account of pensions granted will be credited direct to Government, and the pensions will form a direct charge upon the Government; but if accounts are kept up *pro forma* in which the amounts received are credited, and the amount of pensions paid are debited, and a sum equal to 3½ per cent. interest upon the nominal balance credited each year, these accounts will afford an easy means of testing whether the rates of mortality have been so taken as to give fair valuation rates. If the actual mortality corresponds with our estimated rates, the balance of the account should always be equal to the aggregate value of the pensions still outstanding, the values being calculated from the appended table according to the ages on the date of the valuation. If the actual mortality be less, the balance will be less than the value; and if a decided tendency in this direction should be observed, it will be necessary to revise the rates in favor of the Government. If the actual mortality be greater, the balance will exceed the value, and any marked excess would similarly suggest a revision of the rates in favor of the contributory Local Funds.

13. A small table (Table B) is appended, which may be useful for the conversion of lump payments into monthly payments lasting for a given number of years. The monthly payments thus reckoned are absolute, and are not dependent upon any life.

14. It should be added that the results which are shewn in these tables involve no margin for safety, or for working expenses, no allowance of any kind being made in favor either of the payers or of the receivers of the pension-values. I have confined myself entirely to the question of exact valuation upon data which involve no margins.

November 1875.

J. WESTLAND.

Table A.—Calculation of present value of a monthly pension.

Age	Probability of dying in one year.	Probability of living one year.	Logarithm of ditto with interpolations	Logarithm of No. living l_x	Logarithm of N_x	Logarithm of D_x	D_x	N_x	Logarithm of N_x	Logarithm of D_x	Value of annuity.	Adjusted value*	Value of pension of Rs. 1 a month.
													RS. A. P.
35	..	..	9.9823	4.0000	9.4401	3.4401	2757	31893	4.5037	2.0633	11.569	12.036	144 6 11
36	..	..	9.9823	3.9523	9.4241	3.4067	2551	29342	4.4675	2.0603	11.503	11.967	143 9 8
37	..	..	9.9823	3.9043	9.4084	3.3730	2360	26992	4.4311	2.0581	11.431	11.892	142 11 3
38	..	..	9.9823	3.8563	9.3924	3.3393	2184	24798	4.3944	2.0551	11.353	11.811	141 11 9
39	..	..	9.9823	3.8083	9.3761	3.3056	2021	22777	4.3575	2.0519	11.269	11.724	140 11 0
40	..	..	9.9823	3.7603	9.3605	3.2720	1871	20906	4.3207	2.0483	11.176	11.626	139 8 2
41	..	..	9.9823	3.7123	9.3445	3.2383	1731	19175	4.2837	2.0444	11.076	11.523	138 4 6
42	..	..	9.9823	3.6643	9.3285	3.2046	1602	17573	4.2468	2.0402	10.970	11.413	136 15 4
43	..	..	9.9823	3.6163	9.3125	3.1709	1482	16091	4.2096	2.0357	10.857	11.294	135 8 5
44	..	..	9.9823	3.5683	9.2965	3.1372	1372	14719	4.1719	2.0307	10.732	11.164	133 15 6
45	..	..	9.9823	3.5203	9.2805	3.1035	1269	13450	4.1347	2.0252	10.597	11.025	132 4 10
46	..	..	9.9823	3.4723	9.2645	3.0698	1174	12276	4.0971	2.0193	10.454	10.875	130 8 0
47	..	..	9.9823	3.4243	9.2485	3.0361	1087	11189	4.0594	2.0127	10.297	10.712	128 8 8
48	..	..	9.9823	3.3763	9.2325	3.0021	1006	10183	4.0217	2.0055	10.128	10.540	126 7 8
49	..	..	9.9817	3.3283	9.2165	2.9684	929.8	9253	3.9839	1.9979	9.952	10.359	124 4 11
50	..	..	9.9814	3.2803	9.2008	2.9342	850.5	8393	3.9459	1.9897	9.766	10.171	122 0 10
51	..	..	9.9811	3.2323	9.1846	2.8996	783.6	7599	3.9078	1.9812	9.576	9.977	119 11 7
52	..	..	9.9808	3.1843	9.1686	2.8647	722.3	6867	3.8697	1.9721	9.378	9.774	117 4 7
53	..	..	9.9801	3.1363	9.1528	2.8295	675.3	6192	3.8314	1.9623	9.169	9.566	114 12 8
54	..	..	9.9792	3.0883	9.1366	2.7935	621.6	5570	3.7929	1.9524	8.952	9.358	112 4 9
55	..	..	9.9784	3.0403	9.1206	2.7571	571.1	4939	3.7543	1.9422	8.734	9.150	109 12 10
56	..	..	9.9776	2.9923	9.1046	2.7207	523.7	4475	3.7158	1.9317	8.515	8.940	107 4 6
57	..	..	9.9768	2.9443	9.0886	2.6847	479.4	3996	3.6771	1.9209	8.295	8.729	104 12 0
58	..	..	9.9759	2.8963	9.0726	2.6485	438.0	3558	3.6384	1.9097	8.073	8.519	102 3 8
59	..	..	9.9743	2.8483	9.0566	2.6121	399.1	3159	3.5995	1.8984	7.844	8.312	99 11 11
60	..	..	9.9731	2.7993	9.0407	2.5755	362.7	2796	3.5605	1.8870	7.609	8.109	97 4 11
61	..	..	9.9718	2.7513	9.0247	2.5386	328.6	2467	3.5214	1.8756	7.369	7.911	94 14 11
62	..	..	9.9706	2.7033	9.0087	2.5016	296.8	2170	3.4821	1.8641	7.119	7.716	92 9 6
63	..	..	9.9690	2.6553	8.9927	2.4647	267.3	1903	3.4427	1.8524	6.871	7.526	90 5 0
64	..	..	9.9673	2.6073	8.9767	2.4279	239.9	1663	3.4032	1.8409	6.623	7.335	88 2 3
65	..	..	9.9656	2.5593	8.9607	2.3913	214.4	1449	3.3637	1.8292	6.375	7.144	86 1 5
66	..	..	9.9639	2.5113	8.9447	2.3547	190.9	1253	3.3241	1.8178	6.126	6.953	84 1 7
67	..	..	9.9623	2.4633	8.9287	2.3183	169.4	1088.8	3.2845	1.8061	5.878	6.762	82 3 7
68	..	..	9.9607	2.4153	8.9127	2.2817	149.7	939.1	3.2449	1.7947	5.626	6.570	80 6 5
69	..	..	9.9591	2.3673	8.8967	2.2451	131.8	807.3	3.2053	1.7830	5.374	6.378	78 9 3
70	..	..	9.9574	2.3193	8.8808	2.2085	115.8	691.5	3.1657	1.7712	5.122	6.186	76 12 10
71	..	..	9.9558	2.2713	8.8648	2.1719	101.3	590.2	3.1261	1.7594	4.870	5.994	75 0 9
72	..	..	9.9541	2.2233	8.8489	2.1353	88.3	501.9	3.0865	1.7478	4.618	5.802	73 5 2
73	..	..	9.9525	2.1753	8.8329	2.0987	76.7	425.1	3.0469	1.7361	4.366	5.610	71 9 10
74	..	..	9.9508	2.1273	8.8168	2.0621	66.4	358.7	3.0073	1.7245	4.114	5.418	70 0 0
75	..	..	9.9492	2.0793	8.8008	2.0255	57.2	301.5	2.9677	1.7128	3.862	5.226	68 7 2
76	..	..	9.9476	2.0313	8.7848	1.9889	49.1	252.4	2.9281	1.7011	3.610	5.034	66 15 4
77	..	..	9.9459	1.9833	8.7688	1.9521	41.8	210.6	2.8885	1.6894	3.358	4.842	65 7 11
78	..	..	9.9443	1.9353	8.7528	1.9153	35.9	174.8	2.8489	1.6778	3.106	4.650	64 0 0
79	..	..	9.9426	1.8873	8.7368	1.8785	30.3	144.5	2.8093	1.6661	2.854	4.458	62 5 1
80	..	..	9.9410	1.8393	8.7208	1.8417	25.7	118.78	2.7697	1.6544	2.602	4.266	60 6 6
81	..	..	9.9393	1.7913	8.7048	1.8049	21.7	96.99	2.7301	1.6427	2.350	4.074	58 4 0
82	..	..	9.9377	1.7433	8.6888	1.7681	18.4	78.55	2.6905	1.6310	2.100	3.882	56 12 10
83	..	..	9.9360	1.6953	8.6728	1.7313	15.6	62.97	2.6509	1.6193	1.848	3.690	55 1 0
84	..	..	9.9344	1.6473	8.6568	1.6945	13.1	49.86	2.6113	1.6076	1.596	3.498	53 10 10
85	..	..	9.9327	1.5993	8.6408	1.6577	10.8	38.58	2.5717	1.5959	1.344	3.306	52 12 10
86	..	..	9.9311	1.5513	8.6248	1.6209	9.164	29.713	2.5321	1.5842	1.092	3.114	51 7 9
87	..	..	9.9294	1.5033	8.6088	1.5841	7.612	22.101	2.4925	1.5725	0.840	2.922	50 3 10
88	..	..	9.9278	1.4553	8.5928	1.5473	6.206	15.805	2.4529	1.5608	0.588	2.730	49 0 11
89	..	..	9.9261	1.4073	8.5768	1.5105	5.129	10.676	2.4133	1.5491	0.336	2.538	47 8 10
90	..	..	9.9245	1.3593	8.5608	1.4737	4.116	6.563	2.3737	1.5374	0.084	2.346	46 5 11
91	..	..	9.9228	1.3113	8.5448	1.4369	3.253	3.307	2.3341	1.5257	0.000	2.154	45 2 10
92	..	..	9.9212	1.2633	8.5288	1.3999	2.532	0.775	2.2945	1.5140	0.000	1.962	44 9 11
93	..	..	9.9195	1.2153	8.5128	1.3631	2.000	0.125	2.2549	1.5023	0.000	1.770	43 8 10
94	..	..	9.9179	1.1673	8.4968	1.3263	1.500	0.000	2.2153	1.4906	0.000	1.578	42 7 10
95	..	..	9.9162	1.1193	8.4808	1.2895	1.000	0.000	2.1757	1.4789	0.000	1.386	41 6 10

* The adjustment is twofold: First, the figures in the column "Value of annuity" show the value at the exact age x , whereas we want for working purposes the value at x last birthday. This may be taken at the mean between the value at age x , and at age $x+1$. Secondly, the value thus given is the

Table B.—Shewing monthly payments, independent of any life, equal to a present Capital Payment.

Capital Sum.	MONTHLY PAYMENTS.									Capital Sum.
	For 5 years.	For 6 years.	For 7 years.	For 8 years.	For 9 years.	For 10 years.	For 12 years.	For 15 years.	For 20 years.	
100	1.8278	1.5505	1.3327	1.2046	1.0896	.9978	.8605	.7242	.5897	100
200	3.6556	3.1010	2.7054	2.4092	2.1792	1.9956	1.7210	1.4484	1.1791	200
300	5.4834	4.6515	4.0581	3.6138	3.2688	2.9934	2.5815	2.1726	1.7691	300
400	7.3112	6.2020	5.4103	4.8184	4.3584	3.9912	3.4420	2.8968	2.3588	400
500	9.1390	7.7523	6.7435	6.0220	5.4480	4.9890	4.3025	3.6210	2.9485	500
600	10.9668	9.3030	8.1162	7.2276	6.5376	5.9869	5.1630	4.3452	3.5382	600
700	12.7946	10.8535	9.4689	8.4322	7.6272	6.9816	6.0235	5.0694	4.1279	700
800	14.6224	12.4040	10.8216	9.6368	8.7163	7.9824	6.8810	5.7936	4.7176	800
900	16.4502	13.9545	12.1743	10.8414	9.8061	8.9802	7.7445	6.5178	5.3073	900

Table C.—For the capitalisation of Pensions by Males and Females. (This table is in use in England by the Secretary of State for India.)

Value of an annuity of £1 on a single life according to the Carlisle Table of Mortality, interest being calculated at 5 per cent.

Age next Birth-day.	Value.	Age next Birth-day.	Value.	Age next Birth-day.	Value.	Age next Birth-day.	Value.
	£		£		£		£
15 ..	16.227	31 ..	14.617	47 ..	12.301	63 ..	8.258
16 ..	16.144	32 ..	14.506	48 ..	12.107	64 ..	8.016
17 ..	16.066	33 ..	14.387	49 ..	11.892	65 ..	7.765
18 ..	15.987	34 ..	14.260	50 ..	11.660	66 ..	7.503
19 ..	15.904	35 ..	14.127	51 ..	11.410	67 ..	7.227
20 ..	15.817	36 ..	13.987	52 ..	11.154	68 ..	6.941
21 ..	15.726	37 ..	13.843	53 ..	10.892	69 ..	6.643
22 ..	15.628	38 ..	13.695	54 ..	10.624	70 ..	6.336
23 ..	15.525	39 ..	13.542	55 ..	10.347	71 ..	6.015
24 ..	15.417	40 ..	13.390	56 ..	10.063	72 ..	5.711
25 ..	15.303	41 ..	13.245	57 ..	9.771	73 ..	5.438
26 ..	15.187	42 ..	13.101	58 ..	9.478	74 ..	5.190
27 ..	15.065	43 ..	12.957	59 ..	9.199	75 ..	4.930
28 ..	14.942	44 ..	12.806	60 ..	8.940		
29 ..	14.827	45 ..	12.648	61 ..	8.712		
30 ..	14.723	46 ..	12.480	62 ..	8.487		

value of an annuity defined as a sum payable at the end of each year, provided the recipient is alive at the end of the year; we have to add about .5 to get the value of the annuity payable monthly up to the date of death.

[NOTE.—To calculate the amount of a temporary life annuity granted under Section 105 the following formula will be employed:—

$$Y = 12 \left\{ \frac{G}{1x - 1x + n} \cdot \frac{Dx + n}{1x} \right\}$$

y = amount payable monthly on account of annuity.

G = amount of gratuity.

x = age last birthday.

n = number of years for which the annuity is payable.

1x and 1x + n are the numbers shown in column headed "Adjusted value" opposite Age x and Age x + n, respectively.

Dx and Dx + n are the numbers shown in column headed Dx opposite Age x and Age x + n, respectively.]

SUPPLEMENT A.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

SECTION 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following Rules:—

SECTION 2.—"Active Service" includes besides time spent on duty in India—

Active service.

(a). The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India, and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

Arrival in India.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to be as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868;—the date of his actual arrival in India.

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

From the 5th May 1869;—

(1)—In the case of an officer, who is posted in England to Upper India, and arrives *via* Bombay, and who has been instructed by the Secretary of State to enquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination,

(a) if he receives no orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces;

(b) if he receives orders at Bombay; the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders.

(2)—In the case of any other officer; the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

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

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

(c). Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding leave (called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(d). Privilege leave of absence.

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

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

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

(g). Period of absence from India on duty of an officer deputed or detained out of India on duty.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service. Provided that not more than twelve months of such leave can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as active service.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted at the time of payment from every

officer's pay and from such of his other public emoluments as are mentioned in the last column of the following Table :—

If the officer was in the service in 1875, or is appointed to it after passing a competitive examination held before the end of the year 1875, and belongs to the	Bengal Estab-lishment,	Every allowance, excepting (1) minimum furlough allowance, (2) subsistence allowance while on furlough, (3) establishment allowance, (4) sumptuary allowance of Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners, and (5) travelling allowance.
	Madras Estab-lishment,	(1) Acting allowance, (2) deputation allowance, (3) personal allowance, (4) fees, (5) allowances while on privilege or subsidiary leave, (6) subsistence allowance when not on leave other than privilege and subsidiary leave, and (7) local allowances other than travelling allowance and tentage.
	Bombay Estab-lishment	[NOTE.—House-rent to Assistant and Head Assistant Collectors in Madras is not a local allowance for the purposes of this Section.] Ditto, and (8) sumptuary allowance.

If the officer is appointed to the service after passing a competitive examination held in or after the year 1876,

1. The deduction from allowances required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made, except when the contribution prescribed in Rule 14, Section 46 of the Code, is calculated upon the salary which remains to an officer after the usual deduction on account of annuity.

Retiring annuity. SECTION 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service, counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the Despatch of the Secretary of State

announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

SECTION 5.—An officer who resigns the service will, by such resignation, vacate any office under the Government which he may then be holding. But this rule does not apply to the offices of Viceroy and Governor General of India, Governor of Madras, Governor of Bombay, and ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

SECTION 6.—An officer who, being declared, by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows :—

- If he have been in the service for less than five years;—a gratuity of £500.
- If he have been in the service for five years or more;—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five; provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Procedure. 1. The following Rules regulate the procedure with respect to applications for annuity or gratuity :—

1. An officer of the Bengal Civil Service serving immediately under the Government of India, if he be in India, shall submit his application for permission to resign the service; and for an annuity, to the Government of India, in the Department under which he is serving; and the Department receiving the application, will forward it, with any remarks that may be necessary, to the Home Department, which should obtain the report of the Comptroller General upon the officer's claim in respect of service and active service, and also as to whether there are any demands against him on account of the deduction prescribed in Section 3, or on any other account. (2) Any other officer of the Bengal Civil Service, if he be in India, shall submit his application, through the Local Government under which he may be serving; and the Local Government will forward the application, with any observations which may be necessary, to the Government of India, in the Home Department, together with a No Demand Certificate from the Accountant General. (3) An officer of the Madras or the Bombay Civil Service, if he be in India, shall submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. (4) If an officer be in Europe, his application may be submitted to the Secretary of State, who will forward it to be dealt with by the Government of India, the Government of Madras, or the Government of Bombay, as the case may be.

- In the case of an officer of the Bengal Civil Service, if his resignation be accepted, the case should be forwarded to the Financial Department of the Government of India, in which Department a Resolution will be recorded, granting the annuity or gratuity to which the officer may be entitled.
- The copy of this Resolution forwarded to the officer will be his authority for drawing his annuity or gratuity.
- A Covenanted Civil Servant who resigns the service while he is in Europe, and who has completed the requisite period of service and residence, and elected to draw his annuity from the Home treasury, can obtain advances from the Secretary of State for India.

Rate of payment.

SECTION 7.—Annuities are payable in arrears, quarterly, and to date of decease.

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

1. An officer leaving India on resignation of the service must report the date of the departure of the vessel in which he sails, if he is a member of the Bengal Civil Service, to the Government of India, in the Financial Department; and if he is a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be.

[NOTE.—A copy of this Rule should be furnished by the Accountant General to every officer (if he be in India) who applies to resign, with an intimation that there will be delay in the commencement of his annuity if he does not report the date of his departure. This copy should be sent to the officer when the Accountant General prepares his No Demand Certificate.]

Place of payment.

SECTION 8.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home treasury in sterling money, or, in India, in Government rupees, at the following rate :—

- If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service;—10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling;
- If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service;—10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling;
- Transfer from the Home treasury to an Indian treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted twice only.

[NOTE.—The reasons for the difference in the rates of exchange are to be found in the history of the Annuity Funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various Service Funds.]

1. Whenever a certificate is issued for the payment of an annuity from the Home treasury, the amount of the annuity must be stated in pounds sterling and not in rupees, and it must be distinctly recorded that no further payment on account thereof will be made in India.

SECTION 9.—After thirty-five years' service, counting from the date of his arrival in India, an officer shall not, except for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office. Provided that if such an officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years. The term "office" in this Section includes an officiating appointment.

SUPPLEMENT B.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

[NOTE.—The following are the Regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Sec. 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

[NOTE.—In these Rules, "actual service" includes—

- Time spent on duty as a Judge or officiating Judge of a High Court.
 - Privilege leave of absence.
 - Subsidiary leave of absence.
 - Duly authorised vacations, provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave.
- "Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.]

* For the analogous rule affecting Military and Naval officers in Civil employ, see Rule 6 under Section 65 of the Code.

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

SECTION 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

SECTION 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire, on Medical Certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

SECTION 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these Rules, he will not be entitled to any Pension or Retiring Allowance under the Rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

SECTION 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the Rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as a Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

SECTION 8.—Provided, however, that, if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on Medical Certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his Pension or Retiring Allowance either under these Rules or under the Rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

SECTION 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

SECTION 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period for which he has officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

SECTION 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time for which he has served as Puisne Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Puisne Judge's pension, and the time for which he serves as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

[NOTE.—If a Puisne Judge be nominated to a Chief Justiceship by the Government of India or by a Local Government, as the case may be, until the pleasure of Her Majesty the Queen is known, he cannot count the period of such provisional employment as Chief Justice as service towards pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.]

SECTION 12.—If a Puisne Judge of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time for which he has served as a Puisne Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Puisne Judge's pension, and the time for which he serves as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time for which he has served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time for which he serves as Chief Justice of Calcutta shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

CHAPLAINS.

SECTION 1.—Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following Rules.

SECTION 2. (a).—"Residence" is reckoned, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, from arrival in India; and, in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India, from date of covenant. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, (3) time passed out of employ, in India, otherwise than on leave.

1. A Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, who is posted in England to Upper India

who comes to India *via* Bombay, and who is instructed by the Secretary of State to enquire from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay for orders as to his ultimate destination, is held to have arrived in India either on the date on which he reports his arrival at the Station to which he is directed to proceed in the orders he receives at Bombay, or, if he receives no orders at Bombay, on the date on which he reports his arrival at Allahabad. A Chaplain, who is not on the Bombay Establishment, and who is not posted to any Station in Upper India, but who comes out to India *via* Bombay, is held to have arrived in India from the date on which he reports his arrival at the Presidency town of the Presidency to which he is attached, or, if he receives orders at Bombay to proceed to any particular Station, from the date of his arrival at that Station. The report of arrival, in each instance, is to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese to which the Chaplain is attached.

(b). "Service" includes "residence," and, also, all time spent on leave of any description, but no time before the beginning of "residence."

SECTION 3.—A Chaplain who has completed seventeen years' residence and twenty years' service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, fifteen years' residence and eighteen years' service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England on retirement without applying for pension to the Government of India, the Government of Bombay, or the Government of Madras, (as the case may be), should procure a certificate from the Accountant-General showing his service, residence, the amount of pension to which he is entitled, and the date from which his pension may be paid. A Chaplain to whom pension has been granted in India should be careful before proceeding to England to obtain the usual certificate of the last issue of pay or pension to him in India.

2. A Chaplain absent on furlough may retire without returning to India.

3. A Chaplain belonging to the Bengal Establishment, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of his Diocese. A Chaplain belonging to the Madras or Bombay Establishment must submit his application to the Government of Madras or the Government of Bombay, (as the case may be), through the Venerable the Archdeacon or the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of his Diocese. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency, who wishes to obtain pension from the authorities in India, must submit his application to the Government of India in the Home Department, if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. A Chaplain of the Church of Scotland serving in Madras or Bombay must submit his application to the Government of Madras or Bombay, (as the case may be), if he is not Senior Chaplain, through the Senior Chaplain of his Presidency.

SECTION 4.—A Chaplain must retire after twenty-five years' service, unless especially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, or, if he belong to the Madras or Bombay establishment, of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

Compulsory retirement.

Invalid pension.

SECTION 5.—A Chaplain who retires on Medical Certificate before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, will receive an invalid pension according to the following scale:—

	£.	s.	d.
If he have completed ten years' residence..	173	7	6 a year.
If he have completed seven years' residence ..	127	15	0
If he have not completed seven years' residence ..	63	17	6 "

These allowances are admissible only after a trial of a temperate climate, and upon a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the office of the Secretary of State for India, that the officer is permanently unfit to serve in India.

* As soon as a Chaplain, whether English or Scotch, completes his full period of service, a statement should be furnished to the Government of India in the Home Department, for transmission to the Secretary of State, showing the date on which the Chaplain completes such service, whether he is in England or in India. It should also be stated whether he is on duty or on leave, and, if the latter, for what period.—(Home Department's Circular, No. 197, dated 30th May 1878.)

SUPPLEMENT D.

MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

[NOTE.—Subscriptions by a Pilot for the purpose of securing pensions for his wife and children are refunded in the event of his dismissal.]

SECTION 1.—A monthly contribution, as noted in the margin, is made by the Pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, and the following pensions are allowed by Government* :—

Branch Pilot, at .. Rs. 40 a month.	Rupees 200 a month.
Master	100 "
First Mate	60 "
Second Mate & Volunteer 4	30 "

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rupees 100 a month.
Do Master	50 "
Do First Mate	30 "
Do Second Mate and Volunteer	15 "

Girls until ten years of age	Rupees 14 a month.
" after ten years until married	20 "
Boys until fifteen years of age	12 "

I. The widow of a Pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such a marriage, are not entitled to the benefit of these Rules.

SECTION 2.—On the re-organization of the Pilot service in 1873, members of that service at the date of re-organization were specially permitted to subscribe for pensions to their families, without also subscribing for annuities for themselves, at the following rates viz. :—

Branch Pilot	Rupees 16 a month.
Master Pilot	8 "
First Mate Pilot	4 "
Second Mate Pilot and Volunteer	2 "

A member of the Pilot Service at the date of reorganization was also permitted to subscribe for a family pension at rates higher than those corresponding with his rank, on the conditions—

(a) that the aggregate of the subscriber's contributions qualifying for the pension at such higher grade must not be less than—

Rupees 5,000 for a Branch Pilot.
" 3,000 " Master Mate.
" 1,800 " First Mate.
" 900 " Second Mate and Volunteer.

(b) that if the aggregate of the contributions be less than this prescribed minimum a deduction of one-sixth should be made from the pension which would otherwise have been paid to his widow, till the amount is made up.

The privilege of subscribing at a higher rate than that corresponding to an officer's own rank is restricted to an officer who, on or after the reorganization of 1873, and before the 27th October 1877, elected to contribute in a grade higher than his own. An officer so circumstanced continues to enjoy this privilege; but all Pilots admitted to the service after 27th October 1877, are required to subscribe at the rates detailed on the margin of Section I.

* In Despatch from the Marine Department to the Court of Directors, No. 26, dated 3 August 1842, the Government of Bengal recommended, at the instance of the Marine Board, that pensions on the following scale should be paid from the General Revenues to the widow and orphans of a Pilot lost with any vessel on board of which his duty may have placed him; the pensions to be in addition to those admissible under Section 1 :—

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 30 a month.
Do Master	25 "
Do First Mate Pilot	20 "
Do Second Mate and Volunteer Pilot	15 "
Girls until ten years of age	6 "
Do after ten years until married	5 "
Boys until fifteen years of age	6 "

The Court of Directors did not, however, sanction the scale, observing in their Marine Department's Despatch to the Government of Bengal, No. 6, dated 22nd February 18 that they thought it preferable that each case should continue to be decided upon according to its merits.

SECTION 3.—(a). Pilots are entitled to pension at the foregoing rates on medical certificates by the standing invaliding committee.

1. A Pilot retiring from the Service on Medical Certificate during absence on Leave in England, may be admitted to the pension of a higher grade if he has been promoted to such higher grade within a period of twelve months from the date of his quitting India on leave.

(b). A Pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of Branch Pilot, is entitled to retire upon the pension of Rs. 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Rs. 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

SECTION 4.—To entitle widows and orphans to pensions under these Rules, Pilots are to forward to the Port Officer certificates of their marriage, of the births of their children and of their baptisms, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Port Officer.

SECTION 5.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, and no female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

SECTION 6.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but, in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the Pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

SECTION 7.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant General's Office on the first day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant General may, from time to time, require.

SECTION 8.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant General's office, declarations, half-yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the Pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the Pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the office of the Accountant General.

SECTION 9.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the Pilot service who joined the Service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 24/035d. for each Sicca rupee.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION 1.—No standing order not contained in this Code or its supplements should be quoted or trusted in deciding, or submitting for orders, any question affecting leave to Officers engaged in the Civil Administration. If any Officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code or its Supplements should 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 is valid.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

SECTION 2.—In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a). "Covenanted Civil Service" means the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A "Covenanted Civil Servant" is a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Uncovenanted Officer.

(b). An "Uncovenanted Officer" is a Public Servant not belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army.

(c). "A Warrant Officer" includes every Warrant Officer, to whichever Military Furlough Rules he may be subject, and whether he hold an Honorary or Veteran Commission, or not.

(d). "A Military Officer subject to Civil Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ (not being a Warrant Officer) who is not subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1863. All Military Officers in Civil employ who entered the Staff Corps or the Indian Medical Service after the 31st December 1875 are "subject to Civil Rules."

(e). "A Military Officer subject to Military Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent Civil employ (not being a Warrant Officer) who is subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1863, or a Warrant Officer. All Military Officers who were in Civil employ on the 30th December 1875, and have been since continuously in such employ, are "subject to Military Rules" excepting any who may have elected the Rules of 1875, before the 7th December 1877.

(f). "All Military Officers" means both Military Officers subject to Civil Rules, and Military Officers subject to Military Rules.

(g). "An Officer" means an Officer of any class to whom Leave of Absence from duty may be granted under the Rules of this Code, and does not, therefore, include "a Military Officer subject to Military Rules."

Active Service.

(h). "Active Service" includes, besides time spent on duty in India,*—

(1). Privilege Leave of Absence;

1. "Privilege Leave" includes the corresponding leave (called "Short Leave on Private Affairs" and "Leave on Private Affairs") under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2). Subsidiary Leave of Absence;

1. "Subsidiary Leave" includes the corresponding Leave (called "Special Leave") under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also Preparatory Leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, Active Service includes also—

(3). the interval between the date of an Officer's first arrival in India, and the date on which he joins his first appointment;

Arrival in India.

1. The date of an Officer's first arrival in India is held to be as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868:—the date of his actual arrival in India.

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

From the 5th May 1869;—

(1) In the case of an officer who is posted in England to Upper India, and arrives via Bombay, and who has been instructed by the Secretary of State to enquire at the Secretariat of the Government of Bombay for any orders as to his ultimate destination,

(a) if he receives no orders at Bombay;—the date on which he reports himself at Allahabad to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces;

(b) if he receives orders at Bombay;—the date on which he reports his arrival at any Station or Province to which he is attached by such orders.

(2) In the case of any other officer; the date on which he reports his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency or Province to which he is attached.

* In a Despatch No. 16, dated 18th January 1877, the Secretary of State declined to lay down a general rule that the period of absence of an Officer Deputed or Detained on Duty out of India shall count as service for Leave as well as for Pension, and wrote, "The occasions when Indian Officers are employed out of India on duty are comparatively so rare, and the circumstances of their employment vary so much, that it will be preferable to consider each case that may arise in future on its merits, and this course I shall be prepared to adopt."

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

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

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

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

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

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

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the first July 1863. This is not reckoned as active service.

The active service of a military Officer subject to civil rules includes—

(1) the time spent on duty in India between the date on which he became subject to the military furlough and leave rules of 1875, and the date on which he joined his first substantive civil appointment:

(2) Leave granted under rule 10 of the military furlough and leave rules of 1875:

(3) time passed in India out of employ on civil subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

(4). "Extraordinary leave" means Special Furlough granted under Rule 8 of the military furlough and leave rules of 1875, leave without allowances, granted under Section 10 of Supplement F, and leave of absence from duty granted otherwise than under the Rules of this Code and its Supplements.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section. 22.

(j). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service and active service of an Officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely,—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to civil rules:—furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months;

or, in either case, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules:—Privilege leave and special leave;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months' such leave.

(k).* "Pay" means monthly substantive pay. "Pay" includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules who has an officiating, but not a substantive, appointment. "Salary" means the

sum of pay and acting allowance or charge allowance under Section 32 of the Acting Allowance Code.

Personal Allowance.

1.* Personal allowance is, for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

House-rent, Tenage, and Travelling Allowance.

2.* "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include local allowances.

(l).* A "Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be pay or salary given to an officer in addition to pay or salary either for duties which do not properly belong to his office, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances, such as

Local Allowance.

* Applies to all Officers.

the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality or duty, or the specially arduous nature of the work. (See Section 16, and Rule 10 under Section 46.)

(m). *—Whenever it is necessary to calculate a period in "Calendar Months," the period ends either on the day of the month corresponding with the day before the day on which it begins or, if there is no such corresponding day in that month, then on the last day of the month.

Calendar months.

A period of six calendar months

beginning on the—	ends on the—
28th February	27th August.
31st March or 1st April	30th September.
29th August	28th February.
30th August to 1st September	last day of February.

A period of three calendar months

beginning on the—	ends on the—
29th November	28th February.
30th November or 1st December	last day of February.

[NOTE.—See Section 13, and Section 50, Rules 14 and 16. The first day of an officer's leave is the first day on which he has not charge of his office after noon, and the last day of his leave is the last day on which he has not charge before noon.]

(n). "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, (except the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands), the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agents to the Governor-General in Raj-

Local Government.

putana and Central India; and, as regards the Civil Departmental Officers under their orders, the Director General of the Post Office (excepting in the case of Officers appointed directly by the Government of India), the Director General of Telegraphs, the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraphs, the Inspector General of Military Works, and the Directors of State Railways.

Accountant General.

(o). "Accountant General," when used in reference to a public servant applying for leave or on leave, means the Officer who audits the pay and allowances of such public servant.

(p).—"Foreign Service"

Chargeable to several accounts.

means service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India. Service which is paid from a Local Fund under such circumstances that it does not qualify, is "Foreign Service."

(q). "Barrister" means a practising Barrister of England or Ireland and a practising Member of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session of Scotland. It does not include a person who, though a Barrister, has never practised the profession of Barrister.

Barrister.

Qualify and Count.

(r). "Qualify" and "Count" mean qualify and count for Leave of Absence under this Code or its Supplements.

(s).—When the Leave Allowances of an Officer are said to be chargeable to several accounts according to the 'Rule of Proportions,' the meaning is that the allowances are to be charged to such several accounts in the proportions in which the aggregate salary drawn by the Officer during the portion of his service immediately preceding the beginning of his leave which is taken into account in calculating the leave granted to him was charged to such several accounts.

The following is the service to be thus taken into account:—

LEAVE UNDER THE CODE.

Nature of Leave.	Sections.	Period of service to be taken into account.
Furlough on Medical Certificate ...	21 to 24	The whole continuous service.
Furlough without Medical Certificate including extensions	21 & 22	Active service for a period four times as long as the furlough.
Special Leave	31	Active service for six years.
Subsidiary Leave	34 & 35	As for the Leave to which it is subsidiary.
Privilege Leave	41 to 46	Duty without interruption for a period eleven times as long as the Privilege Leave.

* Applies to all Officers.

LEAVE UNDER APPENDIX C. 1.

Nature of Leave.	Sections.	Period of service to be taken into account.
Furlough without Medical Certificate—		
First two years ...	IX	Actual service in India for eight years.
The rest ...	10.	Actual service in India for six years.

LEAVE UNDER SUPPLEMENT F.

Nature of Leave.	Sections.	Period of service to be taken into account.
Leave on private affairs ...	6	Service for six years.
Furlough—		
First year ...	8	Service for ten years.
The rest ...	10.	Service for eight years.

In unenumerated cases, the whole service in India is counted.

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

Non-application of Rules.

SECTION 3.—Saving as in any particular case specially so expressed, the rules in this Code do not apply to the following public officers who are subject to the separate rules stated against each class—

The rules which apply to these Officers are contained in—

Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay ...	Supplement A
Judges of the High Court and (provided that they are Barristers and not Covenanted Civil Servants) Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, the Recorder of Rangoon, and First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns ...	" B
Law Officers described in Section 1 of Supplement C, provided that they are not Covenanted Civil Servants ...	" C
Bishops ...	" D
Chaplains ...	" E
Uncovenanted Officers excepting those specified in Section 4 (c) ...	" F
The Police at Port Blair ...	" G
The Bengal Pilot Service ...	" H
Military Officers subject to Military Rules ...	Appendix C1
Officers serving under Special Contracts ...	Their contracts.

1. An officer under contract is not entitled to leave, except in accordance with the terms of his contract. But, if an officer of the class defined in clause (c) of Section 4 is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the "Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules," the Rules referred to shall be held to be the Rules in this Code which apply to Uncovenanted Officers.

Application of Rules.

SECTION 4.—The rules in this Code apply to the following Officers:—

- (a) Covenanted Civil Servants.
(b) Military Officers subject to civil rules.
(c) Any Uncovenanted Officer belonging to one of the classes enumerated in SCHEDULE A, and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State or with his particular sanction, or whose name is entered in SCHEDULE B.

1. The Officers whose names are entered in SCHEDULE B were admitted to the benefits of these rules from the 3rd January 1872, being the day on which the despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received. The death, resignation, removal, or retirement of any of these Officers should be promptly reported by the Government, Department, or Head of Office under whom he is serving, directly to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Conditions precedent for admission to Schedule B.

2. The conditions precedent to the entry of the name of an Officer in Schedule B were that—

- (1) he was not of purely Asiatic descent;
- (2) he held, substantively, on the 3rd January 1872, one of the Offices described in Schedule A; and
- (3) his salary, on the 10th February 1876, was not less than six thousand rupees a year.

3. An Uncovenanted Officer to whom the rules in this Code are declared applicable, does not forfeit his privileges upon transfer to some Office not included in Schedule A, unless such transfer is ordered as a penalty, or because of the Officer's inefficiency.

Royal Navy.

4. The rules in this Code which apply to an Uncovenanted Officer apply to an Officer of the Royal Navy attached to the Marine Survey Department.

SECTION 5.—Subsidiary leave of absence under Chapter VI, privilege leave of absence under Chapter VII, and examination leave of absence under Chapter VIII of this Code, may be granted to a Military Officer subject to Military rules, provided that he is not employed in the Military Secretariat of the Governments of India, Madras, or Bombay: no other leave of absence may be granted, under the rules of this Code, to a Military Officer subject to Military rules. No leave of absence can be granted under this Code to a Warrant Officer, excepting under this Section.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL RULES.

SECTION 6.—The Government of India reserves to itself the full right of modifying the Rules in this Code and its Supplements as may from time to time seem to it expedient, and of interpreting these Rules in case of dispute. In all contracts for service in India to which the Secretary of State is a party,* provision is made for the exercise by the Government of these rights.

Right of making or interpreting Rules.

SECTION 7.†—Leave of Absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in this Code or its Supplements must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse, or revoke, Leave of Absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

Discretion of Government.

1. If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to a Bengal Covenanted Civil Servant, it should report the refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India in the Home Department.

SECTION 8.†—If an Officer while absent on Leave during which the amount of his Leave Allowances depends upon the substantive or officiating rank or appointment which he would hold if present on duty, obtains promotion, substantive or officiating, or an increase of Pay or Acting Allowance which involves no change in, or addition to, his duties or responsibilities, the promotion or increase has effect at once. Otherwise, the promotion of an absent officer has effect only from the date of his return to duty.

Promotion during leave.

SECTION 9.†—An officer who is discharged from, or resigns, the public service, and is re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India, count his service before discharge towards leave after re-employment.

Service before discharge or resignation.

Exception.—An officer discharged from the Indian Navy on its abolition, and subsequently re-employed, may count his Naval service towards leave after re-employment, notwithstanding the occurrence of a moderate interval between his discharge from the Indian Navy and his first re-employment. Any leave taken by such officer while in the Indian Navy, will be treated, in calculating the leave due to him under this Rule, as if such leave had been taken under the Rules to which he became subject on re-employment.

Indian Navy.

1. An Uncovenanted Officer, who draws pension as well as pay under Section 107 of the Civil Pension Code, may, during leave of absence from his new office, draw so much of his pension as will cover his whole leave allowances to the amount which would have been payable to him if he had taken leave of the same kind and under the same circumstances while holding his abolished appointment; provided that his allowances on leave shall never be less than his pension.

Pension.

* The Despatch from the Secretary of State announcing this is No. 15, dated January 1879.

† Applies to all Officers.

have been admissible to him if he had taken leave of the same kind and under the same circumstances while holding his abolished appointment; provided that his allowances on leave shall never be less than his pension.

2. The service of an Officer of the Marine Service continues to count after the abolition of his appointment, if he is retained on Subsistence Allowance, or employed in an acting appointment.

Marine Service.

3. The Authority who, on revision or appeal, reverses an order dismissing an officer, may declare that as regards qualifying service the dismissal reversed shall be held to have been suspension followed by re-instatement.

SECTION 10.—Service as Private Secretary to the Governor General or a Governor qualifies, provided that the Officer belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps, or belonged (before his appointment as Private Secretary) to the Uncovenanted Service.

Private Secretary.

SECTION 11.—Service in the Army, which, under Exception (4) in Section 11 of the Civil Pension Code, counts towards civil pension, qualifies. Any leave taken by an Officer during such service, will, in the calculation of future leave, be treated as if it had been taken under Civil Rules.

Army.

SECTION 12.—Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Section 39, Civil Pension Code, may qualify for Leave under these Rules; but the allowances given during such Leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and General Revenues according to the Rule of Proportions.† Provided that, if less than one-fourth of the said allowances would be payable from either source, the whole of the allowances shall be charged to the other source.

Local Fund.

SECTION 12A.—Foreign service which qualifies for pension under Chapter VII of the Civil Pension Code, qualifies for leave under these Rules. If an Officer who is transferred to Foreign Service elects under Section 46, Rule 3, of the Civil Pension Code, to contribute only twelve per cent. of his allowances, the British Government will thenceforth only pay its share of his leave allowances according to the 'Rule of Proportions'; otherwise the British Government pays all the leave allowances of an Officer so transferred except when he is on Privilege Leave, when it pays only its share according to the 'Rule of Proportions.'

SECTION 12B.—The Leave Allowances of an Officer not subject to the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Pension Code, who has served in any appointment the salary of which has been derived either wholly or in part otherwise than from Indian Revenues, shall be charged according to the 'Rule of Proportions.' But this rule does not apply to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules, who either vacates his Civil appointment when going on leave, and reverts to the Military Department, or receives only English Furlough Pay.

SECTION 13.*—If an officer makes over charge of his Office before noon, his leave begins on and includes the day on which he makes over charge; otherwise, it begins on and includes the following day.

Beginning of leave.

1.* If the absence of the Officer does not involve the deputation of any Officer from another Station, or any formal transfer of charge in the way of taking over money, or the like, then the Local Government may, by special order, permit the absentee to leave his station at the close of the last day on which the Office is open for business before his leave begins. In such case the several transfers of charge dependent upon the departure of the absentee shall take effect from the close of the last working day as aforesaid. But the leave of the absentee and the re-arrangement of allowances, if any, depending upon his departure, shall begin from, and include, the first day thereafter on which the Office is open for business. The actual date of the Officer's departure from his station must, however, always be reported.

Leaving station.

SECTION 14.—No Leave but Privilege Leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant who has completed thirty-five years' service, or to a Military Officer in Civil Employ whether subject to Civil Rules or to Military Rules, who is more than fifty-five years old. Any Leave other than Privilege Leave granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant before such date ceases to have effect on such date, and any Leave other than Privilege Leave granted in the Civil Department to a Military Officer in Civil Employ before he is fifty-five years old ceases to have effect on his fifty-fifth birthday, on which date he reverts to Military Employ. The Absentee allowances of a Military Officer in Civil Employ on Leave become a Military Charge, and he becomes subject to Military Rules on his fifty-fifth birthday whether his leave was granted in the Military or the Civil Department.

Superannuated, Covenanted,

* Applies to all Officers.

SECTION 15.—An Uncovenanted Officer is eligible, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, for Privilege Leave, and also for any Special Leave (Chapter V of this Code, and Section 6 of Supplement F) to which he may be otherwise entitled. Any Leave, other than Privilege Leave or Special Leave, granted to an Uncovenanted Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on this date.

SECTION 16.*—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. A Local Allowance may be drawn by an Officer absent from his office on duty for a period not exceeding one month,† provided that it is not drawn by a *locum tenens*.

SECTION 17.—A Covenanted Civil Servant is not entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister, and an Uncovenanted Officer is not entitled to any special privileges by reason of his being a Barrister unless, on his first admission to the Service, he is appointed to some Office in which the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, has declared it to be necessary on public grounds to employ a Barrister.

CHAPTER IV.

Furlough.

[NOTE.—The Local Government in the Civil Department may grant furlough in India under Military Rules to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules; who is entitled to furlough under Chapter I of the Rules published by G. G. O. in Military Department, No. 171, dated 25th February 1874. Such furlough should be granted only upon a certificate by the Government by the Military Department of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs, that he is entitled thereto; and a copy of the Order granting the Furlough should be sent to that Government.]

A Local Government may not, in the Civil Department, grant Furlough out of India under Military Rules to any Military Officer subject to Military Rules.]

SECTION 18.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Officer, is six years. All the Rules in this Code are subject to this limitation.

Aggregate admissible.

Explanation.—The following leave under other Rules is counted as furlough under this Section:—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant:—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former Rules;

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 2 (h 5) and junior furlough under the Rules in force before the 8th June 1855, are not counted against an officer under this Section.

in the case of a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules:—furlough under rules 1 and 6 of the military furlough and leave rules of 1875;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former Rules, or under the Rules in Supplement F to this Code.

SECTION 19.—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 2 (h 5) counts as active service under this Section.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Officer, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered by the officer while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A is to be taken into account.

* Applies to all Officers.

† An officer who is absent on duty for more than a month is not entitled to draw his Local Allowance for any part of such absence.

‡ Under Rule, an Officer proceeding on Furlough forfeits, *ipso facto*, his lien on any Acting Appointment he may have held up to that time. Consequently, a Military Officer, with no substantive appointment in the Civil Department, loses, on proceeding on furlough, his lien on any Temporary or Officiating Appointment in the Civil Department that he may have held. It is not, therefore, competent to a Local Government in the Civil Department to grant Furlough under Military Rules to such an Officer; but if a Local Government is prepared to re-employ a Military Officer so situated in the Civil Department immediately on the expiry of his Furlough, it may, with reference to the note prefixed to Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, grant him, in the Civil Department, Furlough in India under Military Rules. (3153, dated 16th October 1878.)

§ See Appendix CI.

SECTION 20.—The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant:—

(1) the furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former Rules, except junior furlough under the Rules in force before the 8th June 1855;

(2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate, which he has enjoyed under former Rules.

in the case of a Military Officer subject to civil rules—

(3) the furlough which he has enjoyed under the rules of this Code, or rules 1 and 6 of the military furlough and leave Rules of 1875.

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—

(4) the furlough, or special leave with allowances, which he has enjoyed under these or any other Rules;

(5) the leave on private affairs, or on medical certificate with allowances, which he has enjoyed under the Rules formerly applicable to him.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years' furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Officer when he first becomes subject to these Rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

SECTION 21.—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted, as follows:—

on medical certificate:—unconditionally; See Section 51, Rules 7 to 15.

without medical certificate:—subject to these provisos:—

(1) that the furlough be due to him;

(2) that he have rendered eight years' active service;

(3) that the whole number of Officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit (if any) appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on Medical Certificate, or on very Urgent Private Affairs, Furlough or Special Leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, Ajmir, Mysore and Coorg, and Berar, if one-fifth of all the Officers serving in the same Commission are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave. Elsewhere, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers subject to Civil Rules serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on Furlough or Special Leave.

SECTION 22.—Furlough granted under Section 21 may, on Medical Certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

SECTION 23.—To an Officer who has not rendered three years' Continuous Service, Furlough for not more than one year may be granted on Medical Certificate.

SECTION 24.—Furlough granted under Section 23 for less than one year may, on Medical Certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

SECTION 25 (a).—Subject to his good conduct and efficiency, an Officer on Ordinary Furlough has a Lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Explanation.—Ordinary Furlough includes—

(1) the first two years of each separate period of Furlough under Section 21, including any extension under Section 22;

1. Ordinary Furlough can, under no circumstances, extend beyond two years at one time.

(2) so much of Furlough under Section 23, including any extension under Section 24, as may be due: Provided that the Officer have rendered six months' Continuous Active Service.

On other furlough.

(b) On Other Furlough, a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules has no Lien; but an Uncovenanted Officer has a Lien.

1* An Officer may not surrender his Lien; and except on the ground of the Officer's misbehaviour or inefficiency, a Local Government may not fill up substantively, even for a time only, an appointment on which an Officer has a Lien, without transferring the Officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying Acting, instead of Substantive Allowances, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of Leave Allowances.

Joining.

2* An Officer may have a Lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

Promotion.

3* An Officer on Furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion. (See Section 8.)

Acting.

4* An Officer on Furlough has no Lien on an acting appointment.

5. An Officer cannot obtain Ordinary Furlough or retain allowances under Section 27, unless he has a substantive appointment. A Military Officer who has no substantive Civil appointment continues subject to Military Rules and can only get Military Furlough Allowances.

SECTION 26.—An Officer is not entitled, at the end of Furlough or Special Leave, or Subsidiary Leave affixed thereto, to resume, as a matter of course, without further orders the particular appointment which he vacated before his Furlough or Special Leave. He should report his return to duty in the manner prescribed in Section 50, Rule 7, and await orders.

SECTION 27.—An Officer on Ordinary Furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in Sections 28 and 29, to a Leave Allowance equal to half the Average Salary which he has earned during so much of his Continuous Active Service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office:

Provided that neither Subsidiary Leave nor any period during which an Officer has been out of employ in India otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct, shall be included in Active Service under this Section:

Provided also that the Leave Allowances of an Uncovenanted Officer shall, in no case, exceed his actual salary when he takes Furlough.

1. In the case of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules who takes Subsidiary or Preparatory Leave before Furlough, the words "prior to his proceeding on Furlough" in Rule V of the Military Furlough Regulations of the 10th November 1868, shall be understood to mean *before he is relieved of his duties*.

SECTION 28.—The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules, on ordinary furlough, is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less; if paid in India, Rs. 416½ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

and for an Uncovenanted Officer.

SECTION 29.—The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Officer on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter; if paid in India, Rs. 666½ a month. There is no minimum.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the service without returning to India.

SECTION 30.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules, to subsistence allowance; if an Uncovenanted Officer, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one-quarter of the average salary defined in Section 27, whichever is less.

Allowance on other furlough.

Subsistence allowance.

1. The following are the rates of monthly subsistence allowance for a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India	Rs. 25
To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India ..	30
To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India	40

* Applies to all officers.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Amount admissible.

SECTION 31.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months.

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, is "special leave" within the meaning of this proviso.

2. An Uncovenanted Officer is not debarred from obtaining special leave with allowances under this Chapter by reason of his having had leave on private affairs under the Rules in Supplement F, which is furlough in another form.

Lien.

SECTION 32.—An officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay, as if he were on Ordinary Furlough.

(See Rules under Section 25.)

SECTION 33 (a).—For the first six months for which an Officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Sections 27, 28 and 29.

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

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is "special leave" within the meaning of this Section.

CHAPTER VI.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

SECTION 34 (*).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the day of the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails; and to an Officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

SECTION 35.*—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the day before the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an Officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed. (See Rule 12 under Section 50.)

1. Subsidiary leave preparatory to his retirement from the service, may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules and, with the previous consent of the Government of India in the Military Department, to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules, to the same extent, on the same conditions, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Officer such leave may be given on half-pay for fourteen days, but only if it causes no additional expense to the State.

[NOTE.—An officer can get no subsidiary leave *after* he has retired for the service.]

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

For more than 30 days.

* Applies to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules.

3.* An Officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port; but the dates by which the beginning and ending of furlough or special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it.

Port of embarkation.

Example.—An Officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of the departure of the vessel from Calcutta and not from Madras.

4.* If a Medical Board or Officer thinks it necessary, under Section 51, Rule 9, to detain an applicant for a Medical Certificate under observation, before finally granting or refusing a Medical Certificate under the said Rule, the Medical Board or Officer should give a Certificate to the applicant as follows:—

Detention for Medical observation.

C. D. having applied to us (or me) for a Medical Certificate under Section 51, Rule 8, of the Civil Leave Code, we (or I) consider it expedient, before granting or refusing such a certificate to C. D., to detain him under professional observation for (7) days.

If the applicant appears before the Medical Board or Officer within the period of his Subsidiary Leave, the effect of this Certificate will be to prolong his Subsidiary Leave to the date on which the period mentioned in the Certificate expires.

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

Persia or Arabia.

6.* The date of the departure of a vessel in charge of a pilot is the date on which the Pilot leaves it at sea; and the date of the arrival of a vessel in charge of a Pilot is the date on which the Pilot is taken on board.

Pilot.

7.* An Officer embarking after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted his leave, and his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Report required.

8. The grant of Subsidiary Leave under Section 34 to an Officer proceeding on Furlough or Special Leave implies the sanction for him of the same amount of Subsidiary Leave under Section 35 on his return to duty.

Usual Subsidiary leave.

[NOTE.—Subsidiary leave to a Military Officer subject to Military Rule, whether before or after furlough, should be granted by the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, the duration of the leave only being determined in the Civil Department by general or special orders of the Local Government under which the officer is employed.]

SECTION 36.*—The subsidiary leave granted under Section 34, in preparation for furlough under Section 21 or 23 to an Officer who eventually fails to obtain the Medical certificate required by Section 51, Rule 8 or 11, ends on the day before he resumes office, and may be extended by the Local Government for such period as is necessary to enable the Officer conveniently to rejoin his office.

SECTION 37.*—An Officer may take furlough or special leave, partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under Section 34, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; or under Section 35, unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India:

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

1.* In the absence of such special order, if an Officer remains in India after the end of his subsidiary leave under Section 34, his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

SECTION 38.—An Officer on subsidiary leave under Section 34 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment, according as he has, or has not, such a lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

Lien.

* Applies to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules.

† Here a period not exceeding fourteen days should be inserted.

‡ Applies to all Officers who are subject to the Rules in the Supplements to this Code, excepting Supplement F.

[NOTE.—A Military Officer subject to Military Rules does not lose his lien during Subsidiary Leave preparatory to furlough.]

SECTION 39.—An Officer on subsidiary leave under Section 35 has or has not a lien on an appointment, according as he has or has not such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

Allowances.

SECTION 40.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

Special leave.

(a). If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the Officer has had leave subsidiary to a former special leave: no allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Civil Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868 is special leave within the meaning of this Clause.

2. For the purpose of subsidiary leave, the furlough on urgent private affairs of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules under Section XI of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, corresponds with "special leave" under the Rules of this Code.

(b). If the leave be subsidiary to ordinary furlough, or special leave:—the allowance admissible under Section 27, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules without the limitations of maximum or minimum prescribed by Section 28. The limitations prescribed by Section 29 apply to the allowances of an Uncovenanted Officer on subsidiary leave.

Ordinary furlough.

(c). If the leave be subsidiary to furlough other than ordinary:—the allowance admissible under Section 30.

Other furlough.

(d). If the Officer, under Section 50, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment—as, for example, if a Covenanted Officer has been absent on extraordinary leave in extension of furlough—in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules:—subsistence allowance; and in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—no allowance.

Without lien.

Military Officer subject to Civil Rules:—subsistence allowance; and in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer:—no allowance.

1.* An Officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under Section 34, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him. It is to be observed

that an Officer who has no lien on an appointment cannot benefit by this Rule (see Rule 8 under Section 46).

2. The allowances of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules during subsidiary leave shall be regulated by the Rules which govern the grant of allowances to a Covenanted Civil Servant on subsidiary leave, so far as they apply: Provided always, that

if an Officer have, under the action of the Leave Rules, lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during subsidiary leave, draw allowances under Military Rules: Provided also that the allowances of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules on subsidiary leave shall not be less than his allowances during the Furlough to which the leave is subsidiary.

[NOTE.—The Subsistence Allowance of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules is that prescribed in Rule I, under Section 30.]

CHAPTER VII.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

[The Rules in this Chapter apply to Military Officers subject to Military Rules.]

Limit.

SECTION 41.—The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time, is limited to three calendar months.

SECTION 42.—The amount of privilege leave earned by an Officer is one-eleventh part of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an Officer by duty done while three months' such leave is due to him, and that, whenever duty is interrupted, all claim to privilege leave earned theretofore is forfeited. Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Section.

1. The calculation must be made as follows:—One calendar month for every eleven complete calendar months of duty, and one day for every eleven days of the balance.

* Applies to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules.

2. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave: But if an Officer, returning from leave, not before the expiration thereof, be, only for the convenience of the Local Government and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien, or be kept out of employ on Subsistence Allowance, then, duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

Subsidiary leave not reckoned as duty.

Beginning of qualifying service. When an Officer is first appointed to the Public Service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of the office to which he is appointed.

4. "Examination Leave" may, if the examination for which it is granted be successfully passed, and, unless the Officer has already had twelve months' Examination Leave, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave. Examination Leave does not interrupt duty within the meaning of this Section.

Examination leave reckons as duty.

5. Suspension from office as a penalty for misconduct, is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Chapter.

6. The Suspension of an Officer from office pending enquiry into his conduct interrupts his duty or not as the Local Government may in each case decide. Time passed under such Suspension does not qualify for privilege leave, unless, in any case, the Local Government expressly orders that it shall so qualify.

7. If an Officer remains absent after the end of privilege leave his duty is interrupted within the meaning of this Section. But if the Local Government considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may remit the penalty.

8. If an Officer remains absent after the end of Examination Leave, or of Joining Time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and, unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this Section.

9. In calculating the privilege leave of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules, no distinction should be made between an Officer who has a substantive Civil appointment and an Officer who is merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department. But such a Military Officer who has taken, in any calendar year, the Privilege Leave which is admissible to him for this year, under the Rules of the Military Department, does not begin to count service for privilege leave in the Civil Department until the first day of the following year.

Amount due. SECTION 43.—The Privilege Leave due to an Officer is the privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on privilege leave.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular Vacations during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible, except in case of urgent necessity.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose a like restriction in the case of Covenanted or Military Officers.*

*2. His Excellency in Council, after full consideration of the correspondence with the several Local Governments upon this question, has determined that it is not necessary to fix any special restriction upon the grant of Privilege Leave to District and Session Judges as distinguished from other members of the Covenanted Civil Service. It is true that in most Provinces, the regular transaction of judicial business is ordinarily suspended for a time during each year. But the practice as to closing Courts and the period for which they are completely shut, appear to vary considerably in different jurisdictions; and the vacation is rarely of a sort, which, like privilege leave, sets the presiding Officer of a Court absolutely free. It is thus difficult to frame any constant rule which might fairly set off the permanent value of vacation against any formal curtailment of privilege leave, for which even a certain vacation at one season of the year hardly compensates.

3. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India prefer to maintain the existing system, which invests Administrations with full power to consider each application for leave on its merits, and which lays upon them the responsibility of dealing with it. Judicial functions differ from executive work, so must the reasons upon which leave can be given or refused differ in each class; but there seems no need for laying down, as to

SECTION 44.—To an Officer who has been on duty, without interruption, for eleven calendar months, and who has not, for six calendar months, been absent on Privilege Leave, the whole or any part of the Privilege Leave may be granted.

Condition of grant.

1. An Officer applying for Privilege Leave must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking Purlieu, Special Leave, Subsidiary Leave, Leave on Private Affairs, or Medical Certificate, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying for permission to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain his change of mind.

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

SECTION 45.—An Officer on Privilege Leave has a lien on his substantive appointment; he has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an Officer having a superior lien on it.

Lien.

SECTION 46.—An Officer on Privilege Leave is entitled to a Leave Allowance equal to the salary which he would receive if he were on duty in the appointment on which he has a lien.

Allowances.

Holding an appointment sanctioned for a limited time.

1. If Privilege Leave is granted to an Officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during Privilege Leave, to any Special Allowance attached to the appointment.

Acting allowances.

Without an appointment.

2. An Officer on Privilege Leave is entitled to a Leave Allowance equal to his salary, even though another Officer be appointed to act for him.

3. An Officer who has no lien on an appointment is entitled, during Privilege Leave—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules—to Subsistence Allowance;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Officer—to no allowance.

Leave taken on transfer.

House-rent in Bombay.

4. If an Officer, on transfer from one appointment to another, obtains Privilege Leave without joining his new office, his Leave Allowance shall not be less than it would have been if he had joined his new office before taking leave.

5. In the Bombay Presidency, an Officer on Privilege Leave may draw the House-rent attached to his appointment, if he places his house at the disposal of the Officer, if any, who officiates for him. The Officiating Officer cannot, in such case, draw the House-rent attached to the appointment. But if the Officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the Absentee. In the Madras Presidency an Assistant or Head Assistant Collector on Privilege Leave may draw his House-rent unconditionally.

6. In the Bombay Presidency, an Officer of the Revenue Survey Department, and, in the Madras Presidency, any Officer on Privilege Leave, may draw his Tentage on the conditions prescribed as to House-rent in the Bombay Presidency in Rule 5; but, in the Madras Presidency, if an Officer already holding an Office in a District is appointed to officiate for a Superior Officer in the same District absent on Privilege Leave, the Absentee may draw his tentage, the Officiating Officer in such a case continuing to draw the Tentage of his Grade.

7. An Assistant in the Geological Survey of India on Privilege Leave may draw the House-rent and Horse-allowance of his office, provided that they are not claimed by an Officer officiating for him during his absence.

Geological Survey.

either class, any uniform rule to limit the responsibility of Government. His Excellency in Council believes that Government may best dispose of these cases upon the general principles of guarding the interests of the public service, and allotting, so far as may be possible, equal privileges of relaxation from work to all departments of the public service. (Home Department, to North-Western Provinces, No. 1104, dated 24th June 1873.)

8. A Police Inspector in Madras on Privilege Leave may draw any Horse-allowance to which he is entitled while on duty, provided that such allowance is not claimed by an Officer officiating during his absence.
9. An Officer may draw Presidency House-rent or Presidency Allowance on Privilege Leave, provided that no extra expense is thereby caused to the State.
10. A Local Allowance may be drawn by an Officer on Privilege Leave, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

[The Rules of this Chapter do not apply to Officers employed in the Public Works Department, in the Survey Department under the Surveyor-General of India, or in the Forest Department: the Rules in this Chapter apply to Military Officers subject to Military Rules, serving in any other Civil Department.]

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules who is a candidate for a reward offered by the Government for proficiency in one of the vernacular languages, may be allowed leave for one month to attend the examination.
2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed leave for another month.
3. An Officer on examination leave has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.
4. An Officer while absent from his Office or from his Station to attend an obligatory departmental examination, or (in the Punjab) an examination in Pushtu or Biluchi, is considered to be on duty.
5. Leave may not be given under Rule 4 to an Officer to prepare for examination, or for recreation after examination. A reasonable time, including the day or days of examination, should be allowed for the journey to and from the place of examination, and nothing more.
6. Leave may not be granted under this Chapter to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules to enable him to pass an examination under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1009, dated 8rd December 1866.

CHAPTER IX.

JOINING-TIME.

[The Rules in this Chapter apply to all Officers.]

1. JOINING TIME is the time allowed to an Officer to proceed from one Station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.
2. Joining-time is allowed as follows, excluding Sundays not spent in travelling on a Railway or a Steamer:—
- for any part of the journey which may be made by railway,—one day for every hundred miles;
- for any part of the journey which may be made by Steamer,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the Steamer may actually occupy;
- for the rest of the journey,—one day for every ten miles;
- and six days in addition to the whole, thus calculated.
3. An Officer whose appointment is changed while he is in transit from one appointment to another must join his new office within a period, beginning from the day on which the order changing his appointment reaches him, and calculated in the manner prescribed in Rule 2: except that, without the special orders of the Local Government, the six days allowed by that Rule, in addition to the time calculated by distance, shall not be granted to him afresh.

- At the same station.
4. One day's joining-time is allowed to an Officer transferred from one office to another at the same station.
5. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bona fide*, in preparation for, or in making, the journey; and no more than three months may be granted under any circumstances. The authority which orders a transfer may limit the period of joining-time.
6. When an Officer, after giving over charge of his office at one Station, on transfer or reversion to another office, takes privilege or examination leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an Officer, while on privilege or examination leave, is transferred to a Station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining-time in addition to his privilege or examination leave. The joining-time of an Officer transferred during privilege or examination leave, will be counted from his old Station, or from the place where he receives the order of transfer, whichever calculation would entitle him to the less joining-time.
7. Unless, for special recorded reasons, the authority under whose orders the transfer takes place, permits or requires it to be made in any particular case, elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head-quarters, both the relieving and the relieved Officers being present.
8. As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in particular cases, the head-quarters of an Officer on the staff of Government, as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head-quarters, for the time being, of the Government to which he is attached.
9. The head-quarters of any other Officer are either the Station which has been declared to be his head-quarters by the authority which appoints him, or, in the absence of such declaration, the Station where the records of his office are kept.
10. If an officer is authorized under Rule 7 to make over charge of an office elsewhere than at its head-quarters, any joining-time to which he may be entitled shall be reckoned from the place at which he actually makes over charge.
11. If an Officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he may be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old Station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new Station.
12. Except in the cases mentioned in Rule 13, an Officer draws, during joining-time, the following allowances:—
- (a) as regards pay,—the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less;
- (b) as regards Acting Allowance,—
- (1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, with not less salary,—the Acting Allowance of his old appointment;
- (2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment without losing his lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, with not less salary,—the Acting Allowance of the lower officiating appointment;
- (3) Provided that no Officer can draw Acting Allowance for any appointment after another Officer having a superior lien on it has resumed it.
13. An Uncovenanted Officer who has no substantive appointment, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an Officer officiating in an office, is transferred to another office under the same Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 12.
14. The Rules in this Chapter apply to a Ministerial Officer who, with the consent of the Head of his Office, or under the orders of competent authority, is transferred to service in another office on grounds of public convenience only and not at his own request, for his own advantage, or in consequence of any fault on his part.

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

CHAPTER X.

EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.

SECTION 47*—Except as provided in Sections 34, and 35, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave granted under the Rules in this Code may be, retrospectively, changed for any other kind of period of leave which might, at first, have been granted:

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this Rule (otherwise than on Medical Certificate), is subject to Proviso (3) under Section 21.

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

2. In the case of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules leave may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

3.† An Officer on Furlough or Special Leave in Europe, who wishes to have his leave extended, must apply to the Secretary of State for India at least three months before the end of his leave.

4.‡ Examination leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, and privilege leave may be granted in continuation of examination leave under Chapter VIII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination leave under Chapter VIII, Rule 2. Otherwise, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

5.‡ When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the Officer sails may be treated as subsidiary leave under Section 34, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the Officer had originally obtained furlough and not Privilege Leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective furlough has been passed in India.

CHAPTER XI.

PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

[This Chapter applies to all Officers:—]

SECTION 48 (a).—Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each Calendar month; but an Officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

1. Privilege leave allowances are not payable out of India; but in case an Officer leaving

* In 1871 two Officers were allowed to take Special leave of Absence under Chapter V, in continuation of privilege leave under Chapter VII. The concession was made, in each case, on public grounds only, the Officers having undertaken to perform certain important public duties in England. The Secretary of State, however, wrote upon the second case;

"In permitting C. D. to take Privilege Leave and Special Leave together, you have followed the course adopted in A. B.'s case.

"Grants of leave in direct opposition to the Furlough Rules cause inconvenience and create embarrassing precedents, and I request that no similar concession may be granted in future."—(Financial Despatch, No. 65, dated 15th February, 1872.)

† See Rule 6 under Section 52, Civil Pension Code.

‡ Applies to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules.

India should afterwards want his leave to be commuted, he should take with him a certificate as follows:—

PRIVILEGE LEAVE CERTIFICATE.

(Name of, and designation of office held by the Officer.)

1. Government under which employed.
2. Date of beginning of Leave.
3. Date on which Leave will end.
4. Whether Furlough or Special Leave is admissible on Privilege Leave being commuted, and if so, to what extent and on what terms.

[NOTE.—If Furlough or Special Leave is granted, the Leave Allowances admissible will not be paid out of India until the Officer produces a Last Pay Certificate.]

(Place)
(Date)

(Signature)

Accountant General.

N. B.—Privilege Leave Allowances are not payable out of India.

Last pay Certificate.

2. An Officer embarking on Furlough or Special Leave must take with him a Last Pay Certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. (For Rules, see Chapter XII.)

3.* A Gazetted Officer on leave in India may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. An Officer on Furlough or Special Leave out of India may draw his allowances in India either at his own Head-quarters, or at the Chief Town of the Province, or Capital Town of the Presidency in which he is employed.

4.* If the Leave of an Officer, whether in or out of India, is extended or commuted, the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the Officer is employed, must, on receiving advice of such extension or commutation, forthwith communicate it to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction his Leave

Allowances are drawn. He should also communicate any other circumstances connected with the Leave which may be required to be known to the Accountant General who passes the Officer's Leave Allowances.

5.* If a Gazetted Officer signs his bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or furnish a Life Certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws his allowances through an authorised Agent, the Agent, whether he has or has not a Power-of-Attorney, must either furnish a Life Certificate as aforesaid, or execute a bond to refund over-payments. A Life Certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the Life Certificate.

Stamp duty.

6.* The proper stamp duty upon bonds executed under this Rule is that chargeable upon Indemnity Bonds according to the First Schedule of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879.

7.* A Ministerial Officer on leave in India can draw his Leave Allowances only at the treasury where his salary is paid, and under the signature of the Head of his Office, who is responsible for any over-charges: no other security is required.

(b.) If payment be taken at the Home Treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Treasuries.

Exception.—The Absentee Allowance of a Military Officer on Furlough out of India and drawn in England, who elected the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, is paid at the rate of two shillings the Government Rupee.

1. Payment is made from the Home Treasury as follows:

On fixed Quarter Days (namely, March 25th, June 24th, September 29th, December 24th), a form is supplied on application to the India Office, containing,

(1)—a Life Certificate to be filled up in the manner directed on its face:

(2)—a Cheque for the amount due (which is specified) for the Officer to fill up, and which may be cashed through any banker.

* Does not apply to officers in the Public Works Department. There are special Departmental Rules for these officers.—(See Appendix B.)

2. If an Officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to, and calculated at," any specified rate, his leave allowances are converted into sterling at this rate.

3. * If an Officer receives an advance of pay in England to enable him to return to duty in India, the advance if not earlier liquidated, will be recovered, in three equal instalments, from his first three complete months' salary at the rate, or rates, of exchange fixed for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year in which the advance was made. This Rule will also apply when an advance is made in England to a person appointed there, proceeding to India to join his appointment.

CHAPTER XII.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.

[This Chapter applies to all Officers, excepting Officers in the Public Works Department.]

1. No Officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government) can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, without producing a Last-Pay Certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction this treasury is.

Personal appearance.

2. An Officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his Last-Pay Certificate is completed.

3. A Military Officer subject to Military Rules proceeding on furlough cannot obtain a Last-Pay Certificate until he submits to the Accountant General a certificate by the Government in the Military Department of the Presidency to which he belongs, in Form A, B, or C (as the case may be) contained in Appendix D.

4. The following Rules and Forms are prescribed for the issue of Last-Pay Certificates in India.

Case I.—To an Officer proceeding on Leave to Europe and embarking in the Presidency or Province in which he is employed.

Case II.—To an Officer proceeding on Leave to Europe and embarking in another Presidency or Province;

(a) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the Station of the Accountant General of his own Presidency or Province;

(b) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that Station.

Case III.—To an Officer proceeding on Leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are, or are not, in the same Presidency or Province;

Case IV.—To an Officer proceeding on duty from one Presidency, Province, or Circle of Account, to another;

Case V.—To an Officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same Presidency or province.

CASE I.

The Accountant General should give the Officer a Certificate in Form A, Appendix A, and, save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate Certificate, in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

The duplicate should be so marked on the face and should be an exact copy of the original. If it should be found, after the Original Certificate has been furnished, that an alteration is necessary, an amended Certificate and duplicate should be issued.

Exceptions.—(1). If the Officer embark in British Burma, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate direct to the Comptroller General for transmission to the Secretary of State.

* The Comptroller General is authorised to issue to any Officer in Civil Employ an advance of pay to the end of the month in which he may arrive from Europe, or to the end of the ensuing month, provided that, in the latter case, the amount payable to him shall not exceed Rs. 1,000.

(2). If the Officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate to the Comptroller General, after filling up the blanks in the Pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II. (a).

The Accountant General should pay to the Officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from the Accountant General's Station, and should give him a Certificate in Form B, Appendix A, leaving the 7th, 9th and 10th spaces blank, and send a duplicate after signing the letter on the reverse, to the

Accountant General or (if there be no Accountant General) to the Officer in Charge of the Treasury at the port at which the Absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the Officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix A, to the Accountant General of the Officer's Presidency or Province; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own Presidency or Province, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix A, to the Accountant General of the Absentee's Presidency or Province.

CASE II. (b).

The Accountant General should send to the Officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix A, leaving the 7th, 9th and 10th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the Officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the Officer's departure from his Station, the Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the Officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the Officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency or Province, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix A; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own Presidency or Province, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency or Province, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix A.

But in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a Military Officer whether subject to Civil or Military Rules, or an Uncovenanted Officer subject to the Rules of this Code, if the Officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which his leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the Last-Pay Certificate is prepared. In such cases the Accountant General should send to the Officer a document in the Form D, Appendix A, leaving the 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the Officer intends to embark. Before the Officer's departure from his Station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 8th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the Officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 8th space on the face of the original form, and the entries and signature in the certificate at the end, should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency or Province, with a letter in the Form K, Appendix A; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own Presidency or Province, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's Presidency or Province, with a letter in the Form L, Appendix A.

* The Officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's Station, should bring a Last-pay Certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the Officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed.

CASE III.

The Officer should obtain a certificate in Form A, in Appendix A, from the Accountant General of his Presidency or Province; but if he is not proceeding to any place out of that Presidency or Province, the 12th space in the certificate may be left blank.

CASE IV.

The Officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix A. If he be employed at the Station of the Accountant General of his Presidency or Province, the certificate should be given by that Officer. If he have to pass through that Station on his way to his new Presidency or Province, the certificate should be given by the Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's Station, the certificate should be given by the Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred Officer's new Presidency or Province.

CASE V.

To another place in the same province. The Officer should obtain a Last-pay Certificate in the Form M, Appendix A, from the Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XIII.

RETURN TO DUTY.

[This Chapter applies to all Officers, including Military Officers subject to Military Rules, in respect to leave of absence granted in the Civil Department.]

Overstay of leave. SECTION 50.—An Officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and ceases to have a lien on any appointment,

if his leave was Furlough,—immediately; and
if it was special or privilege leave,—after a week.

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

2. If a Local Government considers it inexpedient that an Officer should return from furlough or special leave in Europe to duty in India, it should furnish a complete statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of State (in the case of the Government of Madras and Bombay, direct, or otherwise, through the Government of India), if possible,

when the furlough or special leave is granted, but, in any case, in time to enable the Secretary of State to take any measures that may seem to him necessary before the Officer would, in ordinary course, be permitted to return to duty. The report to the Secretary of State should reach the India office, at latest, three months before the end of the Officer's leave.

3. If a Local Government decides, before an Officer whom it has the power to remove from the service leaves India, that he shall not be permitted to return to duty in India, it should give notice to him before he leaves India, so that any remonstrance which he may wish to make, may be considered on the spot by an

authority fully cognisant of the facts of the case. Such notice should not be postponed until after the Officer's departure and then communicated to him through the Secretary of State.

4. If the question to be determined is the propriety of removing an Officer for incapacity, whether mental or physical, which is of such a nature that it is not possible to say, before his departure, whether it will be permanent or temporary, the Local Government should report the circumstances fully (in the case of the Government of Madras or Bombay, direct, otherwise through the Government of India) to the Secretary of State for India, in time to enable him to take any necessary measures before the Officer would, in ordinary course, be permitted to return to duty. A communication of this nature should not be made direct to the Officer concerned but only to the Secretary of State.

Government of Madras or Bombay, direct, otherwise through the Government of India) to the Secretary of State for India, in time to enable him to take any necessary measures before the Officer would, in ordinary course, be permitted to return to duty. A communication of this nature should not be made direct to the Officer concerned but only to the Secretary of State.

[NOTE.—These Rules (2 to 4) must not be understood to authorise the grant of furlough to an Officer who ought to be dismissed or removed from the service for misconduct or general incapacity.]

Abolition of appointment during leave out of India. 5. In the same way the abolition of the appointment of an Officer absent on leave out of India should be communicated to the Secretary of State as long as possible before the Officer would, in ordinary course, be permitted to return to duty.

6. The grant by the Secretary of State to an Officer on leave, of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave, without prejudice to the Officer's appointment, until the day on which the steamer arrives, but does not give any claim to allowances not admissible by Rule.

7. A Gazetted Officer must report his return to duty to the Local Government under which he is employed. A Bengal Covenanted Civil Servant employed directly under the Government of India, returning from furlough or special leave, must also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

8. An Officer may not, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave, return to duty more than fourteen days before the end of furlough or special leave. This permission may be given with such conditions as the authority granting it may prescribe. An Officer returning from furlough or special leave more than fourteen days before its expiry, without such permission, is entitled to no subsidiary leave, save under the special orders of the Government to which he is subordinate. In such case, subsidiary leave cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed for more than thirty days, and should not be granted for even this period, if less time will suffice for the journey from the place where the Officer receives permission to return to duty to the Station which he is permitted to join.

[NOTE.—This rule applies to a Military Officer subject to Military Rules; but, he must obtain permission to return to duty from the Local Government.]

9. An Officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary, if his return to duty is separately notified in the Gazette.

10. If the Local Government is satisfied that the default of an Officer is due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from loss of appointment under this Section, but not from loss of allowances during the period of his absence without leave. The Local Government may authorise the payment to an Uncovenanted Officer of as much as it thinks fit of any allowances during Subsidiary Leave under Section 35 to which he would have been entitled if he had not remained absent after the end of his leave.

11. So long as an Officer retains a lien under this Section, or if he is exempted under Rule 10 from loss of appointment, absence after the end of his leave, though not counting as Continuous Service, does not operate as an interruption of Continuous Service or Continuous Acting Service.

12. If the appointment of an Officer is changed during Furlough or special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the Subsidiary Leave allowed him. [See Section 35.] Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for Subsidiary Leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

13. If the appointment of an Officer is changed during Furlough or Special Leave in India, he must join his new appointment within his leave. But the Local Government may allow him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

14. An Officer begins to draw Pay and Acting Allowance from the day on which he assumes the Office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday or authorised holiday, and he take charge before noon on the first

working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments and allowances (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended. Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any Officer to another Station, the formal

appointment of any Officer to a new office, or the loss of his office by an Officer appointed temporarily to the Public Service. But if the Local Government considers that the strict application of this proviso would be inequitable, or if there is any doubt as to its application, the Local Government shall decide which Officer shall be held to have been in charge, and to which the salary of the Office for the Sunday or holiday shall be paid.

15. An Officer or seaman serving on a pilot or light vessel attached to the Port of Calcutta is considered to have returned to duty on the day on which he reports himself to the Port Officer.

Officer of Pilot or Light vessel.

Charge of office after noon.

16. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

CHAPTER XIV.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

Applications for leave.

SECTION 51.—Every application for leave is to be submitted to the Local Government.

Rule to be quoted.

1.* When a Gazetted Officer applies for leave, he should quote the Section or Rule of this Code or its Supplements under which he considers himself entitled to the leave.

Accountant General's report.

2. After obtaining a report from the Accountant General upon the title of the applicant to the leave applied for, the Local Government may grant any leave admissible under the Code.

High Court Officer.

3. Leave to an Officer appointed by a High Court is granted by the Chief Justice, subject, in every case, to the report of the Accountant General, that the Officer is entitled to the leave.†

Retrospective leave.

4.† Leave may be granted with retrospective effect from the date on which it is admissible.

Grant in another Presidency.

5. A Local Government granting leave to a Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Civil Servant serving out of his own Presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

Quarterly return.

6. Each Local Government should, at the end of each Calendar Quarter, submit to the Government of India in the Home Department a statement of Officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on Furlough or Special Leave (including Subsidiary Leave) granted by it.

Local Medical Certificate.

7. An application from an Officer in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave, on Medical Certificate, must be accompanied by a Certificate in the following form, or as nearly in this form as the circumstances allow:—

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of the Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate.]

8. The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or, if he be an applicant for furlough in India, unless the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit) present himself with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the Presidency town of Bombay, or (if he is an Officer employed in Sindh or the Punjab) at the town of Karachi, before one or more Medical Officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay, or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving, before the Medical Board there, or, if there be no such Board, before one or more Medical Officers to be appointed by that Government, and obtain a certificate as follows:—

that according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we (or I) consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of (x) months absolutely necessary for his recovery.

* Applies to all Officers.

† Applies to leave granted under Supplement F.

‡ Applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements to this Code.

9. Before deciding whether to grant or refuse the Certificate to an Applicant for a Medical Certificate under Rule 8, a Medical Board or Office may, in a doubtful case, detain him under professional observation during a period not exceeding fourteen days.—(See Rule 4 under Section 35.)

Detention for medical observation.

10. If the state of the Applicant's health be certified by a Covenanted Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, to be such as to make it highly inconvenient for him to repair to the seat of the Government of the Presidency or Province, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any two Medical Officers, either Covenanted or in charge of Civil Stations, provided neither of them is the regular medical attendant of the Applicant. The certifying Officers need not belong to the same Province as the Applicant.

11. If an Applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government from appearing at the seat of the Government, he should produce a certificate signed by at least two Medical Officers, either Covenanted or in charge of Civil Stations, provided neither of them is his regular medical attendant.

Exemption by Local Government.

Leave of Government indispensable.

Medical report to go with officer.

12. The grant in Rule 8 of the option of undergoing medical examination at Bombay or Karachi does not confer on the Applicant a right to leave without the sanction of the Government to which he is subordinate.

13. If the Officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of the medical report upon his case.

And duplicate to be sent home.

14.* A duplicate of the medical report upon the case of an Officer going to Europe on medical certificate should be forwarded through the Government under which the Officer is employed, for the information of the Medical Board attached to the India Office, so as to arrive as soon as the Officer arrives in England.

Extension on medical certificate.

15. If an Applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within twenty miles from London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing more than twenty miles from London, certificates in the form given in Rule 8 must be produced from two medical practitioners; and he may be called upon to produce other evidence.

No premature application.

16. An application for privilege leave should not be made more than six weeks before the leave is wanted.

Limit of grant of leave.

17. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within thirty-five days of the date on which it is granted.

18.† An application by a Military Officer subject to Military Rules for furlough out of India, must be submitted in the manner prescribed in the Order of the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, No. 34, dated 11th January 1869, to the local Government. A local Government receiving such an application from an Officer of the Bengal Army will, if it thinks that the application should be granted, submit it to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta.

19. The Government of Madras or Bombay receiving such an application from an Officer of Minor Presidencies serving in his own Presidency, must be submitted in the manner prescribed in the Order of the Governor General in Council in the Military Department, No. 34, dated 11th January 1869, to the local Government. A local Government receiving such an application from an Officer of the Bengal Army will, if it thinks that the application should be granted, submit it to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta.

20. Any other local Government receiving such an application by an Officer of the Madras or Bombay Army shall, if it consider that the application should be granted, forward it to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the Military Department.

21. In forwarding such an application, the local Government, in the Civil Department, will always state, with careful reference to the note prefixed to Chapter VI, the amount of subsidiary leave to be allowed to the Officer, if his application is granted;

* Applies to leave granted under any of the Supplements to this Code.

† N.B.—This rule does not apply to Medical Officers, whose applications must be forwarded through the local Government to the Adjutant General.

‡ As to furlough in India see the note prefixed to Chapter IV.

and the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, will, when granting the furlough, at the same time, grant the subsidiary leave recommended by the local Government in the Civil Department.

22. When a Military Officer subject to Military Rules applies for leave of absence on medical certificate, or proceeds to a sea-port for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, he should communicate his intention to his immediate departmental superior when he sends in his application, or before he leaves his Station, as the case may be. A copy of the order granting leave on medical certificate should be forwarded to such departmental superior by the Government which grants the leave.

23. No-Demand Certificates are not required from Officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

24. A Military Officer going on leave from the Public Works Department, is required to produce a No-Demand Certificate from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

SECTION 52.—If, under the operation of proviso (3), Section 21, the applications for furlough (including those under Section 47) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order:—

First.—To the Applicant to whom most furlough is due:

Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due;—to him who has rendered longest continuous active service:

Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service;—to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

By Section 4 (c) the Rules of the Civil Leave Code, and not those in Supplement F apply (subject to specified restrictions in the case of particular Rules) to any one of the following Officers who does not belong to the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, provided that he was appointed to his office by the Secretary of State or with his particular sanction:

GENERAL.—Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants or Military Officers.

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and Officers of higher rank.

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

OPIUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents and Officers of higher rank.

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

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under Secretaries to Government; Superintendent of Government Printing, Government Central Press, Calcutta.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Superintendents of Survey and Officers of higher rank.

Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers of the fifth and higher classes.

INDIAN MUSEUM.—Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent.

MINT.—Assistant to the Mint Master, Bombay.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab (not being Barristers), Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts, Civil Judges in Oudh; Magistrates of Police in Presidency towns, Registrars of High Courts.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and Officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Port Officers, Deputy and Assistant Port Officers, and Officers of higher rank.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded by the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and Officers of higher rank, Assistant Examiners of Accounts and Officers of higher rank, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

SCHEDULE B.

NOMINAL ROLL OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS TO WHOM PERSONALLY, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE, LEAVE OF ABSENCE MAY BE GRANTED UNDER THE RULES OF THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED RESTRICTIONS, INSTEAD OF UNDER SUPPLEMENT F.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code:—
A.	
Adam, R. M.	Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.
Adams, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Adamson, J.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.
Addis, H. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Alexander, G. W. W.	Inspector of Schools, 2nd grade, Lahore Circle, Punjab.
Allan, W. G.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Amery, C. F.	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Anderson, C. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Anderson, C. F.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Anderson, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Anderson, J. G.	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh.
Anderson, J. P. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Anley, A.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Anley, G. A. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Anthony, A.	Deputy Accountant General, N. W. P.
Armstrong, C. M.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 3rd grade.
Armstrong, L. H. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Arnot, Lieut. W. P.	Master Attendant, Rangoon, and Supt. of Light-houses.
Atkinson, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.

B.

Bagshawe, C.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Bailey, B. C.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Baker, E. B.	Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal.
Baker, J. E.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Ball, V. A. B.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Barker, J.	Assistant Supt. Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, Mysore.
Barker R. A.	Medical Officer, Beerbhoom.
Barker, W. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Barnes, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Barnfather, W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Barrett, E. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Barrett, H.	Dy. Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Canara, Bombay.
Barron, A. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bartlett, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Barwise, J. W.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices in British Burmah.
Bayley, R. D.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Bayley, W. G.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st grade.
Beale, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bean, L. B.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Beaumont, W.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Beckett, H. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Beckett, J. O'B.	Senior Asst. Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Kumaon.
Beddy, J. F.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Central Provinces.
Beglar, J. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bell, W. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bennett, J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Benson, C.	Assistant Superintendent, Government Farms, Madras.
Berrill, E.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.
Berrill, J. M.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Beverly, W. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade.
Beynon, R. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta country.
Beyts, J. N. C.	Accountant in the Dockyard, Bombay.
Beyts, N. B.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Biggs, T. H.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Billings, W. A.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Bird, G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Biss, T. W.	Assistant Comptroller General.
Blanford, H. F.	Professor in the Presidency College, Bengal.
Blanford, W. T.	Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey.
Blissett, T.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Blochman, J., B. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Blood, B. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Bolton, W. H.	Deputy Collector in Sind.
Bond, F.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bonnaud, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Bowden, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Bower, R.	Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Boyce, F. R.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st class.
Bradley, R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Braham, F. B.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Braidwood, J. M.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Brand, W. H.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd grade.
Brandis, D., Ph. D.	Inspector General of Forests.
Brereton, C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Brereton, W.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Brockman, W. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Brooks, F. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Brown, P. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Browne, B.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Browne, W. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Browning, C. A. R., M. A.	Director of Public Instruction, Oudh.
Bruce, R. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Punjab.
Buckle, H.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.
Buckley, A. S.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Bull, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Butcher, E. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, Mysore.
Butts, H. H.	Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, Oudh.
Buyers, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Buyers, W. S.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Byrne, E. S.	Deputy Accountant General, Assam.

C.

Cairns, J. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Campbell, H. F.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 5th grade.
Campbell, J.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 1st grade.
Campbell, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Campbell, R. P.	Magistrate of Police, Town of Madras.
Cardozo, H. O. C.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Carow, G. O'B.	Dock-master, Bombay.
Cargill, D.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Carson, H.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Carter, W. B.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Cary, W.	Medical Officer in charge of Rohtak.
Castle, C. T.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Etawa, N. W. P.
Chambers, C., F. R. S.	Superintendent, Government Observatory, Bombay.
Chambers, N. A. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Chapman, C.	Assistant Commissioner, Oudh.
Cherry, J. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Chisholm, J. W.	Inspector General of Registration, Central Provinces.
Christie, J. T.	District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Punjab.
Clark, F. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
Clarke, G. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Cleghorn, J. F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Cline, G. W.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Cloete, H. N. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Cole, W. H., M. A.	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 1st grade.
Cole, W. T.	Collector of Customs, Kurrachee.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Collet, J., M. Inst. C. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Conder, J.	Resident Engineer, and Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Constable, E. T.	Educational Inspector, 1st Circle, N. W. P.
Cooke, C. R.	Inspector of Schools, 3rd grade, Umballa, Punjab.
Cooke, G. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
Cooke, J. E.	Deputy Accountant General, Madras.
Cooke, S.	Professor, Civil Engineering College, Poona.
Cooke, T., M. A.	Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, Bombay.
Coombes, H. A.	Superintendent of Police, Seebasagar.
Cooper, C. P.	Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
Cordner, R. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Corke, W. G.	Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.
Cornish, W. H.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Cotton, W. G. L.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Cowie, H. G., B. A.	Assistant Accountant General, N. W. P.
Cox, J. H. A.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
Crane, H. P.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Crawford, D. B.	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sindh.
Crowther, J. B.	Deputy Master Attendant, Madras.
Cumberlege, N. R.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Berars.

D.

Daly, W. W.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Dangerfield, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Daniell, F. T. B.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Telegraph Department.
Daniell, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Darling, W. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Davidson, J. Y.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Davies, R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Davis, H. H.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Davis, H. M.	Medical Officer, Pubna.
Davis, J. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, British Burmah.
Davis, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Davis, W. P.	Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Bengal.
Dease, P. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Demarsac, F. R., Brown.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Deighton, K.	Principal of the Agra College, N. W. P.
Dejour, P.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Dempster, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
DeRinzy, J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dewes, H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dick, R.	Professor in the Delhi Government College, Punjab.
Dickson, W. P.	Medical Officer and Superintendent, Central Jail, Rupar, Punjab.
Dillon, J.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
Disney, H. K.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.
Dobbie, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Dobbs, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dobbs, R. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Dodd, A. J.	Master Attendant of Moulnmein.
Dodsworth, G. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Dodsworth, R. S.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Doig, S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Donald, W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras.
Dooley, M. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Douglas, E. R.	Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces.
Douglas, G. C.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Doyle, J. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Drake, R.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 4th grade.
Drysdale, A. T.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Drysdale, T.	Registrar, Court, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Dubus, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duff, J. C.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Central Provinces.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Duffin, C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Duke, C. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.
Dumayne, T. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duncan, M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Duncan, R. B.	Deputy Collector of Public Works Accounts.
Dunn, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Dupuis, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Dyson, J.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Oudh.

E.

Elliott, C. F.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Ellis, J. W.	Medical Officer of Humeerpore.
Ellis, R. H. M.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Evans, C. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

F.

Faulkner, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Faulkner, G. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Fedden, F., F. G. S.	Assistant 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Fennessey, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Fernandis, J. B.	Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Station, and Superintendent of the Jail, Bilaspur.
Ferguson, J.	Civil Surgeon, Gujrat.
Fforde, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Field, G.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.
Filgate, T. M.	Inspector General of Registration, Bombay.
Fink, R. A.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
FitzGerald, G.	Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.
FitzGerald, H. V. S.	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
FitzJames, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Fleischer, M.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Fletcher, W. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Foot, R. B., F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.
Forbes, C. J. F. S.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, British Burmah.
Fordham, J. W.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Forest, E.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Forrest, R. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Forster, C. W. E.	Civil Surgeon, British Burmah, (Unattached).
Fouracres, C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Fox, C. E.	Master and Registrar in Equity, High Court, Bombay.
Foxton, W., B. A.	1st Class, Deputy Collector in Sind.
Fraser, L. V.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Froude, R. H., B. A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Furnivall, W. C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.

G.

Gallott, J. L.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Galvey, W. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Garbett, H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Garrett, J. P.	Superintendent of Government Press and Compiler Gazette, Mysore.
Garstin, N. A.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Oudh.
Gastrell, H. E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
George, E. C.	Chief Insp. of Frontier Travelling Post Offices, Allahabad.
Gibson, H. W.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Gibson, J. R.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri.
Giertzen, G. T.	Superintendent of Police 1st grade Bombay.
Gilbert, E. L.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Gilby, H. F.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Giles, A. H.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Bengal.
Giles, R., B. A.	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Glass, J. G. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Goad, H. B.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.
Godfrey, F. E.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd grade.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Gordon, D. C.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Gough, G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Gouldsbury, J. M. E.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Goulding, J. F.	Principal, Ajmere College.
Graham, H. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Gramatzki, E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Grant, A. R.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Grant, J. G. G., M. D.	Protector of Emigrants, Bengal.
Gray, C. J.	Assistant Examiner, Fund Accounts, Bengal.
Greenway, F.	Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Greenwood, C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Greig, G.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Griffith, F. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Griffiths, J.	Artist, School of Arts, Bombay.
Griffiths, R. T. H.	Principal of the Benares College, N. W. P.
Grimes, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Gwyther, H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade P. W. D.

H.

Hacket, C. A.	Assistant 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Hallum, E. H.	Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Hamilton, R. C. A.	District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Oudh.
Hamilton, R. E.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.
Hamilton, R. H.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Handley, H. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Hankin, M. P.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Hanna, S. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Harding, J. H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Harrington, H. B., M. A.	Assistant Settlement Officer, 1st grade.
Harrington, W. S.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Harris, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Harrison, A. S.	Principal of Muir's College, Allahabad, N. W. P.
Harrison, W.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri.
Hart, J. H. E.	Architectural Engineer and Surveyor, P. W. D., Bombay.
Hawkes, F. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hearn, E.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ra'n giri.
Heenan, R. H., A. C. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Hennessey, J. B. N.	Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 1st grade.
Hennessey, W. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hennessey, S. H.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Henry, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Henslowe, C. W. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Henslowe, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Herdon, J. H.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Hervey, H. J. A.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hexton, W. S.	Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Sind.
Heyman, J. S.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Heymerding, C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hicks, F. C.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Higgins, J. J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Higginson, F. W.	Civil Surgeon, Oudh.
Hill, T. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Hilleir, W. S.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Hobson, E. A.	Assistant Superintendent of Police, Berars.
Hodsin, R. G.	Inspector of Schools in the first Circle in Mysore.
Hollingbery, R. H.	Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.
Holmwood, F.	Assistant to the Political Agent, Zanzibar.
Home, A. L.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.
Hope, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Hopkins, J.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Hordern, C.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Berars.
Horst, H.	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, Topographical Survey.
Hough, A.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, British Burmah.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Hudson, H.	Deputy Accountant General, Mysore.
Hughes, E. W. M.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Hughes, T. W. H.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Hunt, E. L.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Hunter, A. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D. Madras.
Hutchinson, E. W.	Post Master General, 2nd grade, N. W. P.
Hyde, E.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 3rd grade.
Hyndman, P. K.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Hynes, L. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
	Assistant to the Mint Master, Bombay.

I.

Ingle, G.	Secretary to Superintendent of Marine and of the Dockyard, Bombay.
Inglis, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Innes, C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Ireland, W. deCourcy.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah.
Irvine, R. H. G.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Irwin, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.

J.

Jackson, E. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Jacob, W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
James, J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
James, W. E. A.	Assistant Supt., Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
Jameson, T. D.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, British Burmah.
Jerdon, C. M.	Sub-Deputy Agent, 4th grade.
Johnson, E. T. S.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade.
Johnson, H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Johnson, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Johnstone, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Jones, H. L., B. A.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Jones, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Jones, T.	5th Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
Josephs, S. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.

K.

Keelan, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Kellner, E. W.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Kidd, H. A.	Medical Officer in charge of the Civil Station, Mundla.
Kiernander, C. R.	Deputy Accountant General, Punjab.
Kimber, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
King, C.	Commander in the Bengal Marine.
King, M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
King, W., Junior, A. B.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, Madras.
Kilping, J. L.	Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
Kirby, F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Kirk, J.	Consul-General, Zanzibar.
Knight, T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Knowles, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Knowlly, H. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, Berars.
Knox, G.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Knyvett, R.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Futtelghur, N. W. P.
Kriens, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

L.

Lackersteen, M. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lambert, J.	Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and Suburbs.
Lambert, R. M.	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Landon, F. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Lane, J. M.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Laughlin, R. C.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Lawford, A. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Leeds, H.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.
Leggatt, W. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Leupolt, C. B.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Leupolt, H. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Levinge, H. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Light, R. E. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta country.
Lincke, J. E. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Lincoln, F.	Civil Judge, Lucknow.
Lindsay, W. T.	Professor in the Lahore College, Punjab.
Livesay, C. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lloyd, J. A. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Lloyd, R. A.	Educational Inspector, 2nd Circle, N. W. P.
Locke, H. H.	Principal of the School of Arts, Calcutta, Bengal.
Longmore, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Losack, Captain C. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Low, G.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Lowry, R. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Ludlow, E.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Lungle, R. B.	Commander in the Bengal Marine.
Lynch, S. S.	Superintendent of the Jail at Alipore.

M.

MacDowell, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
MacGeorge, H. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Central Provinces.
Macdonald, R. G.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Macdonell, J. C.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Mackey, J.	Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.
Mackinnon, M. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Macleod, D. G.	First Judge, Court of Small Causes, British Burmah.
Macleod, G. W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.
MacMillan, J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Macpherson, I.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Macrae, J. K.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Mallett, F. R., F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.
Mann, G.	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Marks, C. B. D.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Marriage, H. P.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Marriott, A. B.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Central Provinces.
Marten, H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Class.
Martin, C. A.	Professor in the Krishnagar College, Bengal.
Martin, T. M., Inst. C. E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Masters, J.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Maxwell, J. F., M. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
McAndrew, J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
McCord, J. W., M. A.	Principal in the Patna College, Bengal.
McCuddon, E. J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
McEwen, R. S. T.	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
McGill, J.	Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, 2nd grade.
McGowan, W. H.	Post Master, Calcutta.
McGrath, E. R.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
McGregor, J.	Chief Engineer, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore.
McKenzie, R. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
McLeod, R.	Medical Officer, Gya.
McRae, J. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
McReddie, G. D.	Civil Surgeon, Oudh.
Meiklejohn, G. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 3rd grade, Mysore.
Meiklejohn, R. M.	Civil Surgeon, Muscat.
Meredith, J.	Medical Officer, Nowgong.
Metcalfe, E. P.	Head Master, Provincial School, Rajahmundry.
Middleton, C. J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Midwinter, W. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Miller, J. A. E.	Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
Milne, G. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Milsom, B. P.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Minniken, G. G.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Moberley, G. J.	Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Molecey, G. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Monk, H. L.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Montserrat, W. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Moore, F.	Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Moran, P. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Norland, H.	Agent for Transports and Assistant Resident Transport Officer, Bombay.
Morrison, F.	Assistant Controller of Public Works Accounts, 1st Grade.
Moss, T.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.

N.

Naylor, R. D. G.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Nedham, W. A.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Central Provinces.
Nelson, R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Nesfield, J. C.	Director of Public Instruction, Oudh.
Neuville, P. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Nevill, G.	Assistant Curator, Indian Museum.
Nicholetts, H. S.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Berars.
Nielly, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Nordmann, R. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Norfor, R. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Norman, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Nuthall, R. D.	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca.

O.

O'Brien, P.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
O'Callaghan, I. E.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
O'Connor, J. E.	Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department.
O'Flaherty, J. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
O'Shaughnessy, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Odling, T. F.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Oldham R. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Oliver, J. H.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Orr, J. W.	Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay.
Osborne, H.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 4th grade.

P.

Paezold, A. J. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Palliser, H. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Palmer, C. G.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Palmer, W.	Controller of Telegraph Accounts.
Parker, G. G.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, N. W. P.
Parker, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Parkinson, T. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Parry, R.	Professor in the Hooghly College, Bengal.
Parry, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Parsick, E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Patch, J.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Bengal.
Pattison, W. H.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Peacock, E. B.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Pearson, C.	Inspector of Schools, 2nd grade, Rawul Pindee, Punjab.
Pemberton, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Peppe, T. F.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 2nd grade.
Percy, M.	Post Master, Madras.
Pereira, E. S. B.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Perreau, R. A. D.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, British Burmah.
Pettit, G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Phillips, P.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Philpott, O.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Pitt, R. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad.
Ponsonby, C. J.	Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Pope, J. F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Pratt, W. D.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, Bengal.
Presscot, W. B.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Price, J. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Price, W. S.	1st Class Settlement Officer, Southern Mahratta Country.
Pringle, E. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Puckle, F. C.	Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.

R.

Read, H.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, Central Provinces.
Reynolds, W. H.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Rice, B. L.	Director of Public Instruction, Mysore.
Richards, V.	Civil Medical Officer of Balasore.
Ricketts, L.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Mysore.
Rigby, V.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Rigby, W.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Roberts, L. R.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, P. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Roberts, T. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Robertson, W. R.	Superintendent, Government Farms, Madras.
Robinson, G. T.	Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard, Bombay.
Robinson, J.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Rogers, A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Rollo, J. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Ronaldson, H.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Rose, F. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Rowe, F. J., M. A.	Professor in the Hooghly College, Bengal.
Rundall, C.	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.
Rundall, J. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D. Madras.
Rundle, C. S.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Russell, A. M.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Settlement Officer, Central Provinces.
Russell, C. M.	Medical Officer, Srurum.
Ryan, P.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Ryves, T. J.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. Provinces.

S.

Salmon, A. McD.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Sampson, A. B.	Under Secretary, Government of India, P. W. D.
Schiffmayer, K.	Assistant Superintendent, Government Farms, Madras.
Sconce, G. C.	Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.
Scott, J. R.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Scott, J. W.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona and Nasik.
Scott, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Searle, W. L.	Marine Store-keeper, Bombay.
Shakespeare, W.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Shanks, W. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Shannon, R. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shaw, A. R.	Collector, 4th grade, Inland Customs.
Shaw, C. J.	Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shuttleworth, A. T.	Conservator of Forests, N. D., Bombay.
Sibold, E. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Sime, J.	Principal of the Delhi College, Punjab.
Simpson, J. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Slater, J. S.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Slym, M. J.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Smallman, H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Smart, R. B.	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Smart, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Smith, H.	Officiating Superintendent of Police, Oudh.
Smith, S.	Police Surgeon, and Surgeon to the Coroner, Bombay.
Smith, S.	Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, N. W. P.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Smithe, J. D.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Span, J. M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Spurling, E.	Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Spencer, N.	2nd Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
Stack, G. A.	Professor in the Bareilly College, N. W. P.
Stack, O. S.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Bengal.
Stainforth, B.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, Oudh.
Stanbrough, H.	Health Officer, Madras.
Steele, C. E. S.	Supernumery Deputy Collector in Sind.
Steel, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Stent, W. K.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Sterndale, R. A.	Assistant to the Comptroller General.
Stewart, S. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
St. John, R. F. St. A.	Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade, British Burmah.
Stoddard, A.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Story, R. H.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Strettell, G. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.
Stuart, C. A.	Post Master, Bombay.
Summers, H. H.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.

T.

Tait, G. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Talbot, H. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade.
Taylor, A.	Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Taylor J.	Assistant to the Accountant General, Bengal.
Tawney, C. H., M. A.	Professor in the Presidency College, Bengal.
Terry, G. W.	Teacher, School of Art, Bombay.
Thatcher, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Theobald, W., F. G. S.	Assistant, 1st grade, Geological Survey.
Thomas, G. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Thomas, W. P.	Assistant Conservator of Forests.
Thomas, W. C.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Thomson, A.	Senior Inspector of Schools, Oudh.
Thomson, D. W.	Inspector of Schools, 4th grade, Multan, Punjab.
Thomson, Dr. Murray.	Professor, Thomason College at Roorkee.
Thompson, E.	Principal, Presidency College, Madras.
Thompson, R. H. E.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade.
Tresham, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Trotter, E. W.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Trotter, R. H.	Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class.
Tween, A.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Curator and Registrar, Geological Survey.
Twidale, C. H. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Tyler, J. W.	Superintendent of District and Central Jails, Meerut.
Tyndall, H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Tyldall, S. W.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Tyler, A. G.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, 5th grade.
Tyler, F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.

V.

Vanstavern, T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Vertannes, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Vigors, T. M., B. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Vivian, G. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Vyse, G. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.

W.

Waddington, R.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Wakefield, G. E.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Walch, G. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Walker, F. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Walker, J. P. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wallis, B. G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wallis, E. F.	Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department.
Ward, W.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, Punjab.
Warden, F., Captain.	Extra Assistant Master Attendant, Calcutta.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Warden, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Warder, R.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Watson, H. E.	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Watson, J. L.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wehlisch, R.	Math. Ins. Maker under the Surveyor General.
Wells, G. F.	Collector of Customs and Port Officer at Bassein.
Wells, W.	Assistant to the Accountant General, N. W. P.
Whitcombe, J. C.	Asst. Superintendent, Rev. Survey, Poona and Nasik.
White, H. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
White, P. J.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, N. W. P.
Whitten, A. J.	Assistant Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.
Whitten, R. J.	Collector, 3rd grade, Inland Customs.
Wickes, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Williams, J. W.	Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, N. W. P.
Williamson, J. F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Willmot, R.	Medical charge of Rajpootana State Railway.
Wills, C. J.	Medical Officer, Persian Telegraph Department.
Willson, J., A. B.	Assistant, 3rd grade, Geological Survey.
Wilson, A. G.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal.
Wilson, J. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Wingate, R. T.	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Wiseman, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Wood, B.	Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal.
Wood, E. S.	Conservator of Forests, 4th Class.
Wood, O.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab.
Wood, W. C.	Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh.
Woodhouse, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Wood-Mason, J.	Assistant Curator, Indian Museum.
Wright, F. W.	Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, Berars.
Wright, W. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Wright, W. H.	Principal in the Bareilly College, N. W. P.
Wynne, A. B., F. G. S.	Assistant, 2nd grade, Geological Survey.

Y.

Yeats, C. L.	Assistant Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Bombay.
Young, A. B.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta country.
Young, J. W.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Young, R. J.	Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, N. W. P.

SCHEDULE B-2.

The following Officers have been recommended to the Secretary of State for admission to the Rules in the Civil Leave Code.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Bamber, H. W. J.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Belchambers, R.	Registrar, High Court, Calcutta.
Betham, G. K.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore.
Blair, A.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Bowers, H.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Buhler, J. G.	Inspector, Educational Department, Bombay.
Caldwell, E. C.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Cameron, H. L.	Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
Campbell, A. C.	Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara.
Carnduff, D.	Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces.
Chapman, M.	Assistant Superintendent of Marine Surveys.
Cole, J. Rev.	Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar.
Cotgrave, T. M.	Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Cross M.	Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum.
Dalzel, A.	Acting Superintendent of Police and Bhil Agent, Rewa Kanta.
Davidson, B. H.	Superintendent of Police, British Burmah.

Names.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission to the Rules of the Civil Leave Code.
Duthie, J. F.	Superintendent, Saharanpur Gardens, N. W. P.
Falle, Captain J. V.	Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, Port of Calcutta.
Fortey, H.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Fowler, J. T.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Garthwaite, L.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Gompertz, H.	Deputy Superintendent, Madras Survey.
Gompertz, R.	Executive Engineer, P. W. D.
Gordon, A. A.	Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
Grant, T. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Grimes, H. R.	Superintendent Central Jail, Coimbatore.
Guérin, J. A.	Deputy Collector, and Magistrate, Bombay.
Haviland, R. H.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.
Hayne, O. A.	Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Madras.
Hayne, W. C.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Hexton, C.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bombay.
Jackson, N.	Medical Officer at Buxar.
Kirkham, T. B.	Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Lacey, D.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Lawder, A. W.	Executive Engineer, Kumaon Provincial Division, N. W. P.
Laycock, F.	River Surveyor, Bengal.
Macnaghten, C.	Principal of the Rajkumar College, Kattywar.
Man, E. H.	Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair.
Marden, T.	Inspector of Schools, Madras.
Morant, E. W. L.	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bombay.
Moore, G. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, P. W. D.
Morgan, R. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore.
Norfor, C. H. T.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D., Madras.
Partridge, T. O.	Inspector of Immigrants, Upper Assam.
Patch, J.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Peet, A. W.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wynaad.
Platts, F. T.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Porter, W. A.	Principal, Provincial College, Combaconum.
Probyn, Captain O.	Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
Reily, H. M.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Rennie, W. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, P. W. D.
Robinson, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D.
Ross, G. J. S.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Scannell, H.	Superintendent of Police, Bombay.
Scott, W. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Bombay.
Shuttleworth, E. J.	Superintendent of Police, Bengal.
Sims, R. Proctor.	Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.
Souter, Sir F. H., Kt., C. S. I.	Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Synnot, W.	Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Inland Customs.
Thorpe J. S.	Assistant Secretary, Government of India, P. W. D.
Thuoy, A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, P. W. D.
Thyne, W. K.	Harbour Master, Aden.
Tomlinson, J. J.	Assistant Superintendent, Madras Survey.
Turnbull, W. S.	Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Bombay.
Wailinger, W. H. A.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay.
Williams, R.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Winter, H. F.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.
Wooldridge, H. L.	Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Arcot.
Wright, H. L.	Acting Deputy Comr. of Customs and Opium, Bombay.

APPENDIX A.

FORMS FOR LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

In filling up these Forms—

(1.) Except in the case of Chaplains, all advances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year; and, in entering "the rate of Absentee Allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then, if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2.) The deductions to which the allowances of a Covenanted Civil Servant are subject while he is on leave on account of his annuity should invariably be stated in his Last-Pay Certificate. (See Section 3 of Supplement A, to the Civil Pension Code.)

(3.) In Forms A, B, C and D, the Presidency to which an Officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the Presidency or Province in which he is employed should be stated under the first Heading.

(4.) In line 10, in Forms A to C, and in line 11, in Form D, the Section of Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, or of the Military Furlough Regulations under which the advance is made, should be mentioned. Similarly, the words under Supplement E to the Civil Leave Code, or under the Military Furlough Regulations, should be inserted between the words "that" and "you will grant" on the reverse of Forms C and D.

(5.) In Forms A, B, C and D, it must be shown whether an Officer is entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.

(6.) In the heading "Sources from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all Certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated.

(7.) A copy of Section 50, Rule 7, and Section 51, Rule 17, should be given to an Officer going on leave, and a copy of Section 47, Rule 3, and Section 50, Rule 1, to an Officer going on leave to Europe. A copy of Section 50, Rule 8, should also be given to an Officer proceeding on Furlough or Special Leave.

(8.) The service and residence of a Chaplain proceeding on leave to Europe should be entered in a foot-note on his Last-Pay Certificate.

(9.) The Certificates of Officers proceeding on leave to Europe shall be prepared—
1st, for Officers in the employ of the Military Department—in black ink;
2nd, for Officers in the employ of the Public Works Department—in blue ink;
3rd, for Officers in the employ of the Civil Department—in red ink;—

and it should be distinctly stated in the certificates whether the absentee allowance is chargeable to the Civil, the Military, or the Public Works Department.

[NOTE.—The object of the use of ink of different colours is to enable the Home authorities to ascertain at once the Department to which the absentee allowance of an Officer is to be charged.]

(10.) Whenever a corrected Last-pay Certificate, whether original or duplicate, is furnished, it should invariably be marked "Amended Certificate."

(11.) No entries in regard to arrears of Indian pay and allowances due to an officer proceeding on leave or on retirement to Europe, should be made in his Last-Pay Certificate. Such allowances are not paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

(12.) In Forms A, B, C and D, the date on which any Officer will during the currency of leave complete the term of service, or attain the age after which, by any Rule, he is required to retire from the Service, should be shown.

FORM A.

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature and period of leave) TO (place).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the Rule under which it was taken..... | 4 |
| 5. Section and Clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its Supplements, under which the leave is granted..... | 5 |

[NOTE.—Distinguish furlough granted under Section 21 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.]

- | | |
|--|----|
| 6. Period of leave..... | 6 |
| 7. Date of commencement of leave..... | 7 |
| 8. Monthly rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... | 8 |
| 9. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 9 |
| 10. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 10 |
| 11. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... | 11 |
| 12. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 12 |

[NOTE.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an Officer not being a Military Officer subject to Military Rules, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.]

(Place) the (date).

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General.

[NOTE.—In the case of Officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 7th and 9th spaces should be—"The date of the Pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form:—
"This is to certify that (title and name) is a passenger on board the (name of vessel) proceeding to (destination), and left by me at sea this day."

(SIGNATURE), Pilot.

(Place) the (date).

[NOTE.—The date on which recovery has been made in India on account of payments made from the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the family allotments of an Uncovenanted Officer should be entered in the Certificate of such an Officer proceeding on leave to England.]

FORM B.
(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the Rule under which it was taken..... 4
5. Section and Clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its Supplements, under which the leave is granted..... 5

[NOTE.—Distinguish furlough granted under Section 21 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.]

6. Period of leave..... 6
7. Date of commencement of leave..... 7
8. Monthly rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... 8
9. Date from which first payment is to be made..... 9
10. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... 10
11. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... 11
12. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... 12

[NOTE.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an Officer not being a Military Officer subject to Military Rules, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of furlough permitted by the Rules.]

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

Certified that the above-named Officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date), that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 7th, 9th and 10th spaces in the foregoing certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General or Collector.

(Place) the (date).

[NOTE.—The date to which recovery has been made in India on account of payments made from the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the family allotments of an Uncovenanted Officer should be entered in the Certificate of such an Officer proceeding on leave to England.]

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
(Place),

TO

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF
(Name of port of embarkation).
Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (title and name of Absentee) produces this letter you will pay him at the rate of—a month from the (date of departure from Accountant General's Station) to the day not later than the (date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave) preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), and that you will grant him an advance of—if required, and fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 7th and 9th spaces of the Last-Pay Certificate is that of (title and name)'s departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General
(Place).

(Place) the (date).

FORM C.
(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE, &c. (as in Form B).

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL,
(Name of Absentee's Presidency),

TO

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (title and name of Absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of—a month, less the deductions shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the Treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of—as shown below, and at the rate of—a month for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation), and that you will grant him an advance of—if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 7th and 9th spaces of the Last-Pay Certificate is that of (title and name of Absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(SIGNATURE),

Accountant General.

(Title and name of Absentee) received his salary from the—Treasury at the rate of—, less the deductions shown in the margin up to the—, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of—on the fore (or after) noon of the—

(Place) the (date).

Collector of—

[NOTE.—The date to which recovery has been made in India on account of payments made from the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the family allotments of an Uncovenanted Officer should be entered in the certificate of such an Officer proceeding on leave to England.]

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
4. Date of beginning and ending of any leave already taken, the nature of such leave, and the Rule under which it was taken..... 4
5. Section and Clause of the Civil Leave Code, or of any of its Supplements, under which the leave is granted..... 5

[NOTE.—Distinguish furlough granted under Section 21 on medical certificate, from furlough so granted without medical certificate.]

6. Period of leave..... 6
7. Date of commencement of leave..... 7
8. Monthly rate of absentee allowance..... 8
9. Place of payment..... 9
10. Date from which first payment is to be made..... 10
11. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... 11
12. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... 12
13. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... 13

[NOTE.—When the leave cannot be extended or commuted, the fact should be stated. In the case of an Officer not being a Military Officer in Civil Employ, note whether he is entitled to the full amount of the furlough permitted by the Rules.]

NOTE.—(Title and name)'s pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0 0 0
Rs.	a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0 0 0
Total		0 0 0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he may

* These figures to be entered in accordance with the rates of the service to which the Officer belongs. make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance does not exceed _____ or fall short of _____.

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General.

(Place) the (date).

[NOTE.—The date to which recovery has been made in India on account of payments made from the Home Treasury of the Government of India for the family allotments of an Uncovenanted Officer should be entered in the certificate of such an Officer proceeding on leave to England.]

Certified that above-named Officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date); that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 7th, 10th and 11th spaces in the foregoing certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(SIGNATURE),
Accountant General or Collector.

(Place) the (date).

(Reverse.)

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(Name of Absentee's Province or Presidency),

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (OR COLLECTOR) OF
(Name of port of embarkation),
Dated (place) the (date).

Sim,

I HAVE the honor to request that when (title and name of Absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of—a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the—Treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of—as shown below, and at the rate of half his—monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below, for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation); that you will grant him an advance of—, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shewn in the 7th and 10th spaces of the Last-Pay Certificate is that of (title and name of Absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have the, &c.,

(SIGNATURE).

(Title and name of Absentee) received his salary from the—Treasury, at the rate of—less the deduction shown in the margin up to the—and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of—on the fore (or after) noon of the—. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the—to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rs.—, and the 8th space in the certificate on the face of this Form has been filled up accordingly.

(Place) the (date)

Collector or
Accountant General

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

These forms are not reprinted; they will be found in the Gazette of India, as follows:
Form E is the same as Form C

" F	"	"	"	D	Printed with Resolution No. 409, dated 7th May 1869,
" G	"	"	"	F	Gazette of India, 15th May 1869, pages 959 and 960.
" H	"	"	"	G	
" K	"	"	"	B	Printed with Resolution No. 3904, dated 11th October
" L	"	"	"	C	1869, in Gazette of India, 23rd October 1869, page 402.

FORM M.

(Obverse.)

No.

Last-Pay Certificate of A. B.
proceeding to
to officiate as

of the

to join the appointment of

on duty

He has drawn pay as
at the rate of Rs.

a month, and acting allowance as

at the rate of Rs.

a month, less the deductions shown

below up to the

on the

the office of

of

He made over charge of
noon of the

No recoveries (or the recoveries noted on the reverse) are to be made from the pay of this Officer.

Deductions.

Rs. A. P.

Acct. or Depy. Acct. Genl.

(Reverse.)

Details of recoveries.

Nature of recovery

Amount Rs.

How to be recovered (in one sum
or in what instalments)

APPENDIX B.

Rules on the subject of the mode of Payment of Leave Allowances to members of the Public Works Department during absence on leave in India.

- I.—The allowances of an Officer or Subordinate of the Public Works Department who is absent on leave in India, and who is entitled to draw allowances during such absence, should be included monthly, as they become due, in the salary bill of the Division or Office to which he is attached, and submitted for audit to the Examiner. The allowances, if admissible, should be audited by the latter Officer provisionally, subject to receiving an assurance that the Officer is alive.
- II.—If the Absentee is attached to a Division, the Executive Engineer of this Division, on receipt of the audited bill, should request the Executive Engineer at the Station at or nearest which the Absentee resides during his leave, to pay the allowances to the Absentee on his appearing in person to receive payment, or on his furnishing a Life-Certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, a Military Officer, a Chaplain, an Officer of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, or any other Officer of the Department holding an analogous position. If the amount exceeds Rs. 500, and has to be paid in another Province or Branch of the Department, the requisition for payment should be sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, in accordance with the orders contained in Public Works Department Circular No. 63, dated 21st December 1872.
- III.—The Executive Engineer who complies with the requisition should send the Executive Engineer of the Division to which the Absentee belongs an advice of transfer of the payment, accompanied by the necessary Life-Certificate or statement of the Absentee having appeared in person for the payment.
- IV.—If the Absentee is attached to an office, the head of the office should request the Executive Engineer, by whom the bills of the office are paid, to arrange for the payment of the Absentee's leave allowances, and the procedure indicated in the preceding Rules will then be gone through.—Circular of the Public Works Department, Government of India, No. 58, dated 16th October 1873, and Circular of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No 81, dated 23rd December 1876.

[NOTE.—If a Life-Certificate cannot be furnished, a bond executed by a recognized Bank or Agency firm may be accepted.]—Circular of the Public Works Department, Government of India, No. 32, dated 2nd June 1874.

APPENDIX C.

1.

MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES OF 1869.

General Order, Military Department, No. 171 of 1874, dated the 25th February.

The Furlough Rules of 1869, as revised by various subsequent decisions, are republished for general information; and, in future, this General Order shall ordinarily be referred to in any matter depending on those rules. The rules previously in force will be designated, as heretofore, the Furlough Rules of 1796 and 1854.

The following G. G. O.'s are cancelled prospectively from the 1st January 1875:—

G. G. O., No. 630 of 1869 (1st clause).

G. G. O., No. 627 of 1870.

G. G. O., No. 613 of 1871.

NOTE.—The advantages granted by the Furlough Rules of 1854 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 those rules nor the Furlough Rules of 1869 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 paragraph 4).

But Officers of the late Indian Army who hold permanent appointments under the Government of India, and who have elected to abide by the Furlough Rules of 1854, in preference to those of 1869, of course retain their election.

2. These rules are applicable to all Officers who, on the 1st July 1869, belonged to the several Indian Staff Corps, or to the Indian Army, and who have elected, or may elect, to adopt them: Officers of the British Army who entered the Staff Corps after that date, are of course subject to them.

Rules apply to Officers of Staff Corps and Indian Army.

In regard to the periods of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances, they are also applicable to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature, and to such Officers of the Engineers of the Imperial Establishment as may be permanently employed on the staff in India.

But should an Officer of the British Service, holding such permanent staff appointment, be allowed to proceed on leave under circumstances which, by these rules, would involve loss of appointment, he cannot take leave under them, but simply as a British Officer holding no appointment.

Do not apply to Invalid Officers.

Nor to Regimental Officers of the British Service, even though formerly of Indian Army.

Only partially to Officers of the British Service holding 5-year appointments.

Do not apply to Officers of the British Medical Staff.

Apply to R. E. Officers of the Imperial list holding permanent non-regimental staff appointments.

3. These rules are not applicable to Officers on the Invalid or Invalid Pension Establishment, even if, previous to their transfer, they should have elected them, being intended solely for Officers on the Effective List.

4. They are not applicable to Regimental Officers generally of the British Service, whether formerly belonging to the Indian Army and now in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and new Line Regiments, or on the old Line Establishment: nor are they applicable to Officers of the British Army holding staff appointments the tenure of which is limited to five years, except in the sense in which the Rules of 1854 were made applicable, viz., as regulating the amount of absentee allowance to be granted to such Officers holding staff appointments when they are absent on furlough on medical certificate.

Officers of the British Medical Staff are not entitled to this advantage.

5. They are applicable to Officers of the Royal Engineers on the Imperial Establishment, who are employed in the Public Works Department, or who are receiving a staff salary as on the fixed establishment of the Sappers and Miners; these will count service towards furlough from the date of their arrival in India.

* Added by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 1.

* These Officers therefore, and other Royal Engineer Officers of the Imperial list on permanent staff employ under the Government, will be entitled to a furlough of two years after eight years' service in India, or at the expiration of one year from the date of their return (for a second tour of service in India) on the completion of the prescribed home service after the first period of seven years' service in India.

Such Officers † will be allowed an advance of passage money, or free passage in a Troopship if proceeding in the troping season; the advance to be refunded on receipt of the balance of furlough pay.

Pay allowed them during furlough. The English rate of pay of their rank only will be passed to them during their leave; but as its conclusion, on their presenting an order for them to return to India, the difference between that rate and furlough pay, less the passage money they have received, will be paid to them in England, conditionally on its refund if the order to return to India is not carried out.

* Those Royal Engineer Officers who arrived in India before the 1st July 1872, are, however, not subject to the provisions of the preceding clause as long as they do not exchange Indian for Home service, but draw furlough pay during furlough as others.

Royal Engineer Officers on the Imperial Establishment, who are merely doing duty with, or attached to, the Sappers and Miners, but not on the fixed establishment and drawing staff salary, will, in regard to these rules, be on the footing of Regimental Officers of the British Service: see preceding paragraph. If, however, they afterwards accept staff employ, they also will count their service for furlough from date of arrival in India.

* An Officer of the British Service holding permanent staff employ under the Government, who may proceed on furlough under circumstances which involve the forfeiture of his appointment, must obtain the furlough as a British Regimental Officer, and it will reckon as a portion of the aggregate eight years of furlough on pay to which an Officer is restricted during his service by Rule XVI. But on again becoming permanently employed, he resumes the right of obtaining furlough under these rules.

A British Officer vacating appointment becomes, on re-employment, again eligible to these rules.

6. Officers of British Regiments who may join the Staff Corps, can count as service towards furlough all their military service in India, provided that half of it (in no case less than four years) shall have been passed in the Staff Corps. But any leave to England they may have taken during service so counted will be reckoned as furlough already taken. Officers of the British Service who formerly belonged to the Indian Armies are exempted from the above proviso.

Previous service of Officers of the British Service who join Staff Corps how reckoned towards furlough.

Rules apply to Warrant Officers with Honorary Commissions.

Their pay. Warrant Officers without Commissions can take furlough on medical certificate only under these rules.

7. These rules apply also to all Warrant Officers holding Veteran or Honorary Commissions who may elect them, the period of service qualifying for furlough being calculated from the date of the attainment of a Commission. They will receive during Furlough half their total receipts, calculated as laid down in Rule V, but without any reference to a minimum or maximum rate. Warrant Officers not holding Commissions can obtain furlough under these rules only on medical certificate.

Such furlough may be for two years with retention of appointment and half of the aggregate allowances; but any extension of such leave (which will not be granted for more than one year in excess of the two years), or any leave taken within less than three years from the date of last return to duty, will be on "English furlough pay." [See Note to paragraph 9.]

8. Every Warrant Officer who attained warrant rank before the 19th February 1869, and who has not made his election, will be required, on the first occasion of his applying for leave out of India, to state whether he desires to take the leave under these rules, or under those previously in force applicable to Warrant Officers, viz., G. G. O. Nos. 518 and 531 of 1854, G. G. O. No. 1,559 of 1857, and subsequent orders. That election will be considered final.

Those who became Warrant Officers after 19th February 1869 are subject to these rules, and cannot elect any of the previous rules.

Leave on medical certificate on Indian pay and allowances to places eastward of the

* Original rule modified by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 2.

† Added by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 3.

Cape, as allowed to Commissioned Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1796, is not in any case admissible to a Warrant Officer.

Rules apply to Medical as to other Warrant Officers.

These rules respecting Warrant Officers apply to Honorary Assistant Surgeons and Warrant Officers in the Medical Department.

9. The term "Furlough pay" having now a changed and twofold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within the prescribed limits specified in paragraph V of these rules, converted at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for the official year,* whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the rules of 1796 and 1854.

NOTE.—Where in these rules English furlough pay is mentioned as that to which an Officer is to be restricted, the rates laid down in paragraph 11 of G. G. O. No. 69, dated 22nd January 1868, and (for Medical Warrant Officers) paragraph 22 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, are to be understood as intended in the cases of Warrant Officers.

RULES.

I.—The distinction, with respect to allowances, which has been hitherto drawn between furlough on private affairs and sick leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term *Furlough*; provision, however, being made for the obtaining of furlough under medical certificate without all the restrictions applicable to furlough when taken without medical certificate.

II.—Leave taken under the rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

Officers of the Staff Corps and local Indian Service, and Officers on the General list, can retain their appointments during all leave of absence granted by competent authority.† But their pay during such absence will be the same as they would obtain under these rules had this exemption from forfeiture of appointment not been granted.

III.—The rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70;‡ but an Absentee cannot retain his appointment and draw absentee allowances, except under the rules now prescribed. Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

* Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the furlough pay of all Officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, will for the future be issued at the rate of exchange of 2 shillings the rupee.

3. This order does apply to Officers who were admitted to the Staff Corps on and after the 1st July 1868.—G. G. O., by the Military Department, No. 991, dated 22nd September 1876.

† The following despatch from the Secretary of State was published under Military Department's General Order No. 1,174, dated 24th November 1875:—

No. 249, Military, dated 14th October 1875.

Major-General ** of the Royal (Bengal) Engineers, now on furlough for two years, has raised the question whether, in the event of his obtaining an extension of such furlough, he will be entitled to retain his appointment in the Public Works Department; and I have to inform you that, with reference to this application, I have decided that the rule under which officers of the Staff Corps and local Service retain their appointments during all authorised leave shall be made applicable to all military and medical officers taking leave under the Rules of 1868.

‡ The section referred to is quoted below:—

Section 70—"And be it further enacted that no persons who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, in the service of the said United Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank, or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops, or in the civil line of the Company."

IV.—Leave of absence will in future be of three kinds, viz.,—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.

II.—General leave on private affairs, or sick certificate in India, or short leave to sea.

III.—Privilege leave.

[Doubts having been expressed on the point, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, and in continuation of G. G. O. No. 1,160, dated 11th November 1873, that neither the Indian Furlough Rules of 1868 nor those of 1854, are, as respects leave on private affairs, applicable to British Officers serving with their regiments or employed with a five years' tenure in staff situations. Any leave on this account which may be granted to them by the authority under whom they may be serving, must be taken under the rules of the British service, and therefore, whilst borne on the Indian Establishment, they will receive the British pay of their rank and that only.]

2. This ruling does not apply to Officers of Royal Engineers permanently employed in Departmental service, or to other British Officers who may be permanently employed under the Government of India; these are eligible for all the advantages of the Indian Furlough Rules, so long as they retain their appointments.—[G. G. O. of the Military Department, No. 497, dated 13th May 1874.]

CHAPTER I.

FURLOUGH.

V.—An Officer drawing staff pay, in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on furlough, will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office.*

† But an Officer in civil employ and drawing consolidated salary, will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him during the three years prior to his proceeding on furlough, or during his actual service in India, should that be less than three years: and the time spent and the allowances drawn during any leave "other than privilege leave" will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.

No Absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,000, or less than £250 per annum.

The term "Salary" will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer, whether as consolidated pay, or staff allowances in addition to pay, but

Meaning of term "Salary." will not include any extra or special allowances. But in the case of a Military Officer in civil employ, his acting allowances shall be taken into account as a part of his salary in calculating his furlough pay.

§ 2. An Officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office during his absence; shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to furlough pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, whatever the salary of the office to which he may be transferred may be. This furlough pay will be continued to an Officer in military employ after his return to India, and until he joins his appointment, provided it is not less than the military pay, or pay and allowances, of his rank.

But an Officer whose term of office shall lapse, who shall vacate his appointment, or whose appointment shall be abolished during his furlough, will revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, as laid down below, in § 4. Any case of sudden abolition of appointment may, how-

Service; unless, in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*; or unless, in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident.

* For the purpose of this rule, the temporary promotion from one grade to another of an Officer of the Royal Engineers employed in the Public Works Department is an acting appointment, and the grade to which the Officer is permanently attached is his "substantive office."

† The allowance of a Commissioned Medical Officer in civil employ will not be less than half his unemployed pay, or, if he was appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November, 1864, half the grade pay of his rank.

Pay of Officers promoted during furlough.

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

Regimental medical charges retained during furlough.

The staff salary how divided.

Minimum furlough pay.

[NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absence allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.]

All furlough on private affairs subject to the exigencies of the service.

[NOTE.—It is therefore within the competency of Local Governments and of the Commanders-in-Chief to decline to forward the application of any Officer whose absence would, in their opinion, be detrimental to the interest of the public service, until such time as arrangements can be made for removing the difficulty; and it is the duty of every head of a department to decline to forward any application for furlough whenever the services of the Officer cannot be spared without risking the efficiency of the department, any doubtful case being referred for the orders of Government.]

Applications of Officers who cannot be spared need not be forwarded.

Furlough on private affairs limited to 2 years at one time.

Extensions of such furlough.

Three years' service to intervene between two furloughs.

Exception in cases of Officers ordered out on Field Service.

[NOTE.—An Officer in civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years any period of absence from actual duty, excepting those spent on privilege leave.]

IX.—An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India (see para. 6 of this order); for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years, and so on up to the maximum prescribed in Rule XVI.

XVI. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. But see notes to this rule.

* G. G. O., No. 1,060 of 23rd December 1864, para. 29.

G. G. O., No. 370 of 4th April 1867, para. 9.

† Such furlough will, however, be excluded from the three years' service required between two furloughs.—(G. G. O., No. 21, dated 12th January 1877.)

ever, be specially considered in the department of the Government under which the Officer may have been employed. An Officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental grade, subject to the maximum limit.

§ 3. Officers holding regimental appointments are entitled to retain such charges during the authorized periods of furlough as if they were medical staff appointments. And the difference between the unemployable grade pay of the Officer holding the substantive charge and the consolidated salary of the charge will be considered the staff salary divisible between the Absentee and the Officer officiating for him.

§ 4. Officers not in staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that an Officer entitled to furlough shall in no case receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum.

VI.—All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the public service,—of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge,—and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII.—The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years: any extension of such furlough will be without pay, unless it is on medical certificate: see Rule XIII. (But see Notes (3) and (4), Rule IX.) And no extension on private affairs beyond two years will be granted, though without pay, except upon satisfactory evidence of very urgent necessity.

VIII.—A period of at least three years' service after return from last furlough, except furlough for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI (and excepting also, in the case of an Officer in civil employ, ordinary furlough not exceeding three months) must be completed before furlough can again be taken, unless obtained under medical certificate. (See Rules XIII and XIV, and Note 3 of Rule IX.)

But an Officer who may be ordered to return to duty before the completion of his furlough for the purpose of proceeding on Field Service, may be allowed to take the balance of such furlough at any time.

[NOTE.—An Officer in civil employ cannot reckon in this interval of three years any period of absence from actual duty, excepting those spent on privilege leave.]

IX.—An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India (see para. 6 of this order); for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years, and so on up to the maximum prescribed in Rule XVI.

XVI. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. But see notes to this rule.

§ 2. * Leave granted under these rules, without furlough pay, will not reckon as furlough already taken in calculating the balance at an Officer's credit, or as part of the total of eight years allowed as shown in Rule XVI; but all furlough with furlough pay, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate, taken under these rules, will so reckon.

Furlough without pay not reckoned as "furlough taken."

How far previous furlough on medical certificate bars furlough on private affairs.

§ 3. * Furlough and leave previously taken under the rules of 1796 or 1854, will count, as respects Officers who have elected these rules, as follows:—

Furlough on private affairs, with pay, taken under the Rules of 1796 or 1854, counts in all respects as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, under the Rules of 1796, does not count in any respect as furlough.

Leave on sick certificate, with pay, under the Rules of 1854, counts as part of the maximum of eight years allowed under these Rules; but until the maximum thus made up be reached, this leave will not count as furlough already taken in determining the amount of furlough to which an Officer is entitled.

Leave without pay under the Rules either of 1796 or 1854, does not count in any respect as furlough.

§ 4. If an Officer appointed to any duty in England draws his Indian allowances with or without any portion of his staff salary, he can count the period of such employment as service towards furlough; but if he is appointed to an office in England to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, he cannot reckon the time of such employment as service towards furlough.

Service on duty in England how reckoned.

NOTE (1).† But an Officer of less than eight years' service in India may obtain furlough, not exceeding two years, on medical certificate, with furlough pay and retention of appointment, provided he has been three years in the Staff Corps, or—in the case of a Royal Engineer Officer holding a permanent staff appointment, or an Officer not in the Staff Corps—has served for three years in India.

Furlough on medical certificate when on furlough pay.

NOTE (2).—If the Officer has not been three years in the Staff Corps, or served three years in India, as the case may be, he will receive "English furlough pay" only, and must vacate his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.†

Furlough on medical certificate when on English furlough pay.

* Original Rules modified by G. G. O., No. 197, dated 1st March 1877.

† Under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that furlough on medical certificate with furlough pay obtained by Officers, under Rule IX, note (1), of the Regulations of 1863, between the publication of G. G. O.'s No. 171 of the 25th February 1874, and No. 197 of the 1st March 1877, will not be reckoned as "furlough already taken" in computing the amount of furlough at the credit of such Officers.

2. It will, however, form part of the aggregate of eight years allowed to officers.—G. G. O., Military Department, No. 935, dated 4th February 1872

† Extract from a letter from the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 21, dated 9th October 1876.

With reference to your letter No. 2,795A, "Leave," dated 24th July 1876, and previous correspondence, regarding the question of the retention by Lieutenant * * R. E., Imperial establishment, of his appointment in the Public Works Department, I am desired to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the retention of the appointment by an Officer situated as Lieutenant * * is, is provided for by the Furlough Regulations as they stand.

2. By Note 2 of Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1863, published in G. G. O. No. 171 of 1874, an Officer who has not served three years in India, and proceeding on furlough on medical certificate, will receive "English furlough pay" only, and will vacate his appointment unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

3. Rule II lays down that Officers of the Staff corps and Local Indian service can retain their appointments during all leave of absence granted by competent authority. Subsequently, the Secretary of State for India, in his despatch, published under G. G. O. No. 1,174 of 1875, decided that the rule under which Officers of the Staff Corps and local service retain their appointment during all authorized leave, shall be made applicable to all military and medical Officers taking leave under the rules of 1863.

4. The provisions of Note (1) of Rule IX, which you state will, under the above ruling, require modification, are not really affected by it, as they refer to leave on "furlough pay" with retention of appointment. Note 2 relates to leave on "English furlough pay" with retention on vacation of appointment. Lieutenant * * retains his appointment, but as he has not performed three years' service, he does so on "English furlough pay" only.

This rule and the proviso in Note I, however, are not applicable to Officers of the Indian Army who entered the new Line regiments, or Royal Artillery, and subsequently the Staff Corps.

NOTE (3).—Unemployed General Officers of the Staff Corps of local service can be granted furlough without serving the intervals of three and six years respectively prescribed in Rules VIII and IX; and they can remain in Europe after they have exhausted the full period of furlough allowed during an Officer's service, by Rule XVI (eight years on the whole) on the English furlough pay of their rank.

NOTE (4).—And a Major-General of the Staff Corps—if he has so much furlough at his credit, and proceeds to England within a year of his being promoted to that rank, or of his ceasing to be employed—can continue, after the expiration of the two years' furlough, to receive half his Indian pay until he completes the period of three years during which he would be entitled to draw his Staff Corps pay if he were in India.

X.—An Officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough for which he may be eligible.

Illustration.

1. An Officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough; he takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India	14 years.
Furlough due on that service. ..	3 years.
Furlough already taken*	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible...	2 years.

* See Rule IX, § 2.

2. An Officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

NOTE.—An Officer is said to have furlough at his credit,—even though he may not be able to obtain it owing to the number of absentees, or other cause,—when the calculation of his service, as in illustration 1 above, shews a "balance for which he is eligible."

XI.—Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months on pay equivalent to the British Regimental pay of his rank may be granted when the Officer has less than six months' furlough at his credit, or when, from other causes, e. g., the number of the absentees, or his not having served three years since his last return to duty, the said period may form part of the periods of either eight or six years referred to in Rule IX, and also—except in the case of an Officer in civil employ, see Rule VIII, note—of the three years which are required to intervene between two periods of furlough by Rule VIII.†

This leave cannot be given in extension of furlough of any description. It cannot be extended beyond six months, unless on medical certificate and on the same pay, in which case, the Officer will be deemed to have vacated his appointment, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II; the whole period will be reckoned in the maximum amount of furlough (8 years) allowed of it can form any part of the periods referred to in Rules VIII and IX.

NOTE.—Ill-health is not considered as warranting furlough under this rule to any Officer who, under the provisions of these rules, can obtain furlough on medical certificate without forfeiting his appointment.

XII.—Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an Officer may resort during furlough. But, if he desires to spend in England the rest of a "furlough in India," or vice versa, he must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency, or from the Secretary of State for India, as the case may be; and, on landing in either country, he must report his arrival accordingly to the Military Department of his own Presidency, or to the India Office, forwarding a copy of the

Special permission needed for change of residence from England to India and vice versa during furlough.

Reports, &c., required.

† Added by G. G. O., No. 305, dated 26th March 1874.

‡ Original rule modified by G. G. O., No. 922, dated 31st August 1876.

permission granted him to change his destination. He must also communicate his address. An Officer who, on his return to India, reports his debarkation, without forwarding at once a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination, or submitting an application for such permission, will be considered to have returned to his duty.

XIII. Furlough on medical certificate is obtainable as indicated in Notes (1) and (2) of Rule IX, and in Rule XIV. Absence on such furlough for a longer period than two years at one time will involve forfeiture of appointment. [But see exceptions in Rule II.] Furlough may, however, be extended on medical certificate up to a third year on "English furlough pay;" and an Officer on furlough on private affairs, who may be obliged to obtain an extension on medical certificate, will be thenceforward entitled to the same advantages, and subject to the same disadvantages as to retention of appointment, pay, &c., as if he had originally obtained furlough on medical certificate.

If he exceeds 3 years' absence on medical certificate, the Officer may have to retire or go on half-pay.

Extension on medical certificate over 3 years to be without pay.

Officers on medical certificate must be pronounced fit for duty before returning to India.

XIV.—An Officer whose health may necessitate his taking furlough within three years from the date of last return from any furlough, except that taken for a period not exceeding six months under Rule XI (and excepting also, in the case of an Officer on civil employ, ordinary furlough not exceeding three months) may obtain, under the usual medical certificate, such amount as may be duly certified to be necessary for the restoration of his health; but he will receive only "English furlough pay" and must vacate any appointment he may be holding, unless entitled to retain it under Rule II.

§ 2. If, however, he shall have served three years since the date of his last return to duty, although there may be no balance of Furlough at his credit, he will be entitled, on obtaining furlough on medical certificate, to retain his appointment, and to receive "furlough pay" as laid down in Rule V, for the entire period not exceeding two years. Should the latter period be exceeded, he will come under the provisions of Rule XIII.

XV.—An Officer entitled to furlough, or having a balance of furlough at his credit, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, must take the leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules,—or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation,—when proceeding on medical certificate.

§ 2. Should the Officer be declared fit for duty before the expiration of two years, he may be granted extension on private affairs up to that limit, provided that he has so much at his credit, and that if he remains he will not be in excess of the established proportion of absentees. Any extension on private affairs of such furlough beyond the said period of two years must be without pay.

§ 3. Any extension on medical certificate of furlough under § I of this rule beyond two years, or any lesser period which may be at his credit under Rules IX and X, will be regarded, in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate (Rule XIII); and if the period of two years should not exhaust the balance of furlough at his credit under Rule X, the period or periods of extension shall be deducted from such balance till the latter is exhausted. On the aggregate of two years' leave being exceeded, the Officer will come under the provision of Rule XIII.

Total furlough with pay, &c., in an Officer's service limited to 8 years.

Furlough not reckoned in this period.

§ 1.—Leave without pay.

XVI.—The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment on private affairs and on medical certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

NOTE.—The following periods of leave, however, will not be reckoned in this period of eight years:—

§ 2.—Sick Leave to Europe, or to the Colonies eastward of the Cape under the Rules of 1796.

§ 3.—Leave taken under Rule XI of these rules, provided it be not extended over the six months. If it be so extended, the whole period will reckon as part of the eight years.

§ 4.—Leave necessitated by wounds, or sickness contracted on active service, and any other leave which may be allowed by proper authority, to reckon as service for pension.

§ 5.—In the case of an unemployed Officer, periods of residence in England on English pay after promotion to the rank of Major-General, or to the rank of Regimental-Colonel in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, or after completion of tour of service as Inspector-General or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, when the Officer is no longer required to reside in India.

All other leave to Europe, or out of India, for periods exceeding three months (see Rule XXVII), including furlough on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1854, will form part of the period of eight years.

XVII.—If taken in India, furlough will be reckoned from the date of the absentee's quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto; if taken out of India, from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which he may have embarked to the date of his *bona fide* disembarkation in India for the purpose of rejoining his appointment or Regiment; the date of embarkation (or of the vessel's leaving the Sandheads if from Calcutta) and that of disembarkation also, are included in the furlough.

NOTE (1).—As an illustration of this rule, it may be observed that a Madras Officer's landing and reporting himself at Madras *en route* to Calcutta to join his appointment in Bengal or the North-Western Provinces, &c., is not disembarkation in the sense intended by this rule.

NOTE (2).—To enable an Officer who overstays his leave to obtain an extension, he should show that he took all needful precautions to ensure his arrival in proper time, and if delayed by the departure of the vessel being deferred, he should obtain the certificate of the Owner or Agent that she had been *bona fide* advertised to sail from—on the— but that her departure had been delayed till the—

See General Order No. 52, dated 21st February 1873.

XVIII.—Preparatory leave to embark for Europe, or elsewhere, on furlough will be granted for any period deemed necessary, not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave up to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted of his disembarkation in India. This applies equally to furloughs taken under Rule XI. The authority which has power to grant preparatory leave can, on due cause being shown, grant any necessary extension of it; but this can be done only on very sufficient reasons.

NOTE (1).—An Officer obtaining a furlough on private affairs or medical certificate must embark within three months of the date of the General Order which notifies it, or take up the first portion of his furlough in India until he embarks; if not, the General Order will cease to have effect. The only exception to this rule can that be allowed is when the Officer is prevented from embarking within the three months owing to his detention in India by proper authority on *bona fide* public grounds. If, however, the Officer does not within a reasonable time avail himself of the furlough given him, his subsequently being placed on duty rendering his detention necessary will not exempt him from the rule; and in every case of such detention the Officer must at once report it, and he is not to embark after the expiration of three months until he has applied for and obtained from the Government of his Presidency an extension of the period.

G. G. O. granting furlough has effect for 3 months only.

NOTE (2).—Officers who may be serving in other Presidencies than their own if they desire to embark *bona fide* for Europe from the latter, may obtain preparatory leave accordingly, and their furlough will reckon from the date of their embarkation at their own Presidencies.

NOTE (3).—For full information as to the submission of applications for furlough, see G. G. O., No. 34 of 11th January 1869; G. G. O., No. 103, dated 26th January 1869; General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 135, dated 11th June 1870.

NOTE (4).—The allowances of Military Officers in civil employ during preparatory Leave, and after return to India until they rejoin their appointments, will be adjusted according to Civil Rules.

An Officer serving out of his Presidency may embark from it.

Applications for furlough how submitted.

Leave preparatory to retirement.

Pay issued monthly in India; quarterly in England.

XX.—Advances* of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation.

Advances of furlough pay given in India only.

XXI.—The Last-Pay Certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

Last-pay certificate to show rate of furlough pay, &c.

XXII.—An Officer acting in India for an Absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. †The aggregate 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.

Pay of Officers acting for those on furlough.

Pay of Warrant Officers acting for others on furlough.

A Warrant Officer, acting for one of a higher grade on furlough, receives half of the aggregate allowances of the Absentee, added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

[NOTE.—† The indulgence granted by § 1 of this Rule is only allowed to one directly officiating in the place of the Officer absent on furlough, not to one acting in the room of an Officer who is himself acting for an Absentee on furlough.]

Periods of furlough, &c., counting as service towards pension.

Years.

2 in 20

3 " 25

4 " 30

5 " 35

6 " 38

Periods of furlough reckoned by Warrant Officers towards pension.

15 months in 12 years' Departmental Service.

20 " " 14 " "

24 " " 10 " "

Those who were promoted to warrant rank before that date are allowed to continue,

* G. G. O., Military Department, No. 175, dated 22nd February 1878.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules regarding advances of pay to Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1868 and 1875:—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe, may, if they desire it, receive an advance equivalent to three months' furlough pay.

Officers returning from furlough will, similarly, be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return:—

For a Subaltern..... £ 65

For a Captain..... £ 100

For a Field Officer..... £ 150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments, at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

† Original Rule modified by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 4.

‡ Added by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 5.

§ Who can also reckon on 1 year and 8 months in 17 years' service(a).

(a) Added by G. G. O., No. 305, dated 26th March, 1874.

NOTE (5).—Leave preparatory to retirement from the service does not reckon as service towards pension.

XIX.—Furlough allowances are payable monthly, if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX.—Advances* of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it for three months from date of embarkation.

Advances of furlough pay given in India only.

XXI.—The Last-Pay Certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII.—An Officer acting in India for an Absentee on furlough will be restricted, for the entire period that he may so act, to the half staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank and the half staff salary of his own appointment, if he possess one. †The aggregate 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.

Pay of Officers acting for those on furlough.

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A Warrant Officer, acting for one of a higher grade on furlough, receives half of the aggregate allowances of the Absentee, added to half of the aggregate of his own allowances.

[NOTE.—† The indulgence granted by § 1 of this Rule is only allowed to one directly officiating in the place of the Officer absent on furlough, not to one acting in the room of an Officer who is himself acting for an Absentee on furlough.]

Periods of furlough, &c., counting as service towards pension.

Years.

2 in 20

3 " 25

4 " 30

5 " 35

6 " 38

Periods of furlough reckoned by Warrant Officers towards pension.

15 months in 12 years' Departmental Service.

20 " " 14 " "

24 " " 10 " "

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For a Subaltern..... £ 65

For a Captain..... £ 100

For a Field Officer..... £ 150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments, at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

† Original Rule modified by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 4.

‡ Added by G. G. O., No. 585, dated 5th June 1874, paragraph 5.

§ Who can also reckon on 1 year and 8 months in 17 years' service(a).

(a) Added by G. G. O., No. 305, dated 26th March, 1874.

if they prefer it, on the old rule, and reckon all leave in India as service, all out of India being deducted from their service for pension.

Illustration of the mode of computing service for pension in any case.

Total service from date of arrival in India, say	Years.	Months.	Years.
Leave—			30
In Europe, say.....	6	7	
In India.....	3	5	
	—	—	10
Of which he can reckon	....	4	
		—	4
Remaining to be deducted	....	6	6
Service counting for pension	....	....	24

XXIV.—In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service from the total periods to which under Rule IX he can lay claim. The balance (within the limit of eight years' total furlough on private affairs and medical certificate laid down in Rule XVI) will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustrations.

(1.)—An Officer, who had obtained under the existing rules two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one years' furlough, thus—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him.....	3 "
Already enjoyed.....	2 "
Balance.....	1 year.

(2.)—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for 20 months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough, and returns to India about the time of the promulgation of these rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough: thus—

Total service up to return from furlough.....	14 years.
Total service in India.....	10 "
Furlough enjoyed on that service.....	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough.....	4 years.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS AND SICK CERTIFICATE IN INDIA.

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

Leave on private affairs or medical certificate limited to six months.

Pay as heretofore.

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

* 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 had elected the rules of 1868 coming under the provisions of Rule XXXIII. (Military Department's Order, No. 66, dated 3rd April 1875.)

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.

If extended over 1 year, reckons as furlough.

XXVII.—Short leave, not exceeding three months, on private affairs or sick certificate, may also be taken to sea on the above condition; but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII.—All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE

XXIX.—Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year* to all Officers in military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments, drawn by them. General leave, in extension of privilege leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on privilege leave. Privilege leave may, however, be converted into general leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government.

Limited to 60 days in each year.

When extended.

Ninety days allowed from certain stations.
Assam.
Shillong.
Erinpoora.
Deoloe.
Khairicara.
Khotra.

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.
Bunno.
Dera Ismail Khan.
Dera Ghazi Khan.
Rajampore.
Jacobabad.

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.

* G. G. O. No. 540, dated 14th June 1878.

The following military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

"I have received and considered in Council Your military letter, No. 57, dated the 1st March 1878, forwarding a letter from the Adjutant General in India, conveying the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that Officers in military employ be allowed to accumulate their privilege leave to such extent as they may desire, in view to their visiting Europe, as now allowed to Officers in civil employ.

"2. As the measure is recommended by Your Government, and on the understanding that it will not involve, directly or indirectly, any additional expenditure, I am willing to sanction it on the terms proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, viz., that to claim the privilege it shall be necessary for an Officer to show that he has had no privilege leave for 33 months, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence, at no additional cost to the State.

"As it will not be necessary for the Officer during such absence to report himself to the India Office, it will be incumbent on him to keep his departmental superiors in India acquainted with his address." [Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 129, dated 9th May 1878.]

Military Officers in Civil employ.

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

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.

Election of these rules to be final.

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

Benefits allowed to those who elect existing rules.

§ 3. Officers who may determine to abide by existing rules, will be allowed to proceed on furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII, to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, or of 1796, whichever of the two they may have elected, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in Rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

§ 4. If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former rules up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the rules of 1868; and the fact of the Officer having been on furlough on 1st July 1868, and not then having elected the rules of 1868; well 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 shewn in Rule XXXIII.

Retirement under 1796 Rules not affected.

His election of these furlough rules in no way affects his right to retire under the pension rules of 1796.

2.

MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES OF 1875.

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 year's furlough, and an additional year for each subsequent five years' service. Furlough not taken at the time it becomes due is not lost, and can, subject to these rules, be taken later.

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

3. It must be distinctly understood that furlough is subject to the exigencies of the Public Service. Officers commanding regiments and Heads of Departments will forward no application for furlough unless able to satisfy the superior authorities that the Officer's services can be spared without any inconvenience to the Public Service.

4. Furlough does not involve forfeiture of appointment, may be spent anywhere, and counts as service for pension.

5. * A Commissioned Officer on furlough receives (up to, but not beyond, the sum of 1,000l 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 250l a year. The emoluments of his office include all pay, staff corps pay, staff salary,

* Original Rules modified by G. G. O., No. 440, dated 11th May 1877.

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, a 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 for private affairs, which need not be paid back; but it will be in all cases without any kind of pay, and will not count for pension.

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 for passage money, on need shown, will be granted to Officers on furlough, to be recovered in manner specified at the time of the grant: in India, at the discretion of the Local Government; and in England, at the discretion of the Secretary of State.

10. Leave may be granted for any period not exceeding six months at a time, and may not, except for very urgent reasons, 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 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 1854 and 1868, two years' leave in 20 years' service counts for pension, but in periods of less than 20 years, no leave counts. Therefore, if an Officer, now under the rules of 1854 or 1868, of 20 years' service, with two years' leave, elects the present rules, his service for pension will be 20 years; if an Officer of 19 years' service with the same amount of leave elects these rules, his service for pension will be 17 years only.

SCHEDULE A.

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

Ruling.—† The date of entry into the Staff Corps is that of entry for choice of furlough rules, viz., the date on which the Officer was originally appointed on probation. An Officer therefore, whose date of admission to 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.

* Added by G. G. O., No. 440, dated 11th May 1877.

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

‡ See foot-note to Rule XX, page 181.

Any other Officers, Commissioned or Warrant, belonging to the Indian Army or Medical Service, or Officers of the Staff Corps, who, after the 31st December 1875, shall, before asking for leave or furlough, apply in writing to their Local Governments to be placed definitely upon this Schedule: but their service for furlough under Rule I shall commence from the date of such entry or such application respectively.

Rule 5.—* 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 it be sick furlough under Rule 6. An Officer similarly circumstanced, but having furlough to his debit, is equally with the others entitled to take one year's furlough, five years after joining the new rules.

Any Officers in civil employment declared by the Government of India to be under Civil Leave Rules shall not be under these rules.

* * The last-pay certificate issued to an Officer to whom furlough or leave has been granted shall state the pay to which, under Rule 5, he is at that date entitled in respect to the office he is holding, noticing the date, if any, fixed, at which he will vacate it.

With adherence to the foregoing rules, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify—

I. That no "extra or special allowances" drawn by an Officer which are now excluded from the account in calculating furlough pay under the Rules of 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 paragraph 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES FOR MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

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 paragraph IV of the Subsidiary rules appended to 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 1868, 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 Covenanted 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

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

† With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the provisions of G. G. O., No. 540, dated the 14th June 1878, granting privilege leave to Officers for three months after 33 months' duty, are extended to Officers under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

2. It is to be understood that to claim the privilege it shall be necessary for such Officer to show that he has had no leave on full Indian pay and allowances for 33 months previous to date of his application, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence at no additional cost to the State. G. G. O., Military Department, No. 185, dated 28th February 1879.

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 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.—G. G. O., Military Department, No. 1,102 dated the 7th December 1877.

APPENDIX D.

FORM A.

(Obverse.)

Furlough Rules of 1854.

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

A. B. is eligible for such furlough for — years — months — days on English Furlough Pay, and to such extension on Medical Certificate without pay, as may be granted.

Should A. B. proceed on Medical Certificate, he will be eligible for furlough for twenty months on pay in the first instance, drawing for the first six months Indian Pay (or Pay and Allowances) and Half Staff Salary, and for the remaining fourteen months English Furlough Pay. Extension of this leave up to three years in all on English Furlough Pay can be given on Medical Certificate, but any further extension will be without pay.

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[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.]

(Reverse.)

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

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

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.

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NOTE.—(As in Form A.)

(Reverse.)

(As in Form A.)

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

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.

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Secy. to the Govt. of

NOTE.—(As in Form A.)

(Reverse.)

(As in Form A.)

SUPPLEMENT A.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

1. Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. On resuming his duties after such leave, a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence. If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no absentee allowances.

A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

2. The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 26 of 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, as follows:—

SECTION 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, to grant to an ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such Member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT B.

JUDGES OF HIGH COURTS AND CERTAIN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the furloughs *** of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature and for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; and Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and 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.) Duly authorised vacations, provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or extraordinary leave.

Extraordinary leave.

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted other 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' actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was, at that time, entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the Service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

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

N. B.—The words "furlough or Extraordinary Leave" in the foregoing 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.

Maximum amount.

V.—The maximum term of furlough which may 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' actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

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

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court is two years and a half.

IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

[NOTE.—By the date of return is meant the date of debarkation.]

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the foregoing 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.

Not admissible in instalments.

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 44, 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.

Commutation. 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.

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

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

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

Overstay of leave. 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.

Leave not to count towards pension. XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

Option of old rules. XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

[NOTE.—Under this rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868, for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.]

Covenanted Civil Servants. XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

Certain legal Officers. 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, provided that they were before their appointment practising Barristers of England

or Ireland, or practising Members of the Faculty of Advocates of the Court of Session Scotland:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

MODIFICATIONS INDICATED ABOVE.

A.—The allowances of these Officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General 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:

Definition.

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.
Secretary in the Legislative Department to a Local Government.
A Remembrancer or Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
A Government Advocate.
A Clerk of the Crown.
A Government Solicitor.
A Government Pleader, and
A Government Prosecutor.

Belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service.

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

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

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 Covenanted Civil Servant, or of a Government Pleader, or a Government Prosecutor, whose pay is fixed, but whose whole time is not retained for the public service are regulated by the following rules:—

Active service.

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.

Application.

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

Leave during vacation.

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; provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such leave.

Leave on medical certificate.

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.

On private affairs.

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.

Furlough.

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

VIII.—In very urgent cases, subsidiary leave of absence may be granted under Sections 34 and 35 of the Civil Leave Code. Provided that no expense be caused by the grant of such leave.

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

Commutation.

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

Beginning

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

and ending of leave.

XII.—An Officer, while on leave under Rule IV, V, or VI, is entitled to half-pay: Provided that his maximum leave allowance shall be, if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month, and, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter.

Allowances.

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

Illustrations.

A, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay (pay Rs. 1,000 a month) officiates for B the Advocate General (pay Rs. 2,000 a month) who is on leave with an absentee allowance of £1,000 a year = Rs. 833½ a month, or $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of the pay of the Advocate General. A is entitled to $\frac{7}{12}$ ths of the pay of the Advocate General = Rs. 1,166½, and $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of that of Legal Remembrancer = Rs. 416½, i. e., to a total of Rs. 1,583½ a month.

Provisos:—

- (1) The minimum salary of a Standing Counsel at Calcutta is Rs. 1,000 a month:
- (2) The minimum salary of a Government Advocate at Lahore, Allahabad, Rangoon, or Moulemein is three-quarters of the pay of the appointment.

XIV.—If an Officer holds more than one appointment, his salary is regulated by Chapter VIII of the Acting Allowance Code.

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 Government or not, on condition that he make 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.

Paid by fees.

7. The following Officers remain, by their own desire, subject to the rules opposite to their several names:—

Option.

Rules to which they are subject.

Names.

Clarke, F...	..	.. Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, Bengal, and Receiver, High Court, Calcutta.	} Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 8th June 1855.
Hearn, R. V.	..	.. Solicitor to Government, Bombay ..	
Sanderson, C	..	.. Solicitor to Government, Calcutta ..	} Supplement F.
Fergusson, F. J.	..	.. Official Trustee, Calcutta ..	
Forsyth, W. E. H.	..	.. Clerk of the Crown, Calcutta ..	
Macpherson, John	..	.. Clerk of the Crown, Bombay ..	
Miller, A. B.	..	.. Official Assignee, Calcutta ..	

Such of these Officers as are paid by fees, are not entitled to leave of absence at the public expense; and Section 6, to the word "appointed," applies to them, except that the periods of their leave are regulated by the Rules to which they are severally subject.

SUPPLEMENT D.

BISHOPS.

Rules regulating the grant of Leave to Bishops.

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

Amount admissible on medical certificate.

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

3. Subject to the limitation in Rule 2, leave of absence may be granted to a Bishop upon medical certificate for a period not exceeding one year. Leave so granted may be extended upon medical certificate to any period not exceeding eighteen calendar months.

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

5. The amount of furlough earned by a Bishop is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption: Provided that no additional furlough can be earned by duty done while six months' furlough is due, and that, when duty is interrupted, all furlough earned theretofore is cancelled. Absence on furlough, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this rule.

Amount of furlough.

Furlough not an interruption of duty.

Furlough due.

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.

Condition of grant of furlough.

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.*

Charge of Diocese.

Allowance on furlough.

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. 833½ a month in addition to his salary as Bishop of Madras or Bombay, and the Bishop of Calcutta will receive during such absence the salary of his office less Rs. 833½ a month.

Allowances to the Bishop of Madras or Bombay when acting for Bishop of Calcutta.

12. A Bishop of Madras or Bombay exercising the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta during a vacancy of the See by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being, or otherwise, is entitled to the full pay fixed for the office, viz., Rs. 3,831-6-8†.

13. Leave under these rules may be granted to the Metropolitan, by the Governor-General in Council, and to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, by the Governments of those Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Metropolitan.

Metropolitan.

SUPPLEMENT E.

CHAPLAINS.

PRELIMINARY.

Rules regulating the grant of Leave to Chaplains.

SECTION 1.—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.

* 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.

† 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 rupee. One hundred Bengal current rupees = 100 sicca rupees = sicca rupees 66'2008 = rupees 91'9540. Thus, the pay of the Bishop of Calcutta is rupees 3,831-6-8 a month. (Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 490, dated 31st May 1876, paragraph 3.)

Extraordinary leave.

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

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

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

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1851 is not so counted.

Furlough earned.

SECTION 3.—The amount of furlough "earned" by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

and due.

4.—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 51 of the Code, Rules 7 to 15, 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 it.

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.	£180 a year.
Senior Chaplain	£500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplain	£350 "	£300 "

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5;
- (2) so much of furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

1. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service without returning to India.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.*Amount admissible.*

SECTION 8.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted, at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

Allowances.

SECTION 9 (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SECTION 10 (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the day before the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which the vessel arrives to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave 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 dates of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from any port where a Pilot is taken is held to be the date on which the Pilot leaves it at sea; and the date of the arrival of a vessel in such a port is the date on which the Pilot is taken on board.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under Clause (a) of this Section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under Clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

Allowances.

SECTION 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under Clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.*Amount admissible.*

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After five months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. In applying for privilege leave, a Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, subsidiary leave, or leave on medical certificate, for three months after his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred 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 jail 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 those contained in Sections 47 and 48 of the Code. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, which advance is not recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay-Master in the same manner as a Military Officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

SECTION 15.—Applications for leave from Chaplains of the Church of England on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and from such Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Bengal Presidency, are to be dealt with under the following rules ; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 52 of the Code.

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 the Diocese, 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 the Diocese is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the public exigencies, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel, to the Bishop of the Diocese, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a Last Pay Certificate, and with a statement showing the allowance which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the local Accountant-General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and the expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

IX.—A Chaplain shall report his return to duty 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 a Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

The subjoined rules regulate the granting of leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, and the department from which their pay should be drawn.

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 pay 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 by the Local Government, and notified in the Local Gazette. 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 in Bengal, the leave should be granted by the Local Government and by the Government of India concurrently, and be notified in the Local Gazette and in the *Gazette of India*.

III. A record of each Chaplain's services shall be kept 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 from that charge, the Account Officer concerned should be informed by the Military Department.

SUPPLEMENT F.**UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.**

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

DEFINITIONS.**Pay and salary.**

SECTION 1.—In these rules "pay" means substantive monthly pay ; "salary" means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an Officer's substantive pay.

"Average salary" means the average 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 an 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.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

SECTION 2.—The following rules apply to Officers who have substantive appointments* on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under the rules in this Code or its Supplements.

SECTION 3.—These rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than one hundred rupees. But leave may be granted under them to an Officer, whether he be in superior or inferior service,† whose pay is less than one hundred rupees, so far as it can be done without imposing any cost upon the State (See *Acting Allowance Code*, Section 29). The absentee allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from the pay of the appointment after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence. No leave in excess of the leave admissible under these rules may be granted to such an Officer, with allowances, or counting as service for pension.

* Exceptions—(1).—A Peon or a Guard in permanent employ, whose case is not provided for in Exception (2), while sick in hospital or receiving medical aid as an out-door patient

* But see Rule 2 under Section 9 of the Code.

† The Governor-General in Council considers that Section 3 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 49 of the Civil Pension Code, upon the condition that the grant of the leave shall not impose any cost upon the State.—(*Financial Resolution*, No. 2,021, dated 26th April 1876.)

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 pay does not exceed twenty rupees, or an Officer of the Inland Customs Department, whose 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 Head-quarters of the District in which he serves, be allowed, at the discretion of the authority granting the leave, and in addition to any leave admissible to him under the rules in this Supplement, leave of absence from duty for six months altogether in any 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 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 121 (b) 1) of the Civil Pension Code has elected to abide by Scale A in Section 120 of the said Code, cannot be admitted to the benefit of this Exception unless with the special permission of the Local Government.

(3.) A Seaman disabled while in the discharge of duty, may be allowed pay at harbour rates for a period not exceeding three months, provided that the injuries from which he is disabled are certified to by a Government Medical Officer, and are not owing to the Seaman's own carelessness or inexperience, and that the vacancy caused by his absence is not filled up.

(4.) An Engineer of the Marine Department or an Artificer attached to an Ordnance Establishment, or a Syce in charge of a Government Stallion—or a public servant 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. An Officer holding an appointment or a progressive 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.

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 rupees, 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.

3. Saving as provided in the exception to Rule 8 under this Section and in Rules 5 and 6 under Section 13, these rules do not apply to Military Officers or Soldiers, or to the Military branch of the Subordinate Medical Service.

4. A Police Officer who, under Section 121 (b) 1) of the Civil Pension Code, has elected to abide by Scale A in Section 120 of the said Code, is subject to the Leave Rules which applied to him before the abolition of the Police Superannuation Fund.

5. 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.

6. Service as an apprentice (excepting an Engineer Apprentice in the Public Works Department), or, in the Bengal Presidency, as a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, does not qualify; but a Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon may be allowed leave for six months in all on medical certificate without loss of allowances. An Officer who has qualified for any leave under the rules in this Supplement by service as Assistant Surgeon does not on reversion to the position of Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon, forfeit his claim to the leave which he has earned: Provided always that, if such reversion is due to the Officer's misconduct or inefficiency, it shall be at the discretion of the Local Government to withhold the grant of the leave for which he qualified by service as Assistant Surgeon.

7. 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.*

8. An Officer transferred to an Office to which these rules apply is not entitled to leave under them in respect to service rendered in an Office to which they do not apply.

Exception.—An Apothecary appointed to be an Assistant Surgeon under the 46th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, 550, dated the 5th June 1868, may count his service as a Warrant Officer towards leave as an Assistant Surgeon, on the understanding that any leave taken by him during his employment as an Officer of the Military Subordinate Medical Department in the warrant grade, will be treated as if it had been taken under these rules.

LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

SECTION 4.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted 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.

Amount.

1. An Officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government considers no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

Temporary footing.

SECTION 5.—An Officer on leave under Section 4 is entitled to half 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 4 he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Allowances.

LEAVE ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

SECTION 6.—Leave on private affairs for six months may be granted to an Officer who has not had furlough, after six years' service, and repeated after intervals of six years.

Amount.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, and cannot be taken in instalments.

2. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for leave on private affairs.

Allowances.

SECTION 7.—An Officer on leave under Section 6 is entitled to half his average salary.

1. An Officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this Section by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

FURLOUGH.

Amount.

SECTION 8.—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 9.—An Officer on furlough is entitled to half his average salary.

LEAVE WITHOUT ALLOWANCES.

SECTION 10.—Extraordinary 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.

SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.

SECTION 11.—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 Sections 34 and 35 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 may 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 37, and Rule I under it.

SECTION 12.—An Officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An Officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one-quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 35, Rule 1, and Section 40 (d), Rule 1.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

SECTION 13.—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. Such advance must be liquidated from the first allowance which the Officer receives: if he dies before earning the full amount of the advance, the unearned portion need not be recovered from his estate, but may be written off as loss.

Advance of salary.

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 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 42 of the Code.

*Temporary footing.**High Court Officer.*

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.

Revenue Survey and Forest Departments.

4. A Native Surveyor in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, a member of the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Forest Survey Branch, or a Forest Subordinate in Kumaon and Garhwal, may be allowed leave during the recess on half-pay (payable on return to duty). Privilege leave may not be granted to an Officer who is entitled to this concession.

Hospital Assistant.

5. Privilege leave may be granted under these rules to a Military Hospital Assistant in Civil Employ upon condition that no additional expense is thereby caused.

[NOTE.—A Hospital Assistant is not entitled to privilege leave in respect of duty done in the Military Department.]

Warrant officers.

6. Privilege leave to Warrant Officers employed 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.

7. 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.

8. A man transferred on or before the 3rd May 1861, 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 14.—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 15.—The Master of a Government School in Bengal in receipt of a salary not exceeding two hundred rupees a month while absent from his Office with the object of studying to qualify himself as a Teacher of Surveying is considered to be absent on duty or on special deputation; provided that such period of absence shall not exceed three months

*To study for surveying.**General.*

SECTION 16.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave granted under these rules may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; * and, if an Officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, or on furlough, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

1. Extraordinary 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 17.—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 18, (a).—Leave may be granted to an Officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower Heads of Departments to grant privilege leave to Officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the Officer to whom leave is granted, be a Gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

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 to leave of an applicant who is not a Gazetted Officer.]

1. (a).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical certificate, must, in the case of a superior Officer, be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes, and duration.

(b).—A certificate must also, in the case of a superior Officer, be submitted from the chief Medical Officer of the Station or District, or, if the Officer is at the Presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must, in the case of a superior Officer, be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Surgeon-General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Surgeon-General also, unless danger would be incurred by the delay.

It is not necessary that the applicant for leave should appear in person before the Deputy Surgeon-General, unless that Officer call upon him so to appear. The Deputy Surgeon-General should only call upon an applicant from a distant station to appear for very special reasons.

(d).—An Officer employed in British Burma is not required to appear in person before the Surgeon-General.

(e).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under clause (a) must state the period during which the Surgeon or Physician has attended the Officer, and it must be countersigned, after personal examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the Colony or Country where the absentee may be.

(f).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 51, Rules 7 to 15, may be used as far as they are applicable.

* See Rule 6 under Section 52, Civil Pension Code.

SUPPLEMENT F.
Appendix.

Name of Absentee.	PAY OF ABSENTEE (RATE PER Mensem)			LEAVE GRANTED.				LEAVE ALLOW- ANCE.		Name of every person acting by reason of the absence.	Actual Subsistive pay of Acting Officer.	Acting allowance, rate per mensem.	Total of columns 9 & 13 for each absence.	REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Actual.	Kind.*	Amount.	Date of beginning of leave.	Date of return (to be filled in when he returns).	Rate per mensem.	Amount for days of actual absence dur- ing current month.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

* "Kind." The entry in column 5 should be one of the following:—

Medical ... Section 4
Private affairs ... 6
Furlough ... 8
Privilege ... 13
Without allowances ... 10
Subsidiary ... 11
Examination ... 14
+ Restricted, however, to amount available, if the Officer's pay is less than Rs. 100; that is, column 14 must not exceed column 4.

Certified that all leaves granted to any person in superior service on this establishment, and the total absence on such leave, or without leave during the month, and temporary appointments and promotions consequent on such absence, are detailed in the foregoing statement; that no leave has been granted until, by reference to the Applicant's Service-book and to Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, I had satisfied myself that it was admissible; and further, that all grants of leave, and departures on, and returns from, leave, and all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the Service-books of the persons concerned under my initials.

Head of Office.

[NOTES (1).—The duty of signing this certificate may be delegated by the head of a Department or a Secretary to Government to the Chief Assistant or Registrar of his office.

(2).—When no member of an establishment in superior service has been absent on leave or deputation during the month, the following declaration, in lieu of the leave statement, should be appended to the bill:—

"Certified that no person in superior service on the establishment has been absent, either with or without leave (except on casual leave) during the month of—; and further that all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the Service-books of the persons concerned under my initials."

Head of Office.

SUPPLEMENT G.

PORT BLAIR POLICE.

Privilege leave.

I.—Privilege leave may be granted to the men as under:—

2 months after 30 months' consecutive service.

3 " " 36 " " "

Such leave cannot be claimed as a right, and will only be granted when it can be given without inconvenience to the Public Service. During privilege leave full pay is admissible.

Sick leave.

II.—Sick leave on full pay is granted for fifteen days after which the men will receive subsistence as under:—

Constables..... Rs. 6 a month.

Serjeants..... " 10 "

Chief Constables..... " 15 "

Inspectors..... Two-thirds of salary.

III.—Furlough to unmarried men, or men whose families remain at their homes in India, may be given, in turn, after five years' continuous service in the Settlement.

Furlough.

Furlough may also be given, in special cases, at the discretion of the Superintendent to married men having their families at the Settlement, after a continuous service of not less than five years.

IV.—Such furlough carries with it half pay, and may be for periods of from four to six months according to the distance of the applicant's home from Calcutta.

V.—Leave-men proceeding to India should be employed, ordinarily, on the voyage in guarding transferred convicts, and when not required for the purpose, they may be granted deck passages at the expense of Government.

VI.—From the port of debarkation they will proceed to their homes at their own expense, and on the expiration of their furlough they will report themselves to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with a view to their employment as convict guards on the return voyage. If not required for this purpose, they may be granted a deck passage at the public expense.

VII.—The total number of men on leave at one time, from all causes other than privilege leave, shall not exceed ten per cent. of the Force.

VIII.—Absence without leave is punishable by dismissal or forfeiture of pay.

SUPPLEMENT H.

BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

SECTION 1.—For the purposes of these rules, the pay of the several grades of the Service shall be taken to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Branch	1,000 a month.
Master Pilot	700 "
Mate Pilot	450 "

SECTION 2.—Furlough may be taken to the extent of four years during the entire period of service, in the following instalments, *viz.*, after ten years' service, two years, and after every subsequent eight years, one year, on an allowance of half the average pay for the last three years.

SECTION 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be taken to the extent of three years during the whole period of service, but not for more than two years at a time, and not more than twice out of India. Such leave cannot be taken for more than one year except after three years' continuous service immediately preceding. Leave on medical certificate cannot be counted as service for furlough, and no leave on medical certificate can be taken while any furlough is due. An Officer on leave under this Section is entitled to half 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 this Section he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary. The minimum allowance during leave on medical certificate to the Officer to whom any allowance is due shall be Rs. 100 a month.

SECTION 4.—(a)—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time for not more than six months, provided that an Officer who has had special leave must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

(b.) For the first six months for which an Officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to leave allowance of half his average pay for the last three years.

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

SECTION 5.—Privilege leave may be taken either—

(a.) As provided for Officers in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code; or

(b.) For a period of two months in every twelve, on half-pay (which cannot be accumulated) on a medical certificate showing that the applicant requires, through sickness, more leave than he could take under the ordinary Privilege Leave Rules in the Code. When such leave is taken in extension of ordinary privilege leave, the period of ordinary privilege leave first taken under Clause (a) must be commuted to double the period on half pay under Clause (b). Leave taken under this Clause shall be reckoned as active service: Provided that if leave taken under this Clause be extended under medical certificate the whole of the leave shall be treated as leave on medical certificate under Section 3.

SECTION 6.—A Pilot who was in the service of the Government on the 10th January 1879 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 10th July 1879.

[NOTE.—A Pilot subject to the rules in force before the 10th January 1879 is, if promoted to a higher rank while on leave in England, entitled to the furlough pay of such higher rank from the date of promotion.]

THE ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTION 1.—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.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

SECTION 2.—In this Code, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a.) Elsewhere than in Section 22, "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner (except the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who has only power to fill vacancies for periods not exceeding three months), the Resident at Hyderabad, the Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India; and, as regards the Civil Departmental Officers under the orders, the Director General of the Post Office (excepting in the case of Officers appointed directly by the Government of India), the Director General of Telegraphs, the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraphs, the Inspector-General of Military Works, and the Directors of State Railways.

(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 do not belong to the same class or grade unless they have been so constituted or recognised by proper authority. There are no 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.]

(c). "Absentee" means an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(d). Except in Chapter IX, the words "the appointment" mean "the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

(e). "Covenanted Civil Service" means the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Covenanted Civil Services of the Crown. A "Covenanted Civil Servant" is a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

(f). A "Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to pay or salary 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 Section 16, and Rule 10 under Section 46, Civil Leave Code.)

(g). "A Military Officer subject to Civil Rules," means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent civil employ (not being a Warrant Officer) who is now subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1863.

(h). "A Military Officer subject to Military Rules" means a Military Commissioned Officer in permanent civil employ (not being a Warrant Officer) who is subject to the Military Furlough Rules of 1854 or 1863, or a Warrant Officer.

(i). "Pay" means monthly substantive pay. "Pay" includes also the subsistence allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant, or a military Officer subject to Civil Rules who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. Salary is the sum of pay and acting allowance, or charge allowance under Section 32 of this Code.

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

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

(l). "Staff Salary" is an allowance to a Military Officer in addition to the Military Pay and Allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL RULES.

SECTION 3 (a).—The "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, in his substantive appointment:

- Substantive pay,
- Consolidated pay,
- Military pay and allowances and staff salary,
- Staff corps pay and staff salary.

- (2). In the case of an Officer without a substantive appointment:—his monthly subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules); and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a Military Officer subject to Military Rules).

SECTION 4.—The pay of an appointment is the pay which any particular Officer would receive monthly if he held the appointment substantively.

Examples (1).—The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment, the pay of which is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination or upon the completion of a certain period of service,* are calculated upon the pay which he would from time to time receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(2).—The allowances of an Officer acting in an appointment, the pay of which has been reduced with effect from the next succession thereto, are calculated upon the reduced pay.

Maximum and minimum. SECTION 5 (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 6.—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.

Seconding.

The full pay of an Officer thus appointed substantively, for a time only, may, in like manner and upon the same condition, be given to a substitute appointed substantively, for a time only. The status of an Officer appointed substantively for a time only under this Section is that of an acting Officer.

1. An Officer deputed to act in another office is not an absentee within the meaning of this Section, unless the full pay of that office is available, and he is appointed substantively to it for a time only.

2. An absentee who receives absentee 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 25 (b) of the Civil Leave Code.

3. A substantive appointment may be made under this Section for a time only in the place of a Military Officer subject to Military Rules whose appointment would be forfeited under Military Furlough Rules but for the operation of Rule II of the rules published with the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No 171, dated the 25th February 1874.

4. 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 7.—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.

SECTION 8.—Unless in any case it is especially ordered otherwise, a personal allowance should be reduced by any amount by which the recipient's 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.

SECTION 9.—If an Officer, whose substantive office is paid from a Local Fund which satisfies the conditions stated in Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code, is appointed to act in an office paid from the General Revenues, his salary is calculated as it would be if his substantive office also were paid from the General Revenues.

SECTION 10.—The maximum civil salary except for an Ordinary Member of the Council of Governor General is Rs. 50,000 a year. But sumptuary allowances may be granted in addition to this maximum.

CHAPTER III.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE AND MILITARY OFFICERS SUBJECT TO CIVIL RULES, EXCEPTING THOSE ACTING IN APPOINTMENTS OF WHICH THE PAY IS A STAFF SALARY, AND EXCEPTING ALSO THOSE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING THE RAILWAY REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT), THE SURVEY, OR THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Officers with substantive appointments. SECTION 11 (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.

* This does not refer to cases of progressive pay, which are governed by the specific rules in Chapter IX.

(b).—But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, if the pay is progressive, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade, and the pay of the officiating Officer.

(c).—Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

I. In the North-Western Provinces, when a Settlement Officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department.

Settlement Officers.

Grades of a Class.

SECTION 12.—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.]

SECTION 13.—An Officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to subsistence allowance with an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

[NOTE.—For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 20, Rule 1.]

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY OFFICERS SUBJECT TO MILITARY RULES, AND MILITARY OFFICERS SUBJECT TO CIVIL RULES ACTING IN ANY APPOINTMENT OF WHICH THE PAY IS A STAFF SALARY [NOT BEING IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING THE RAILWAY REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT), 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 subject to this Code.]

Specification of cases.

SECTION 14.—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 upon the assumption that it will be 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 15.—In Case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay. If his pay is less than the following 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 subsistence allowance added to half the pay of the appointment:—

Appointments on consolidated pay.

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 "

Appointments on staff salary.

SECTION 16.—In Cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Sections 11 and 12.

SECTION 17.—In Cases 4, 5, and 6, the salaries are calculated by Military Rules* : any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in Case 5, over the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of the Officer, being treated as a staff salary.

SECTION 18 (a).—As an exception to Sections 15 and 16, 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 17, 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, whatever may be the appointment held by an Officer appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864, his aggregate allowances shall not be less than the grade pay of his rank.

[NOTE.—If a Military Officer officiating in a military appointment has a substantive appointment in the Civil Department, he draws 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.

[Engineer Establishment, Superior Railway Revenue Establishments, and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.]

[NOTE.—These rules do not apply to cases of temporary promotion, which is given when officers obtain leave which is not privilege leave and which causes a vacancy likely to last more than three months. In such cases the Officer temporarily promoted is entitled, to the pay of the appointment.] †

SECTION 19 (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 20 (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.

* The Military Rules referred to are as follows:—

(1) For an Officer officiating for an absentee who is subject to the Rules of 1854—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.

(2) For an Officer officiating for an absentee who is subject to the Rules of 1868. An officiating Officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment (civil or military) if he have one: provided that the whole staff salary thus drawn shall 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.

(3) For an Officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1875—

The rules are those which apply to an Officer officiating for an absentee under the Rules of 1868, except that as the furlough allowances of an Officer subject to the Rules of 1875 varies in the case of his transfer from one appointment to another during furlough (Pay Code, Vol. I, Article 1043 F.), the salary of the acting officer would likewise vary (Article 218); while the furlough allowance of an Officer subject to the Rules of 1868 is unaffected by such transfer (Article 1026.)

† For the purpose of Chapter I, Rule V, of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, the temporary promotion from one grade to another of an Officer of the Royal Engineer employed in the Public Works Department is an acting appointment, and the grade to which the Officer is permanently attached is his "substantive office."

(b).—A Civil Officer or a Military Officer subject to Civil Rules 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, subject to Military Rules, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay; and to such Acting Allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the Subsistence Allowance stated in Section 15, 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.

SECTION 21.—The Net Military Pay which an Officer of the Royal Engineers serving in the Department of Public Works on consolidated departmental pay receives in addition thereto, is not taken into account in calculating Acting Allowances. His Civil Salary is fixed independently of his Net Military Pay, to which he is separately entitled over and above his Civil Salary.

Special Allowances.

SECTION 22.—In the following cases, Special Allowances may be granted in addition to pay by the Local Government, or, if the Officer is not serving under any Local Government,* by the Government of India:

Subordinates.

(a).—To a Subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer;—Rs. 100, provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—To a Subordinate officiating as an Assistant Engineer;—Rs. 50. 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).—To an Accountant officiating, with the sanction of the Government of India, for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner;—Rs. 100, 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 Assistant Examiner. If by a special order of the Government of India it is granted, it will not exceed Rs. 50.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

[Officers not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General in India.]

Survey Department.

SECTION 23.—An Officer officiating in the Grade immediately above his own is entitled to the pay of that Grade.

SECTION 24.—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 25.—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 26.—The following are the Rules applicable to Officers in Civil Employ who are—

not Covenanted Civil Servants, or Military Officers, or in the Public Works

(including Railway Revenue Establishment) or Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Examiner, or Assistant Superintendent, or in the case of Railway Revenue Establishments in classes lower than class IV,

Officers with substantive appointments.

* See Definition, Section 2 (a), for the special application of the term here.

or 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,

or Law Officers, for the Rules regarding whose acting allowances, see Supplement C Civil Leave Code.

SECTION 27 (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 a Military Officer, is entitled to the acting allowance defined in Sections 11 and 12.

In case of doubt, if the appointment is not one of a class existing in other Provinces, the Local Government will decide whether this Clause applies; otherwise, the orders of the Government of India must be obtained.

1. The Acting Allowance of an Officer on the Graded List of the Education Department is regulated under this Clause, notwithstanding that Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers seldom now, in practice, hold office in the Education Department.

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 Magurah, Jhenida, Narail, Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah.

Exception.—Section (27) (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.

Examples of the appointments referred to.—Extra Assistant Commissionerships, Judgeships of Small Cause Courts in Bengal, not mentioned in the example under Section 27 (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 Munsifships are treated as distinct classes.

3. In British Burmah, Extra Assistant Commissioners belong to three Classes divided into Grades. Acting promotion may be given from a lower to a higher Class.

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.]

SECTION 23 (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 27.)

(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 Rule 1 under Section 6.]

SECTION 29 (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 27 (b) and 28 (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 27 (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 absentee 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 consequence of his absence. (See Civil Leave Code, Supplement F, Section 8, and Rule 2 under it.)

[NOTE (1).—This Proviso does not apply to the cases noted as *Exceptions* (1) and (2) under Section 3 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

(2).—When the appointment is the ultimate result of the deputation of an Officer to other public duty, and not of the absence of an Officer on leave, this proviso does not apply. In such case Clause (c) operates absolutely.]

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.—The salary of an Officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, is regulated as follows:—

(2).—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 Provincial 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.

If he held A only, he would draw	...	Rs. 1,000
If he officiated in B only he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 400	...	" 1,400
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	...	" 1,600

And, but for Proviso (c), he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rs. $\frac{1,400}{2} = 700$ for B, and $\frac{1,000}{2} = 500$ for A.

Exceptions.

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 31 (a).—Section 30 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).—Or 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.—An 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, therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District 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 Section 30 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 Rs. 100 a month. With this exception, the allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind described in Section 18 are regulated by Military Rules and not by this Code.

2. A Covenanted or Uncovenanted Civil Officer 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 32.—When an Officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office, in addition to his own duties, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility and some additional work, he is

entitled to a Charge Allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or a Military Officer, the allowance shall not be less than Rs. 100. Provided that the salary of an Officer, appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an additional office, shall never exceed the salary which he would receive for officiating in the office.

EXAMPLE.—One effect of the Proviso in this Section is that, unless the Local Government thinks it necessary to make the declaration indicated in Rule 1 under Section 30, Clause (c), an Officer is not entitled to any allowance for taking charge of an office the pay of which is not more 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, or Residency of the second or third Class, 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 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.

(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.

(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 or, in special cases, at the discretion of the Local Government, Rs. 150: 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 another 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.

(8). An Officer in Medical Charge of a Civil Station is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 for holding visiting charge of a second Station.

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.

SECTION 33.—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 in accordance with Section 30 and Rule 1 under it. If he has no substantive appointment in the Military Department, the pay of his rank is held to be his substantive pay for the purposes of Section 30. The allowances for his civil duties are drawn in the Civil Department and his allowances for his military duty are drawn in the Military Department.

CHAPTER IX.

APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.

SECTION 34 (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) not less than the minimum pay of the appointment, and

(2) if progressive, or subject to increase on passing an examination,—at its maximum:

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 800. Under this Section, he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This Section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

SECTION 35.—After an Officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 34):—

i.—Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment, and

(2) his pay, if progressive, or subject to increase on passing an examination, has been at its maximum,

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. 560: on the 1st June he obtained the maximum pay of Rs. 600. He was appointed in February 1873 to officiate in an appointment of which the pay rises from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800. He could not begin to count time in this appointment until the 1st June 1874, when his substantive pay had 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 34) under this Section, counts 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 36.—Section 35 does not apply to the case of an Officer the pay of whose appointment is changed during his tenure of office. In such case, if the new pay is progressive, the Officer is not entitled to the first increment on 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. 800: on the 1st July 1876 it is changed to Rs. 250, rising by five annual increments of Rs. 20 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 increments to Rs. 300. C. D.'s pay has been Rs. 300 for five years. The pay of the appointment is changed by an order, dated 1st July 1876, to Rs. 250, rising by five equal annual increments to Rs. 350. C. D. is entitled to Rs. 320 from the 1st July 1877.

SECTION 37 (a).—If the Officer is officiating in a Progressive appointment, his Acting Allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the

Rule for calculating salary. appointment; his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment fixed in accordance with Sections 31 and 35; 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 fixed in accordance with Sections 31 and 35.

Example.—The "pay of the appointment," as fixed for A. B. in the example under Section 34, is—

From December 1st, 1871.....	Rs. 600
From July 1st, 1872.....	" 640
From July 1st, 1873.....	" 680
From July 1st, 1874.....	" 720
From July 1st, 1875.....	" 760, and so on.

If he officiates only he gets Rs. 740 (i.e., Rs. 600 + 700), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 640, after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 680, and after the 1st July 1874 to Rs. 720. But, after the 1st July 1875, he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 760.

If he, at any time, obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

(1) Unless under special orders by the Director General, an Officer of the Post Office can count time only under Section 35, and can count under Part I of that Section only so much time as is continuous.

SECTION 38.—An Officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the "first" appointment under these Rules.

Example.—E. F., who had 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 was again appointed to officiate in the higher office from the 1st January 1872, and was entitled, under Section 35, to 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 34 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 39.—In Departments in which the pay is classified, an Officer may count, under Section 35, any time during which he has officiated in a higher Class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower Class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher Class.*

SECTION 40.—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 41.—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

SECTION 42.—A periodical increment should not be granted to an officer serving on progressive pay as a matter of course, or unless his conduct has been good. A periodical increment may be withheld from a ministerial or menial officer at the discretion of the Head of his Office. A periodical increment cannot

* The rules in Sections 34 and 39 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowance Code dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 39 may be applied in fixing the salaries of Officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but on back pay before the 1st can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 34 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made or after the 1st 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.

be withheld from any other officer without the sanction of the Local Government, which may, however, delegate the power of withholding such increments to Heads of Departments or other supervising officers.

SECTION 43.—A progressive pay shall not ordinarily rise from the minimum to maximum by less than five equal yearly increments. If, in any case, a progressive pay already sanctioned rises from a minimum to a maximum in less than five years, then, upon the first occurrence of a succession to the office, the pay must be modified in accordance with this Rule, so that the growth from the minimum to the maximum may be by not less than five equal yearly increments.*

CHAPTER X.

EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

SECTION 44.—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:

Members of Council.

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 so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-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.

2. A Public Officer nominated under Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, only receives, while he is actually on duty with the Council and not at any other time, a Deputation Allowance calculated as if he was acting in an appointment the pay of which is Rs. 50,000 a year: provided always that his Deputation Allowance may not exceed Rs. 7,400 in any one financial year, and his salary including Deputation Allowance may not exceed Rs. 4,166rds in any calendar month.

* The increase thus ordered in the period in which the pay of any office existing on the 27th October 1875 shall rise from a minimum to a maximum shall not apply, in the case of a Department divided into grades or classes, to any officer who was already on that date a member of the Department.—(Resolution, No. 3137, dated 21st December 1875.)

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.—(Resolution, No. 793, dated 13th February 1877.)

High Court Judicature.

SECTION 45.—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.

Law Officers.

SECTION 46.—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 absentee for whom he officiates.

SECTION 47.—The undermentioned Officers, officiating or substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras or Bombay.....	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the 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.....	950
Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab.....	900
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.....	400
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station.....	350
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, British Burmah..	75
An Assistant Superintendent of Police serving in the hill tracts of the District of Ganjam, in the Parvatipur and Nursipatam divisions of the District of Vizagapatam and in the Wynad division of the District of Malabar.....	Full pay of the appointment.
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, excepting those promoted from lower grades.....	200
A Munsiff serving in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency holding no substantive appointment under Government.....	150
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
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above, and in the Kumaon and Ghurwal Districts; Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Andaman and Nicobars; and 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 48.—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.

(b).—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.

(c).—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 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.

(d).—A Chaplain officiating as Archdeacon is entitled to an acting allowance of Rs. 166-10-8 in addition to his pay as Chaplain.

(e).—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 (but he must forfeit the Punjab allowance of Rs. 50 if he has it.)

If he be in the Third Grade:—Rs. 100.

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.]

(f).—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.

(g).—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.

(h).—A Pilot on the Bengal Establishment is entitled to pay as follows when serving as a Juror of Marine Court:—

Branch Pilot.....	Rs. 1,000 a month.
Master "	" 700 "
Mate "	" 450 "

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

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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 Conservator 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 Sections 23 and 24 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, 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.....	..	160	100
	2.—Revenue History of a District.....	..	40	25
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case.....	..	50	35
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	160	100
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80	..	..
C.	1.—Decision of Magisterial Case.....	..	50	35
	2.—Law of Evidence.....	..	80	50
D.	1.—Conversation.....	..	50	35
	2.— { Translation.....	30	..	..
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	2.— { Dictation.....	30	110	65
	3.—Reading & explanation of Arzīs.....	50	..	..

II, OR HIGHER STANDARD.

Division A.	1.—Revenue law, &c.....	..	160	100
	2.—Revenue History of a District.....	..	40	25
	3.—Decision of Revenue Case.....	..	50	35
B.	1.— { Penal Code.....	80	160	100
	2.— { Code of Criminal Procedure.....	80	..	..
C.	1.—Decision of Magisterial Case.....	..	50	35
	2.—Law of Evidence.....	..	80	50
In the Vern. of the Dist. in which the Asst. is stationed.	1.—Conversation.....	..	50	35
	2.— { Translation.....	30	..	..
1st D.	2.— { Dictation.....	30	110	65
	3.—Reading & Explanation of Arzīs.....	50	..	..
In any other Verna- cular.	1.—Conversation.....	..	30	15
	2.— { Reading Arzīs.....	30	..	..
2nd E.	2.— { Explanation of do.....	30	90	45
	3.—Dictation or Orders.....	30	..	..

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

Do.

M. G., 5th Nov. 1867, No. 1,390, 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.

M. G. 21st July, 1868, No. 878, Pub.

Rules of 1864.

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

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

28. An Assistant, who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant, who has passed according to the second standard, will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and will be granted, the increased allowance of Rs. 175 per mensem.

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

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

M. G. 17th Sep., 1860, No. 1,379 and 18th April, 1866, No. 390.

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

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

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

rare 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 Hookunnarah 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 questions 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 with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher

rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.— G. I., 10th Feb., 1871, No. 717, Finl. Enc., dated 20th Jan., 1871, No. 886, Home Department.

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

24th February, 1871.

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

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., prescribed for the encouragement of the which Junior Civilians have to pass under the study of Oriental languages among Orders of Government according to what are called the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

3 The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz:—

	LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	Rupees.
I.—High proficiency.	Tamil.....		1,000
	Telegu.....		1,000
	Canarese.....		1,000
	Malayalam.....		1,000
	Uriyah.....		1,000
	Hindustani.....		1,000
II.—Honors.		Sanscrit.....	2,000
		Persian.....	2,000
	Tamil.....		2,000
	Telegu.....		2,000
	Canarese.....		2,000
	Malayalam.....		2,000
	Hindustani.....		2,000
		Sanscrit.....	4,000
		Persian.....	4,000

With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.

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

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

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

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

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

8. Examinations will be held quarterly on the 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. Viratapuram, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.)
3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 43.

Telugu.....	1. Vemana. As in the New Edition. 2. Vikramarka. 3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese.....	1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition. 2. Kathasangraha Prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive. 3. Prakanya Malika, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 283 to 303, 668 to 683.
Malayalam.....	1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapazhama. 3. Keralolpati, first half.
Uriyah.....	1. Hitopodeca. 2. Batrish Simhasana. 3. Ramayana, Bichitra (3 Cantos.)
Hindustani.....	1. Ikwan-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Arash-i-Mabul.
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 Honors Examination:—

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

Tamil.....	1. Subba Parvam, (Section of the Mahabharata in Prose.) 2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristnan Tudu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhedamu). 2. Kaciya. 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, 1,302 to 1,410.
Malayalam.....	1. Nalacharitram. 2. Chanakya Sutram. 3. Keralolpati, (the whole.)
Hindustani.....	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisanah-IrAjaib. 3. Dewani-Atash, (1st half.) 4. Kuliyat-I-Sauda (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)
Persian.....	1. Akhlaqui Julali. 2. Inshai Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Namah. 4. Dewani Hafiz.

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

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

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

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

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

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 (cancelled in para. I), will be eligible for the Honors

Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

The following are the Tests in Sanscrit.

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

III. Translating into Sanscrit, 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 Sanscrit 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 Rigved a Sanhita; Edition about to be published.

(2) The Kiratarguniya (Cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive) expurgated Edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.

(3) Sakuntala Nataka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test book.

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

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanscrit Grammar according to European Grammarians.

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

1. Vivà voce Translation of passages from Test Books.

Oriya—Niti Kotha.

1. Written translation into English.

2. Do. into Oriya.

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

4. Vivà voce translation of an Oriya 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.

Rules of 64, Manual of Rules and Regulations 1870.
G. O., 16th January 1867,
No. 65, G. O., 27th September, 1877, No. 1286.

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—Sandhi 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,

1807

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

OPINION.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TESTS IN SANSKRIT.

For High Proficiency.

1. Chaplains.
2. Public Works Department Officers.
3. Farm Superintendents.
4. Forest Officers.
5. Jail Superintendents.
6. Medical Officers.
7. Military do.
8. Police do.
9. Postal do.
10. Revenue Survey Officers.
11. Revenue Settlement Officers.
12. Telegraph Officers.
13. Uncovenanted Officers.

Gentlemen not in the Service.

1. Agents and Accountants of the Madras Bank.
2. Railway Officers.

I. There shall be a Committee entitled the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, consisting of a President and as many Members, ex-officio or otherwise, including

The following Rules are prescribed for the examination of newly appointed members of the Madras Civil Service, of Military Officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government, and of other Candidates whose examination has been directed, from time to time, in the languages of India prevailing in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for the discharge of certain other duties formerly performed by the College of Fort St. George and the board of Examiners:—

the Translators to Government, as the Government may from time to time appoint, with a Secretary, who shall be specially appointed by Government.

II. For the more convenient despatch of business the Committee shall divide itself into the following Sub-Committees:—

(a). A Sub-Committee for the Examination of all Candidates for High Proficiency and Honors, which shall consist of the President, the Government Translator, and a scholar of reputation in the language concerned. The name of the scholar to be associated with the President, and the Government Translator shall be previously submitted to Government by the President for approval.

A fee of Rupees fifty shall be paid to the Special Member of the Sub-Committee who may be appointed, when he is not already a Member of the Committee.

(b). A Sub-Committee convened under the special orders of Government for examinations in the Sanskrit, Ooriya and Khond languages.

(c). A Sub-Committee consisting of the President or a Member of the Committee and the Government Translator for the examination of all Candidates coming up for the Minor Test not being the Test for High Proficiency and Honors.

(d). A Sub-Committee (when occasion may arise for the examination by one of the Minor Tests of an officer up-country, i. e., in one of the districts of the Madras Presidency) consisting of the Collector or the district Judge, and either one of the Assistants to the Collector or any Officer of the Public Service qualified to assist in conducting the examination. In such cases the written exercises, if any, shall be transmitted from Madras, and the papers executed shall be retransmitted for final disposal by the Central Committee with the opinion of the up-country Committee on the *viva voce* part of the examination.

III. The correspondence and miscellaneous executive business of the Committee shall be conducted by the Secretary under the orders of the President and without reference to the other Members of the Committee, except in cases of importance which the President may think fit to submit for the opinion of the collective Committee.

IV. The President of the Committee shall be the President of each Sub-Committee, and the act of each Sub-Committee shall be and be described as being the act of the Committee. Each Translator to Government shall be Secretary to the Sub-Committee of Examiners in the language in which he is Translator, superintending the performance of the written exercises, and forwarding the reports of the Examining Committee to the Secretary to the Committee for the President's final approval or for submission to Government.

All existing rules relating to the Committee and the examinations entrusted to them not modified by the above remain in force.

Junior civil servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the Oriental languages, may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion or twelve months in the aggregate.—[G. I., 24th Sept. 1867, No. 2749, Financial; M. G. 1st Nov. 1867, No. 1738, Public.]

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE TESTS.

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

Rules of 1864. Manual of 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 book.

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. *Sandhi* 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 paper 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 explain 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. Hand-writing.

Rules for the Examination in the Vernacular languages of all Uncovenanted Officers, European or Eurasian.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular * languages of Southern India of officers in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of Government who are Europeans and Eurasians and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties provided that these rules so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually held by officers of the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Covenanted Civil Service as contained in the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors, and District Munsifs, and they shall have the option of passing the test for the second class, which shall be a compulsory one and in the language of the district before entering on their duties after appointment or within one year thereafter provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another or when two vernaculars are recognised as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

6. The following is the test:—

I.—Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary page of—

In Tamil.—Kathamajerai.

In Telugu.—Morris' Selections excluding Vemana Verses.

In Canarese ... { 1. Selections, New Edition.
2. Kathamajerai.

In Malayalam ... { 1. Pathamala, Part I, pages 1 to 72 inclusive.
2. Panchatantram, Book I.

II.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary page of plain English into the language of examination.

III.—Translating from English to the language of examination a paper of short sentences, the greater part on professional subjects. The sentences must be rendered accurately and idiomatically.

IV.—Reading manuscripts in the language of examination and translating readily and accurately.

V.—Conversing with natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible, and in like manner to understand readily all that the natives say.

7. It shall be open to an officer in the second class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

8. No pecuniary encouragement will be given for passing either the compulsory or voluntary test as above, but a reward of Rupees 1,000 will be given to an officer who may pass the High Proficiency Test in the vernacular language of the district in which he is, or has been, employed within eight years from the date of his joining a department. An officer will not be allowed to go up more than twice for the High Proficiency Examination except under the special recommendation of the Examiners when he shall be allowed a third trial.

9. The following is the High proficiency Test:—

I.—Reading aloud, fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil ... { 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
2. The whole of Veerada Purvam (Prose).

Telugu ... { 1. Panchatantram.
2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.

Canarese ... { 1. Panchatantram.
2. Bhagavat Gita.

Malayalam ... { 1. Vitala Charitram.
2. Keralapazhama.
3. Keralolpati, first half.

II.—Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a test-book.

III.—Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects and as far as possible bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

IV.—Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V.—Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held in a plain running office-hand.

VI.—Conversing with the examiners or with natives of India on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

10. The examination for High Proficiency Standard shall be a voluntary and not a compulsory examination, and such examination shall be open to Europeans and Eurasians whether educated in the country or not.

11. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination by the High Proficiency Test. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way only on the occasion when he is declared to have passed the examination.

12. For the purposes of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles each way; but, except where such a course is impracticable, an officer shall always be examined at his station.

13. For the High Proficiency Examination an officer must attend at Madras.

14. The third class shall consist of the following officers:—

(a) Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Police.

(b) Superintendents of Central and other Jails.

(c) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.

(d) Directors, Deputy and Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement.

(e) Officers of the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department.

(f) Conservators, Deputy Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.

(g) Deputy Commissioners of Salt Revenue.

(h) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Government Farms.

(i) Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations and Dispensaries.

- (j) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments excepting officers in the Postal, Telegraph, Great Trigonometrical Survey, Topographical Survey, Marine Survey, Geological Survey and Account and Paper Currency Departments and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is essential for the performance of their duties.

And they shall have the option of passing the test for the third class, which shall be a compulsory one and in the language of the district, before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter, provided that it shall not be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular language either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district. Nothing in this rule shall prevent European and Eurasian candidates from being admitted to the Special Test Examinations.

15. The following is the test:—

I.—Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original native letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

II.—Dictating an order.

III.—Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

IV.—Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty in the transaction of ordinary business or in the course of everyday-life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

16. It shall be open to an officer after passing in the compulsory language to pass a test equivalent to the above in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

17. A Munshi allowance of Rupees 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers whose salary is not more than Rupees 200 per mensem on their passing the compulsory test under the condition as to time in Rule 14.

18. A reward of Rupees 500 will be given to an officer who may within five years from the date of joining a department pass the compulsory examination for the second class, in the vernacular of the district in which he is, or has been, employed, provided such officer has not received a reward under the Military Examination Rules for passing in the same language by the Higher Standard Test. The examination shall be purely voluntary, and it shall be open to Europeans and Eurasians whether educated in the country or not. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward Examination except under the special recommendation of the examiners when he shall be allowed a third trial.

19. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an Officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, but he shall be entitled to travelling allowance for a journey more than five miles each way only on the occasion when he is declared to have passed the examination.

20. For the purposes of the compulsory examination an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, the latter when he has to travel more than five miles each way, but, except where such a course is impracticable, an officer of the third class shall be examined under both the compulsory and voluntary standards at his station.

21. The whole of the above examinations shall be conducted by the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall furnish such papers as may be required, aided by officers serving in the districts, and the examinations shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Committee, and the year of indulgence allowed shall be held to terminate on the date of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the year.

22. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the Heads of the Departments concerned for the orders of Government.

23. All applications for examination shall be forwarded through the various heads of departments to the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, who shall, when necessary, submit them to Government under the sanction of the President.

24. A report of the results of all examinations shall be made by the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants to the various Heads of the Department concerned; and in addition thereto the Secretary, under the orders of the President, shall communicate to Government the result of every examination when an officer shall have passed for a reward.

25. These rules shall come into force from the 1st February 1880, and they shall bind all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

Uncovenanted Examination Rules, Special Test.

No person can be appointed to any situation for which the Government have ruled that special qualifications are required, unless he pass the Special Test examination prescribed for that situation.

2. In the Appendix, (Vide Mr. Maclean's New Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, page 573) is given a schedule shewing the names of the different tests, the offices to which each applies, and the particulars of the test examination; a second schedule showing the names of various offices, and the tests necessary for each; and a third schedule shewing the fees payable under each test.

3. Persons will not be admitted to any of the Special Tests unless they have been employed continuously in the public service in a permanent appointment, the salary of which has exceeded Rupees 10 per mensem and other than that of peon or village servant since 1st January, 1859; or unless they have passed the General Test examination, not having been exempted from doing so by special order of Government; or unless they have passed the University Entrance Examination. Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.

4. No persons will be admitted to the Special Tests in English who have not passed either the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the General Test. Persons already in the service of Government, and known by their superiors to be sufficiently conversant with English, may be exempted from this rule on a certificate from a Judge or Collector.

5. Every application for examination by a Special Test must be accompanied by a vaccination certificate signed by a Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate of the following rank showing that the candidate has been vaccinated or has had the small-pox:—Zillah Surgeon, Sub-Assistant and Native Surgeon, First and Second Apothecaries, Superintendent of Vaccination, or failing any of the above, Hospital Assistant. In the case, save however, of candidates who produce such certificates at previous examinations, these certificates will be dispensed with under arrangements to be made from time to time by the Commissioners for the U. C. S. Examinations.

6. Candidates must send in applications on printed forms, to be obtained from Thasildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors, so as to reach the Collectors of the Districts in which they desired to be examined on or before a certain fixed date, after which date no applications will be received. All applications must be prepared in the English language.

7. Candidates in the Police Department who may apply for examination in the judicial portion of the "Police Test" alone should submit their applications direct to the Superintendent of the Police, and not to the Collector of the District in which they are employed.

8. Every application must be accompanied by the prescribed fee. The fee must be paid in every case without exception. Fees paid by candidates will not be returned to them or reserved for another examination.

9. Candidates will not be permitted to apply to be examined in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test at the same examination.

10. Candidates will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

11. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, VII-B, and VIII, on a single application. Separate certificates will be granted for each such Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.

12. Candidates will not be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Test together with Test III in either Grade.

13. Candidates will not be allowed to appear for examination in Test I-A, II-A, III-A, I-B, V, and VI in a vernacular language, unless specially permitted by an order of Government to do so.

14. Candidates taking up Test I-A may, if they have done sufficiently well, and if the Commissioner permits, be passed for Pleaders in District Munsiffs' Courts.

15. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, IX, X 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, or 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. There will be an annual examination also on Tests IV, V, VI and the Higher Grade Test VII, but candidates in addition to being qualified to appear for these Tests as above must produce certificates (in the case of Tests IV and V from the Collectors of Districts; in the case of Tests VI and VII-A from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought) recommending them for examination. Test VII-A will be also held from time to time (as occasion may require) under instructions from the Commissioner.

16. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I-A, II-A, II-B, without passing those Tests: but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I-B, that Test must be passed. The exemption here given exceeds only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

17. Candidates for the Police Test mentioned in paragraph 6 must have previously passed in departmental subjects, and will pay a fee of Rupees 3.

18. Candidates for any of the Special Test Examinations will, 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.

G. O., 10th March, 1871; G. O., 27th August, 1874, No. 926; G. O., 2nd September, 1874, Revenue.

I.—General Test.

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

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

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

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

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. Candidates for the English or the Anglo-Vernacular branch must answer the papers in History, Geography and Arithmetic in English only, but candidates who have already passed one of the branches 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.

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

* The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds 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.

public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

X. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—*Order of Madras Government, 27th January, 1869, No. 115, Public.*

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

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

Fort Saint George, 29th July, 1869.

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

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

List of Tests.

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

Ootacamund, May 27th, 1873.

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

I.—GENERAL.

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

II.—JUDICIAL.

Subordinate Judge.
District Munsiff.
Pleader in District and Sessions Court, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
Sheristadar,
Manager,
Record-keeper,
Examiner of Correspondence,
Indexer,
Sheristadar in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Head Writer in District and Sessions Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
Manager, Record-keeper and Examiner, Madras Small Cause Court.
Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts.
Examiner and Record-keeper in all the Courts.
Book-keepers and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police.
Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.
Manager, Egmore Police Court, Madras.
Record-keepers in the Police Courts, Presidency.
Manager, Government Agency, Vizagapatam.

III.—REVENUE.

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

Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
Huzoor Sheristadar.
Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
Tahsildars.
Sub-Magistrates.
Abkarry Superintendent, Madras.

Manager and Accountants drawing salaries of 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. 60 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 Chepauk 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.*

b. Code of Civil Procedure.

c. Indian Contract Act IX of 1872.

d. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages.

e. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law & First Volume of Strange's Hindu Law.

f. Sadagopa Charlu's Manual of Mahomedan Law.

g. The "Specific Relief Act, 1877," and pp. 57—288 of the Sixth Edition of Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of Equity.

Remarks.

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

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

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

Office.

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate side), District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.

2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court.

3. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

a. Code of Civil Procedure.

b. Limitation Act.

c. Stamp 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.

b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code.

c. Code of Criminal Procedure.

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. 308.)

* G. O., 10th June 1872.

† By Orders of 18th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that *except under very special circumstances*, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted: a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.

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

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

Office.

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; Taluq Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.*

2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

3. Police Inspector.

4. Nazir in District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Nature of Test.

a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872.

b. Indian Penal Code.

c. Criminal Procedure Code.

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

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

Office.

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.

2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue.

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. 308.)

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.

2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.

3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar.

4. Taluq Sheristadar.

5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.

6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.

7. Abkarry Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.

Nature of Test.

a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue.

b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.

c. Manual of Taluq and Village Accounts.

Remarks.

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

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the cases of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January, 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

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

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.

Office.

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

Nature of Test.

a. The Salt Laws.

b. Salt Manual.

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.

2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January, 1859, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.

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

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

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.e.) Superintendents, Accountants and Clerks in the Accountant General's Office, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards per mensem.
2. (c.) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (b.) Accountant in the English 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.
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.

- (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.

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 *viva voce* from Vernacular into English.
Interpretation *viva voce* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the 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 Offices.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Nazirs; District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court.
11. All the Other Offices designated under I.A., I.B., IIA., IIB., IIIB., IV. and V., and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.

Nature of Test.

- Ability to translate Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.
Do. do. do. from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

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

*VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.
Office.*

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.

2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate side.

3. Any office for which passing in Test I, II, III, and VI, is required.

Also the following appointments in the following Departments:—

Departments.	Appointments.
Offices of Government and Board of Revenue.....	Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers, Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, & Referencers.
High Court, Appellate Side.....	Indexer.
Accountant General's Office.....	Superintendents and Clerks.
Assay Office.....	Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper.
Marine Office.....	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants and Clerks.
Sea Customs Office.....	Manager, Clerks and Accountants.

Departments.	Appointments.
Stamp Office.....	Accountants.
Office of Chepauk 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.
Offices of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.....	Managers and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	
Revenue Departments, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record-keeper, Sub-Collector's Sheristadar and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Department, Cuddalore.....	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.
Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English.
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other Offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing this Test; but an Assistant who has passed the Account Test and entered the grade of an Accountant the pay of which rises by annual increments from Rupees 60 to 85 prior to G. O., dated 14th August 1863, may be allowed to attain the maximum pay of the grade without passing the Precis Test, but that he ought not to be appointed to act in a higher grade unless he has passed the Test in question.—(Vide G. O., 12th March, 1870, No. 80).
4. Officials employed prior to the 1st January, 1863, in any office for which Precis-writing is prescribed as a Test, are eligible for promotion to any office for which this Test alone is required.—(Vide G. O., 12th March, 1874, No. 75, Educational Department.)

VIII.—B.—Precis-writing, Lower Grade.

Office.

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

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of Official papers.

Remarks.

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

IX.—Test for Pleaders in District Munsiff's Courts and Sub-Magistrates' Courts.*

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Indian Evidence Act I of 1872. | c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Sadagopal Chetty's Manual of Mahomedan 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 candidates will be permitted to take up any of the Judicial Tests together with Test III in either Grades.—(Vide G. O., 16th August, 1873, No. 256.)
3. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test, but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.
4. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.
5. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January, 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.
6. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I A, II A, II B without passing those Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I. B, that Test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the Tests named, and not to any other Tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.
7. Persons in public employ on the 1st January, 1859, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests (except X) unless they have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the General Test by Government.
8. Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.
9. In accordance with G. O., 27th August 1874, No. 296, candidates for any of the Special Test Examinations will in future (except in cases where a higher minimum has already been fixed) be required to get at least one-fourth of the marks allotted to each paper in a Test, and half marks on the whole to secure a pass.

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.	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
General....	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office								1
	Translator, Government Office.....								1
Political....	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.								1
	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Cuddalore.								1
Judicial....	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Side.	1		1					1
	Manager in the do.								1
	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appl. Side.								1
	Indexer in do.								1
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts								1
	Interpreters in Small Cause Courts, Madras								1
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court.								1
	Principal Sudr Amin								1
	District Munsiff	1	1						1
	Pleader in District and Sessions' Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.								1
	Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, and Subordinate Judges' Courts		1	1					1
	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and District and Sessions' Courts.								1
	Head Writer in District and Sessions' Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.								1
	Nazir in District and Sessions' Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts.		1	1					1
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, 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
	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, Egmore Police Court.		1	1					1
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Egmore Police Court.								1
Financial...	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Accountant General's Office.								1
	Accountants, Depy. Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Assay Office.								1
Revenue ...	Board of Revenue.								1
	Uncovenanted Assistant.								1
	Head Sheristadar.								1
	Accountants.								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.	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Revenue	Board of Revenue.								
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Indexers, Examiners, Record-keepers, Referencers, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.								1
	Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement.								
	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keepers, and Gomastah.								1
	Translator								1
	Districts.								
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate		1						1
	Accountant, English Dept., Collr's Office							1	1
	Huzur 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	1
	Sub Collector's Sheristadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.		1	1				1	1
	Taluqs.								
	Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class.								1
Educational	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.								1
	Taluq Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate			1	1				1
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Dy. Tahsildar								1
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate								1
	Abkarry.								
	Superintendent and Deputy Supt., Madras.								1
	Sea Customs.								
	Managers and Clerks, Madras								1
	Accountants.							1	1
	Districts.								
Miscellaneous	Superintendent & Asst. Supt., Sea Customs.							1	
	Marine Office, Madras.								
	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Clerks.								1
	Accountants.							1	1
	Salt.								
	Superintendent or Asst. Supt. of Salt Division, drawing 50 Rs. a month.								
	Stamp Office in Madras.								
	Accountants.							1	1
	Forest Conservancy Department.								
	Clerks								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 Æsop's Fables.
In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.
- II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English, a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.
- III. Translating in writing, from English to Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.
- IV. Reading and translating *viva voce* to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection), written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.
- V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March, 1861, No. 548.*

Public Works Department.

For admission into the Civil Engineering College.

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

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the Text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) *English.*—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence. Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.
- (b) *Vernacular.*—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.
- (c) *Arithmetic.*—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reductions, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History.*—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography.*—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

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

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

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the

Text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th April, 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 1867 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last *Test General Examination* (February 1876).

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

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

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with G. O., 3rd December 1875, No. 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.

26TH JANUARY 1876.

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 1867 will be allowed to appear again in the subject or subjects (if not more than three) in which they failed at the last *General Test Examination* (February 1876).

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

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

DISMISSAL OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Couper's Letter of the 21th 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 Taluq Sheristadars, Peishcar, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

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

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

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

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

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

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH,

Open for the transaction of business every day (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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

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

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export—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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 161 of the Consolidated Customs' Act and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 161 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 Custom Officer of the Port for which the goods therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Articles.

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) A. MacGREGOR, Ag. Secy.

A. General Pass.

No. _____ of 187.

This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 164 of the Consolidated Customs Act VIII of 1878, 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.
From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept., 1864.			
B. B. and F. 10 Bales.	Silk goods.	Messrs. Burjorjee Byramjee.	
	15 Cases. Wine Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.	
Total..	25		

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

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
<i>From Rutnagherry, sailed the 16th Sept., 1864.</i>			
None.	100 Bags. Linseed.	Keshon Laljee.	
A. F. and Co.	50 Pieces. Timber.	W. Nicol & Co.	
Total..	150		
<i>From Goa, sailed the 18th Sept., 1864.</i>			
M	50 Boxes. Wine.	Manockjee Linjee.	
	10 Bags. Rice.	Unknown.	
Total..	60		
Grand Total..	235		

Dated— And so on as the case may be.
(Signed) A. B.,
C. Commander, Steam Ship.
Form of Coasting Pass—(See Section CLXIV.)
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) () (Signed) ()
Officer in charge of Custom House. Name of Master.

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

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

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

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

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

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four-Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE :—

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 25th April, 1876.

NOTICE.

Under orders of the Government of India and the instructions of the Local Government and the Board of Revenue, notice is hereby given to the Trade that the present forms of Shipping Bills and Bills of Entry will not be admitted at the Custom House from and after the 15th June 1876. Blank Forms of Bills to be used are herewith attached for information.

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

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

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 advancement 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.

† Already circulated to the Trade; and herewith attached.
§ In col. 1,—besides the name of the vessel it must be noted whether it is a steamer or a sailing vessel. In col. 2,—the nationality of the vessel as the heading indicates. In col. 4,—the detail of port or place must be filled in and it must also be noted whether the vessel is to pass through the Suez Canal or not.

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

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

Witness hand.

Witness to signature

Declared value

Appraiser

duly authorized to act on behalf of

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	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
5,000 pieces.	Grey Cotton piece-goods.	200,000 yds.	27,506	0 0	30,000	0 0			1,375	2 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.,

Importers.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE,

Appraiser.

Dated 16th February, 1875.

Form of Shipping Bill.

(See Section CXXIII.)

- Shipping Bill..... {
1. Ware-house or drawback Goods.
 2. Foreign Goods and drawback.
 3. Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
 4. Country Goods subject to duty.
 5. Country Goods not subject to duty.

(State, as described, the class to which the goods to be exported belong.)

Ship's Name.	Whether British or Foreign. If foreign the country.	Master's Name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks.	Numbers.	Description of packages.	Quantity, quality, and description of goods.	Rate of value for duty.	Total value for duty.	Declared real value under Section 29.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

claim drawback on
declare the value of the goods above described to be
Name of Exporter or Agent,
Calcutta, day of 187 .

Export Summary.

Ship Riversdale.

Master Blake

For London.

Country and description of vessel. } B. S. V.

Quantity according to usual denomination.	Description for 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	
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
500 cwt.	Shellac.....	500 cwt.	14,000	0 0	50,000	0 0			500	0 0

(Signed) SMITH JONES & Co.,

Exporters.

Particulars correct.

Dated 16th February, 1875.

(Signed) J. BROWNE, Appraiser.

A.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1879.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
I. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		Value.	IX. CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE.		Value.
II. ANIMALS, LIVING—			X. CANDLES OF ALL SORTS.	lbs.	
1. Horses.	No.	"	XI. CANES AND RATTANS	Cwt.	"
2. Other kinds	"	"	XII. CAOUTCHOUC—		
III. APPAREL (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)		"	1. Raw...	Cwt.	"
IV. ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)—		"	2. Manufactures.	"	"
1. Fire-arms and parts thereof		"	XIII. CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c., (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof		"
2. Gunpowder, common	lbs.	"	XIV. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—		
3. Do. sporting	"	"	1. Alum...	Cwt.	"
4. Other sorts	"	"	2. Arsenic	"	"
V. ART, WORKS OF		"	3. Copperas	"	"
VI. BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps & charts)	Cwt.	"	4. Sal Ammoniac	"	"
VII. BORAX	"	"	5. Sulphur (brimstone)	"	"
VIII. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—		"	6. Sulphuric acid	"	"
1. Asphalte	Cwt.	"	7. Other sorts	"	"
2. Bricks and tiles	No.	"	Coasting, country	Cwt.	"
3. Cement	Cwt.	"	XV. CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain)*		"
4. Chalk and lime	"	"	XVI. CLOCKS AND WATCHES	No.	"
5. Clay	"	"	XVII. COAL—		
6. Earthenware piping	"	"	1. Coal	Tons.	"
7. Other sorts	"	"	2. Coke	"	"
			3. Patent fuel	"	"
			XVIII. COFFEE	Cwt.	"

* See also entry, No. XLVI.

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.
XIX. COIR—			XXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—continued.		
1. Unmanufactured ..	Cwt.	Value.	3. Indigo ..	Cwt.	Value.
2. Manufactures of (excluding ropes) ..	lbs.	"	4. Madder or munjeet ..	"	"
XX. CORALS, REAL ..	lbs.	"	5. Myrabolams ..	"	"
XXI. CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE (excluding jute) ..	Cwt.	"	6. Safflower ..	"	"
XXII. CORKS ..	Cwt. & denm.	"	7. Saffron ..	"	"
XXIII. COTTON—			8. Turmeric ..	"	"
1. Raw ..	Cwt.	"	9. Other sorts ..	"	"
2. Twist and yarn ..	lbs. & denm.	"	XXVI. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN* ..	"	"
3. Manufactures—			XXVII. EXHIBITIONS, ARTICLES FOR ..	"	"
i. Piece-goods—			XXVIII. FEATHERS ..	lbs.	"
a. Grey (unbleached) ..	Yds. & denm.	"	XXIX. FIREWORKS ..	"	"
b. White (bleached) ..	"	"	XXX. FLAX—		
c. Colored, printed, or dyed ..	"	"	1. Raw ..	lbs.	"
d. Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ..	No.	"	2. Twist and yarn ..	lbs. & denm.	"
e. Other sorts ..	Yds. & denm.	"	3. Manufactures—		
ii. Lace and patent net ..	"	"	i. Piece-goods ..	Yds. & denm.	"
iii. Hosiery, pure & mixed ..	lbs. & denm.	"	ii. Thread, sewing ..	lbs. & denm.	"
iv. Thread, sewing ..	lbs. & denm.	"	iii. Canvas ..	Yds. & denm.	"
v. Canvas ..	Yds. & denm.	"	iv. Other sorts, including bags and sacks ..	lbs. & denm.	"
vi. Other sorts ..	lbs. & denm.	"	XXXI. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—		
XXIII.—a. DRESS OF GINGELLY-OIL ..	Cwt.	"	1. Fruits—		
XXIV. DRUGS AND MEDICINES (excluding Chemicals)—			i. Buzarbutto nuts ..	Cwt.	"
1. Aloes ..	"	"	ii. Cocoanuts ..	No.	"
2. Assafetida ..	"	"	iii. Other sorts ..	"	"
3. Bedmusk ..	"	"	2. Vegetables, fresh ..	"	"
4. Camphor, viz—			XXXII. GLASS—		
a. Bhemsaini or Baras ..	lbs.	"	1. Sheet and plate ..	Supl. feet.	"
b. Other kinds ..	"	"	2. Beads & false pearls ..	Cwt.	"
5. Cassia Lignea ..	Cwt.	"	3. Bottles, common ..	Cwt. & gross.	"
6. Galangal ..	"	"	4. Other ware ..	"	"
7. Peruvian bark ..	lbs.	"	XXXIII. GRAIN AND PULSE—		
8. Quinine ..	"	"	1. Gram ..	Cwt.	"
9. Other sorts ..	"	"	2. Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	"	"
Coasting ..	Cwt.	"	3. Rice not in the husk ..	"	"
XXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—			4. Wheat ..	"	"
1. Aniline dyes ..	"	"	5. Pulse ..	"	"
Do. coasting ..	Cwt.	"	6. Oats ..	"	"
2. Cochineal ..	"	"	7. Jowari and bajra (coasting country only) ..	"	"
			8. Other sorts ..	"	"
			XXXIV. GUMS AND RESINS—		
			1. Cutch and gambier ..	"	"
			2. Rosin ..	"	"
			3. Other sorts ..	"	"

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

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XXXV. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including platedware) ..	"	Value.	XLVIII. LIQUORS—continued.		
XXXVI. HEMP—			2. Spirits—continued.		
1. Raw ..	"	"	ii. Rum ..	Cwt.	Value.
2. Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—			iii. Other sorts ..	"	"
i. Cloth ..	Yds.	"	3. Wines & Liqueurs—		
ii. Bags and sacks ..	No.	"	i. Champagne ..	"	"
XXXVII. HIDES AND SKINS—			ii. Claret ..	"	"
1. Hides, raw ..	Cwt. & No.	"	iii. Port ..	"	"
2. „ dressed or tanned ..	"	"	iv. Sherry ..	"	"
3. Skins, raw ..	"	"	v. Other sorts ..	"	"
4. „ dressed or tanned ..	"	"	4. Other sorts ..	"	"
XXXVIII. HORNS ..	Cwt.	"	XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK—		
XXXIX. HORNS ..	"	"	1. Steam engines and parts—		
XL. ICE ..	"	"	i. Locomotives (excluding those for railways) ..	"	"
XLI. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—			ii. Other sorts ..	"	"
1. Musical ..	"	"	2. Agricultural (not being steam) ..	"	"
2. Photographic ..	"	"	3. Other sorts ..	"	"
3. Scientific, philosophical, &c. ..	"	"	L. MANURES—		
XLII. IVORY—			1. Animal bones ..	Tons.	"
1. Unmanufactured ..	lbs.	"	2. Guano ..	"	"
2. Manufactured ..	"	"	3. Other kinds ..	"	"
XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.—			LI. MATCHES, LUCIFER AND OTHER ..	"	"
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ..	"	"	LII. MATS—		
2. Jewellery ..	"	"	1. Floor-matting (China) ..	sq. yds.	"
3. Plate ..	"	"	2. Other sorts ..	"	"
XLIV. JUTE—			LIII. METALS—		
1. Raw ..	Cwt.	"	1. Brass—		
2. Manufactures of—			i. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	"
i. Gunny { powerloom ..	No.	"	ii. Wrought ..	"	"
bags { hand loom ..	"	"	2. Copper—		
ii. Gunny { powerloom ..	Yds. & denm.	"	i. Ore ..	"	"
cloths { hand loom ..	"	"	ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	"	"
iii. Rope and twine ..	Cwt. & denm.	"	iii. Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.) ..	"	"
iv. Other kinds ..	"	"	iv. Wrought—		
XLV. LAC—			a. Coin ..	"	"
1. Button ..	Cwt.	"	b. Lametta ..	"	"
2. Dye ..	"	"	c. Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ..	"	"
3. Shell ..	"	"	d. Sheets and other manufactures ..	"	"
4. Stick ..	"	"	3. Iron—		
5. Other kinds ..	"	"	i. Ore ..	"	"
XLVI. LACQUERED WARE (OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE) ..	"	"	ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	"	"
XLVII. LEATHER—			iii. Cast (pig) ..	"	"
1. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	"	iv. Wrought—		
2. Manufactures of—			a. Bar ..	"	"
i. Boots and Shoes ..	Pairs.	"	b. Angle, bolt, and rod ..	"	"
ii. Saddlery & harness ..	"	"	c. Sheets & plates (including tin- ned plates) ..	"	"
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"			
XLVIII. LIQUORS—					
1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Galls.	"			
2. Spirits—					
i. Brandy ..	"	"			

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.
LIII. METALS—continued.			LIX. OPIUM	Chests & Cwt.	Value.
3. Iron—continued.			LX. PAINTS AND COLORS .. .	Cwt.	"
d. Galvanized (other than wire)	Cwt.	Value.	LXI. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD .. .	Cwt.	"
e. Hoops	"	"	1. Printing paper .. .	"	"
f. Anchors, cables, and kentledge .. .	"	"	2. Writing paper and envelopes .. .	"	"
g. Nails, screws, & rivets	"	"	Do. coasting-foreign .. .	Cwt.	"
h. Wire	"	"	3. Other kinds of paper .. .	"	"
i. Other manufactures of wrought or cast-iron, or of iron mixed with steel .. .	"	"	4. Pasteboard, mill-board, &c. .. .	"	"
4. Lead—			LXII. PERFUMERY (other than musk) .. .	"	"
i. Ore	"	"	LXIII. PITCH, TAR, & DAMMER .. .	Cwt. & demn.	"
ii. Pig	"	"	LXIV. PLANTS, LIVING .. .	"	"
iii. Wrought—			LXV. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS (other than paper) .. .	"	"
a. Sheets, pipes, & tubes	"	"	LXVI. PROVISIONS—		
b. Sheets for tea canisters	"	"	1. Bacon and hams .. .	lbs.	"
c. Other sorts .. .	"	"	2. Bêche de mer .. .	"	"
iv. Other sorts .. .	"	"	3. Butter	"	"
5. Quicksilver .. .	"	"	4. Cheese	"	"
6. Steel—			5. Fishmaws & shark-fins	"	"
i. Cast	"	"	6. Salted Fish .. .	"	"
ii. Other sorts .. .	"	"	7. Flour	"	"
7. Tin—			8. Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved .. .	Cwt.	"
i. Unwrought .. .	"	"	9. Ghee	lbs.	"
ii. Wrought	"	"	10. Hog's-lard .. .	"	"
a. Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	"	"	11. Other sorts of provisions .. .	Cwt.	"
b. Other sorts .. .	"	"	LXVII. RAGS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER.	"	"
8. Zinc or Spelter—			LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—		
i. Unwrought .. .	"	"	1. Locomotive engines and tenders .. .	No.	"
ii. Wrought or manufactured .. .	"	"	2. Carriages and trucks .. .	"	"
iii. Other sorts .. .	"	"	3. Materials for construction .. .	Cwt.	"
9. Metals, unenumerated .. .	"	"	4. do. do. (wooden sleepers) .. .	"	"
LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS & ACCOUTREMENTS	Ozs.	"	LXIX. SALT	Tons.	"
LV. MUSK	"	"	LXX. SALTPETRE	Cwt.	"
LVI. NATURAL CURIOSITIES .. .	"	"	LXXI. SEEDS—		
LVII. OILS—			1. Essential (to be enumerated under respective names) .. .	Cwt.	"
1. Animal	Galls.	"	a. Adjwan or Bishop's weed .. .	"	"
2. Essential	"	"	b. Aniseed	"	"
3. Mineral	"	"	c. Coriander	"	"
4. Vegetable, not essential—			d. Cummin	"	"
i. Castor	"	"	e. Fennel	"	"
ii. Coconut	"	"			
iii. Gingelly	"	"			
iv. Groundnut (exports only)	"	"			
v. Other sorts .. .	"	"			
LVII-a. OILCAKE .. .	Cwt.	"			
LVIII. OIL & FLOOR CLOTH .. .	Sq. yds.	"			

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.
LXXI. Seeds—continued.			LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE .. .	Cwt.	Value.
f. Fenugreek .. .	Cwt.	Value.	1. Jade	"	"
g. Mustard	"	"	LXXIX. SUGAR, REFINED OR CRYSTALLISED (including Sugarcandy) .. .	"	"
2. Castor	"	"	1. Sugar unrefined, viz., molasses & jaggery or goor & other saccharine produce .. .	"	"
3. Groundnut (exports only)	"	"	LXXX. TALLOW	lbs.	"
4. Linseed	"	"	LXXXI. TEA	lbs.	"
5. Mustard	"	"	LXXXII. TELEGRAPH MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LXXXIII. TOBACCO—		
6. Poppy	"	"	1. Unmanufactured .. .	lbs.	"
7. Rape	"	"	2. Manufactured—		
8. Teel or gingelly .. .	"	"	i. Cigars	lbs.	"
9. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous distribution .. .	"	"	ii. Other sorts	"	"
10. Other sorts .. .	"	"	LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES .. .	"	"
LXXII. SHELLS AND COWRIES—			LXXXV. UMBRELLAS	No.	"
i. Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells) .. .	No.	"	LXXXVI. WAX (excluding candles)	Cwt.	"
ii. Cowries	Cwt.	"	LXXXVII. WOOD—		
LXXIII. SHIPS AND PARTS OF.			1. Teak	Cubft.	"
LXXIV. SILK—			2. Other timber .. .	Tons.	"
1. Raw—			3. Firewood	"	"
a. Chussum (waste silk)	lbs.	"	4. Ornamental—		
b. Cocoons	"	"	a. Sandal	"	"
2. Manufactures—			b. Ebony	"	"
i. Thread for sewing, &c.	lbs. & demn.	"	c. Other kinds	"	"
ii. Piece-goods .. .	Yds. & demn.	"	5. Manufactures of LXXXVIII. WOOL—		
iii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials .. .	"	"	1. Raw	lbs.	"
iv. Other sorts .. .	lbs. & demn.	"	2. Manufactures of—		
LXXV. SOAP (of all kinds) .. .	Cwt.	"	i. Piece-goods .. .	Yds. & demn.	"
LXXVI. SPICES—			ii. Shawls	No.	"
1. Betel-nuts	lbs.	"	iii. Braids	lbs.	"
2. Cardamoms	"	"	iv. Other sorts	"	"
3. Cassia	"	"	LXXXIX. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—		
4. Cinnamon	"	"	1. Unmanufactured .. .	"	"
5. Cloves	"	"	2. Manufactured .. .	"	"
6. Ginger	"	"	XC. TREASURE—		
7. Nutmegs	"	"	1. Gold	"	"
8. Pepper	"	"	2. Silver	"	"
9. Other sorts	"	"			
LXXXVII. STATIONERY (excluding paper)	"	"			

1. Articles are invariably to be shown in yards, cuts, lbs., or gallons, &c., as indicated opposite each in the 2nd column; and besides this, the real value, whether determined by appraisers, in the case of goods dutiable 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 hitherto in use in the trade, such as "pairs," "pieces," "dozens," &c., should also be shown, so as to facilitate comparison with the returns of former years.

B.

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

<i>Europe.</i> 1. UNITED KINGDOM. 2. AUSTRIA— i. Trieste. 3. BELGIUM. 4. DENMARK. 5. FRANCE— i. Dunkirk. ii. Havre. iii. Brest. iv. Nantes. v. Bordeaux. vi. Marseilles, &c. 6. GERMANY— i. Hamburg. ii. Bremen, &c. 7. GREECE. 8. HOLLAND. 9. ITALY— i. Ancona. ii. Brindisi. iii. Palermo. iv. Messina. v. Leghorn. vi. Genoa. vii. Venice, &c. 10. MALTA. 11. NORWAY. 12. PORTUGAL. 13. RUSSIA— i. Odessa. ii. Riga, and so on. 14. SPAIN— i. Barcelona. ii. Cadiz. iii. Gibraltar, and so on. 15. SWEDEN. 16. TURKEY IN EUROPE. 17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE. <i>Africa and Adjacent Islands.</i> 18. ABYSSINIA.	19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. (including Port Elizabeth.) 20. EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA (comprising the coast between Natal and Abyssinia.) 21. EGYPT— i. Alexandria. ii. Port Said. iii. Suez (for local trade.) 22. MADAGASCAR. 23. MAURITIUS. 24. NATAL. 25. REUNION (BOURBON.) 26. ST. HELENA. 27. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA. <i>America.</i> 28. CANADA. 29. CENTRAL AMERICA. 30. SOUTH AMERICA— i. Demerara. ii. Rio de Janeiro. iii. Buenos Ayres. iv. Callao. v. Valparaiso, &c. 31. UNITED STATES— i. New York. ii. Boston. iii. Charleston. iv. New Orleans, and so on. 32. WEST INDIES— i. Jamaica. ii. Cuba. iii. Trinidad, and so on. 33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA. <i>Asia.</i> 34. ADEN.	35. ARABIA— i. Territories of the Imam of Maskat. ii. Other Arabian States. 36. BORNEO. 37. CEYLON. 38. CHINA— i. Hong-Kong. ii. Treaty Ports. 39. JAPAN. 40. JAVA. 41. MALDIVES (EXCEPT MINICOI, WHICH IS TO BE REGARDED AS A BRITISH INDIAN PORT SUBORDINATE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.) 42. MERRAN & SONMIAN. 43. PERSIA. 44. PHILIPPINES. 45. SIAM. 46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. 47. TURKEY IN ASIA— i. Smyrna. ii. Beyrout, and so on. 48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA. <i>Australia.</i> 49. NEW SOUTH WALES. 50. QUEENSLAND. 51. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. 52. VICTORIA. 53. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. 54. TASMANIA. 55. NEW ZEALAND. 56. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.
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N. B.—1. Endeavours should be made to show the trade with chief countries in detail separately for each port as well as in a total for the country, wherever this is possible.

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

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

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

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

After 3½ o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing Goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were Duty received until a late hour.

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

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

Sec. 200, Act VIII of 1878. 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.—Treble rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

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

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

Rates for Godown Rent.

	Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon.....	0 12 0	British piece goods, per bale of size of
Do. half pipe or hogshead.....	0 6 0	bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs... 0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 3 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size.. 0 4 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.....	1 0 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions.....	0 12 0	Do. do. do. of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles.....	0 6 0	Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 6 0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less.....	0 4 0	Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0
Wines, butt or pipe.....	2 0 0	Silk, per bale..... 0 6 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.....	1 0 0	Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe.....	0 8 0	Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.....	0 8 0	Opium..... 0 6 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above		Cotton hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs..... 0 4 0
6 dozens.....	0 6 0	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do.....	0 3 0	maunds..... 2 8 0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 0 0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0
Do. one dozen boxes.....	0 0 9	Vermillion, per box..... 0 2 0
Spirits, per pipe.....	2 0 0	Arsenic, do. 0 3 0
Do. hogshead.....	1 0 0	Brass leaf, do. 0 2 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.....	0 1 0	China paper, per case..... 0 2 0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen.....	0 1 6	China, cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case... 0 3 0
Do. 3 dozen.....	0 2 0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen.....	0 3 0	maunds..... 3 0 0
Do. 6 dozen.....	0 4 0	Betelnut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.....	0 0 9	Cloves, do. do. 0 1 0
British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen.....	0 8 0	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cumminseed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.....	0 6 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead..... 0 8 0
Do. do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do.....	0 3 0	Do. do. do. do. per tierce..... 0 4 0
Do. do. do. 3 do. or less.....	0 2 0	Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 6 0
		Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0

Rates for Godown Rent—concluded.

	Per month. RS. A. P.		Per month. RS. A. P.
Tea per smaller box.....	0 1 0	Gunnies, per large bale.....	0 8 0
Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.....	0 0 6	Do. per smaller bale.....	0 6 0
Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per keg.....	0 0 6	Cow Hides, per large bale.....	0 12 0
Turpentine, Linseed or other vege- table oil, per jar.....	0 2 0	Do. per smaller bale.....	0 8 0
All cordage, per cwt.....	0 1 0	Goat Skins, per bale.....	0 8 0
Rosin or Dammer, per bazaar maund.	0 1 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund.....	0 2 0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale.....	0 2 0	Tin plates, per box.....	0 0 9
		Bricks, per 1,000.....	1 0 0

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

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

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

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

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

Export.

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

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

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

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form.

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 29 to 32, 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 con- signed 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.

Sm,

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

MADRAS,

The _____ of _____ 187____

Your obedient Servant,

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

Section 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. 4392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

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

From 6 to 7-30 A.M. or 5 to 7 P.M. Half a day's pay.

From 6 to 9-30 A.M. or 5 to 9 P.M. or later One day's pay.

One day's full pay to all Conicopolies and Peons for working out of Office-hours, either morning or evening.

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

2. These rules are applicable to all ports.

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian Maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 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, 26th August, 1854, No. 1,557.*

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

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.

2. After that period, single rates on each package, for four days.

3. After that, treble rates.

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

N. B.—The foregoing rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfage.

Per month.—RS. A. P.	Per month.—RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon..... 0 12 0	Betel-nut, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Do half pipe, or hogshead..... 0 6 0	Spirits, hogshead..... 1 0 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 3 0	Do in bottle case of 1 dozen..... 0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware..... 1 0 0	Do above 1 and 3 dozens..... 0 1 6
Tierce do do or provisions..... 0 12 0	Do 3 dozens..... 0 2 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles..... 0 6 0	Do above 3 and under 6 dozens..... 0 3 0
Small do 6 or 8 dozens more or less..... 0 4 0	Do 6 dozens..... 0 4 0
Wines, butt, or pipe..... 2 0 0	Do for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size..... 0 0 9
Do half pipe or hogshead..... 1 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens..... 0 8 0
Do quarter pipe..... 0 8 0	Do do per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0
Do chests above 12 dozen size..... 0 8 0	Do do 6 do or do 3 do..... 0 3 0
Do do of 12 do or above 6 dozens..... 0 6 0	Do do 3 do or less..... 0 2 0
Do do of 6 dozs. or 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Do do per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do quarter chest, or 3 dozens..... 0 2 0	Do do per bale of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do all boxes, under 3 dozens..... 0 3 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs..... 0 6 0
Do and above one dozen..... 0 1 0	Do do of smaller size..... 0 4 0
Do one dozen boxes..... 0 0 9	Metals, per bazaar maund..... 0 0 6
Spirits, per pipe..... 2 0 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead..... 0 8 0
Canvas, per bale..... 0 3 0	Do do per tierce..... 0 4 0
Silk, do..... 0 6 0	Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6
Silk piece goods, per case..... 0 6 0	Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0
Indigo, per chest..... 0 6 0	Do do smaller box..... 0 1 0
Opium..... 0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs..... 0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 800 lbs..... 0 4 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg..... 0 0 6
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 8 0	Turpentine, linseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 2 0 0	All cordage, per cwt..... 0 1 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest..... 0 4 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0
Vermillion, per box..... 0 2 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Arsenic, do..... 0 3 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Brass leaf, do..... 0 2 0	Do smaller bale..... 0 6 0
China paper, per case..... 0 2 0	Cow Hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Do cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case..... 0 3 0	Do do smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds..... 3 0 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Cloves do do..... 0 1 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 6
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin-seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund..... 0 1 0	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 0
	Bricks, per 1,000..... 1 0 0

SCHEDULE A. IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff. Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	APPAREL INCLUDING HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY, BUT EXCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, AND HOSIERY	..	RS. A. Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
2	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—			
	1. Fire-arms, other than Pistols..	Each.	..	50 0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double ..	"	..	30 0
	3. Pistols ..	"	..	15 0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double ..	"	..	10 0
	5. Springs used for Fire-arms ..	"	..	8 0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers ..	"	..	5 0
	7. Revolver breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry ..	"	..	2 8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same ..	"	..	1 8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges ..	"	..	10 0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges Also see Arms' Act for abatement of duty to private parties.	"	..	2 8
	Exception.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of this Schedule, when they appertain to a fire-arm, falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.			
	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 BASKETWORK	..	..	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—Matting	..	..	Free.
13	CORAL, REAL	..	..	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Piece Goods—continued.		RS. A.	
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	5 per cent.
	Vial-corks ..	"	0 8	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	
16	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COT- TON— Cotton Hosiery ..		"	Free.
	Cotton, Raw, not the produce of Continental Asia, or Ceylon ..		..	
	Cotton Rope ..	Cwt.	25 0	
	Country Canvas ..	"	50 0	
	Piece Goods— Grey— Jaconets, exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch ..	lb.	0 10½	5 per cent.
	Jaconets, other sorts ..	"	0 9	
	Mulls ..	"	0 14	
	Printers ..	"	0 10	
	Shirtings and Long Cloths ..	"	0 8½	
	T cloths 18 reed, and upwards, and Madapollams ..	"	0 8½	
	* T cloths under 18 reed, Jeans, Domestics, Sheetings, and Drills } ..	"	0 7	
	Other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	* Free if they are not of finer yarn than 30 s.
	Sewing Thread— Goa and country ..	Cwt.	30 0	
	On reels or cards containing 100 yards each, and pro rata above and below† ..	Gross. lb.	3 0 1 0	
	White and coloured ..			
	Twist— Mule—Up to 30 s. inclusive..	..	..	Free.
	" 33 to 42 ..	"	0 8½	3½ per cent.
	" 43 to 52 ..	"	0 10	
	" 53 to 60 ..	"	0 11½	
	" 61 to 70 ..	"	0 13½	
	" 71 to 80 ..	"	0 15	
	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 ...	"	..	Free.
	Nos. 21 to 30 ..	"	0 8	3½ per cent.
	" 31 to 40 ..	"	0 10	
	" 41 to 50 ..	"	0 11½	
	Above 50 ..	"	0 14	
	Twist, Orange, Red, and other colors except Turkey Red; ..	lb.	0 10	}
	Twist, Turkey Red, all kinds; ..	"	1 3	
	Cotton Goods, all other sorts. ..	..	Ad valorem.	
17	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, EXCEPT OPIUM— Aloes, black ..	Cwt.	11 0	
	" Socotra ..	"	25 0	
	Assafœtida (híng) ..	"	70 0	
	" coarse (hínga). ..	"	11 0	

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

† Duty to be charged on the mark or on the actual length.
‡ 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.
	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—continued.		RS. A.	
	Camphor, Bhemsaini (baras) ..	lb.	80 0	
	" refined, cake ..	Cwt.	55 0	
	" crude, in powder ..	"	45 0	
	Cassia Lignea ..	"	22 0	
	Salep ..	"	90 0	
	Senna Leaves ..	"	4 0	
	All other sorts, except Quinine, which is free ..	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
18	DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—			
	Anilino Dyes—Magenta and Roseine ..	oz.	0 4	
	Cochineal ..	lb.	1 8	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolam ..	Cwt.	2 12	
	" Persian ..	"	35 0	
	Madder or Manjith ..	"	12 0	
	Orchilla Weed ..	"	5 0	
	Sapan Wood and Root ..	"	5 8	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	
19	EARTHENWARE (EXCEPT EARTHENWARE PIPING), 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, GLASS-WARE, BEADS, FALSE PEARLS AND FALSE CORALS—			
	Bangles, Glass, China, gilt ..	100 pairs.	6 0	
	" " not gilt ..	"	3 0	
	Beads, China ..	Cwt.	30 0	
	Coral, false ..	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
	Glass, China, of all colors ..	133½ lbs.	32 0	
	" Crown, colored ..	100 suppl. feet.	25 0	
	" " of sizes ..	"	5 4	
	PEARLS, false ..			
	Báfría ..	Lahk	3 0	
	Boria ..	Thousand	1 0	
	Jouria ..	Lahk	5 0	
	Nathia ..	Thousand	0 3	
	Tachca ..	"	1 0	
	Wattanah ..	Lahk	9 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.	55 0	
	Cutch and Gambier ..	"	12 8	
	Gum Ammoniac ..	"	13 0	
	" Arabic ..	"	13 8	
	" Bdellium (common Gum) ..	"	6 0	
	" Benjamin ..	"	40 0	
	" Bysabol (coarse Myrrh) ..	"	18 0	
	" Olibanum or Frankincense ..	"	12 0	
	Kino ..	"	10 0	
	Myrrh ..	"	32 0	
	" Persian (false) ..	"	3 0	
	Rosin ..	"	5 0	
	All other sorts ..	..	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.

IMPORT TARIFF—(continued.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
25	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, INCLUDING IRONMONGERY & PLATEDWARE, BUT EXCLUDING MACHINERY AND THE COMPONENT PARTS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FREE, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WHICH ALSO ARE FREE..	..	RS. A. Ad valorem.	
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 Scientific and Philosophical.	..	"	5 per cent. Free..
29	IVORY AND IVORYWARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' Grinders Elephants' Tusks, each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and hollows each weighing 10 lbs. and over Elephants' Tusks, not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each and hollows each weighing less than 10 lbs. Elephants' Tusks, each less than 10 lbs. Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. Sea-cow or Moyo Teeth, each less than 3 lbs. Articles made of Ivory	Cwt. " " " " " "	125 0 450 0 375 0 175 0 175 0 45 0 Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
30	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE— Silver-ware, Plain.. } Other than " Embossed } European " or Chased } All other sorts, except Precious Stones & Pearls, which are free.	Tolah " "	1 2 1 8 Ad valorem.	
31	LEATHER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF LEATHER, INCLUDING BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS & SADDLERY, BUT EXCLUDING BELTING FOR DRIVING MACHINERY, WHICH IS FREE	..	..	Free.
32	Ale, Beer and Porter Cider & other fermented Liquors Liqueurs Spirit for use exclusively in Arts or Manufactures or in Chemistry, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles " "	.. .. ..	One Anna. Rupees 4.
	Spirit, other sorts	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof	..	Rs. 4, & the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the Spirit exceeds London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling Wines Claret and Still Burgundy All other sorts of Still Wines..	Impl Gallon or 6 quart bottles " "	.. .. ..	Rupees 2-8 Rupee 1. Rupee 1.
33	MATCHES, LUCIFER, & ALL OTHER SORTS	..	Ad valorem.	
34	MATS	..	..	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.
35	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, & ARTICLES MADE OF METALS— Brass— Beads, Ghungri, China Old Sheets, rolls, very thin Wire All other sorts Copper— Australian Cake Bolt Braziers and Sheets China Cash Japan Nails and Composition Nails Old Pigs and Slabs, foreign Sheathing and Plate and raised bottoms Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks. Other sorts, unmanufactured.. China White Copper-ware Foil or Dakpana Wire All other sorts Gold Leaf, European Mock* Iron—Anchors and Cables 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 Galvanised " Sheets and Ridging.. Hoop, Plate and Sheet Nails, Rose, Clasp, and Flat-headed, Rivets and Washers.. Nails, other sorts, including Galvanised Nail, Rod Old Pig Pipes and Tubes. Rice Bowls Rod, Round, British, not exceeding half-inch diameter.. " exceeding half-inch diameter Sweedish, Flat and Square Tinned Plates All other sorts, including Wire, but excluding Railway materials, and Kentledge, which last-named article is free	Thousand Cwt. " lb " " Cwt. " " " " " " " 100 leaves lb " 100 leaves 20 books " " Ton Cwt. Ton Cwt. Ton Cwt. Ton Cwt. Ton Set of ten " six Ton " Cwt. "	RS. A. 1 0 30 0 75 0 0 7 Ad valorem. 45 0 46 0 46 0 30 0 41 0 46 0 40 0 43 0 48 0 44 0 Ad valorem. 1 2 3 0 0 9 Ad valorem. 2 12 Ad valorem. " " 80 0 11 0 11 0 105 0 11 0 Ad valorem. 85 0 1 8 42 0 Ad valorem. 4 0 2 0 90 0 80 0 125 0 12 0 Ad valorem.	5 per cent. 1 per cent. 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 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the 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 337.*

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of duty.
	METALS, &c.—(continued.)		RS. A.	
	Lametta, double reels ..	Score.	4 8	5 per cent.
	" single ..		2 4	
	Lead—Ore, Galena ..	Cwt.	13 0	
	Pig ..	"	12 0	
	Pipes ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Sheets, Tea ..	"	20 0	
	" other sorts ..	"	13 0	
	Orsidue and Brass Leaves, Foreign, European ..	lb.	1 2	
	" China ..	"	1 0	
	Patent or yellow Metals, sheathing, sheets, and bolts ..	Cwt.	38 0	
	" old ..	"	30 0	
	Quicksilver ..	lb.	1 4	
	Shot, Bird ..	Cwt.	16 0	
	Steel, excluding Railway Materials Blistered ..	"	8 0	
	British and Foreign, other than Swedish ..	"	7 0	
	Cast ..	"	20 0	
	Spring ..	"	8 8	
	Swedish ..	"	9 0	
	Tin, Block ..	"	40 0	
	" other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Zinc or Spelter—			
	Nails ..	Cwt.	20 0	5 per cent.
	Plate and other shapes, soft ..	"	15 0	
	" hard ..	"	12 0	
	Sheet or Zinc Sheathing ..	"	15 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 FLOOR CLOTH ..		"	Free.
40	OPIUM NOT COVERED BY A GOVERNMENT PASS ..	Seer of 80 tolahs.		Rs. 24.
41	PAINTS, COLORS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR APPLICATION TO LEATHER AND METALS—			5 per cent.
	Ochre, other than European, all colors ..	Cwt.	1 4	
	Paints of sorts ..	"	12 0	
	" Composition ..	"	30 0	
	Paints Patent Driers ..	Cwt.	14 0	
	Prussian Blue, China ..	lb.	0 8	
	" European ..	"	1 6	
	Red Lead ..	Cwt.	14 0	
	Turpentine ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 8	
	Verdigris ..	Cwt.	70 0	
	Vermilion, Canton ..	Box of 90 bundles	80 0	
	White Lead ..	Cwt.	12 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	PAPER OF ALL KINDS ..		"	Free.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
43	PERFUMERY—		RS. A.	
	Atary, Persian ..	Cwt.	15 0	Rs. 4.
	Perfumed Spirit in wood or in bottles containing more than half a pint ..	Impl. Gallon.	..	
	Rose-flowers, dried ..	Cwt.	12 0	
	Rose-water ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 12	
	All other sorts, including Perfumed Spirit in bottles containing not more than half a pint ..	"	Ad valorem.	
44	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ..		"	5 per cent.
45	PIPES AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS USED IN THE CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO ..		"	Free.
46	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER ..		"	Free.
47	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—			5 per cent.
	Bacon in Canisters, Jowls and Cheeks ..	lb	0 12	
	Beef and Pork ..	Tierce of three Cwt.	60 0	
	" ..	Barrel of 2 Cwt	40 0	
	Cheese ..	lb	0 12	
	China Preserves ..	Box of six jars	8 0	
	Flour ..	Barrel or sack of 200 lbs.	15 0	
	Ghee ..	Cwt.	40 0	
	Groceries not otherwise described ..	"	Ad valorem	
	Pork Hams ..	lb	0 12	
	Salted Fish * ..	Cwt.	..	
	Tongues, salted ..	Keg of six.	10 0	
	Vinegar, European, in wood ..	Impl. Gallon.	1 0	
	" Persian ..	"	0 12	
	" Country ..	"	0 6	
	All other sorts, except Bêche-de-mer, Fish-maws, Shark-fins, Singally, and Sozille, which are free ..	"	Ad valorem	
48	RAILWAY MATERIALS ..		"	Free.
49	SALT ..			3 annas.
	Imported into British Burmah ..	Indian Maund of 3,200 tolahs.	..	
	" Bengal ..	"	..	
	" any other part of British India ..	"	..	Rs. 2-11.
50	SEEDS ..			Rs. 2-8.
	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—			
	Large Shells, for Cameos ..	Hundred	6 0	
	White, live ..	"	6 0	
	" dead ..	"	3 8	
	Cowries—			
	From Mozambique & Zanzibar ..	Hundred.	0 8	
	" other places ..	"	0 8	
	Cowries—			

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

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	SHELLS AND CONCHES—continued.		RS. A.	
	Bazaar, common ..	Cwt.	2 8	5 per cent.
	Maldiv ..	"	7 8	
	Sankhli ..	"	50 0	
	Yellow, superior quality ..	"	2 8	
	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	9 0	5 per cent.
	Piece Goods ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Raw Silk—			
	Chaharam and Cochin-China ..	lb	4 8	
	and yellow Shanghai ..	"	1 12	
	Mathow ..	"	7 0	
	Other kinds of China ..	"	1 0	
	Waste and Kachara ..	"	1 4	
	Panjam ..	"	4 8	
	Persian ..	"	2 0	
	Siam ..	"	2 8	Free.
	Raw silk the produce of the ..	"	8 0	
	tasar or other wild worm ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Sewing Thread, China ..	"		
	All other sorts ..	"		
53	SOAP ..	"		
54	SPICES—			
	Aniseed Star ..	Cwt.	33 0	
	Beltnuts—			
	Goa ..	Thousand	12 0	
	In the husk ..	"	2 0	
	White Srivardham ..	Cwt.	18 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	9 0	
	Chillies, dried ..	"	9 0	
	Cloves ..	"	65 0	5 per cent.
	" in seeds, Narlavang ..	"	24 0	
	Mace ..	lb	0 14	
	Nutmegs ..	"	1 0	
	" in shell ..	"	0 6	
	Pepper, black and long ..	Cwt.	20 0	
	" white ..	"	32 0	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
55	STATIONERY (EXCEPT PAPER, WHICH IS FREE) ..	"	"	
56	SUGAR—			Free.
	China, Candy ..	Cwt.	23 0	
	Loaf ..	"	30 0	
	Soft ..	"	15 0	
	All other sorts of Saccharine produce ..	"	Ad valorem.	
57	TEA—			
	Black ..	lb	0 10	
	Green ..	"	1 2	
58	TOBACCO—			
	Manufactured ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Unmanufactured ..	"	"	
59	TOILET REQUISITES, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED ..	"	"	
60	TOYS & REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES. ..	"	Ad valorem.	
61	UMBRELLAS—			Free.
	China Paper Kettisals ..	Box of 110	45 0	

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	UMBRELLAS—continued.		RS. A.	
	Cotton, steel-ribbed ..	Each	0 13	5 per cent.
	" cane-ribbed ..	"	0 12	
	" oiled, other than European ..	"	0 8	
	All other sorts ..	"	Ad valorem.	
62	WOOLLEN GOODS—			
	Braid ..	"	Ad valorem.	
	Hosiery ..	"	"	
	Piece Goods ..	"	"	
	All other sorts ..	"	"	

SCHEDULE B.
EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1	DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—		RS. A.	
	Indigo—			Rupees 3.
	Leaves, green or dry ..	Ton	"	
	Manufactured ..	{ Indian maund of 3,200 talahs. }	"	
2	GRAIN AND PULSE—			
	Rice in the husk (Paddy) ..	"	"	
	" not in the husk ..	"	"	
3	LAC—			
	Button ..	Cwt.	"	
	Shell ..	"	"	
	All other sorts ..	"	"	

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Customs.

No. 2,246.

SIMLA, THE 5TH AUGUST, 1875.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6, Clause (b), of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

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

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January, 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have

hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

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

" B.—Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C.—Bond for Import duty.

" D.—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 to 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.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT V OF 1878.

OFFICE—No. 22, *Erra Balu Setti Street, Black Town.*

L. R. BUNNINGS, Esq., M. C. S.—*President.*

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, M.R.Ry. C. Ettirajulu Nayudu Garu, M.R. Ry. C. V. Sundaram Sastri Avargal, and Dr. D. R. Thompson, C.I.E.

No. 2 Division.—C. Cowasjee Eduljee Sahib Bahadur, M.R.Ry. V. Ganesha Rao Garu, M.R.Ry. V. Krishnama Chari Avergal, M.R.Ry. P. S. Ramasawmi Mudali Avergal, M.R. Ry. Y. Venkataramaya Garu, and M.R.Ry. P. Vijayaranga Mudali Avergal.

No. 3 Division.—Haji Muhammad Abdulla Padsha Sahib Bahadur, A. M. Hooper, Esq., The Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, and M.R.Ry. P. Somasundaram Chetti Avergal.

No. 4 Division.—B. Lavery, Esq., and M.R.Ry. E. Tiruvankata Mudali Avergal.

No. 5 Division.—Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. Dr. Dhanakoti Raju, The Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.A., and M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanujulu Nayudu Garu.

No. 6 Division.—A. V. D. Best, Esq., J. H. Spring Branson, Esq., J. P. Nicholas, Esq., and Dr. H. Stanbrough.

No. 7 Division.—Dr. Moideen Sheriff Khan Bahadur, M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopal Nayudu Garu, F. Rowlandson, Esq., and M.R.Ry. P. Rungiah Naidoo Garu.

No. 8 Division.—Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart., J. G. Ferrand, Esq., and The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.

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. 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. Ponnoswamy 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 Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South-end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Portuguese Church, Vardamoottiappen and Erusappa Maistry Streets and a line from the South end of Erusappa Maistry Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mello's Road, Strahan's Road, and Coonoor Road, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western Limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'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, Pauthanla Ponneummen Covil Road and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonoor Road and Namasevoya Chetty Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungumbaukum Road and Codumbaukum Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pauthanla 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, Nungumbaukum Road and Codumbaukum 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;
- 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
- 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 immovable property belonging to him situate in such division; or
- 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 immovable 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	350

CLASS I—continued.	Yearly Rs.
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 3, 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	Rupees 5,000, shall pay only Rupees 50;
" 15,000, " 150	
and that if any such Company shall show that such gross income has not exceeded Rupees 2,500, 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, 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.	
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.	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakceels.	150
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.	
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.	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakceels, 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.	Yearly Rs.
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.	
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.	50
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 Vakceels, 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, Vydyans or other such Native Medical Practitioners.	
CLASS IV.	
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.	8
All other persons described in Class III, but not assessed in that class, or Class IV, or Class V, or Class VI.	
<i>Tax on Salaries of Persons exempted from payment under the foregoing Schedule.</i>	
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."	
<i>Tax on Houses, Buildings, and Lands.</i>	
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.	

* This maximum rate is now levied.

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.

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;"

- Vehicles and animals belonging to members of the Town Police, not exceeding one vehicle and two animals for each such member;
- 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.
For every 4-wheeled vehicle on springs drawn by two horses.....	Rs. A. P. 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 horse of or under eleven hands.....	0 8 0
Every bullock or bull.....	0 8 0
Every male buffalo.....	0 8 0
Every ass	0 4 0
Every dog.....	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 1878 for the half-year ending the day of 18 of

(Description of Vehicles and Animals.)

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.....
Male Buffalo.....
Ass.....
Dog.....

Date

Signature

Residence.

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, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden.....	0 2 0
Do. do. do. not laden.....	0 1 0

SCHEDULE D.—continued.

TOLLS PAYABLE ON ENTERING MUNICIPAL LIMITS—continued.

	RS.	A.	P.
On every 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
RS.

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 and 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	85 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

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 Licenses passed by the Municipal Commissioners under Section 396 of the Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Schedule of Registration Fees chargeable under Section 396 of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878.

Section.		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
209	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 396 of the said Act.

Section		
282	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	12 " 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	25 " "
	21. Any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health or property	100 " "

Section 325	To use a place for any of the following purposes:—			
	1. Livery or hack stable	8 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	6	"	"
	2. Fire-wood			
	3. Hay			
	4. Grass			
	5. Straw			
	6. Coal	12	"	"
333	To use a place as a slaughter-house	100	"	each per annum.
347	To establish a new private market	100	"	each market.*
349	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	100	"	"
360	To open, form, or use a new burial or burning ground	1	"	"
Bye-law No. 2, G. O., 4th March 1873.	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.

* 1st Class Rs. 200—2nd Class Rs. 100—3rd Class Rs. 50—4th Class Rs. 25.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, July 22, 1868.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867:—

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalt, or granite, and shall be covered with a water-tight, tiled or terraced roof; the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the basement, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet.

2. The entrances from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be metalled with gravel or laterite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways.

4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months.

5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept, and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.

6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

7. Every market and slaughter house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.

8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.

9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.

10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.

11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.

12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.

13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, 4th March, 1873.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws made by the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

Bye-Laws.

1. No meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be sold or exposed for sale within the town in any place other than places named by the President of the Municipal Commission as Markets in accordance with the provisions of Section 185 of Act IX of 1867, or as stalls to be specially used for such sale as aforesaid.

2. A license in writing for the use of each such stall as shall not be composed or included in any licensed Market must be obtained from the President who is hereby empowered to charge a yearly fee of one Rupee for each license, and at his discretion to refuse, withdraw or revoke such license, and whoever without such license or after notice of its withdrawal or revocation, use such stall for the sale or exposure for sale of meat, dead poultry, fish, salt-fish or other animal food shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence during which the said offence is continued. Provided that an appeal against the President's refusal to grant such license, or against his withdrawal or revocation thereof shall lie to two Magistrates in the manner provided by Section 83 for appeals against Assessment.

By order of the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

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 4½ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.

2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.

3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.

4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.

5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.

6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be 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 situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public 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-laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-laws, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with 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 jutka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China Bazaar or Mundavally Street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

"That no new buildings shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Salay Street from Andeappen Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thumboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappen Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-law."

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.

18 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.

18 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 *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as *Mussulmans*.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divns:—

G. D'Vaz.....	1st Divn.	Central Police Station, Trivettor High Road.
C. Rungasawmy Moodelly....	2d do.	Tannah Station at Elephant Gate Bridge, Wall-tax
C. Rajarathna Moodelly....	3d do.	Municipal Office.
D. Ruthna Pillay.....	4th do.	Tannah Station, Gantz's Road, Perambore. [Road
P. Linga Reddy.....	5th do.	Police Central Station, Vepery High Road.
C. Soobaroya 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.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director General of the Post Office..	A. M. Monteath, Esq., Bengal C. S. Pay Rs. 3,000.
Deputy Director General.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq., Ben. C. S. (On leave.) Pay 2,000. E. R. Douglas, Esq. (Offg.) Pay Rs. 1,329.
Assistant Director General.....	{ E. R. Douglas, Esq. (On other duty.) G. J. Hynes, Esq. (Offg.)
Post Master General, Bengal.....	{ F. R. Hogg, Esq., C. S. (on other duty.) T. W. Gribble, Esq., C. S. (Officiating.) Pay 1,750.
Post Master General, Bombay	H. E. M. James, Esq.
Post Master General, Madras.....	{ T. W. Gribble, Esq., C. S. [Rs. 1,241-5-9. H. G. Turner, Esq., C. S. (Officiating.) Pay
Post Master General, N. W. Provinces..	C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Post Master General, Punjab.....	Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Lane.
Compiler of Post Office Accounts.....	John Dillon, Esq. Pay Rs. 900.
Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.....	E. C. George, Esq.
Do. Post Master, Bombay.....	C. A. Stuart, Esq.
Do. Post Master, Madras.....	M. Percy, Esq. Pay Rs. 900.

Postmaster General's Office.

BEACH—10½ A. M. TO 5 P. M.

H. G. Turner, Esq., C. S. (Offg.)..Postmr. Genl. | J. DeCaster, Esq....Supt. Pay Rs. 100.
Mr. H. M. D'Rozario, Manager.
P. Ananthachari, B.A., Dy. Manager.

Postmaster's Department.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY—7 to 8 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M.
 M. Percy, Esq..... Presidency Postmaster.
 Mr. J. Digue..... Deputy Postmaster.

Dead Letter Office.

R. McKillop, Esq.....Superintendent.

Inspectors of Post Offices.

<i>Division.</i>		<i>Division.</i>	
Vizāgapatam.....	C. Allsopp, Esq.	Cuddalore.....	C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.
Cocanada.....	G. W. Cresswell, Esq.	Trichinopoly.....	J. G. Combes, Esq.
Kistna.....	E. M. Dawes, Esq.	Palamecottah.....	C. Smith, Esq.
Bangalore.....	J. Honner, Esq.	Coorg.....	E. G. O'Brien.
Nellore.....	Goolam Roza Saib.	Supernumerary Insp.	
Mount.....	M. Kinsley, Esq.	attached to Post-	C. V. Kistnama
Calicut.....	E. H. Gregory, Esq.	master Genl's Office,	Charloo, B.A.
Coimbatore.....	J. Bower, Esq.	Madras	
		Candidate Inspector....	C. Kanagasabhai
Bellary.....	F. W. Cockle, Esq.		Pillay, B.A. & B.L.

Travelling Post Office.

MADRAS DIVISION.
W. Alpin, Esq....Superintendent.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....	Mr. S. Christian.	Masulipatam...	Mr. W. A. Johnson.
Bellary ..	Mr. T. C. D'Roario.	Mount	S. Caroonmabaram Pillay.
Berhampore....	Mr. H. Blake.	Nellore	Mr. P. Barboza.
Calicut	Mr. W. G. Wright.	Ootacamund ..	Mr. A. Rhenius.
Cocanada	Mr. J. C. Paterson.	Pondicherry...	Madame M. Bourguet.
Cannanore.....	Mr. B. G. A. Boosch, (Depy.)		(Deputy Postmistress)
Cochin	Mr. F. F. D'Almeida.	Palacottah....	Mr. H. Humphreys.
Cuddalore.....	V. Mootoosawmy 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. Jesudason Pillay.
Kurnool	C. Nursimha Charlu.	Tanjore	K. Chinnasamy Pillay.
Madura	P. T. Raja Rao Pillay.	Vellore	H. Teckaram Sing.
Mangalore.....	Mr. J. Secuira.	Vizagapatam...	Mr. D. M. Cosby.

Table showing the latest hour for posting Letters and Newspapers at
the several Post Offices and Pillar Letter Boxes in Madras
for Stations in the Mofussil and Delicery in Town and
Suburbs of Madras.

LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING.		For Despatch.				For Local Delivery.									
		For 7-30 A.M. South Indian Train.		For 8 A.M. Mail on Rannher Line for Poodoovoyl, Pull-cat, Ponnart, Toda, and Sooloorpett.		For 6 P.M. South Line Train Mail.		For the 6-15 P.M. North Line Mail Train.		For 7-30 A.M., or 1st Delivery.		For 1-15 P.M., or 2nd Delivery.		For 4-15 P.M., or 3rd Delivery.	
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Madras.....	General Post Office.....	6-30	..	7-30	..	4-45	..	2-10	..	2-10	..	7	..	12-45	..
Royapooram.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-30	..	7-30	..	2-45	..	2-15	..	2-15	..	5-30	..	12-45	..
Pembore.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-45	..	7-45	..	3-45	..	2-45	..	2-45	..	6-45	..	12-30	..
Pursevaukum.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-0	..	4-0	..	2-0	..	2-3	..	2-3	..	4-0	..	10-45	..
Egnore.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-55	..	7-55	..	5-55	..	3-40	..	3-40	..	5-55	..	12-45	..
Nungumbaukum.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-25	..	4-25	..	2-10	..	2-10	..	2-10	..	4-25	..	11-15	..
Teynampet.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-40	..	7-40	..	3-25	..	3-25	..	3-25	..	6-40	..	12-30	..
Adyar.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	4-10	..	4-10	..	1-65	..	1-55	..	1-55	..	4-10	..	11-0	..
Mylapore.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-25	..	7-25	..	3-10	..	3-10	..	3-10	..	6-25	..	12-16	..
Royapettan.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-55	..	7-55	..	3-55	..	3-55	..	3-55	..	7-55	..	12-16	..
Mount Road.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-10	..	7-10	..	2-55	..	2-55	..	2-55	..	6-10	..	12-0	..
Sydnepet.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-0	..	7-0	..	2-40	..	2-40	..	2-40	..	6-0	..	12-0	..
Fort St. George.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-25	..	7-25	..	3-10	..	3-10	..	3-10	..	6-25	..	12-15	..
Canl. Raily. Station.....	Pillar Letter Boxes.....	6-40	..	7-40	..	3-25	..	3-25	..	3-25	..	6-40	..	12-15	..
	Receiving House.....	4-10	..	4-10	..	1-65	..	1-55	..	1-55	..	4-10	..	12-30	..
		6-55	..	7-55	..	3-40	..	3-40	..	3-40	..	6-55	..	12-45	..
		4-25	..	4-25	..	2-10	..	2-10	..	2-10	..	4-25	..	11-15	..
		4-30	..	4-30	..	2-15	..	2-15	..	2-15	..	4-30	..	11-15	..
		6-5	..	6-5	..	3-50	..	3-50	..	3-50	..	6-5	..	12-50	..

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.

List of Pillar Letter Boxes, showing the Post Office to which attached and Hours at which served.

Postal District.	Number.	Locality of Pillar Box.	HOURS AT WHICH SERVED.					
			1st A. M.		2nd A. M.		3rd P. M.	
Madras G. P. O.	1	Tannah Junction, Thumboo Chetty Street.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
	2	Postmaster General's Office.						
	3	Custom House, Beach.						
	4	Tannah, Munady Bazaar Street.						
	5	Tannah, near Mint.	5	30	11	45	2	45
	6	Tannah, Parcherry Bazaar.						
	7	Chenga Bazaar.						
	8	Tannah, Salay Street, Sowcarpett.						
	9	Goolay Bazaar.						
Royapooram P. Office.	10	Vecrabudra Pooliar Covil Street.						
	11	Gows Modeen Street, Cassimode.						
	12	Trivatoor High Road, Tondiarpett.	4	..	10	45	2	..
Perambore P. Office.	13	Jemadar's Tannah, Washermanpett.						
	14	Railway Station, Perambore.	4	25	11	15	2	10
	15	Park Gate, Salt Cotaurs.						
Pursewaulkum 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
Nungumbankum P. O.	22	Orme's Road, Kilpauk.						
	23	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road.						
	24	Junction of Grame's Road.	3	40	10	30	1	25
Teynampett P. Office.	25	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge, Pantheon Road.						
	26	Tannah, Pully Teynampett, Mount Road.	3	40	10	30	1	25
	27	Mowbray's Road.						
Adyar P. O.	28	Luz Church Road.						
	29	None.						
	30	Jemadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road.						
Mylapore P. Office.	31	Tannah, Nochekoopum, S. Beach Road.	3	55	10	45	1	40
	32	Saint Thomé Station.						
	33	Kistnampett, Ice House Road.						
Royapettah P. Office.	34	Ice House Road.	4	10	11	..	1	55
	35	Neill's Statue, Mount Road.						
	36	Bell's Road.						
Mount Road P. Office.	37	Revenue Board Office, Chepauk.						
	38	Jemadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road.						
	39	Tannah, Jam Bazaar, Pycroft's Rd.	4	25	11	15	2	10
Sydapett Post Office.	40	Harris' Road, Poodoopett.						
	41	Jemadar's Tannah, Chintadrepett.						
	42	Periamettoo, opposite S. W. Gate, People's Park.						
	43	North Madah Street, Triplicane.						
		Opposite the Office.	3	30	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.	4th Delivery.	
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Moolalpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Parcherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira's, Goolay Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Royapooram Post Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Coorookapett, Washermanpett, and Tondiarpett.	7-45	1-15	4-15	7-45	
Perambore Post Office.	Perambore, Vasarapady, Chhapett, Choolay, Narrainapollum and Veernathotum.	8-15	1-45	4-15	8-15	
Pursewaulkum Post Office.	Vepery, Pursewaulkum, Locok's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	8-10	1-40	4-40	8-10	
Egmore Post Office.	Egmore, Poodoopett, Pantheon Road, Chetput, the Poonamallee Road, West of the Scotch Kirk.	8-25	1-55	4-55	8-25	
Nungumbankum Post Office.	Nungumbankum and Mackay's Gardens.	8-40	2-10	5-10	8-40	
Teynampett Post Office.	Teynampett, Holmes' Garden, and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	8-55	2-25	5-25	8-55	
Mylapore Post Office.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Newbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	8-40	2-10	5-10	8-40	
Adyar Post Office.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	8-55	2-25	5-25	8-55	
Royapettah Post Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Mettampett, Club, and Hotels in the neighbourhood, & the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	8-25	1-55	4-55	8-25	
Mount Road Post Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chepauk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nungumbankum and Mundy Bazaar.	8-10	1-40	4-40	8-10	
Sydapett Post Office.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	9-25	2-25	5-55	9-25	

Table showing the latest hour for posting Parcels and Letters at the several Post Offices in Madras for despatch to Stations in the Mofussil.

	For 7-30 A.M. South Indian Mail Train.		For 8-0 Mail Runner Line for Coovil, Pulicat, Manari, Toda and Sooloorpet.		For 6 P.M. Mail Train.	
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	
	Previous day	..	Previous day	..	..	
Madras General Post Office	5	..	5	..	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	
Royapettah do.	4	..	4	..	3-1	
Mount Road do.	4	..	4	..	3-30	
Sydapett do.	4	..	4	..	3-5	
Fort St. George Receiving House	3-5	..	3-5	..	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.
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Royapooram Post Office	.....	5-45	12-30	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
Nungumbaukum do.	.....	5-10	12-0	2-55
Teynampett do.	.....	5-10	12-0	2-55
Adyar do.	.....	5-0	11-55	2-40
Mylapore do.	.....	5-25	12-15	3-10
Royapettah do.	.....	5-40	12-30	3-25
Mount Road do.	.....	5-55	12-45	3-40
Fort 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 no 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 Deseries 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 7-30 A. M. Delivery.
Do. do. on the North-Westline.	About 6-45 A.M.	Do. do. do.
Do. Cuddalore and Staton on the Southern Coast. . .	About 5-30 P.M.	Do. do. do. following day.
Do. Poodoovail, Ponnari, da, Sooloorpett and Naidett.	Between 8 and 9 A.M.	2nd or 1-15 P.M. Delivery.
Do. Mount, Palaveram andingleput Special	About 10 A. M.	Do. or 1-15 P.M. do.

I.—Rates of Postag and conditions of transmission by the Inland Post.*

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office is govned by the provisions of Act No. XIV of 1866, entitled "The Indian Post Office Act, 1863." By the above-mentioned Act the exclusive privilege

* NOTE.—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 Office 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 different ports on the east and west coasts, and between Bombay, Kurrachee, and Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, &c.

of carrying letters is vested in the Government of India (Sections 5 and 6), and penalties are prescribed (Section 46) for any infringement of this privilege. The term letter as used in this paragraph is intended to designate a communication having the character of an actual personal correspondence.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

2. The prepaid postage rates are as follows:—(Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp or stamps, adhesive or embossed).

	Post card.	Letters.	Books and Pattern Packets in open covers, including Newspapers Prepayment of one rate (1/4 anna) compulsory.	Parcels.
10 pies = (about) 1 penny or 10 centimes.				
12 pies or 1 anna = (about) 1 1/4 penny or 12 centimes.				
16 annas or 1 Rupee = (about) 1s. 7 1/2 d. or 1 franc 92 centimes.				
The tola is the standard weight of a Government Rupee. It is equal to 7 1/2 ounce (avoirdupois), 10 tolas being thus very slightly in excess of 4 ounces.				
1 oz. = (about) 2 1/3 tolas.				
9 lbs. = (exactly) 550 tolas.				
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Each post card	1 0	.....	.....	.....
Not exceeding 1/4 tola in weight .. ..	.....	0 6	.....	.....
Exceeding 1/4 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	.....
Not exceeding 40 tolas in weight .. ..	.....	.....	.....	8 0
For every additional 40 tolas .. ..	.....	.....	.....	4 0

NOTE.—For certificates of posting, see Section III; for registration of letters and small book or pattern packets sent by letter post and for acknowledgments thereof to senders, see Section IV; for insurance, see Section V; for value payable parcels, see Section VI; and for Official correspondence, see Section VII.

Unpaid Postage chargeable on delivery.

3. 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 book or pattern packet, double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel, the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid parcel, the deficiency.

LETTER AND BANGHY POST.

4. 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 book and pattern packets in open covers.

Articles not exceeding 10 tolas in weight are forwarded by the Letter Post (at letter or book or pattern 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 book or pattern 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.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS HOW TO BE PACKED.

5. Book and Pattern 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. Book and Pattern Packets without covers are treated in the same way as those in open covers.

Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers,—but such articles only—may be posted enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be easily opened, so as to enable the officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

In such cases where the protection of an air-tight covering is necessary for the safe transmission of such samples, they may be altogether closed, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

Samples of cheroots may be sent in cases with perforated ends, provided that the perforations are large enough to admit of the contents being distinguished, and provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and orders of the sender.

CONTENTS OF BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

6. A Book Packet may contain any newspapers, paper, parchment or card-board, with or without printing or writing, also any legitimate bindings, mounting, covering or other ordinary appurtenances of books or maps, provided that there shall be no communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, unless unless such communication be wholly printed lithographed or papyrographed. Proof sheets marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender (even though they may bear manuscript corrections) shall be reckoned as being "wholly printed" within the meaning of this rule. Press manuscripts intended for publication shall not be 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.

A Pattern Packet may contain only *bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise*. There must be no writing upon or in any pattern packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the name and address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Size of Book and Pattern packets.

7. No packet may exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.

8. Books or Pattern 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.

9. 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 tolahs) 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.

Receipts and acknowledgements for parcels when properly packed.

10. A receipt for a parcel is given to a person tendering it at a Post Office within the prescribed hours only when the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

Wax cloth is not recommended as an outer covering, as seals do not adhere to it; though it may be usefully employed as an inner covering. But an outer covering of wax cloth is not sufficient ground for refusing a receipt.

The sender of a parcel packed as above 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 presenting the parcel and prepay the acknowledgment postage by means of a stamp affixed to the parcel independently of the postage (if any) which may be prepaid for the conveyance of the parcel. The acknowledgment will be posted to the sender's address by the office where the parcel is delivered.

II.—Miscellaneous Instructions and Regulations.

Addressees on inland Articles.

1. 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. Correspondence which does not bear the name of a Post Town, but which contains the name of a District or Province, is as a rule, forwarded to the head-quarter Post Town of such District or Province, and thence re-forwarded if reliable information about the addressee is available.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices, and to write them *legibly in large, well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to the natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current handwriting as if the language and character were their own.

Address on Foreign Articles.

5. On this subject attention is invited to Clause 6 of the remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule.

Address on Letters, &c., for Passengers on Board.

6. On this subject attention is invited to para. 16 of the remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule.

Currency Notes, &c., must be registered.

7. Letters containing a currency note, or any portion thereof, or manifestly containing a postage or other stamp or label, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bank post bill, bill of exchange, or the like, addressed to any place in India must be registered. See Section IV (Registration), and XV (Currency Department).

Coins, &c., must be insured.

8. 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 bangly post, unless insured, and it is strongly recommended that currency notes and other valuables should also be insured.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substances and of fragile articles.

9. It is forbidden to send by post explosive, dangerous, or offensive substances or material, such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, assafœtida, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of the mail officers. For the disposal of covers suspected to contain such articles, see the last clause of the following paragraph. 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.

Changes of Residence.

10. 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.

Signature of receipts and acknowledgments by addressee.

11. Receipts and acknowledgments tendered by the Post Office for signature along with registered articles or parcels must be signed by the addressee. In the case of refusal to sign receipts or acknowledgments the registered articles or parcels shall be returned to the sender, with intimation of the cause of non-delivery. Any Government officer or private individual or firm usually receiving a considerable number of registered articles or parcels may be allowed, on special written application to the Post Office of delivery, to sign receipts and acknowledgments for registered articles and parcels by means of a stamped *fac-simile* of signature. The written application should be renewed at least once a year. Such permission may at any time be withdrawn under the orders of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General).

Hours for official references and personal applications.

12. 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 Office will be closed. At a few of the larger Post Offices however, such as Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, &c., special arrangements for Sunday references will be made, and notified locally.

Hours for registration of letters and receipt of Parcels, and Insured or Value Payable Articles.

13. Registered letters, banghy 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. Registered letters, banghy parcels, insured or value payable articles cannot be received on Sundays, except where special arrangements for receiving them shall have been locally notified.

Hours for the grant of Certificates of posting.

14. Certificates of posting will be granted on week days, during open hours as notified locally, up to half an hour before the closing of the mail. No certificates will be granted on Sundays.

Letters to be called for at Clubs, Hotels, &c.

15. All letters addressed to club houses, hotels, and other places where letters are received to be called for, should be returned to the Post Office as soon as it has become evident that they will not be called for. Such letters should, under ordinary circumstances, be returned to the post-men within a month of their delivery.

Telegrams intended for onward transmission by Inland Post.

16. In the case of a message for a non-telegraph station in India, the sender should indicate the Telegraph Office by which the message is to be made over to the Post Office, thus—

To	(Station)	..	..	..	..	Simla.
To {	(Name)	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. Smith.
	(Address)	..	..	..	..	Kotgarh, Post, Simla.

The Telegraph Office will understand from the above that the message is to be telegraphed to Simla and there delivered to the Post Office for transmission to Mr. A. Smith at Kotgarh. The Telegraph Department prepays the postage without charging anything extra on that account to the sender.

But if the sender wishes the message when sent by post to be registered, he must pay the postal registration fee of 4 annas (by a telegraph stamp or stamps), in addition to the ordinary telegraph charge, and enter the word "registered" after the word "post" in the address; thus "Post registered, Simla."

Note.—A registration fee of 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 a station on the East Indian, Eastern Rengal, Madras or South Indian Railways. The railways mentioned above decline to take charge of reply prepaid messages and they are therefore forwarded registered by post from the nearest Government Telegraph Office.

Telegrams intended for onward transmission by Foreign Post.

17. In the case of a message intended for any place abroad telegraphed to the Indian port of despatch of the mails, a fee of 12 annas to cover postage and registration must be

prepaid. Thus a message prepaid in telegraph stamps with 12 annas in addition to the ordinary inland telegraph charge, and addressed—

To	(Station)	..	..	..	..	Bombay.
To {	(Name)	..	..	..	..	Messrs. H. S. King & Co.
	(Address)	..	..	..	..	45, Pall Mall, London.

Post registered, Bombay.

will be telegraphed to Bombay and forwarded thence by post registered to the London address.

The registration of letters in Bombay ceases at 4 P. M., and any messages intended for transmission by the Europe mail steamer, which may be received in Bombay too late for registration, will be posted unregistered either in the General Post Office up to 4½ P. M., or in the late letter office at the Wellington Pier point, the late letter fee (2 annas) being paid out of the amount received for registration.

Treatment of letters, &c., suspected to contain anything in contravention of Postal Rules.

18. 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.

Post Office may refuse to receive letters, &c., bearing appearance of having been opened.

19. 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. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels tendered for insurance.

Letters, &c., once posted not to be returned without express order, except in specified cases.

20. 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 immedi-

* For example—

- (1) Any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature, forwarded under color or pretence of an official communication.
- (2) Any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government.
- (3) Books or Pattern Packets containing a communication having the character of an actual and personal correspondence (not wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed.)
- (4) Parcels having more than one such communication (not wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed.)
- (5) Articles containing opium transmitted otherwise than on Government account.
- (6) Clubbed packets.
- (7) Dangerous or offence substances, &c., as described in para. 20.

ately send the application and statement to the nearest officer or authority having power under Rule 1 to dispose of such application.

(7).—If the letter or article of which re-delivery is sought is in his possession, the said Post Master or other officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall send it with the application to the said officer or authority.

(8).—If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Post Master or other officer, he shall require any other officer of the Post Office in whose possession it may be to abstain from sending it to its address, and to send it instead to the authority or officer to which or to whom the application will be or has been sent. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

(9).—When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule 1, to whom it is thus sent, he, or it may order re-delivery of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the re-delivery, otherwise he shall send it at once to its address.

(10). No letter delivered into the post shall be re-delivered in any case to any one but the writer, or to some person authorised by the writer in writing to receive it; and no article, not being a letter delivered into the post, shall be re-delivered to any one but the sender, or to some person authorised by the sender in writing to receive it.

(11).—In the foregoing rules, the word "writer" does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the "writer."

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.

Re-directed and re-posted Articles.

21. Articles re-directed are not chargeable with any additional Indian postage on account of re-direction. Re-directed articles include not only articles re-directed in a Post Office, but articles which having been delivered, but not opened, are returned or re-posted with a revised address within the local limits of the Post-town of last delivery: such articles are reckoned as being re-directed from the Post-town of last delivery. No refund of postage which may have been paid on the delivery of such articles is allowed; but postage paid at the first delivery will not be demanded again from the addressee under the revised address. Articles which have been opened and re-posted, or which, even though not opened, or re-posted at any Office other than that of last delivery, are treated as articles posted for the first time, no account being taken of any cancelled postage stamps which may be on them.

Persons rejecting a chargeable letter, &c., unopened, not bound to pay postage.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

Postmen must require immediate payment of amount due, and signature of receipts and acknowledgments

27. Postmen are forbidden to deliver any letter, or other article without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount due, or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt or receipt and acknowledgment.

ment. They are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed, and the Postman is subjected to detention, the letters, &c., shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Postmen are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed routes.

Delivery Tickets.

28. 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 Offices from which they were issued; but ticket-holders changing their residence may have them transferred from one Office to another, provided the latter is an Office authorised to grant tickets. The Post Master of the Office of Issue will write the words "cancelled for—Office" under his full signature, and the Post Master of the other Office will write the words "accepted for—Office" under his full signature. A transfer fee of one rupee is payable to the Post Office which accepts the transferred ticket.

(4).—A ticket-holder is entitled to receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window.

(5).—Or he may receive in a closed bag his letters and newspapers (also such book and pattern packets as can conveniently be enclosed in the bag) by the ordinary postman, 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 postman 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.

29. 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 Postmen.

Window Delivery how to be made at Offices where Delivery Tickets not issued.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. 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."

33. Letter boxes marked for "letters only" must not be used for posting newspapers, book or pattern 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.

Notice respecting hours of attendance at Post Office and despatch and delivery of Mails.

34. 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.

35. Correspondence for mails to be despatched in the course of the night shall be closed at 6 p. m. (except under special orders to the contrary); but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, correspondence shall be received half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such mails.

Hours for delivery of Mails.

36. 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 postmen will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified from time to time in each Post Town.

Late Letters.

37. 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 authorised by a Post Master General for any particular Office.

N. B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the mail then in preparation unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Unclaimed Letters, &c., how disposed of.

38. Any letter or other article, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks in any Post Office (during which it is entered for at least two weeks in the list of unclaimed articles exposed in the Post Office), is returned to the Posting Office (through the Dead Letter Office) for delivery free of charge to the sender, if his name and address are on the cover; and if his name and address are not on the cover, it is forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it is opened and returned to the sender in a dead letter cover if his name and address can be ascertained, otherwise it is destroyed after remaining in the Dead Letter Office for one year.

Poste Restante, &c.

39. 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 Aden, Rangoon and Karachi for four months in lieu of 3 weeks.

Refused Letters, &c., how disposed of.

40. 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.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. A "clubbed packet," according to the definition given in the Post Office Act, is "a packet containing a collection of letters not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up," and the public are reminded that the transmission of clubbed packets is an infringement of the law, rendering the person liable to severe penalties under Section 46 of the Post Office Act.

Government not responsible for loss.

44. Under Section 65 of the Post Office Act, the Government is not responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department is responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall have caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently. As an exception to this the Government undertakes responsibility for insured articles to the extent indicated in Section V.

Complaints against the Post Office.

45. 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.—Certificates of Posting of Unregistered Articles.*Preparation and presentation of Certificates.*

1. Persons desirous to have a certificate of posting in respect of any article for which a Post Office receipt is not given, may obtain such certificate under the following conditions, viz. :—

(1)—The certificate of posting should be presented ready written in ink along with the article to be posted, and both the certificate and the article should be presented at the Post Office window on any day, except Sunday, during open hours as notified locally, at least half an hour before the hour fixed for closing the mail for which it is intended.

(2) The certificate should be an exact transcript of what is entered upon the address side of the article to be posted, and should have a half anna postage label affixed thereto.

(3) The Post Office will compare the address of the letter with the certificate, and if it be correct, will obliterate the postage label and impress the dated stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will be returned to the person who presented it.

The object of Certificates.

2. The object of these certificates is to give to the public the means of knowing that articles entrusted to messengers to be posted have actually been posted; the grant of a certificate of posting does not affect registration or obtain for the article posted any special security in transmission by post. After receipt in the Post Office such articles are treated as ordinary unregistered articles.

IV.—Registration.*Full pre-payment of fee and postage. Presentation at window.*

(1).—Any article sent by post (whether it be a letter or post card or a book packet or a pattern packet) may be registered at any Post Office for transmission by Inland Post, provided that the registration fee of 4 annas for letters and post cards and 2 annas for book packets and pattern packets, 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, Sunday's 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 not be received except where special arrangements for receiving them shall have been notified locally. 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 and Book and Pattern Packets.

(3).—Parcels being transmitted under the same precautions as registered articles, no separate registration of such parcels is necessary. Book and Pattern Packets can be registered under Clause 1.

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 65 of the Post Office Act. For the conditions under which the Government accepts responsibility, see the next Section headed "Insurance."

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 article 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 article, and prepay the acknowledgment postage by means of a stamp or stamps affixed to the article 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 articles should be securely enclosed and sealed.

(7).—The sender of a registered article 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, hundli, 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, hundli, bank-note, and the like, unless the contents thereof are either superscribed upon the cover, or are known or manifest to the officers of the Post Office Department, owing to the transparency, insecurity, or insufficiency of the cover, or to any other cause. Attention is drawn to the following order of the Government (published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1869), viz.:—"In ordinary cases of lost notes, the Currency Department registers notes reported to have been lost, and communicates by letter with the losers. In cases where the holders of notes knowingly disregard the Notification of Government, making it compulsory to register letters containing currency notes, payment for half notes lost under such circumstances should only be made as the law would oblige, viz., at the counter of the Currency Office under the usual bond, and the Currency Office should refuse to correspond regarding notes so lost, or to remit the amount as is done in ordinary cases." See also instructions and advice on this subject given in paragraph 7, Section II. For articles which must be insured, see paragraph 8, Section II.

Registration to places abroad.

(9).—For information on this subject, see clause (7) of remarks preceding the Foreign Post Schedule.

V.—Insurance.

The following rules relate to the insurance of registered letters and parcels:—Coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels; and senders are recommended to insure all articles of value where possible. Registered letters and parcels may be insured for transmission by inland post for the actual value (by which is meant the whole actual value) of the contents. The actual value must be certified on them by the sender.

2. The facility for insuring registered letters and parcels will be made available at almost all head and sub-offices, but not at branch offices (see List of Post Offices at end of the Postal Guide). Insured articles cannot, however, be posted at or delivered from Native State Post Offices or Foreign Post Offices. By Native State Post Offices are meant Post Offices in Native States which are not Imperial Post Offices, and not under the management or control of the officers of the Imperial Post. Nor can insured articles be delivered through any agency other than that of the Imperial Post or of the District Post under its control: for example, an ordinary letter for a place in Hyderabad, served by the Hyderabad Native State Post, would be delivered through the Native State Post; but an insured article would not be so delivered. Any insured articles not directly deliverable by the agency of the establishment of the Imperial Post will be at once returned to the office of origin for re-delivery to the sender and in view to the refund to him of the insurance fee. The Government will guarantee to the sender the safe transit of insured registered letters and parcels, and will give compensation to him within the insured value for any actual loss occurring in transit from any cause whatsoever, except in the cases described below.

The excepted cases are as follows:—

- (1).—Misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender.
- (2).—Fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration or certificate on the part of the sender or addressee.
- (3).—When the receipt or acknowledgment has been signed by the addressee or his agent; it being understood that the addressee shall fully examine the outward appearance of the letter or parcel before signing the receipt or acknowledgment. By the term agent is meant not merely a person specially authorized by the addressee but any servant or other person connected with the addressee's house-

hold or business establishment who is accustomed to sign the receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address. Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the Post Office.

- (4).—When the sender does not give intimation of loss within three months from the date of posting.
- (5).—In cases of damage as distinguished from loss; it being understood that the sender is responsible for the proper packing of articles liable to damage so as to provide sufficient protection for them.
- (6).—When there is no visible damage to the envelope or other covering or seals: it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage as aforesaid being caused.

3. The compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office, except in cases in which the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending enquiry.

4. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will in ordinary course be transmitted to the sender: and in the event of the acknowledgment conveying the intimation of loss, or of the non-receipt of an acknowledgment within three months, he is expected to give intimation to the Post Office.

5. The sender shall, on receiving compensation, make over in writing to the Government the whole of his rights in the lost property, and shall give all information necessary to facilitate the search for it.

6. No letter or parcel may be insured for an amount greater or less than the actual value of its contents as certified thereon by the sender. Letters and parcels may be insured without limit as to value. The weight of an insured parcel may not exceed the usual limit of 2,000 tolas; and in respect of size also it will be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in Section I.

7. The charges for insurance will be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
When the value certified does not exceed...	50	2
When the value certified does not exceed...	100	4

and 4 annas for every additional Rupees 100 or fraction thereof.

8. The prepayment of postage, and in the case of letters of the registration fee, is compulsory and must be effected by postage stamps affixed to the article. The prepayment of the insurance fee is also compulsory and must be made in cash to be tendered with the article. Thus a letter weighing (say) three-fourths of a tola and insured for rupees 2,000 must be prepaid with stamps to the extent of 1 anna for postage and 4 annas for registration (the total prepayment by stamps thus being 5 annas), and in presenting it at the Post Office it must be accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance. Similarly a parcel weighing (say) 110 tolas and insured for rupees 2,000 must be prepaid with stamps of the value of 1 rupee for postage and accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance.

This letter (or parcel) addressed to
Major G. H. Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra,
is declared by us, the senders, to contain the following articles, viz:—

A gold ring, value	Rs.	110
Three gold studs, value	Rs.	72
And currency notes—	Rs.	
No. $\frac{E}{12}$ 46569	Rs.	20
" $\frac{G}{7}$ 60389	Rs.	10
" $\frac{L}{27}$ 66441	Rs.	5
	Rs.	35
	Rs.	35
Total value	Rs.	217

(Signature) HAMILTON & Co.,
8, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta,
Dated 1st February 1878.

9. A written declaration* stating the nature and actual value of the contents must accompany each registered letter or parcel tendered for insurance, and if currency notes form the contents or part of the contents thereof, the serial and general numbers as well as the value of each note must be written in the declaration. The signature and address of the sender must be added. This declaration will be recorded in the Post Office.

10. The declared actual value must also be certified by the sender in figures and words immediately above the address* on the envelope or cover of the letter or parcel; no correction or erasure is permissible in the writing or figures of the amount certified.

* Specimen of writing the certified value on the envelope.

Certified value two hundred and seventeen (217) rupees.

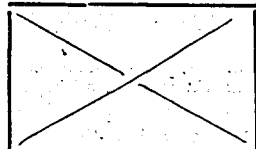
To

Major G. H. Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra.

12. Registered letters and parcels intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office. The hours for their reception will be the ordinary registration hours, 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 tendered at least one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail by which they are intended to be despatched, otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

13. Letters and parcels intended for insurance should be closed as follows:—

In the case of a letter if the cover be an envelope of the ordinary kind as represented



on the margin, it should be of strong paper having seals on the flap point in the centre, and on each of the four corners, with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin. If the cover of the letter be other than an ordinary envelope of the kind referred to above, it should be of strong paper or other substantial material, the seals being placed along each fold or seam not more than two inches apart. A parcel should be securely packed in cloth, or tin, and if it is packed in cloth, it should bear similar seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing. Packing in wax-cloth as an outer covering is admitted, but not recommended, as seals do not adhere properly to it; if used, it is better to use it, as an inside covering.

14. Letters and parcels not fulfilling the required conditions will not be insured.
15. As a further precaution it is recommended that in closing an envelope containing only paper enclosures, the flaps should be closed with paste as well as with seals, and that a needle and thread should be passed through the envelope and its contents, the knot of the thread being placed under the central seal: a specimen of an envelope closed in this manner can be seen at the Post Office.

16. The addressee of an insured letter or parcel must sign both the receipt and acknowledgment presented therewith unless the outward appearance of the cover give rise to suspicion of tampering. In such case he should return the letter or parcel unopened, arranging with the Post Master to take delivery at the Post Office, the letter or parcel being opened there in the presence of the Post Master and its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate and must be signed by the addressee. One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the Post Office to the sender with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it.

17. "Value payable parcel," i. e., parcels the value of which is realized from the addressee and paid to the sender (see next Section) may also be insured; insurance however renders the prepayment of postage and the insurance fee compulsory. When a "value payable parcel" is insured, the sender will receive from the Post Office two receipts, viz., a value payable receipt and an insurance receipt.

VI.—VALUE PAYABLE PARCELS.

The following rules relate to valuable payable parcels:—

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 addressee 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 branch offices (see list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide) to which "value payable" parcels cannot be forwarded. But "value payable parcels" cannot be posted at or delivered from Native State Post Offices or Foreign Post Offices. By Native State Post Offices are meant Post Offices in Native States which are not Imperial Post Offices, and not under the management or control of the offices of the Imperial Post.

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 clause 10 Section I 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

and 8 annas additional for every additional 25 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 banghy 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 addressees 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.

VII.—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 "Chefs 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.

Letters.		Packets in open covers, to contain no letters or communication of the nature of a letter (unless wholly printed, lithographed, or papyrographed) or anything closed against inspection.	Parcels without restriction as to contents, except dangerous or other articles objected to under clause 9, Section II.
Prepayment is optional, in all cases except for registered articles. Unpaid rates are the same as prepaid rates.			
Not exceeding 1 tola	Annas. 1	Annas. 1	Annas. 1
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 10 tolas..	2	2	2
" 10 " 20 " ..	3	3	3
" 20 " 30 " ..	4	4	4
" 30 " 40 " ..	1 anna per tola. See note. (a).	1 anna per 10 tolas	See note (b).
" 40 " 80 " ..	2	2	2
" 80 " 120 " ..	3	3	3
For every additional 40 tolas..	4	4	4

Note (a).—Thus an article weighing 41 tolas will be charged with 41 annas. Articles which exceed 40 tolas will be conveyed by banghy post (as packets or as parcels) at the lower rate of charge, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission as letters or prepaid at letter rates.

Note (b).—No rates are given for parcels not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, because they can be sent as registered letters at no greater cost.

Note (c).—All letters are forwarded by letter post; also all packets not exceeding 10 tolas in weight, and any fully prepaid packet exceeding 10 tolas which contains only a single official Gazette, are forwarded by letter post. All other articles are forwarded by the slower banghy post.

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.

On Her Majesty's Service.	Service Labels.
To (Signature of Sender.) (Official designation.)	(Here enter address.)

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.

Printed Signatures for Official Gazettes in certain cases.

(3).—For Official Gazettes in open covers posted in large numbers by the office of publication, a printed name may be substituted for the signature.

Unpaid official articles.

(4).—Official letters, parcels and packets properly superscribed under Rule (2), but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid official rates. Insufficiently paid articles are charged with the deficiency.

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 exceeding 40 tolas in weight by letter post.

Limits of weight and size.

(6).—No official article exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and the maximum size* for packets as well as the general conditions respecting the size, shape, &c., of parcels given in clause 9, Section I, apply also to service packets and parcels.

Letters parcels and packets superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

(7).—Letters parcels and packets 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, parcels and packets 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 officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Service Bearing.	
To	A. B., Calcutta.
C. D., Accountant General.	

Petitions, applications for appointments, requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c. Letters, parcels and packets superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

(8).—Letters, parcels and packets 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.

Service Bearing.	
To	THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, LUCKNOW.
Signature of sender	

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.

Re-directed and re-posted official articles

(9).—The rules regarding re-directed and re-posted articles given for ordinary correspondence at Clause 21, Section II, apply also to official correspondence.

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 other appointed officer in 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 the postage which may be due on articles addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service," and under the signature in full of the sender.

Registration, Insurance and Value Payable System.

(12).—The ordinary rules and conditions for registration and insurance as well as for value payable parcels apply to similar operations in respect of 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.

Certificates of Posting.

13. Certificates of posting (see Section 111) will be given to persons posting official correspondence under the same regulations as to persons posting private correspondence; the only difference being that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp affixed to the certificate should be a service stamp. The certificate will be an exact copy of the address including copy of the official superscription, &c.

But for Post Telegrams, i. e., telegrams committed to the post by Government or Railway Telegraph Offices the usual telegraph receipt form may be accepted in lieu of the copy of the address, and no stamp need be affixed, such certificates being granted free.

All articles for which certificates are claimed under this clause must be fully prepaid and must be superscribed with the word telegram: and if posted by a Government Telegraph Office (as distinguished from the Telegraph Office of a Railway under private management) the service stamp or stamps on the envelope must be supported by the usual official superscription and signature.

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.

Expresses to be sparingly used by Public Officers.

16. As the employment of expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public officer despatching an express when the exigency of the public service does not, in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public expresses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government; in other cases, by the Chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Correspondence (Official and Private) of Governments when Head-Quarters are changed or Camp formed.

17. When changes of Head-Quarters are made or Camps formed by the Governments and Administrations named on the margin, they should give timely intimation to the local Post Master General or Chief Inspector as well as to the Chief Superintendent, Travelling Post Office, Allahabad. When Camps are formed they should also instruct their correspondents to address letters, &c., intended for transmission to the Camp with the word "Camp" in lieu of a Post Town. Letters, &c., addressed to a post town can be sent by the Post Office only to that post town. If the address contains neither post town nor camp, the article will be sent to the Head-Quarter station of the Government or Administration.

The camp movements of a Provincial Government or Administration cannot be notified to the Post Office beyond the limits of the Province: so that it may not always be possible so to regulate the route of correspondence coming from outside to a Provincial Camp as to avoid all possibility of circuitous travelling. But all reasonable endeavour will be made to secure its travelling by the nearest route.

OVERLAND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Official correspondence with places abroad, howsoever conveyed, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British Mail Packets.

(18).—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 Packets 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

ed "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, Storey's Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James' Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

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.

VIII.—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.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

POST-CARDS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	..	For inland correspondence.
1½ annas	..	For correspondence with Union Countries.

Postage Labels how to be placed, &c.

2. Labels should be placed on the front, that is, the address side of the letter, and upon the right-hand upper corner.

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.

Sale of Stamps.

(3).—Stamps can be purchased by the public in two ways, viz.:—

(a).—From any local dépôt (all Government Treasuries are local dépôts) 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. 6-8-0 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 and post cards 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 dépôts, only whole packets (of 16 envelopes each) can be obtained.

Pre-payment except insurance fee can only be made by Stamps.

(3).—Pre-payment of postage can only be made by means of stamps (adhesive or embossed) except in the case of insurance fee (Section V which can only be prepaid in cash.)

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.

Stamps previously obliterated, or defaced, or cut out from embossed envelopes, may not be used, penalty for fraudulent use of previously used Stamps.

(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. The using of a stamp which has been previously used with intent to cause loss to the Government is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine or with both.

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.

IX.—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.
India and Aden	..	{ Do. do. Via Karachi.

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 packets, or by the French mail packets, whether from one Indian Post Office to another, or to and from places abroad.

Foreign Correspondence by private Vessel.

(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. Banghy 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 Samsoun or Trebizond.

Letters for Hodeida, Jedda, Mecca, Mocha or other places in West Arabia and Mas-sowah (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 such opportunity as may offer. Any letter for Jedda which may be specially marked by the senders for transmission *through Aden*, and prepaid at the rates of postage prescribed for letters to Aden, will be forwarded direct from Aden by such opportunity as may offer.

Letters for Kiermanshah and Hamadan 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, Julia 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 Jummoo. 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 month, 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 the transit to Leh is under the control of the Kashmir post. By either route, letters, &c., on delivery by 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.

Address 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. Atten-

tion to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries, should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Post Schedule of the Postal Guide; 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.

Addresses on letters for Russia.

Letters, &c., for Russia should have besides the name of the town, the name of the Province or Government in which they are situated: 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 Srirangar and Leh, where Indian Post Offices have been established or to Persia.

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.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of the delivery of such article when addressed to a Union country (marked I in column 2 of the Schedule), by prepaying 2 annas in postage stamps in addition to the usual registration fee.

As stated in clause (2), letters, &c., cannot be registered by private ship.

Registration of initial addresses to the United Kingdom, forbidden.

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.

Transmission of dangerous or offensive substance prohibited.

(8).—The prohibition against the transmission of dangerous or offensive substances contained in paragraph 9 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, Books, &c., regarded as dutiable in the United States of America.

In the United States of America all imported newspapers and books are regarded as dutiable: but in the case of articles intended for the personal use of the addressee, the officers of the Post Office are authorized to exercise their discretion in admitting without duty unsealed packages of newspapers, not exceeding 2 lbs. 3 ozs. in weight, as well as books and other articles of merchandise, not exceeding a dutiable value of one dollar.

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 Universal Postal Union, apply generally to all countries, with the special exceptions mentioned in the Schedule opposite particular countries.

* *Note.*—This rule is, however, modified as regards correspondence for France and French colonies, to which the following articles may be sent under the conditions named below, viz.:—(a) Liquids, or fatty substances easily melted, which must be enclosed in bottles hermetically sealed and afterwards packed in wooden boxes containing sufficient cotton, sawdust, or other absorbing material to retain anything that may escape from the bottle if it should be broken: the wooden box must be finally enclosed in a metal case. (b) Fatty substances not easily melted, such as resin, soft soap, &c., must be enclosed in a cover of linen, parchment, or wood, and finally placed in an outer cover of wood or metal. (c) Dry powders (if not dangerous) may be packed in two separate coverings provided that nothing can escape to stain or damage other articles.

Articles dangerous, inflammable, explosive, or of bad odour, or in any way exceeding the limits of size or weight laid down in this section, will under no circumstances be transmitted. The articles specified must have no intrinsic value, and the smallest quantity necessary to serve as a sample should be sent.

Attention is drawn to the limit of weight, viz., 2 Kilogrammes or 4 lbs. 6 ozs., 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, and periodicals, stitched or bound books, pamphlets, music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved or lithographed or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained on paper, parchment, or card board, by means of printing, lithography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying press.

The following articles are considered as "Legal and Commercial Documents," viz., all deeds or documents written or drawn, wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an actual and personal correspondence; such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills and bills of lading invoices the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of private deeds, written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded separately, &c.

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 in an unclosed envelope. "Printed Papers" must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a cover open at one side, or at both ends, or in an unclosed envelope, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten. An address card or a printed article presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening or fold.

Printed papers may contain manuscript to the following extent:—

- (a).—Signature of sender or designation of his name or of his firm, his rank, the place of origin and the date of despatch.
- (b).—Dedication or compliments inscribed by the author.
- (c).—Simple marks drawing attention to certain passages.
- (d).—Prices added to stock or share lists, prices current or market reports;
- (e).—Quotations or corrections on proofs of printing or musical compositions.

Articles posted as "Printed Papers" or "Legal and Commercial Documents" which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions, or are not prepaid to the extent of one anna, at least, for "Printed papers," and two annas for "Legal and Commercial Documents," will 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 partial prepayment will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Samples of Merchandise.

(11).—The following conditions, &c., being those of the Universal 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 size viz., 8 by 4 by 2 inches, and of weight, viz., 8 ounces, fixed for a packet of samples. See Schedule and exception opposite the United Kingdom.

Samples of merchandise are chargeable with the reduced postage under the following conditions:—

- (a).—They must be placed in bags, or in boxes, or envelopes removable so as to admit of an easy examination of their contents.
- (b).—They must not have any saleable value, or bear any manuscript writing other than the name or the trade or firm of the sender, the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a manufacturer's or trade-mark, numbers and prices.

Samples not packed in accordance with these conditions, or not prepaid to the extent of one rate at least, will not be forwarded, nor will any of which the conveyance would be attended with inconvenience or danger.

NOTE.—As an exception to the above rule, unpaid articles posted as "samples of Merchandise" and fulfilling all conditions except that of partial prepayment, will, when addressed to the United Kingdom, be forwarded, but will be liable on delivery to double the deficient postage.

Articles grouped in one Despatch.

It is permitted to enclose in the same packet samples of merchandise, printed papers and legal and commercial documents, but subject to the following conditions:—

- (a).—That each article taken separately shall not exceed the limits of weight and size applicable to it;

- (b.)—That the total weight shall not exceed 4 lbs. 6 ozs. per packet;
 (c.)—That the lowest amount prepaid shall be two annas if the despatch contains legal and commercial documents, and one anna if the despatch consists of printed papers or samples.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence which does not come under the conditions given in the Schedule.

12. Such correspondence will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office. 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 or Officer exercising the powers of Postmaster General may exercise discretion in authorizing such refunds in special cases.

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.)—Post-cards received from countries of the Union (marked I in Schedule) will be delivered in India as paid letters.

By routes marked I.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters and insufficiently paid printed papers, &c., received from any country of the Union (marked I in Schedule), will be charged on delivery with double the deficient postage. Fractions of half an anna will be raised to half an anna. Letters from the Portuguese Offices of Goa and Diu are charged at Indian inland rates without regard to any stamps which may be affixed to them. Unpaid printed papers, &c., received from the United Kingdom (or exceptionally received from other places), will be charged at double the rates fixed for the prepayment of similar articles going in the opposite direction.

Letters received in Aden from Zanzibar by British Packet are subject to the ordinary Indian inland rates and conditions.

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 double the deficient postage. Fractions of half an anna will be raised to half an anna.

Any articles other than letters which may be exceptionally received from such places either unpaid or insufficiently paid will be charged in the same manner.

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 place (except Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles or 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.)—Prepaid 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 to its first address, it will be charged with the difference between the postage already paid, and the postage which would have been required for prepayment from the country of origin direct to its destination in India; (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.

Addresses on letters, &c., for Passengers on Board

(16.)—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.

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.

N. 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.

Other subjects connected with Foreign Post.

(17.)—The following references are given to other subjects connected with the Foreign Post which are treated of elsewhere:—

Overland Parcel Post	..	See rules immediately following the Schedule
Special rates for letters of	..	See rules coming after the above.
soldiers and seamen	..	..
Official correspondence with	..	See section headed "Official Correspondence" (last paragraph abroad graph.)

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 ½ oz.	...	2 Annas.
Do. exceeding ½ 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.

Newspapers are forwarded both by dawk as well as by Steamers at the rate of 1 Anna for 4 ozs. which will carry them to their destination. Book-packages and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 1 Anna for every 2 ozs. Legal and commercial documents are also forwarded by Steamers only at the rate of 2 annas for 4 ounces and 1 anna for every additional 2 ozs. Parcels are forwarded to Ceylon under the same conditions as those to England, &c., through the Overland Parcel Post, and must be similarly addressed to the Postmaster, Bombay or Tuticorin. See rules respecting Overland Parcel Post, page 415.

NOTE.—The Schedule of Foreign Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates see Indian Postal Guide for April 1878. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

The Schedule of Postage rates to some of the most important places is given below :-

DESTINATION. UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters for every ½ oz.	Each Post Card.	Printed Papers including Books.		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments.	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News- paper, per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
Via Southampton ..	RS. A. P. 0 3 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 6	RS. A. P. 0 1 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 0
Via Brindisi ..	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0

and 1 anna for additional 2 ozs. Via Southampton and 2 annas for every additional 2 ozs.
Via Brindisi.

Limit of weight of Books and Patterns 5 lbs.

DESTINATION.	Letters for every ½ oz.	Each Post Card.	Printed Papers including Books.*		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments per 4 ozs.†	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News- paper, per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
Via BRINDISI, through French Office, Modane FRANCE or ALGERIA ..	RS. A. P. 0 3 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 6	RS. A. P. 0 1 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0	RS. A. P. 0 1 0

Italy and Foreign Europe through Italy.

VIA BOMBAY AND BRINDISI THROUGH ITALY.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Each Post card.	Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments.	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News- paper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Italy	0 3 0	8 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Switzerland	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Austria including Hungary	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Belgium	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0

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.

Germany and Foreign Europe through Germany.

VIA BOMBAY AND BRINDISI THROUGH GERMANY.	Letters, ½ ounce.	Each Post card.	Printed Papers, including Books.*		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments.	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News- paper, per 4 ounces.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. P. P.
Germany including all the German States	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Luxemburg						
Heligoland						
Holland	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Sweden						
Denmark						
Norway	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Russia						

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently prepaid letters are forwarded as unpaid, credit being given for the value of Stamps affixed on them. Registered letters are charged at the ordinary rates viz. 4 annas

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of Postage on Letters, Papers and Books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	Letters. Every ½ oz.	Each Post Card.	Printed Papers including Books.		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments.	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News- paper, per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Australian Colonies....	6 0	—	1 0	1 6	3 0	1 6
Hong-Kong	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Galle	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Mauritius	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Penang	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Singapore	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Aden	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Malacca	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Calcutta	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Rangoon	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Suez	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Alexandria	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Malta	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0
Gibraltar	3 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0

* Prepayment compulsory. Limit of weight of Books, &c., 4 lbs. 6 ozs. Patterns 8 ozs.

† 1 anna for every additional 2 ozs.

‡ For inland despatch, ½ anna for a Newspaper of 4 ozs.

United States of America under the General Postal Union.

	Letters, every ½ ounce.	Each Post Card.	Printed Papers including Books.		Legal and Commer- cial Docu- ments per 4 ozs.	Samples per 2 ozs.
			Each News paper, per 4 ozs.	Each packet per 2 ozs.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Via Brindisi through Italy.....	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Via Brindisi through United Kingdom...	*0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0

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 (See note* at foot of this Statement respecting Aden) under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below, for transmission to the following countries, viz. :—

Countries.	Rate of charge per lb. or frac- tion 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 en-
Aden, See note|| at foot of this State- ment.		

* Compulsory.

† And 1 anna for every additional 2 ozs.

‡ And 2 annas do.

|| NOTE.—Parcels may be sent from Aden to the United Kingdom or from Aden to India (but not to other places) or from India to Aden under the same conditions as if sent from India to the United Kingdom, except that the address on the outer cover will be different (see Rule 4). On parcels from Aden containing Ostrich feathers, the rate charged is one Rupee four annas per pound instead of eight annas.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST—continued.

Countries.	Rate of charge per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
Ceylon ..	8	quiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. The route is <i>via</i> Tuticorin for Southern India and <i>via</i> Bombay for other parts of India: see Rule (4).
The Straits, i. e.— Singapore .. Penang .. Malacca ..	8	The pre-payment carries the parcel to destination. The ports of destination are free ports, so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein. The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine Matheson, and Apcar), monthly through <i>Calcutta</i> to Singapore: by B. I. S. N. Company fortnightly through <i>Calcutta</i> or <i>Madras</i> to Singapore, Penang and Malacca: and by P. & O. S. N. Company fortnightly through Bombay to Singapore and Penang: see Rule (4).
Germany ..	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. <i>From Rule 3 it will be seen that second or duplicate, and in some cases triplicate, declarations of contents and value are required.</i> See also Rule 9, respecting compensation for damage or loss.
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 ..	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.</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.

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. }
Same as above; but if the place be foreign (not British), the letter will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.
- (2) to Countries or places served through the United Kingdom.. By British or Indian Packet or by land post to Ceylon, 9 pies. } Pre-payment compulsory.
- (3) To any British or Indian office served direct by British or Indian packets, viz. :—Aden, Australian Colonies, Bankok (through Singapore), Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Cape Colony, China (through Hong-Kong), Cyprus, Delagoa Bay, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Japan (through Hong-Kong), Labuan Macao (through Hong-Kong), Madras, Malta, Natal, Straits, and Zanzibar
- To any Union Country served direct by British or Indian packet... 2 annas } 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:—

(a).—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.—In case of a letter sent under privilege by a soldier on the "unattached list" (see Section II, Division III, Part I of the Pay Code for British Troops in India), the rule given above has been modified: the required entries thereon being the name of the writer, his regimental rank, and the designation of the office held by him, as well as the signature, army rank and official designation of the head of Department in which he is serving.

And any letter addressed under privilege to a soldier on the unattached list must contain in the address his regimental rank together with a specification of the designation of the office held by him. The heads of Departments referred to above are as follows:—

Adj. Genl., India; Dy. Adj. Genl.; Asst. Adj. Genl.; Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl.; Dy. Adj. Genl., R.A.; Qr. Mr. Genl., India; Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Assts. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Dy. Assts. Qr. Mr. Genl.; Comy. Genl.; Ex. Comt. Officers; Insp. Genl., Ordnance and Magazines; Dy. Insp. Genl., Ordnance & Magazines; Commies. of Ordnance; Supdts. & Asst. Supdts. of Factories; Secs. Govt. P. W. Dept.; Ch. Supdg. Ex. & Asst. Engrs. in charge; Dir., State Rys.; Ch. and Ex. Engrs.; State Rys.; Insp. Genl., Mily. Works; Acct. Genl., P. W. Dept.; Exrs., P. W. Accts.; Dir., Army Remount Operations; Supdts. & Asst. Supdts., Remount Depôts; Supdts., Army Clothing Dept.; Bgde. Majors; Insp., Gymnasia; Supdt., British Army Schools; Princ., Lawrence Mily. Asylum; Princ., Lawrence Memol. Asylum; Princ., Thomason College; Commr. Police, Calcutta; Supdts., Tels. Survr. and Dy. Survr. Genl.; and Cant. Magts.: also the following additional designations belonging to the Madras Presidency, viz. :—

Princl., Civil Eng. College; Commdts., Convl. Depôts; Medl. Officer, Garrison Hospls. and Commdts., Volr. Corps; and the following additional designations belonging to the Bombay Presidency, viz. :—

Commndts., Sanitaria; Commdt., Colaba Depôt; Commdt., Deolali Depôt; Asst. Insp., Gymnasia; Inspg. Vety. Surgn.; Commndts., Volr. Corps; Mily. Secy., Governor; Commr. Police, Bombay; Hony. Secy., Abu Lawrence Asylum.

The foregoing particulars should be given in one of the following forms:—
For Soldiers or Seamen

Comdy. Officer or Head of Dept. Lieut., Ship or Office Civil Designation.	Via _____	(Address.) _____
	Sender's name and Rank _____	
	Regt., Ship or Office _____	
	or	

Via _____	To _____
A. B.,	
Private (or Sergeant, Corporal, or Seaman, &c.)	
Regiment, Ship or Office _____	
(Here address to be finished.)	

If the letter exceed half an ounce, how treated.

(3).—If the letter exceed half an ounce, or if any of the foregoing Regulations be not complied with, it will be forwarded, charged with the same postage as an ordinary letter. Letters addressed to care of Agent, or sent by or addressed to Soldiers or Seamen in Civil employ, not entitled to privilege.

(4).—Soldiers' or seamen's letters received in India from abroad, if addressed to the care of an agent or any other person, are liable to the ordinary rate of postage, the privilege of receiving letters at reduced rates being confined to such letters as are addressed directly to them.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

H. S. GROVES, Esq., B.A., Offg. Asst. Acct.-Genl., in charge.—Pay Rs. 625.

A. RAMASAWMI 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. Ghooity. Pennacondah.	Cuddapah.....	{ Madanapully. Proddatur.
Chingleput.....	{ Conjeveram. Sydapett.	Ganjam.....	{ Berhampur. Chicacole.
Coimbatore.....	{ Bhowany. Erode.	Godavery.....	{ Cocanada. Ellore. Nursapur. Rajamundry.

Districts.	Stations.	Districts.	Stations.
Kistna.....	Bezwada. Guntoor. Masulipatam.	Salem.....	Ahtoor. Oosoor. Yercaud.
Kurnool.....	Cumbum. Koilkuntla. Nundial. Dindigul.	South Arcot....	Tripatore. Chellumbrum. Cuddalore.
Madura	Palany. Paumben. Periakolum.	South Canara.	Tindivanum. Villapoorum. Virdachellum.
	Ramnad. Badagara. Calicut.		Mangalore. Udipy.
Malabar.....	Cannanore. Cochin. Mannantoddy. Paulghaut. Ponany. Tellicherry.	Tanjore.....	Combaconum. Mannargudi. Mayaveram. Negapatam. Tranquebar.
Neilgherries.....	Ootacamund.	Tinnevely.....	Tuticorin.
Nellore.....	Ongole. Chittore.	Travancore.....	Pervandrum.
North Arcot....	Palmanair. Vellore.	Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly. Bimlipatam. Koraput. Parvatipore. Vizianagram.

The Huzur 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.

Darampuri.	Nursipatam.	Anakapilly.	Ramandroog.
Namkul.	Chetterpore.	Coonoor.	Vyteri.
Ellamanchilly.	Hospet.		

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 Luxemburg, the British Island of Helegoland 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 now under the control of the Comptroller General. The business will be taken over the Postal Department from the 1st January, 1880.

(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 H), 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. _____ As. _____
Payable at _____
To whom _____
Name of remitter _____
Address _____

The _____ 187 .

N. B.—These forms are supplied gratis.

(4).—The maximum amount for which an order can be issued is Rs. 150.

(5).—No order is to contain a fractional part of an anna.

(6).—The following rates of Commission are chargeable on Money Orders:—

	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
On sums not exceeding..	10	0	2	0	On sums not exceeding..	100	1	0	0
Ditto ditto ..	25	0	4	0	Ditto ditto ..	125	1	4	0
Ditto ditto ..	50	0	8	0	Ditto ditto ..	150	1	8	0
Ditto ditto ..	75	0	12	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.

I.

Form of application for duplicate, &c.

Dated _____

Particulars of Orders referred to _____

Number of Order _____

Date of Issue _____

Amount of Order, Rs. _____

Where issued _____

Where payable _____

By whom remitted _____

To whom payable _____

Sir,

I request that the above Order may be
Here state whether

1. Re-issued in duplicate.
2. Repaid.
3. And fresh order granted in favor of
4. Payable at (place)

I hereby tender _____ as Commission for the above.

Signed _____

Address _____

To _____

(12).—The charge of 2nd commission for each of the above transactions separately, or for two or more made in the same application, will be equal to the 1st commission charged on the original order.

Payment of Orders.

(13).—Money Orders are not transferable (by endorsement of holder) 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, or 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.

Received an additional Commission

of Rs. _____

As.

Treasury Officer.

3rd.—To be careful, on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th.—To see that the name, address, and occupation of person taking out the Money Order are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

(20).—Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the money, and will also lead to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

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.

Miscellaneous.

(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. " (Nusseerabad Sub-Division). Bhopal (Sehore).	Bushire. Calcutta. Coorg (Mercara).	Gwalior Indore. Mhow.	Nowgong (Bundel- khund). Port Blair.
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Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Backergunge (Burri- sal). Balasore. Bankoorah. Beerbhoom (Soory). Bhagalpur. Bhalloah (Noak- holly). Bogra. Burdwan. Chittagong. Chumparun (Moti- haree). " (Bettin). Sub-Division. Cooch Behar. Cutlack.	Dacca. Darjeeling. Dinapore. Durbhunga. Furcedpore. Gay. Hazáribágh. Hooghly. " (Serampore) Sub-Division. Howrah. Jalpaiguri. Jessore. Lohardugga (Ranc- hee). Maldah.	Maunbhoom (Puru- lia). Midnapore. Monghyr. Moorsheadabad (Ber- hampore). Mymensingh. Nudda (Kishna- ghur). Nya Doomka. Patna. Pooree. Pubna. Purneah. Rajshahye (Baulcah). Rungpore.	Sarun (Chupra). Shahabad (Arrah). Singhbhoom (Chy- bassa). Tipperah (Comillah). " (Brahmun- beriah). Sub-division. Tirhoot (Mozuffer- pore). 21-Pergunnahs (Ali- pore). " (Barrackpore) Sub-Division. " (Dum-Dum) Sub-Division.
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Assam.

Cachar. Darrang (Tezporo). Gáro Hills. Goalpára.	Goalpára (Dhubri). Sub-Division. Kámrup (Gauhati).	Lakhimpur (Dibru- garh). Nowgong.	Shillong. Sibságar. Sylhet.
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Oudh.

Bahraich. Bara Banki. Fyzabad.	Gonda. Hardoi. Kheri.	Lucknow. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli.	Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.
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North-Western Provinces.

Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bánda. Baroilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaun.	Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Dehra Dun. " (Chakráta) Sub-Divn. Etah. Etáwah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Ghazipur.	Gorakhpur. Hamirpur. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Jhánsi. Kumaun (Almora). " Naini Tal. Sub Divn. Kumaun (Ránikhet) Sub-Division.	Lalitpur. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Roorkee. Saháranpur. Sháhjáhpur.
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Central Provinces.

Bálághát. Betul. Bhandára. Biláspur. Chánda.	Chindwára. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla.	Nágpur. Narsingpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sambalpur.	Saugor. Seoni. Sironcha. Wardah.
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Punjab.

Amritsár. Bannu. Delhi. Dera Gházi Khan. Dera Ismail Khan. Ferozepore. Gujránwála. Gujrát. Gurdáspur (Dalhousie) Sub-Divn.	Gurdáspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiárpur. Házára. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kángra. Kárnál.	Kohát. Lahore. Ludhiána Mooltan. " (Montgom- ery) Sub- Divn. Muzaffargarh. Pesháwar (Mardan) Sub-Divn.	Pesháwar. Ráwalpindi. " (Murree) Sub-Divn. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. Simla. " (Kasauli) Sub- Divn. Umballa.
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British Burmah.

Akyab. Bassein. Henzada. Kyouk Phyoo.	Maobeng (Thon- kwa). Mergui. Moulmein.	Prome. Rangoon. Sandoway. Shoa Gyeen.	Tavoy. Thayetmyo. Toungthoo.
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Bombay.

Aden. Ahmedabad. Ahmednagar. Alibág. Baroda. Belgaum. Bhuji.	Bombay. Broach. Dharwar. Hyderabad (Sind), Kaira. Káládgi. Kanara.	Kattywar (Rajkot). Khandesh. Kolhapur. Kurrachee. Mahableshtar. Násik. Poona.	Ratnagiri. Sátara. Sawant Wári. Shikarpur. Sholapur. Surat. Tanna.
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Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Berar.

Akola. Amráoti.	Basim. Buldána.	Ellichpur.	Wun.
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Hyderabad, Deccan.

Hyderabad (Chudderghat).

Out-station of the Hyderabad Contingent.

Bolarum.

Mysore.

Bangalore. Chikmagalur. Chitaldroog.	Hassan. Kolar.	Mysore. Shimoga.	Sucklasapur. Tumkur.
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OVERLAND

Tariff showing the amounts chargeable in India
 In addition to the sums shown in the Schedules, the
 For sums not exceeding..... £ 2
 Commission rates..... 8 Annas

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCH- DULE 1.	SCH- DULE 2.	SCH- DULE 3.	SCH- DULE 4.	SCH- DULE 5.	SCH- DULE 6.
	Exchange rate of 2s. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 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 17 6
3 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 10 3	30 15 6	31 4 9	31 10 3
4 0 0	40 0 0	40 6 9	40 13 6	41 4 9	41 11 9	42 3 3
5 0 0	50 0 0	50 8 6	51 1 0	51 9 9	52 2 9	52 12 0
6 0 0	60 0 0	60 10 0	61 4 6	61 15 0	62 9 9	63 4 9
7 0 0	70 0 0	70 11 9	71 7 9	72 4 3	73 0 9	73 13 6
8 0 0	80 0 0	80 13 6	81 11 3	82 9 3	83 7 9	84 6 3
9 0 0	90 0 0	90 15 3	91 14 9	92 14 6	93 14 6	94 15 0
10 0 0	100 0 0	101 0 9	102 2 0	103 3 6	104 5 6	105 8 0
1 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 6
2 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0
3 0	1 8 0	1 8 3	1 8 6	1 8 9	1 9 0	1 9 3
4 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 9	2 1 0	2 1 6	2 1 9
5 0	2 8 0	2 8 6	2 8 9	2 9 3	2 9 9	3 0 3
6 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 2 9
7 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	3 9 3	3 9 9	4 0 6	4 1 0
8 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 3	4 2 0	4 2 9	4 3 6
9 0	4 8 0	4 8 9	4 9 6	5 0 3	5 1 3	5 2 0
10 0	5 0 0	5 0 9	5 1 9	5 2 6	5 3 6	5 4 6
11 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 9 9	6 0 9	6 1 9	6 2 9
12 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 0	6 3 0	6 4 3	6 5 3
13 0	6 8 0	6 9 0	7 0 3	7 1 3	7 2 6	7 3 9
14 0	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 2 6	7 3 9	7 5 3	7 6 6
15 0	7 8 0	7 9 3	8 0 6	8 1 9	8 3 3	8 4 6
16 0	8 0 0	8 1 3	8 2 9	8 4 3	8 5 6	8 7 0
17 0	8 8 0	8 9 6	9 1 0	9 2 6	9 4 0	9 5 6
18 0	9 0 0	9 1 6	9 3 0	9 4 9	9 6 3	9 8 0
19 0	9 8 0	9 9 6	10 1 3	10 2 6	10 4 0	10 5 6
1 0	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
4 0	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9
5 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3
7 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0
8 0	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9
9 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3
10 0	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
11 0	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 9

N.B.—No order can exceed £10 0.

MONEY ORDERS.

for Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom.
 following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz:—
 £ 5 £ 7 £ 10
 1 Rupee 1 Rupee 8 annas. 2 Rupees.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCH- DULE 7.	SCH- DULE 8.	SCH- DULE 9.	SCH- DULE 10.	SCH- DULE 11.	SCH- DULE 12.	SCH- DULE 13.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
Exchange rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 10d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¾d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9¼d. per Rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 9d. per Rupee.	£ s. d.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
10 10 9	10 12 6	10 14 6	11 0 6	11 2 6	11 4 9	11 6 9	1 0 0
21 5 3	21 9 3	21 13 0	22 1 0	22 5 3	22 9 6	22 13 9	2 0 0
32 0 0	32 5 9	32 11 9	33 1 9	33 7 9	33 14 0	34 4 6	3 0 0
42 10 9	43 2 3	43 10 3	44 2 3	44 10 6	45 2 9	45 11 6	4 0 0
53 5 3	53 15 0	54 8 9	55 2 9	55 13 0	56 7 6	57 2 3	5 0 0
64 0 0	64 11 6	65 7 3	66 3 3	66 15 9	67 12 3	68 9 3	6 0 0
75 10 9	75 8 0	76 5 9	77 3 9	78 2 3	79 1 0	80 0 0	7 0 0
85 5 3	86 4 9	87 4 3	88 4 6	89 4 9	90 5 9	91 6 9	8 0 0
96 0 0	97 1 3	98 3 0	99 5 0	100 7 6	101 10 3	102 13 9	9 0 0
106 10 9	107 13 9	109 1 6	110 5 6	111 10 0	112 15 0	114 4 6	10 0 0
0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 3	1 0
1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 1 9	1 2 0	1 2 3	2 0
1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 6	3 0
2 2 3	2 2 6	2 3 0	2 3 3	2 3 9	2 4 3	2 4 6	4 0
2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 9	2 12 3	2 12 9	2 13 9	2 14 6	5 0
3 3 3	3 3 9	3 4 3	3 5 0	3 5 6	3 6 3	3 6 9	6 0
3 11 9	3 12 6	3 13 0	3 13 9	3 14 6	3 15 3	3 16 0	7 0
4 4 3	4 5 4	4 5 9	4 6 6	4 7 9	4 8 3	4 9 3	8 0
4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 6	4 15 6	5 0 3	5 1 3	5 2 3	9 0
5 5 3	5 6 3	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 9 3	5 10 3	5 11 6	10 0
5 13 9	5 15 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 3	6 3 6	6 4 6	11 0
6 6 6	6 7 6	6 8 9	6 10 0	6 11 3	6 12 6	6 13 9	12 0
6 15 0	7 0 3	7 1 6	7 2 9	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 6 9	13 0
7 7 6	7 8 9	7 10 3	7 11 6	7 13 0	7 14 6	7 16 0	14 0
8 0 0	8 1 6	8 3 0	8 4 6	8 6 0	8 7 6	8 9 3	15 0
8 8 6	8 10 0	8 11 9	8 13 3	8 15 0	9 0 6	9 2 3	16 0
9 1 0	9 2 9	9 4 3	9 6 0	9 7 9	9 9 6	10 2 3	17 0
9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0	9 15 0	10 0 9	10 2 6	10 4 6	18 0
10 2 3	10 4 0	10 5 9	10 7 9	10 9 9	10 11 9	10 13 9	19 0
0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	1
0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	2
0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	3
0 2 9	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	4
0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	5
0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	6
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	7
0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	8
0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	9
0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	10
0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	11

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 0	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 6	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 0	96 0 0	97 3 6	98 7 6
9 0 0	104 1 6	105 5 9	106 10 9	108 0 0	109 6 0	110 12 3
10 0 0	115 10 6	117 1 3	118 8 3	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 3	1 3 6	1 3 9
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	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 1 3
6 0	3 7 6	3 8 3	3 9 0	3 9 6	3 10 3	3 11 0
7 0	4 0 9	4 1 6	4 2 3	4 3 3	4 4 0	4 5 0
8 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 11 9	4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 9
9 0	5 3 3	5 4 3	5 5 3	5 6 6	5 7 6	5 8 6
10 0	5 12 6	5 13 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 3	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	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 9
3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3
5	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
6	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0
7	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9
8	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3
10	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
11	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. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. per Rupee.	At 1s. 6½d. 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
24 15 0	25 4 3	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 3	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 9	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 9	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 14 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	1 0 0	6 0
4 5 9	4 6 9	4 7 9	4 8 9	4 9 9	5 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 9	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 6	8 7 9	8 9 3	8 10 9	13 0
8 11 9	8 13 6	8 15 3	8 17 9	8 19 3	9 0 0	14 0
9 5 6	9 7 6	9 9 9	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 9 6	10 11 9	10 14 0	11 0 6	11 2 9	11 5 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	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	3
Commission	1	0	0
Total charge	38	13	3

Supposing Schedule 2 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £1-7-0, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £1 as per Schedule 2	10	1	9
For 7 shillings " 2	3	8	6
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	14	2	3

Supposing Schedule 4 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £8-0-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For £8 as per Schedule 4	82	9	3
For 9 pence " 4	0	6	3
Commission	0	8	0
Total charge	81	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.

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.

For £ s. d.
Payable to _____

Residing at _____

Name of Remitter _____

Address of Remitter _____

Date, the _____ 187 _____

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, age, sex, 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 Offices in India and charged at the rate of the Schedule which governs the Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom. The only difference is that the charge for commission is double, i. e.—

For sums not exceeding £ 2	1	Rupce.
" " 5	2	Rupces.
" " 7	3	"
" " 10	4	"

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.

H. S. GROVES, Esq., B.A., Offg. Asst. Acct. Genl. in charge Currency Office—Pay Rs. 625.

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. The registration of letters containing currency notes, or any portion thereof, is made compulsory: vide Financial Notification, No. 1884, dated 24th March, 1869, published in the Gazette of India, dated 27th March 1869, and Fort St. George Gazette, dated 13th August, 1869, page 523. Disregard of this notification, will prevent the loser recovering value of the half note lost by him.

(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 Calicut Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calicut.

If a Coconada Circle Note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Coconada.

(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.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTION.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Murray.....Director General.
A. J. L. Cappel, Esq.....Deputy 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.....Director of Traffic.

MADRAS DIVISION.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.
W. Wiese, 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.
G. Gough, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, in charge, Head Quarters, Cuddalore.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY SOUTHERN SUB-DIVISION.

From Trichinopoly to Tallamannar, Tuticorin and Tinnevely.

H. S. Woodward, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge, Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

* Vide Appendix to the "State Paper Currency of India" by G. W. Cline, LL.D., F.O.S., Barrister-at-Law.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

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

1. Madras.....	Mr. P. Thorpe.....	} Telegraph Masters.
	Mr. J. T. Harvey.....	
	Mr. J. Wisken.....	
2. Pondicherry.....	Mr. J. G. Barby.....	} Telegraph Master.
3. Negapatam.....	Mr. G. A. Harding.....	
	Mr. J. Hill.....	} Do.
4. Paumben.....	A. S. Penagapany Moodelly.....	
	Mr. H. Wootten.....	
5. Tuticorin.....	Mr. J. Cress.....	} Telegraph Masters.
	Mr. E. R. Longson.....	
		} Do.

STORE DEPOT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

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

O. Ruthnavaloo, Storekeeper.

Telegraph Rules and Rates.

Rules and Tariff relating to the Despatch of Telegraph Messages in India, British Burmah, and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

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.

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

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

Rule III.—All Offices except those of the 1st class will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on 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 counter-signed 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 63259 459 181764."

"Send sharp 839 2146. Further shipments 151."

"AVK B CPG GKRSN."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"45 ABC 234 XYZ."

"1234 PQR CBG 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.

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 or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station, and a receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

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 Sherghotty, "Post, Burhee."

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

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

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

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

Rule XV.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid 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 spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the Office Stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

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.

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.

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.

* 12 annas.

† A 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, Madras or South Indian Railways (Vide foot-note to Rule XLIII.)

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 body of the message, and the 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, 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 8 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.

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

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

Rule XXV.—The local 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.

Table of Charges.

No charge is made for transmission of the address.

[See Rule XX.]

	FOR EVERY SIX WORDS OR LESS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE ADDRESS.		REMARKS.
	In ordinary language.	In cipher.	
Between any two stations in India..	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. 2 0	See Rules XXI (a) and XXIII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British 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 0	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.
Between any two stations in Ceylon.	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. 0 8

* 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.

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," "Twopence," "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 "Fob," "Chi," as one word.

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

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," "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.

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, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted in ordinary messages. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Advice of delivery.

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

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

The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.

Rule XLII.—The charge for an advice of delivery is equal to that for a single message at ordinary or day rate.

Prepayment of Reply.

Rule XLIII.—The sender of a message can 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 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

* A message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person.

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.)

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

* When the amount deposited for a reply exceeds the cost of the 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, Madras, and South Indian 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 a reply is prepaid addressed to a Station where there is no Telegraph Office.

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 1876.

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.

Rule LIV.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bona-fide* Press messages, i.e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

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.

To	PER WORD.					
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.		From Stations in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
ASIA—						
Aden.....	1	12	1	14	1	14
Burma (Native).....	0	4½	0	3	0	4½
Messages to NATIVE BURMA <i>via</i> MADRAS-PENANG-RAOON are charged at 3 annas per word, <i>plus</i> the rate to East of Chittagong from INDIA.						
CHINA—						
• Hong-Kong.....	6	5	6	7	6	7
{ <i>via</i> Amoor.....	3	7	3	9	3	9
{ " Madras.....	3	9	3	7	3	11
{ " Rangoon.....	6	5	6	7	6	7
{ <i>via</i> Amoor.....	4	7	4	9	4	9
Amoy and Shanghai... { " Madras.....	4	9	4	7	4	11
{ " Rangoon.....	4	9	4	7	4	11

Messages for Foochow can be sent by Courier from Amoy. They should bear the instructions "Courier Amoy," and an extra rate of *one ruyee* per telegram is leviable on messages to be so forwarded.

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 (839) (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.

"(45 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 *en route* to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Cfi" as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam, "Post Bangalore." To Ramandroog, "Post Bellary."

If the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post he must 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 AND RATES.

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public on the following conditions, viz :—

1. No paid message 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 line be free and not required by any one else.

N. B.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

2. No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

3. 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 Signallers are authorized to omit from the address, any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message. 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 fresh paid messages.

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

5. Between any two Stations in India, for every six words or less, exclusive of the address, One Rupee.

6. Between any Station in India and any Station in British Burmah, or between any Station in India and any Station in Ceylon, for every six words or less, exclusive of the Address, One Rupee Eight Annas.

7. The charge for a message in cipher is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

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

9. A message can be sent from any Station on the Madras Railway to any Foreign Railway, or Government Telegraph Station, or vice versa, without additional charge.

10. A "Press" message is defined to be a message, written in ordinary English language, addressed only to a Newspaper or Newspapers within reach of Madras Railway, and intended for publication in its entirety in such Newspaper or Newspapers. The message must be one of manifestly public interest, and must contain no commercial news of any kind.

11. All Rules and Regulations that apply to ordinary messages, apply also to Press messages, except as regards the charges.

12. The charges for a "Press" message will be one-fourth the ordinary rate, i. e., will be charged for by groups of 24, 48, 72, &c., words, instead of 6, 12, 18, as in ordinary messages, and will not be subject to the increase levied on ordinary messages despatched at night or on Sundays or holidays. The limit of the length of a "Press" message is fixed at 500 words, and the minimum charge for a Press message will be one Rupee.

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

14. The sender of a message, addressed to any of the undermentioned stations :—

Madras, Trivellore, Arconum, Tirutany, Tirupetty, Cuddapah, Yerragoontla, Tadputri, Gooty, Adoni, Bellary, Raichoor, Arcot, Vellore, Goriattum, Amboor, Vaniembady, Jollarett, Colar Road, Bangalore, Tripatore, Salem, Erode, Tirupoor, Pothanoor, Coimbatore, Mettapollium, Palghat, Tiroor and Beypoor on the Madras Railway and to all stations on the South Indian, G. I. P. and E. I. Railways and vice versa, can pre-pay a

reply not exceeding 200 words (33 Rupees) at day rate, in ordinary language. He must add to his message the words "Reply pre-paid" or "Answer pre-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 pre-paid" or "Answer pre-paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "Reply pre-paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge of one Rupee only has been pre-paid. The terminal station pays to the Receiver, in Money Order on the Station Master, the amount pre-paid, 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 pre-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 pre-paid" or "Answer pre-paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge of one Rupee 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 Money Order on the Station Master the amount pre-paid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it. A one anna stamped receipt is required from addressees for "Reply pre-paid" messages exceeding Rupees twenty. "Reply pre-paid" messages are not accepted for any Government Telegraph Office, or any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, nor are messages accepted by Government Telegraph Offices for any station on the Madras Railway.

15. 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.

16. Applications for refunds or overcharge; as also complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras. Such claims should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message.

17. The following stations only are authorized to receive messages for despatch to stations other than those in India: Arconum, Gooty, Raichore, Jollarett, Salem, Coimbatore, Palghat and Beypore (for Rules and Charges, vide Government Telegraph Tariff Book.)

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

ROBERT B. ELWIN,

Agent and Manager.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BEACH.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., Acting Superintendent. Mr. J. A. SMITH, Assistant.
dent of Stamps and Stationery. Mr. G. F. T. CLARK, Mgr., Stationery Office.

STAMP DUTIES AND COURT FEES.

Acts I of 1879 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers.

Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments chargeable shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say.

- (a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the 1st of April 1879;
- (b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and
- (c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

SCHEDULE I.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of a debt exceeding twenty Rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession ...	One Anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
ADOPTION DEED ... See Instrument, No. 33.	
3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath ...	One Rupee.
See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 1).	
4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE ...	The same duty as a Lease (No. 39).
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT ...	
(a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange ...	One Anna.
(b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished ...	Four Annas.
(c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act ...	Eight Annas.
See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 2).	
6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will ...	Fifteen Rupees.
7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	The same duty as an award (No. 10).
See Exemption, Schedule II (Nos. 3 and 4).	
APPRENTICESHIP DEED ... See Instrument, No. 31.	
8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ...	Twenty-five Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.																																				
9. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court		Two hundred and fifty Rupees.																																				
ASSIGNMENT ...	See Conveyance, No. 21, and Transfer, No. 60.																																					
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT																																						
10. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	(a.) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rupees 1,000.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount.																																				
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 6).	(b.) In any other case	Five Rupees.																																				
	(a.) When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rupees 20... ..	One Anna.																																				
		<table><tr><td>If drawn singly.</td><td>If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.</td><td>If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.</td></tr><tr><td>RS. A. P.</td><td>RS. A. P.</td><td>RS. A. P.</td></tr><tr><td>0 2 0</td><td>0 1 0</td><td>0 1 0</td></tr><tr><td>0 4 0</td><td>0 2 0</td><td>0 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>0 6 0</td><td>0 3 0</td><td>0 2 0</td></tr><tr><td>0 10 0</td><td>0 5 0</td><td>0 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>0 12 0</td><td>0 6 0</td><td>0 4 0</td></tr><tr><td>1 0 0</td><td>0 8 0</td><td>0 6 0</td></tr><tr><td>1 8 0</td><td>0 12 0</td><td>0 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>1 8 0</td><td>0 12 0</td><td>0 8 0</td></tr><tr><td>3 0 0</td><td>1 8 0</td><td>1 0 0</td></tr><tr><td>6 0 0</td><td>3 0 0</td><td>2 0 0</td></tr></table>	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.																																				
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11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank note or currency note.	(b.) When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight— If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed 200 If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400 " 400 " 600 " 600 " 1,000 " 1,000 " 1,200 " 1,200 " 1,600 " 1,600 " 2,500 For every Rupees 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 2,500 up to Rupees 10,000 ... For every Rupees 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 10,000 up to Rupees 30,000 ... And for every Rupees 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 30,000																																					
	(c.) When payable at more than one year after date or sight.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note. Four Annas. If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.																																				
12. BILL OF LADING																																						
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).																																						

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
13 BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act). <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 28), Security-Bond (No. 14). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8.)</i>	When the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 10 but does not exceed 50 When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 And for every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,000 And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i>	Two Annas. Four Annas. Eight Annas. Eight Annas. Two Rupees, eight Annas. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13). Five Rupees.
15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13.)
16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue Officer	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the Purchase-money.
17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing 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 to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association	One Anna.
18. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer	One Rupee.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
19. CHEQUE, for an amount exceeding twenty Rupees	One Anna.
10. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Ten Rupees.
21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60 <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 5 and 17).</i>	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 When it exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 For every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,500 And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000
CO-PARTNERSHIP	<i>See Instrument, No. 32.</i>
22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).</i>	(a.) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one Rupee (b.) In any other case
23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.	(a.) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one Rupee (b.) In any other case
24. CUSTOMS-BOND	The same duty as is payable on the original: One Rupee. The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14).
25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will.	Fifteen Rupees.
26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any ware-	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
house in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty Rupees...	One Anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS ... See Instrument, No. 29.	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ... See Instrument, No. 33.	
DUPLICATE ... See Counterpart, No. 23.	
27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent.	In the case of an Advocate or Vakil ... Five hundred Rupees.
	In the case of an Attorney ... Two hundred and fifty Rupees.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11).	
EXCHANGE ... See Instrument, No. 35.	
EXTRACT ... See Copy, No. 23.	
FURTHER CHARGE ... See Instrument, No. 30.	
28. INDEMNITY-BOND ... See Instrument, No. 36.	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14).
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED.	See Composition-deed, No. 20.
29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.	(a.) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
	(b.) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(a.) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (a), of this schedule. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument.
	(b.) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (b), of this schedule. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument.
31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule).	Five Rupees.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.					
	From Stations of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong.	From Stations in Ceylon.			
ASIA—Continued.						
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Cochin-China.....	7	13	7	15	7	15
{ Via Amoor.....	2	11	2	13	2	13
{ „ Madras.....	2	13	2	11	2	15
{ „ Rangoon						
INDIA.....	1	12	1	12	1	14
{ „ Penang						
In the case of messages from stations East of Chittagong, for Europe or countries westward of India via Rangoon-Penang-Madras, add this rate (Re. 1-12) to the usual charge from MADRAS, (i. e., west of Chittagong).						
JAPAN—						
Nagasaki.....	6	5	6	7	6	7
{ „ Madras.....	5	7	5	9	5	9
{ „ Rangoon	5	9	5	7	5	11
All other places.....	6	13	6	15	6	15
{ „ Amoor.....	6	0	6	2	6	2
{ „ Madras.....	6	2	6	0	6	4
{ „ Rangoon						
JAVA.....	9	6	9	8	9	8
{ „ Amoor.....	2	7	2	9	2	9
{ „ Madras.....	2	9	2	7	2	11
{ „ Rangoon						
MEKRA COAST.....	0	8	0	10	0	10
{ SOUM SANEE } From Ka-						
{ PUSNEE } rachi 2 as.						
{ ORMARA } per word.						
{ CHABBAR }						
Penang.....	9	4	9	6	9	6
{ Via Amoor.....	1	11	1	13	1	13
{ „ Madras.....	1	13	1	11	1	15
{ „ Rangoon						
Persia.....	1	15	2	1	2	1
{ „ Bushire						
PERSIAN GULF—(via Kurrachee.)						
Fao.....	1	10	1	12	1	12
Bushire.....	1	8	1	10	1	10
Henjaum.....	1	2	1	4	1	4
Jask.....	1	1	1	3	1	3
Gwadur.....	0	12	0	14	0	14
Messages for Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bassadore can be delivered by special boat from Henjaum in about 48 hours, at a charge of Rs. 4 for each message or copy of a message.						
RUSSIA (Asiatic).....	3	1	3	3	3	3
{ Via Teheran.....	3	2	3	4	3	4
{ „ Turkey Batoum.....						
SINGAPORE.....	8	10	8	12	8	12
{ „ Amoor.....	2	3	2	5	2	5
{ „ Madras.....	2	5	2	3	2	7
{ „ Rangoon						
TURKEY (Asiatic)—						
{ 1st Region (Eastward of Diarbekir).....	1	10	1	12	1	12
{ 2nd Region (Diarbekir & Westward).....	1	12	1	14	1	14
{ Islands	1	14	2	0	2	0
{ „ Suez	2	15	3	1	3	1
{ Sea-ports (mainland)	3	1	3	3	3	3
{ Inland and Islands.....						

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.						
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong.		From Stations in Ceylon.		
AUSTRALIA—							
Port Darwin, Victoria, West & South Australia.	Via Amoor.....	12	0	12	2	12	2
	" Madras	4	13	4	15	4	15
	" Rangoon	4	15	4	13	5	1
New South Wales, and Queensland.	" Amoor	12	2	12	4	12	4
	" Madras	4	15	5	1	5	1
	" Rangoon.....	5	1	4	15	5	3
New Zealand	" Amoor	{ Same rate as to Victoria, plus Rs. 5-1 for the first ten words and Rs. 0-8-6 for every additional word.					
	" Madras.....						
	" Rangoon.....						
Tasmania.....	" Amoor	12	0	12	2	12	2
	" Madras.....	4	13	4	15	4	15
	" Rangoon.....	4	15	4	13	5	1

To		PER WORD.			
		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
EUROPE—		RS.	A.	RS.	A.
All countries including Great Britain, except those named below.	} Via Suez or Teheran.....	2	12	2	14
		2	8	2	10
		2	12	2	14
Russia.....	} " Suez.....	2	8	2	10
		2	5	2	7
		2	12	2	14
Turkey.....	} " Teheran and Batoum.	3	11	2	13
		1	14	2	0
		2	8	2	10
Cyprus.....	} " Suez.....	2	15	3	1
		2	2	2	4
		2	2	2	4
AFRICA—					
BARBARY—					
Algeria and Tunis.....	} Via Suez.....	2	12	2	14
		2	14	3	0
		2	11	2	13
Benghazi and Tripoli.....		By post from Malta, see Europe, Postage realised from the ad- dressee. —			
Egypt.....	} Via Suez.....	2	8	2	10
		2	11	2	13
		1	14	2	0
Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles		See "Aden," add postage 12 annas			
Madeira.....	} Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	3	9	3	11
		3	5	3	7
CAPE VERD ISLANDS—					
St. Vincent.....	} Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	5	1	5	3
		4	13	4	15
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SENEGAL SENEGAMBIA, &c.....		By post from Madeira, see above, postage 12 annas.			

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.				
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.		
NORTH AMERICA—	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
British America, United States, &c., &c.—					
Alabama.....	Via Suez or Teheran.....	5	5	5	7
Arkansas.....					
Georgia.....					
Kansas Territory.....					
Indian Territory.....					
Iowa.....					
Louisiana.....					
Minnesota.....					
Mississippi.....					
Missouri.....					
Nebraska Territory...					
North Carolina.....					
South Carolina.....					
Tennessee.....					
Texas.....					
Wisconsin.....	Via Suez or Teheran.....	4	14	5	0
Canada.....					
Cape Breton.....					
Connecticut.....					
Maine.....					
Massachusetts.....					
New Brunswick.....					
New Hampshire.....					
Nova Scotia.....					
Prince Edward's Island					
Rhode Island.....					
Vermont.....					
Illinois.....					
Indiana.....					
Kentucky.....						Via Suez or Teheran.....	5	1	5	3
Michigan.....					
Ohio.....					
Virginia.....					
Arizona.....					
California.....					
Colorado Territory.....					
Dacotah Territory.....					
Idaho Territory.....					
Manitoba Territory.....					
Montana Territory.....					
Nevada Territory.....					
New Mexico.....					
Oregon.....					
Utah Territory.....					
Washington Territory.					
Wyoming.....	Via Suez or Teheran.....	5	0	5	2
District of Columbia...					
Delaware.....					
Maryland.....					
New Jersey.....					
New York.....					
Pennsylvania.....					
British Columbia.....					
Florida.....					
Vancouver Island.....					
St. Pierre Miquelon.....					
Newfoundland.....					
Mexico.....					

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.			
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
SOUTH AMERICA—				
(By Brazilian Telegraph Company's Cables under special Rules, for which see page 12.)				
BRAZIL—				
Bahia and Maranham.	Via Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	10 1	10 3	
Pernambuco.	" Turkey and Lisbon	9 13	9 15	
Para.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	8 1	8 3	
Rio De Janeiro.	" Turkey and Lisbon	7 13	7 15	
Santos, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	10 14	11 0	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	10 10	10 12	
	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	10 13	10 15	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	10 9	10 11	
All other places.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	12 1	12 3	
Buenos Ayres.	" Turkey and Lisbon	12 8	12 10	
Chili.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	12 4	12 8	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	15 10	15 12	
BOLIVIA—				
Antofagusta.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	15 6	15 8	
La Plata (Argentine Republic).	" Turkey and Lisbon	17 8	17 10	
	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	17 4	17 6	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	12 12	12 14	
	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	12 8	12 10	
PERU—				
Iquique.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	15 6	15 8	
Arica and Taena.	" Turkey and Lisbon	15 2	15 4	
Arequipa, Islay, Mollendo and Puno.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	16 4	16 6	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	16 10	16 12	
Callao and Lima.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	17 4	17 6	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	17 0	17 12	
URUGUAY—				
Monte Video.	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	19 1	19 3	
All other places.	" Turkey and Lisbon	18 13	18 15	
	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	12 1	12 3	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	11 13	11 15	
	" Suez or Teheran & Lisbon	12 5	12 7	
	" Turkey and Lisbon	12 1	12 3	
WEST INDIES—(via Brest, Valentia, or Direct Cable).				
Antigua.	Via Suez or Teheran	11 0	11 2	
Barbadoes.	" Turkey	10 12	10 14	
Berbice.	" Suez or Teheran	12 2	12 4	
Cuba.	" Turkey	11 14	12 0	
Demerara.	" Suez or Teheran	13 10	13 12	
Dominica.	" Turkey	13 6	13 8	
Grenada.	" Suez or Teheran	7 4	7 6	
	" Turkey	7 0	7 2	
	" Suez or Teheran	13 10	13 12	
	" Turkey	13 6	13 8	
	" Suez or Teheran	11 6	11 8	
	" Turkey	11 2	11 4	
	" Suez or Teheran	12 0	12 2	
	" Turkey	11 12	11 14	

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

To	PER WORD.			
	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
WEST INDIES—continued.				
Guadaloupe*.	Via Suez or Teheran	11 5	11 7	
	" Turkey	11 1	11 3	
Isthmus of Panama.	" Suez or Teheran	10 10	10 12	
	" Turkey	10 6	10 8	
Jamaica.	" Suez or Teheran	8 6	8 8	
	" Turkey	8 2	8 4	
Martinique*.	" Suez or Teheran	11 8	11 10	
	" Turkey	11 4	11 6	
Porto Rico*.	" Suez or Teheran	10 7	10 9	
	" Turkey	10 3	10 5	
Santa Cruz.	" Suez or Teheran	10 8	10 10	
	" Turkey	10 4	10 6	
St. Kitts.	" Suez or Teheran	10 14	11 0	
	" Turkey	10 10	10 12	
St. Lucia.	" Suez or Teheran	11 10	11 12	
	" Turkey	11 6	11 8	
St. Thomas.	" Suez or Teheran	10 6	10 8	
	" Turkey	10 2	10 4	
St. Vincent.	" Suez or Teheran	11 12	11 14	
	" Turkey	11 8	11 10	
Trinidad*.	" Suez or Teheran	12 8	12 10	
	" Turkey	12 4	12 6	

Special Tariff to Guiana.

To	From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.	
	First 10 words.	Each additional word.	First 10 words.	Each additional word.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Guiana—*				
Cayenne.	Via Suez or Teheran	107 4	108 8	10 10
	" Turkey	105 0	106 4	10 8

* Senders of messages should also mention in the address the name of the town to which the telegram is to be transmitted.

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 Madras via Penang.

	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
Penang.....	1	11	Saigon.....	2	11
Burmah.....	1	12	Hongkong.....	3	7
Singapore.....	2	3	Amoy.....	4	7
* Java.....	2	7	Shanghai.....	4	7

AUSTRALIA

Port Darwin	}		4	13
South Australia				
Victoria and Tasmania				
New South Wales				
Queensland				

JAPAN.

Nagasaki.....	5	7
Simonsaki		
Hiogo		
Osaki		
Yokohama		
Yedo	6	0
Wladivostock and all other places.		

New Zealand same rate as to Victoria plus Rs. 5-4-0 for the first 10 words and Rs. 0-8-6 for every additional word after 10.

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, Rupee 1 extra.

The rate from India (via Rangoon) to any of the abovementioned places is 2 annas per word extra.

**List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.*

WEST OF SAMARANG.

BATAVIA—WELTERVREDEN.

Palembang.		Anjer.	Tagal.
Lahat.		Serang.	Pekalongan.
Batoe Radjah.		Buitenzorg.	Banjoemass.
Mengala.		Tjandjoer	Tjilatjap.
Felok Betong.	Sumatra.	Bandong.	Poerworedjo.
Benkoelen.		Tjamies.	Magelang.
Seblet.		Poerwakarta.	Djoekakarta.
Tibing.		Indramayoe.	Ambarawa.
Tingie.		Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padang.			

EAST OF SAMARANG.

Pattio.	Kedirie.	Probolingo.	Griseo.
Rembang.	Modjokerto.	Bezoeki.	Sitobondg.
Soerakarta.	Soerabaya.	Banjoewangie	Nigawie.
Madjoen.	Passaroeng	Salatiga.	Toeban.

H. SEAWARD.

Acting Superintendent.

MADRAS, 1879.

The Company have successfully laid Duplicate Cables between India and the Straits Settlements via Elephant Point, Rangoon, and Penang and Singapore via Malacca. Another Duplicate Cable connecting Singapore with Australia via Banjoewangie (Java) is now in course of submersion.

Duplex working has also been established between Madras and Penang.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. K. Winter, Esq., Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

T. Barathalyar Moodelly, Engineering Assistant, Head Office.

C. D. Theobald, Inspr. in charge of Electrical Inter-Communication Works, Head Office.

A. Mollan.....Inspector, between Madras and Vellore.

A. Mollan.....Inspector, between Madras and Vellore.
P. Valoo Moodelly.....Sub-Inspector, between Vellore, Salem and Bangalore.

P. Valoo Moodelly.....Sub-Inspector, between Vengaloor, Salem and Bangalore.
D. JonesInspector, between Salem, Beypore and Mettapolliem.

D. Jones.....Inspector, between Salem, Beypore and Mett
I. D'Mello.....Sub-Inspector, between Arconum and Gooty.

J. D'Mello.....Sub-Inspector, between Arconum and Gooty.
B. Colanderales Billar.....Sub-Inspector, between Gooty, Raichore and Bellary.

P. Colundavaloo Pillay.....Sub-Inspector, between Ghooty,
Inspector, Telegraph Workshop.

J. Henry.....Inspector, Telegraph Workshop.
G. Allen.....Inspector, Madras (On special duty)

G. Abbey Naidoo.....Inspector, Madras (On special duty).
M. V. S. Subramanian.....Sub-Inspector, Madras (On special duty).

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.M.	
Salt Cotaar.....	S	O 6	
Perambore.....	P	E 6	
Perambore Workshop	P	W 6	Madras.
Umbatore.....	U	B 6	do.
Avady.....	A	V 6	do.
Tinnanore.....	T	I 6	do.
Trivellore.....	T	R 6	do.
Cudumbathoor.....	C	U 6	do.
Chinnamapett.....	C	H 6	do.
ARCONUM JUNCTION.....	A	J 6	Vellore.
Tirutany.....	T	Y 6	
Naggery.....	N	G 6	Arconum.
Puttoor.....	P	R 6	do.
Poody.....	P	O 6	do.
Tirupetty.....	T	U 6	do.
Marmundoor.....	M	D 6	do.
Ballypully Siding.....	B	P 6	do.
Codoor.....	C	D 6	Cuddapah.
Reddipully.....	R	X 6	do.
Rajampett.....	R	J 6	do.
Nundalore.....	N	R 6	do.
Wontimettah.....	W	A 6	do.
CUDDAPAH.....	C	X	Always open.
Camalapoor.....	C	M 6	to
Yerragoontla.....	Y	A 6	Cuddapah.
Moodanoor.....	M	R 6	do.
Kondipuram.....	K	P 6	do.
Tadputri.....	T	U 6	do.
Royalcherroo.....	R	L 6	Gooty.
GOOTY.....	G	Y	Always open
Pautakacheroo.....	P	U 6	to
Goondacul.....	G	L 6	Gooty.
Goondacul Junction	G	U 6	Goondacul.
Buntanhall.....	B	L 6	
Veerapoor.....	V	P 6	
Bellary.....	B	Y 6	
Nuncherla.....	N	L 6	Gooty.
Auspre.....	A	O 6	do.
Adoni.....	A	D 6	do.
Koopgul.....	K	S 6	do.
Kosgee.....	K	O 6	do.
Toongabudra.....	T	B	
Mutnurri.....	M	I 6	to
Raichore.....	R	I 6	
Sholinghur.....	S	H 6	to
Arcot.....	A	R 6	
Tiruvellum.....	T	H 6	
VELLORE.....	V	E	Always open.
Veerinjcepuram.....	V	J	
Gooriatum.....	G	O 6	to
Mailputty.....	M	Q 6	
Amboor.....	A	B 6	
Vaniembady.....	V	N 6	
			Vellore.
			do.
			Jollarpett.
			do.

TABLE SHOWING THE STATIONS, CODES, &c.—continued.

STATIONS.	Station Code.	Hours for the receipt and despatch of Paid Messages.		Transmitting Stations.
		A.M.	P.M.	
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION.....	H	R	Always open.	
Bangalore Branch.				
Coopum.....	C	P	6 to 0	Jollarpett.
Camasamudram.....	C	A		
Colar Road.....	Y	D	6 " 6	Jollarpett.
Malloor.....	L	R	6 " 6	do.
Cadgoody.....	D	G	6 " 6	do.
BANGALORE.....	G	L	Always open.	
Tripatore.....	T	P	6 to 6	Jollarpett.
Samulputty.....	S	L	6 " 6	do.
Morapoor.....	M	P	6 " 6	do.
Mullapooram.....	M	U	6 " 6	Salem.
Shevaroy Hills.....	H	K	11 " 4	do.
SALEM.....	S	A	Always open.	
McDonald's Choultry.....	D	C	6 to 6	Salem.
Sunkerydroog.....	S	G	6 " 6	do.
ERODE JUNCTION.....	R	D	6 " 7	
Peranduray.....	P	Y	6 " 6	Erode.
Wutkallee.....	T	K	6 " 6	do.
Tirupoor.....	H	Y	6 " 6	do.
Somanoor.....	S	N	6 " 6	do.
POTHANORE JUNCTION.....	P	J	6 " 6	Pothanore Junction.
Coimbatore.....	C	O	6 " 6	do.
Tudialoor.....	T	D	6 " 6	do.
Karamady.....	K	A	6 " 6	do.
Mettapollium.....	M	L	8 " 8	do.
Muddikurry.....	M	D	6 " 6	do.
Walliar.....	W	R	9 " 5	do.
Conjeeode.....	C	N	6 " 6	do.
PALGHAT.....	G	H	6 " 6	do.
Purley.....	L	Y	6 " 6	do.
Luckady.....	L	D	6 " 6	do.
WOOTAPOLLUM.....	W	U	6 " 6	
Shoranoor.....	S	R	6 " 6	Beypoor.
Puttamby.....	P	T	6 " 6	do.
Cootipooram.....	G	Y	6 " 6	do.
Tiroor.....	R	O	6 " 6	do.
Tanoor.....	T	A	6 " 6	do.
Perpengady.....	P	G	6 " 6	do.
BEYPOOR.....	B	R	6 " 6	

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public to any Station on the Railway, and towns adjacent thereto, on the following conditions, viz:—

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or Firm, and no second message by the same individual or Firm till after the lapse of 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.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12 (c)).</i>	
32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	Ten Rupees.
33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	Five Rupees.
34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage.	One Rupee.
35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL)... ..	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.
38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFERR AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT INSURANCE	Ten Rupees.
<i>See Policy, No. 49.</i>	
(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—	
of less than one year..	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
of not less than one year, but not more than three years ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved.
exceeding three years	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of value of the average annual rent reserved.
(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such	

39. LEASE.
*See Agreement to lease (No. 4).
See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).*

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
lease does not purport to be for any definite term... ..	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(c.) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved... ..	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
89. LEASE.—(Cont.) See Agreement to lease (No. 4.) See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13.)	
(d.) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered: Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight Annas.
40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	One Anna.
41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn	One Anna.
42. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten Rupees.
43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Fifteen Rupees.
44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 29 or No. 55 of this schedule. See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 12, and No. 14 (b.)	(a.) When at the time of execution possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public... ..	(b.) When at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed.
46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty Rupees	One Rupee.
47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP PARTITION ... See Instrument, No. 37.	One Anna.
PARTNERSHIP ... See Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.	Eight Annas.
48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India	One hundred Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.	
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate for each part.
49. POLICY OF INSURANCE. <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)).</i>	(a.) In the case of sea-insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed ... Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	RS. A. P. 0 4 0	RS. A. P. 0 2 0
	(b.) In the case of any other insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed ... 1,000 And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 1,000	0 4 0	0 2 0
		0 6 0	0 3 0
		0 6 0	0 3 0
50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being a proxy, chargeable under No. 51.	(a.) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ...	Eight Annas.	
	(b.) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) ...	One Rupee.	
	(c.) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Five Rupees.	
	(d.) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten Rupees.	
	(e.) In any other case ...	One Rupee for each person authorized.	
	<i>Explanation.</i> —For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.		
PROMISSORY NOTE... <i>Bill of Exchange, No. 11.</i>			
PROTEST, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note ... <i>See Notarial Act, No. 45.</i>			
PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with			

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. <i>See Notarial Act, No. 45.</i>		
51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of— (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable:— One Anna.		
(b) Municipal Commissioners: (c) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution		
52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY, THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES ...		One Anna
<i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15).</i>		
53. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed 1,000 Rs.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the reconveyance.
54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property.	(b) In any other case ... (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed 1,000	Ten Rupees. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	(b) In any other case ...	Five Rupees.
... ..		The same duty as a Bond (No. 13).

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
56. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will. ...	Ten Rupees.
57. SETTLEMENT. ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 19) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.
58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel SPECIFICATION ... See <i>Petition, No. 48.</i>	One Anna.
59. SURRENDER OF LEASE. ...	(a). When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five Rupees. ... The duty with which such lease is chargeable. (b). In any other case ... Five Rupees. (a). Of shares in a Company or Association. ... One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21.) (b). Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance— 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five Rupees ... The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable. 2. In any other case. Five Rupees. (c). Of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31. ... Ten Rupees. (d). Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ... Five Rupees.
60. TRANSFER. ... See <i>Exemption, Schedule II (No. 17).</i>	
TRUST ... See <i>Declaration, No. 25.</i> VALUATION ... See <i>Revocation, No. 56.</i> 61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be ... See <i>Appraisement, No. 7.</i>	Four Annas.

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
- Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of Schedule I;
 - for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1865;
 - made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, Section 17.
- Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
- Appraisement of corps for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
- Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act. No. XX of 1847, Section 5.
- Award under Bombay Act VI of 1873, Section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, Section 18.
- Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
- Bond when executed by—
 - the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, Section 59, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
- Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
- Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under Section 27 or Section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
- Entry—
 - of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an articulated clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
- Instruments—
 - executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.
- Leases and Counterparts—
 - Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875;
 - Lease executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred Rupees;
 - Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.
- Letter—
 - of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance; Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.
 - of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
- Receipt—
 - endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, and acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money

- therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;
- (b) for any payment of money without consideration;
 - (c) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inam lands;
 - (d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity;
 - (e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;
 - (f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the persons 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 serving in such capacity;
 - (g) given by a headman or lambardar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;
 - (h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for:
- Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for;
- Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.
16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.
 17. Transfers by endorsement—
 - (a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;
 - (b) of a bill of lading;
 - (c) of a policy of insurance;
 - (d) of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India;
 - (e) of securities of the Government of India;
 - (f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of Schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

STAMP VENDORS.

The text of the rules for the sale of stamps prescribed by the Government under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act No. XVIII of 1869, is as follows, omitting such portions as relate to sale on the commission-sale system, since discontinued:—(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 licences shall be licensed vendors. (2.) 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 licences. (3.) Every licence shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it. Every licence shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the licence, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it. (4.) Subject to Rule VI. every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5 and upwards, shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 6½ per cent. (5.) Subject to Rule VI. every licensed vendor who purchased from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of above Rs. 5, and not exceeding Rs. 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 Rs. 50 in value, nor 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.) * * *. (8.) Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a signboard bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the district. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their schedules referring to the 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 shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by orders of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time the stamp shall make correspond.

ing 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, receiving back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

2. The subsidiary rules drawn up by the Board are contained in the following eight paragraphs.

3. The Treasurer of the Collector's office and the Sheristadar of every Tahsildar's office will be ex-officio vendors; provided that the Treasurer of the Collector's office will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any persons except licensed vendors. Collectors have the power to license vendors at their discretion.

4. Ex-officio vendors will sell stamps of all values to all applicants. The descriptions they profess to sell should be specified briefly in the licence.

5. The licence granted to licensed stamp vendors will be in the following form:—"I, A. B., Collector of the district of C., do hereby license D. to vend all stamps prescribed by the General Stamp Act not exceeding Rupees 50 each in value (or certain description of stamps) at E., in the taluk of F., in the district aforesaid." Before the licence is issued the licensee must execute an engagement in the following form:—"I, A. B., in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Collector of C., do hereby bind myself to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Rupees—, to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Collector may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on all days except Sundays and Government holidays notified in the District Gazette, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Board of Revenue from time to time, to allow any person duly authorized by the Collector at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as Stamp vendor honestly and properly."

6. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing 1 Anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6½ per cent. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under (except 1 Anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.

7. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamps of a greater value than 5 Rupees each, but not greater than 50 Rupees each: if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps within three miles of the place of vend of an ex-officio vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.; if the vendor is licensed to sell stamps at a place which is not within three miles of the place of vend of ex-officio vendor, discount will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. To licensed Stamp vendors purchasing stamped papers over Rupees 50 and up to Rupees 100 in value, discount will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

8. Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high the Collector will, with the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue, call for tenders stating the rate of discount on which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

9. The endorsement required by Government Rule (9) will be made on all stamped papers, including Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Drafts, and Bills of Lading, but not on adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the official year and end with the last. When an ex-officio vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement. A Register of sales will be kept in the prescribed Form. Entries will be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book as such. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in Column 4. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

10. The following accounts will be kept by all ex-officio and licensed vendors. Forms II and III or Stock Book showing Daily Receipts. Form II will be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and Form III. for stamps received for sale on commission and

by ex-officio vendors. All stamps will be entered in the books as received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up the columns and enter in one line the receipts of the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from Forms IV or V. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month. Forms IV and V or Abstract of Daily Sales. Form IV is to be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and Form V for stamps received for sale on commission and by ex-officio vendors. The columns will be totalled at the end of every month. Form VI or Monthly Abstract of Stamps received and sold. This will be prepared by all ex-officio and licensed vendors and submitted to the Deputy Collector at the beginning of each month. In this form the sales by vendors selling on discount will be given in the lump under each designation of stamp without reference to the transactions in each value. Also ex-officio vendors will distinguish the sales to vendors on discount from sales to others. Books containing these forms will be issued to ex-officio and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is entered on the first, and he will sign this entry. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Collector.

11. The following are additional rules regarding ex-officio vendors:—(1) No ex-officio vendors can purchase stamps at a discount, nor can any ex-officio vendor be allowed a discount on his sales. (2) Ex-officio vendors must indent on the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury on the third of each month and oftener if necessary for such stamps as will be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Sheristadar must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Cutcherry. The Tasildar will make a monthly examination of the Sheristadar's stock and accounts, and certify that he has done so in Form VI. (3) When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the Stamp Accounts and in the Taluq or Huzur Accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

12. The following are additional rules regarding vendors on discount:—(1) Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. (2) If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his licence expire or be revoked, the Collector may grant a special licence for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

13. These rules do not relate to the Special Adhesive Stamps used under Section 5, Clause 4, of the General Stamp Act, except as regards water-marked bill paper denoted by the Superintendent of Stamps and supplied to licensed vendors for sale.

14. When the system of ex-officio vend of Court Fees stamps is productive of difficulty or inconvenience, or attended with risk, arrangements should be made by Collectors for substituting sale of such stamps by licensed vendors on discount. A discount of 1 per cent. may be allowed, to be increased to 1½ per cent. with the special sanction of the Board, when Collectors may find this to be necessary.

15. The registration under the Registration Act of engagements taken from licensed vendors under the subsidiary rules is optional. Where the business done however is extensive, Collectors may at their discretion require registration. The cost must be borne by the vendor.

16. Special remuneration is to be given to official vendors in very exceptional cases only.

8th November, 1861; 10th October, 1867; 10th October, 1867; 8th March, 1869; 8th October, 1872, No. 1,984; 4th April 1873, No. 528; 2nd June, 1873, No. 913; Circular Memorandum, 3rd June, 1873, No. 758; G. O. 27th October, 1873, No. 1,191; 11th November, 1873, No. 2285; 25th March, 1874, No. 674.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Simla, the 18th April 1879.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314, dated the 28th June 1878, the President in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17 and 19 of the Bengal Lincense Act, 1878.

The 19th April 1879.

No. 196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one, and fifty-six of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Rules:—

(A)—Preliminary.

1. These Rules shall come into force throughout British India on the 1st of May 1879, and on and from that day the Notification No. 62,* dated 11th April 1879, shall be cancelled.

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act.

* The present Notification differs from the superseded Notification, No. 62, dated 11th April 1879, only in that "Powers of Attorney" have been inserted as item No. 29, under Rule 6. This item was accidentally omitted from the earlier Notification.

3. There shall be three kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, viz:—

- (1) Impressed stamps—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.
- (2) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in the case of instruments mentioned in Section ten of the said Act.
- (3) Stamped labels—to be affixed only by Government officers in the manner herein after prescribed.

(B)—Of Impressed Stamps.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except hundis, may be written on impressed stamps, and, except as provided by Section ten of the said Act and by these Rules, shall be so written.

5. When any instrument is to be written on an impressed stamp, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed five hundred rupees, a single impressed stamp shall be used, unless—

if the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or,

if such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor, certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required amount.

When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds five hundred rupees, or a treasury officer or stamp-vendor has certified that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the value required, the number of stamps used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury officer or the stamp-vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount:

Provided that no certificate made by a stamp-vendor under this Rule shall be of any effect when there is, at the date of the certificate, a public treasury at which stamps are kept for sale situate within two miles from the place where such vendor sells stamps.

When, under this Rule, two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each stamp so used.

(C)—Of Stamped Labels.

6. Stamped labels may be affixed to the following instruments, viz:—

- (1) Administration-bonds:
- (2) Affidavits:
- (3) Appointments made in execution of a power:
- (4) Articles of Association of a Company:
- (5) Articles of clerkship:
- (6) Bills of lading:
- (7) Charter-parties:
- (8) Declarations of trust:
- (9) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of movable property:
- (10) Memoranda of Association of Companies:
- (11) Notes of protest:
- (12) Petitions for leave to file specification of an invention, &c:
- (13) Policies of insurance:
- (14) Revocations of trust:
- (15) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the stamp, cannot conveniently be written on impressed stamps:
- (16) Awards:
- (17) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India:
- (18) Bonds:
- (19) Composition-deeds:
- (20) Conveyances:
- (21) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property:
- (22) Instruments of apprenticeship:
- (23) Instruments of co-partnership:
- (24) Instruments of dissolution of partnership:
- (25) Instruments of exchange:
- (26) Leases:
- (27) Letters of license:
- (28) Mortgage-deeds:
- (29) Powers of Attorney:
- (30) Reconveyances of mortgaged property:
- (31) Releases:
- (32) Settlements:

(33) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article No. 60 of the First Schedule of the said Act:

7. The following officers are empowered to affix stamped labels to the instruments mentioned in Rule six, viz. :—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi;
- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Maulmain, and Akyab;
- (c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces;
- (d) the Superintendent of Stamps, Panjab; and
- (e) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

8. Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in Rule six being brought to him before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a stamped label of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and deface such label by means of a stamping-machine before returning the instrument to the applicant.

When the value of the stamp amounts to twenty rupees or upwards, such officer shall, besides so defacing the label, attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label.

9. Hunds other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under Section ten of the said Act shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government and to which stamped labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, Clause (b), and defaced by him in manner provided by Rule eight.

10. Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

11. The payment of duty on instruments (other than Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be indicated only by stamped labels.

When any such instrument is brought to the Collector under Section seventeen of the said Act, the Collector shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in Rule seven, stating the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule eight and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

(D)—Miscellaneous.

12. When it is necessary under Section fifteen of the said Act to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Collector on the former instrument.

13. Every payment made under Section thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

14. The Collector shall require every person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter VI of the said Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Collector may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 457.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION. Judicial.

Simla, 4th June 1879.

No. 114.—I. J.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879) subject to the modifications noted below:—

(1.) For the words "Local Government" and "British India," wherever they occur the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

(2.) For the word "April" in the last paragraph of Section 1 and in Section 5, Clause (a), the word "June" shall be substituted.

(3.) In Section 46, after the words "Central Provinces," add the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

II. In exercise of the power conferred by Section eight of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that bills of exchange and cheques which may be drawn in British India, and on account of which the full rate of Stamp duty may have been paid there, shall be exempted from the further payment of Stamp duty on being negotiated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 458.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 6th June 1879.

No. 996.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rule.—When a single sheet of impressed stamp paper used under Rule 5 of the Rules promulgated by Financial Notification, No. 196, dated 19th April 1879, is found insufficient to enable the entire instrument to be written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument, provided that in every such case the side of the impressed stamp paper which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to the impressed stamp paper. This permission does not extend to Hundis.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 471.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has remitted in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on which the full rate of Stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 6, Clause (b), of the said Act.

Fort. St. George Gazette, page 482.

The 20th June 1879.

No. 1299.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b), of the said Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 587.

Ootacamund, August 27, 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the Notification, dated 28th June 1879, (vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1879, page 488), His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the powers of a Collector, under the Stamp Act I of 1879, thereby conferred on all Revenue Officers in charge of divisions be restricted to officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 617.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty with which bills of exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of Stamp duty has been paid there are chargeable under Section 5, Clause (b), of the said Act.

COURT FEES.

SCHEDULE I, ACT VII OF 1870.—Ad valorem Fees.

Number.		PROPER FEE.
Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees..	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees.....	Six annas.
	When such amount 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.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Complaint 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..... 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. When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees.....	Twenty rupees. Twenty rupees. Twenty-five Rs.
2. Complaint 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.		
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees..... (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees..... When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court..... 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..... (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees..... When such decree or order is made by a High Court..... (a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas. (b).—In any other case.....	Four annas. Eight annas. One rupee. Eight annas. One rupee. Four rupees. The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. Eight annas.

*To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the annexed Table to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office or from the Office of any Chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words.	Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1853 (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..... If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees..... And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees.....	Five rupees. Ten rupees. Five rupees.
11. Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.		
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts):	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees.....	Two per centum on such amount or value.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the money so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE of rates of ad valorem Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	10	0 2 0	570	630	43 8 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0
10	15	1 2 0	580	600	44 4 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0
15	20	1 8 0	590	600	45 0 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0
20	25	1 14 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0
25	30	2 4 0	610	620	46 8 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
30	35	2 10 0	620	630	47 4 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
35	40	3 0 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
40	45	3 6 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
45	50	3 12 0	650	660	49 8 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
50	55	4 2 0	660	670	50 4 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
55	60	4 8 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
60	65	4 14 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
65	70	5 4 0	690	700	52 8 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
70	75	5 10 0	700	710	53 4 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
75	80	6 0 0	710	720	54 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
80	85	6 6 0	720	730	54 12 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
85	90	6 12 0	730	740	55 8 0	5,000	5,250	285 0 0
90	95	7 2 0	740	750	56 4 0	5,250	5,500	295 0 0
95	100	7 8 0	750	760	57 0 0	5,500	5,750	305 0 0
100	110	8 4 0	760	770	57 12 0	5,750	6,000	315 0 0
110	120	9 0 0	770	780	58 8 0	6,000	6,250	325 0 0
120	130	9 12 0	780	790	59 4 0	6,250	6,500	335 0 0
130	140	10 8 0	790	800	60 0 0	6,500	6,750	345 0 0
140	150	11 4 0	800	810	60 12 0	6,750	7,000	355 0 0
150	160	12 0 0	810	820	61 8 0	7,000	7,250	365 0 0
160	170	12 12 0	820	830	62 4 0	7,250	7,500	375 0 0
170	180	13 8 0	830	840	63 0 0	7,500	7,750	385 0 0
180	190	14 4 0	840	850	63 12 0	7,750	8,000	395 0 0
190	200	15 0 0	850	860	64 8 0	8,000	8,250	405 0 0
200	210	15 12 0	860	870	65 4 0	8,250	8,500	415 0 0
210	220	16 8 0	870	880	66 0 0	8,500	8,750	425 0 0
220	230	17 4 0	880	890	66 12 0	8,750	9,000	435 0 0
230	240	18 0 0	890	900	67 8 0	9,000	9,250	445 0 0
240	250	18 12 0	900	910	68 4 0	9,250	9,500	455 0 0
250	260	19 8 0	910	920	69 0 0	9,500	9,750	465 0 0
260	270	20 4 0	920	930	69 12 0	9,750	10,000	475 0 0
270	280	21 0 0	930	940	70 8 0	10,000	10,500	490 0 0
280	290	21 12 0	940	950	71 4 0	10,500	11,000	505 0 0
290	300	22 8 0	950	960	72 0 0	11,000	11,500	520 0 0
300	310	23 4 0	960	970	72 12 0	11,500	12,000	535 0 0
310	320	24 0 0	970	980	73 8 0	12,000	12,500	550 0 0
320	330	24 12 0	980	990	74 4 0	12,500	13,000	565 0 0
330	340	25 8 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	13,000	13,500	580 0 0
340	350	26 4 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	13,500	14,000	595 0 0
350	360	27 0 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	14,000	14,500	610 0 0
360	370	27 12 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	14,500	15,000	625 0 0
370	380	28 8 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	15,000	15,500	640 0 0
380	390	29 4 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	15,500	16,000	655 0 0
390	400	30 0 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	16,000	16,500	670 0 0
400	410	30 12 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	16,500	17,000	685 0 0
410	420	31 8 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	17,000	17,500	700 0 0
420	430	32 4 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	17,500	18,000	715 0 0
430	440	33 0 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	18,000	18,500	730 0 0
440	450	33 12 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	18,500	19,000	745 0 0
450	460	34 8 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	19,000	19,500	760 0 0
460	470	35 4 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	19,500	20,000	775 0 0
470	480	36 0 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	20,000	21,000	790 0 0
480	490	36 12 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	21,000	22,000	815 0 0
490	500	37 8 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	22,000	23,000	835 0 0
500	510	38 4 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	23,000	24,000	855 0 0
510	520	39 0 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	24,000	25,000	875 0 0
520	530	39 12 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	25,000	26,000	895 0 0
530	540	40 8 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	26,000	27,000	915 0 0
540	550	41 4 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	27,000	28,000	935 0 0
550	560	42 0 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	28,000	29,000	955 0 0
560	570	42 12 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	29,000	30,000	975 0 0
570			3,300	3,400	195 0 0	30,000	32,000	995 0 0

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
32,000	34,000	1,015 0 0	1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,400 0 0
34,000	36,000	1,035 0 0	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,420 0 0
36,000	38,000	1,055 0 0	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,450 0 0
38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,475 0 0
40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0	1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,500 0 0
42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,525 0 0
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,550 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,575 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,600 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,625 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,90,000	2,00,000	1,900 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,650 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,925 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,675 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,950 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,700 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	1,975 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,725 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,000 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,750 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,025 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,775 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,050 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,800 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,075 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,825 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,100 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,850 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,125 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,875 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,150 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,900 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,175 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,925 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,200 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,950 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,225 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,975 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,250 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	3,000 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,275 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	3,025 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,300 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	3,050 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;	
or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement;	
1. Application or petition.	One Anna.
or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement;	
or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1839, or to any Court of Small Causes consti-	

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
	tuted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. XVI of 1863, Section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to a suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 Rupees; or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	One Anna.
1. Application or petition.	(b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	Eight Annas.
	(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One Rupee.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	(d)—When presented to a High Court ..	Two Rupees.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper...		Eight Annas.
	(a)—When presented to a District Court.....	One Rupee.
	(b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.....	Two Rupees.
4. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1838, or Bombay Act No. V of 1864 (to give Mamlutdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law).		Eight Annas.
5. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.		
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.		Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
7. Undertaking under Section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.		
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.		
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one.....		One Rupee.
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Clauses (b) and (c) of this Number.....	Eight Annas.
	(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.....	One Rupee.
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority.....	Two Rupees.
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.....	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority.	Eight Annas.
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority	Two Rupees.
12. Caveat.		
13. Application under Act No. X of 1859, Section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, Section seven.		Five Rupees.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.		Five Rupees.
15. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.		
16. Administration-bond.		Eight Rupees.
17. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:—		
i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court.		

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates—	Ten Rupees.
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed:	
iv. To set aside an award:	
v. To set aside an adoption:	
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Twenty Rupees.
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. Complaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	

6th January, 1871, No. 74.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby remits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July, 1871, No. 2,001.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 35 of "The Court Fees' Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article 11, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons:

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January, 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution.....A fee of 8 Annas each.
Memoranda of appeal.....2 Rupees each.

28th February, 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules to take effect from and after the 1st April, 1872, in supersession of the Rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 25th April, 1870, (published at pages 496 and 497 of the Fort Saint George Gazette for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in

respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	8	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V.—A register shall be kept in the Office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The Stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, description and values are affixed. The Manager shall and that stamps of the proper grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to Counsel and Attorneys and to costs of references to High Court.

VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court.

8th March, 1872, No. 1,756.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in

Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,865, dated 15th March, 1870, and to issue the following directions :—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

5th March, 1875, No. 1,520.

In exercise of the powers respectively conferred by Section 26 and Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, and all other notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions :—

1. From and after the 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. 2,135.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2,004, dated 14th July, 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April, 1870, the date on which the Court Fees' Act VII of 1870 came into force.

5th April, 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty, copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April, 1872, No. 2,245.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March, 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April, 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees'), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general observance :—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.

II. At all district and taluq treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Provided that Court Fee Labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an ex-officio vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee Labels.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees' Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value; and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the

same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule :—

(1st.) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd.) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd.) Or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees' Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps: Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees' labels.

9th August, 1872, No. 1,906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to 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.

8rd October, 1872, No. 3,307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of Judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

17th January, 1873, No. 302.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

18th April, 1873, No. 2,501.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2,025, dated the 15th August, 1872, published in page 762 of the Part I of the Gazette of India of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local 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 199 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Copies of depositions furnished to accused persons under Section 201 of the said Code.

3. Copy of the Judgment or Order, passed by a Criminal Court, and of a Judge's charge to the Jury, furnished under Section 276 of the said Code to any person affected by such Judgment or Order, provided that such person is in Jail, or the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to grant such copy free of expense.

4. Copies of the examination of witnesses given to accused persons under Section 357 of the said Code.

5. Copies of charges given to accused persons under Section 446 of the said Code.

6. Copies of orders of Maintenance given under Section 533 of the said Code.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras pursuant to the Court Fees' Act, Section 20, confirmed by the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

Vide Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 5th August, 1873, page 1255.

22nd August, 1873, No. 2,509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaintiff, 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 XL of 1858, 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.

(STAMPS.)

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July, 1877, No. 2,041, page 485.

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. 2,127, 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 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.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

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

The Hon'ble V. RAMIENGAR, c.s.r., Inspector-General of Registration.—Pay Rs. 1,500.

OFFICE—PURSEWAULKUM.

W. E. WRIGHT, Esq., Ag. Registrar, Madras.—Pay Rs. 400.

OFFICE—ERRABULOO CHETTI STREET, BLACK TOWN.

A. PERIYASAWMY 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 Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.	Berhampore.....	T. Kodandaramayya Pantulu.
2 Vizagapatam.	Do. do. of Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam....	Vepa Rama Murti Pantulu, 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. Soobaramiah.
6 Cuddapah....	Do. do. of Cuddapah....	Cuddapah.....	C. Audinaraina Iyer.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool.....	Kurnool.....	N. Gopala Kristnamahachetti, 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. Rutna Panji 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. Vardacharry, 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. Leggett, Dy. Collr.
20 Tellicherry..	Do. do. of Tellicherry..	Tellicherry.....	S. Ramasawmy Iyer, B.A.
21 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut.....	Calicut.....	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Depy. Collector.
22 Neilgherries..	Conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868	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, Khasia, Jynteah and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the tributary Mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Berkeley's Regn. Manl.*, p. 1.)

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

The Act has been extended to the Province 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. 146.*)

What documents must be registered.

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

i.—Instruments of gift of immovable property;

ii.—Other instruments (not being Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 100 Rupees 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 Debenture 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 exempted. The "Puttals" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilkas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

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

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

What other documents may be registered.

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

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

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

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

iv.—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 v, 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.

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

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 Taluq, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.

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

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

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

Time 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, assign, 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. I.

**RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT,
NO. III 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.

TELVUGU.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, 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 Neilgherry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.

In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincottah.

MALAYALUM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry. In S. Canara, Sub-District of Nilashwar.

HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.

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

URDU.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Goomsur, Aska, Poorooshotmapur, 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."

	RS. A. P.
1.—Registration of documents in Books I and IV.	
(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.	
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.....

RS. A. P.

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.

Note.—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 reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office:

(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words.....

0 2 0

(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words

0 1 0

6.—Attesting powers of Attorney.

(a.) Special power.....

0 8 0

(b.) General Power.....

1 0 0

7.—Filing a translation.

Extra fee of

1 0 0

8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 30 (b.)

An extra fee of

10 0 0

9.—Registration by a Mofussil Registrar under Section 30(a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.

Extra fee of.....

5 0 0

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 one or more documents, *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 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 38, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—

(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail

5 0 0

(2.) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

10 0 0

And in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of

5 0 0

11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.

Each copy required

0 8 0

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, an Act for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable Societies.

W. E. WRIGHT, Esq., *Ag. Registrar.*

OFFICE—ERRABULU CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

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

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

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

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:—

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

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

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

5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 11, Act X of 1866, and No. 31, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

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

7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 16 Rupees. (Sec. 16, Act X of 1866, and No. 33, Schedule II, Act XVIII of 1869.)

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

9. Upon registration, the Registrar shall certify under his hand that the Company is incorporated, and in the case of a Limited Company that the Company is limited; the subscribers of the Memorandum of Association, together with such other persons as may from time to time become members of the Company, shall thereupon be a Body

Corporate by the name contained in the Memorandum of Association, capable forthwith of exercising all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having perpetual succession and a common seal. (Sec. 18.)

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

11. No notice of any trust, express, implied or constructive, shall be entered on the Register or be receivable by the Registrar in the case of Companies under this Act and Registered in British India. (Sec. 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. 48.)

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

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.)

17. Companies may be wound up by order of the Court or voluntarily. (Secs. 97 to 189.)

Winding up of Companies.

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

By all Companies.	Penalty for non-transmission.	Sections of Act X of 1866.
Notice of the situation of registered Office and of any change therein.....	Not exceeding 60 Rs. for every day	38 and 39.
Notice of rectification of Register.....	1,000 Rs.	35
Annual Balance Sheet.....	Not exceeding 20 Rs. for every day	53
Copy of every Special Resolution passed.....	.....	109
Copy of order of Court for winding up a Company.....	.....	132
Order of Court for dissolution of Company, to be reported by the Official Liquidator.....	.....	159
Return of meeting held for receiving final account of Liquidators of Company voluntarily wound up.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	25 and 26.
Annual List of members with summary of amount of capital, &c.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	27
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.....	.....	33
Notice of any increase of capital beyond the registered capital.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	

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 1866.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	33
Register containing the names, addresses and occupations of its Directors or Managers. Any change in such Directors or Managers, to be notified from time to time.....	Do.	45 and 46.

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

	RS.	A.	P.
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000, a fee of.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose nominal capital exceeds Rs. 20,000, the above fee of forty rupees, with the following additional fees regulated according to the amount of nominal capital; (that is to say)			
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital, or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 20,000 rupees up to 50,000 rupees.....	20	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 50,000 rupees up to 1,00,000 rupees.....	5	0	0
For every 10,000 rupees of nominal capital or part of 10,000 rupees after the first 1,00,000 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.

For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, does not exceed 20.....	40	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association exceeds 20, but does not exceed 100.....	100	0	0
For registration of a Company whose number of members, as stated in the Articles of Association, exceeds 100, but is not stated to be unlimited, the above fee of Rs. 100 with an additional Rs. 5 for every 50 members or less number than 50 members after the first 100.			
For registration of a Company in which the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to be unlimited, a fee of.....	400	0	0
For registration of any increase on the number of members, made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase.....	5	0	0
Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.			
For registration of any existing Company except such Companies as are by this Act exempted from payment of fees in respect of registration under this Act, the same fee as is charged for registering a new Company.			
For registering any document hereby required or authorized to be registered, other than the Memorandum of Association.....	5	0	0
For making a record of any fact hereby authorized or required to be recorded by the Registrar of Companies, a fee of.....	5	0	0

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

	RS.	A.	P.
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,

* 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.

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).

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 1863-61.</i>				
10	Madras Cotton-cleaning Company (Limited.)	Cleaning cotton.....	rs. 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.
18	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 Depoit 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>				
44	Cuddapah Pressing Company (Limited).	Pressing cotton & other substances.	1,00,000	Town of Madras.

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

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1872-73.</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.	rs. 7,50,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1871-72.</i>				
47	Coringa Company (Limited).....	Manufacturing castor oil and indigo, preparing rice and growing cotton.	2,00,000	Coconada.
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	Pursewaukum Hindu Janopacara Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Third Branch (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,00,000	Do.
60	Pursewaukum Jananocoola Nidhi, First Branch (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
61	Madras Peddu Naick's Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
62	Madras Hindus' Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
63	Madras Hindu Union Fund (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,20,000	Do.
64	Pursewaukum Hindu Sounthatha Sunga Nidhi (Limited).	Do. Do. ..	3,00,000	Do.
65	Triplicane Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund.	Do. do. ..	(1,000 Members)	Do.
66	Poodoopett Hindu Soogaesgara Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
67	Nungumbaukum Hindu Dhanasakam Nidhi (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,15,020	Do.
68	Madras Mootealpett Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,00,000	Do.
70	Madras Monthly Savings' Fund (Limited).	Do. do. ..	1,25,000	Do.
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.	1,62,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>				
77	Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company (Limited).	Gold Mining	2,00,000	Ootacamund
78	South Indian Railway Co-operative Society (Limited).	Retailing the necessities of life to the employes of the S. Indian Railway Company.	20,000	Negapatam.

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

Number on the Register.	Names.	Objects for which established.	Capital.	Station of Registered Office.
<i>Registered in 1874-75.</i>				
79	Madras Central Native Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	Rs. 50,000	Town of Madras.
80	Triplicane Hindu Sreenithce Society (Limited).	Do. do. ..	2,00,000	Do.
81	Registered Land Mortgage and Building Society (Limited).	Do. do. ..	6,00,000	Do.
83	Chennai Akamrapuram Masanthara Arjana Sikkharanidhi or Monthly Savings' Fund, Second Branch, (Limited).	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	1,12,000	Do.
84	Cochin Steam Mills (Limited).....	Curing coffee, sawing timber, manu-facturing casks, coffee-cases, &c.	40,000	British Cochin.
86	Kistnamah Naick's Agraharam Mutu-al Benefit Fund (Limited).	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	1,00,000	Do.
87	Athambakum Hindu Thanopakara Nithi (Limited.)	Do. do. ..	84,000	Sydepot.
89	Madras Hindu Aiding Permanent Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	19,980	Do.
<i>Registered in 1875-76.</i>				
90	Coimbatore Swadesa Dravayya Se-kara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	80,000	Coimba-tore.
91	Madras Building Society, Third Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	6,50,000	Town of Madras.
92	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Build-ing Society, (Limited.)	Do. do.	5,00,000	Do.
95	Madras Hindu Sujana Munnoranjani Saswita 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.	5,00,000	Do.
98	Madras Hindu Loan Accommodation Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
99	Wynaad Prospecting Company, (Limited.)	Acquiring and pros-pecting aurifer-ous quartz reefs in Wynaad.	49,100	Wynaad
100	Pursewalkum Hindu Janopakara Nidhi, or General Benefit Fund, Fourth Branch (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	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 Com-pany.	70,000	Do.
5	Madras Provident Society, (Regis-tered.)	Defraying the fune-ral and other in-cidental expenses attendant on the loss of the head of a family.	(150 Members.)	Town of Madras.
6	Buckingham Mill Company (Li-mited.)	Working of a spin-ning and weaving mill, buying raw cotton, wool, jute, silk & other fibres, spinning and weav-ing the same and selling the mate-rials so manufac-tured.	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.
<i>Registered in 1876-77.</i>				
7	Madras Working Men's Provident Society (Registered.)	Similar to No. 5.	Rs. (150 Members.)	Town of Madras.
8	Neigherry Building and Mutual Benefit Society (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	2,50,000	Coonoor
9	Salem Deravia Ségara Nidhi (Li-mited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Salem.
10	Brungimanagar Diraviya Upakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Do. do.	84,000	The Mount.
11	Mount Hindu Mutual Benefit Per-manent 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	Teruvanniyoor Dravyopakara Nidhi (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	16,800	Sydepot Taluq.
<i>Registered in 1877-78.</i>				
2	Madras Perpetual Building Society, (Limited.)	Do. do.	2,10,000	Town of Madras.
3	Madras Poodoopettah Hindu Soogasa-gara Nithce, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	1,00,000	Do.
4	Sydepott Parasparopakara Nithi (Limited.)	Do. do.	19,920	Sydepot
5	Madras Hindu Strinithi Permanent Fund, (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Town of Madras.
6	City of Madras Mutual Benefit Build-ing Society, 1st Branch, (Limited.)	Do. do.	4,00,000	Do.
7	Madras Building Association, (Limit-ed.)	Do. do.	6,50,000	Do.
8	Madras Peddu Naik's Pettah 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.	..	Ootaca-mund.
11	Muthialpett Benefit Fund (Limited.)	Mutual Loan Com-pany.	50,000	Town of Madras.
12	The Chintadripettah Loan Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	3,00,000	Do.
<i>Registered in 1878-79.</i>				
1	Registered Land Mortgage and Build-ing 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 (Li-mited)	Buying and cleaning cotton and dispos-ing of the same by sale, consignment or otherwise.	20,000	Tinni-velly.

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

Number on the Register.	Name.	Objects for which established.	Capitals.	Station of Registered Office.
7	The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited)	Mutual Loan Company.	Rs. 70,000	Town of Madras.
8	The United Aid and Saving Society (Limited.)	Do. do.	50,000	Do.
9	The Kishnama Naick's Agraharam Mutual Benefit Fund, 1st Branch (Limited.)	Do. do.	50,000	Do.
10	The Pursewakum Hindu Porul Sagaya Nidy (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
11	The Madras Permanent Loan and Saving Fund (Limited.)	Do. do.	20,000	Do.
12	The Comaleesveranpettah 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.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 31st December, 1879.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
<i>Conservator of Forests.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS.	
Colonel R. H. Beddome.....	1,200 0 0	200	Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservator, 1st Class.</i>			
Major J. O. Walker.....	700 0 0	150	On special duty.
Personal Allowance.....	200 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 Mudumallai Forests.
Military Pay.....	290 14 6		
Mr. W. C. Hayne.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Tinnevely Forests, Ag. Deputy Conservator, 2nd Class.
" R. W. Morgan.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Wynnad Forests, Ag. Deputy Conservator, 2nd Class.
" 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 Nelambool 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		

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
Mr. H. L. Wooldridge.....	RS. A. P. 250 0 0	RS. 150	In charge of South Arcot Forests, Ag. Dy. Conservator, 3rd Class.
" 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, Actg. Dy. Conservator, 3d Class.
" A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	200 0 0	80	On Furlough to Europe.
<i>Sub-Assistant Conservators.</i>			
T. Mahamed Alli Sahib.....	150 0 0	.....	Salem Sub-Division.
Mr. M. Newman.....	150 0 0	.....	Nilgiri Sub-Division.
<i>Rangers, 1st Class.</i>			
Mr. H. Stafford.....	100 0 0	25	Kurnool.
" T. G. R. Theobald.....	100 0 0	25	North Coimbatore.
" T. M. Newman.....	100 0 0	25	Nilgiris.
" E. Dampier.....	100 0 0	25	Ganjam.
" 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 Moodelly.....	80 0 0	20	North Coimbatore.
Mr. A. Goudie.....	80 0 0	20	On Special duty.
Mr. S. A. Newnan.....	80 0 0	20	North Arcot.
<i>Rangers, 3rd Class.</i>			
C. G. Appavoo Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
Mr. T. H. Pollett.....	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
P. N. Soobien.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
C. N. Lutchmun Row.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
Mr. M. A. Rodrigues.....	60 0 0	15	Palghaut.
T. A. Maduranaicken Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin.....	60 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
" J. Brighter.....	60 0 0	15	Wynnad.
N. Armooga Moodelly.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
N. Pitchacootty Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	North Coimbatore.
T. Maria Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	Trichinopoly.
Mahomed Cahdir Hoossein Saib.....	60 0 0	15	South Arcot.
Mr. C. Palmer.....	60 0 0	15	South Coimbatore.
Aroonagherry Moodelly.....	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely.
T. S. Sukaram Row.....	60 0 0	15	Trichinopoly.
Mr. H. H. Ward.....	60 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
<i>Probationary Rangers.</i>			
Mr. S. G. Pereira.....	50 0 0	..	South Coimbatore.
M. V. Gopala Menon.....	50 0 0	..	Nelambool.
J. Gurnada Pillay.....	50 0 0	..	Salem.
<i>CENTRAL OFFICE.</i>			
<i>Assistant to Conservator of Forests.</i>			
A. Cundasawmy Moodali.....	250 0 0	..	Madras.
Personal allowance.....	50 0 0		
<i>Head Clerk.</i>			
B. Yencataruthnum Naidoo.....	100 0 0	..	Ootacamund.
<i>Head Accountant.</i>			
Mr. T. Batchelor.....	75 0 0	..	Madras.
<i>2nd 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, Wynad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department, for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelambur River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest 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 seigniorage 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) bandy-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 topes 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 bandy-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 bandy-loads required in advance into one of the Taluq 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 bandy-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 bandy-loads shall be checked off on the back of the licence as the loaded bandies pass through the first village, either by the village authorities or by the Forest Peon or Duffadar. When the full number of bandies specified in the licence has been checked off on the back of the licence, the documents shall be detained 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 Tannah 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 Tannah stations, must be ready to produce both his voucher and licence when required.
21. Time-expired licences must be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

* 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 14th June, 1864, No. 1,019, R. D.*

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.

MADRAS,
Office of Conservator of Forests,
22nd May 1866.

(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.

2. *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.

3. *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 *viva voce* 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, 1873, 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 9th September 1864, and its subsequent modifications (*vide* Appendix A., Section ii). No additional allowance will be given either to Civil or Military Officers for passing the Departmental Standard.—G. O., 22nd July, 1871, 1234, 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 mile. 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 600.—G. O., No. 3,149, dated 24th October, 1877, R. D.

Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population and Revenue of the several districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Number of villages. Fasli 1287.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census of 15th November 1871.	Land Revenue collections in Fasli 1288.
				RS.
Ganjam.....	4,714	8,313	15,20,088	12,82,705
Vizagapatam.....	6,626	19,943	21,59,199	19,83,754
Godavery.....	2,462	5,103	15,92,939	45,17,244
Kistna.....	2,102	7,822	14,52,374	40,57,695
Nellore.....	2,132	7,495	13,76,811	29,93,941
Cuddapah.....	1,209	8,050	13,51,194	22,34,679
Bellary.....	2,337	11,161	16,68,006	25,11,475
Kurnool.....	786	7,255	9,59,610	16,55,964
Madras.....	16	27	3,97,552	77,513
Chingleput.....	2,267	2,643	9,38,184	16,70,209
North Arcot.....	5,905	6,686	20,15,278	31,92,282
South Arcot.....	3,197	4,937	17,55,817	37,94,118
Tanjore.....	3,917	3,739	19,73,731	43,43,189
Trichinopoly.....	1,644	3,591	12,00,408	15,92,341
Madura.....	5,464	6,451	22,66,615	27,62,261
Tinnevely.....	1,637	4,823	16,93,959	27,66,456
Coimbatore.....	1,577	6,378	17,63,274	34,02,783
Nilgiri.....	20	748	49,501	75,301
Salem.....	4,021	5,983	19,66,995	30,46,789
South Canara.....	1,288	4,393	9,18,362	12,79,540
Malabar.....	428	6,217	22,61,250	18,48,171
Total.....	53,149	1,31,763	3,12,81,177	5,04,88,410

Collections in the Madras Presidency for Fasli 1287, from 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	12,82,705	51,840	13,34,545
Vizagapatam	19,83,754	1,02,760	20,86,514
Godavery	45,17,244	1,98,414	47,15,658
Kistna	40,57,695	1,17,447	41,75,142
Nellore	29,93,941	70,524	30,64,465
Cuddapah	22,34,679	1,12,247	23,46,926
Bellary	25,11,475	1,88,334	26,99,809
Kurnool	16,55,964	93,475	17,49,439
Madras	77,513	6,33,531	7,11,047
Chingleput	16,70,209	73,491	17,43,700
North Arcot	31,92,282	1,61,007	33,53,289
South Arcot	37,94,118	1,43,217	39,37,335
Tanjore	43,43,189	9,34,639	46,77,828
Trichinopoly	15,92,341	81,255	16,73,596
Madura	27,62,261	1,11,063	28,73,324
Tinnevely	27,66,456	1,09,760	28,76,236
Coimbatore	34,02,783	1,31,224	35,34,007
Nilgiri	75,301	65,041	1,30,342
Salem	30,46,789	1,18,094	31,64,883
South Canara	12,79,540	94,635	13,74,175
Malabar	18,48,171	2,54,030	21,02,201
Superintendent of Stamps .. .. .	.. .. .	45,987	45,987
Total	50,488,410	32,82,038	5,37,70,448
Abkarri .. .. .	.. .. .	15,83,053	.. .. .
Income Tax .. .. .	.. .. .	2,01,576	.. .. .
Sea Customs .. .. .	.. .. .	4,36,379	.. .. .
Land Customs .. .. .	.. .. .	32,934	.. .. .
Salt .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Stamps .. .. .	.. .. .	10,78,096	.. .. .
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	32,82,038	.. .. .

GRADUATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS ATTACHED TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Passed in Surveying and Civil Engineering.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
EXECUTIVE BRANCH.							
Chief Engineer, First Class. (1)							
		Col. R. H. Sankey, C.B.	Royal Engrs ...	May 50	9 April 79	Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Genl. & Buildings & Roads Branches.	
Chief Engineer, Second Class. (1)							
		Col. J. Mullins	Royal Engrs ...	2 Feb. 62	1 Nov. 70	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt., for Irrign.	
Chief Engineer, Third Class. (1)							
		Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart.	Royal Engrs ...	13 Jan. 54	15 Oct. 67	Consgr. Engr. for Railways & Joint Secy. to Govt. Railway Branch	
Superintending Engineers, First Grade. (2)							
S & CE	State	Lt.-Col. J. Beatty	Royal Engrs ...	13 Mar. 55	21 Oct. 78	On furlough for 2 years, from 13th July 1878	
		Col. W. T. F. Farwell	Staff Corps ...	7 Oct. 53	1 Dec. 72	On furlough for 2 years from 8th April 1879	
		Lt.-Col. H. L. Prendergast	Royal Engrs ...	27 Nov. 57	1 April 79	Temp. rank.	

Gradation 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.
Superintending Engineers, Second Grade. (2)							
S & C E	T te	Lt.-Col. J. O. Hasted	Royal Engrs...	30 Jan. 56	21 Oct. 78	Supp. Engr., 2d Circle...	On furlough for 2 years from 8th April 1879
	h te	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Prendergast ...	do.	27 Nov. 57	21 Oct. 78	Supp. Engr., 2d Circle...	Supp. Engr. 1st Grade—Tempy. rank.
	LS	Lieut.-Col. W. Chrystie.....	do	Oct. 55	May 79	Supp. Engr. 1st Circle...	Tempy rank
	Te T	Major P. Montgomerie, A.I.C.E....	do.	23 Nov. 60	1 April 79	Supp. Engr., 4th Circle...	Tempy rank.
	Te T	Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E.....	Uncovenanted...	12 Jan. 69	1 April 79	do. 5th Circle ...	Tempy rank.
Superintending Engineers, Third Grade. (1)							
	LS.	Lieut. Col. W. Chrystie.....	Royal Engrs...	Oct. 55	Oct. 75	Supp. Engr., 1st Circle.	Supy.—Supp. Engr. 2d Grade—Tempy rank
	t	Major H. R. Mead.....	Royal Engrs...	12 Jan. 58	21 Oct. 78	On furlough for 1 year from 25th March 1879.	
	Te	Major C. J. Smith.....	Royal Engrs...	12 Jan. 58	April 77	Dy. Consulting Engineer for Railways.	Tempy rank.—On privilege leave.
	T	Major H. M. Vibart.....	Royal Engrs...	13 Dec. 61	22 June 79	Offy. Supp. Engr. 3rd Circle.	Tempy rank.
Executive Engineers, First Grade. (8)							
		Mr. W. Barton	Covenanted ..	Sep. 55	Mar. 79	Extra—Chief Engr., Travancore.	
		Lt.-Col. W. H. Burton	Royal Engrs...		Mar. 78	On special duty in Bengal.	
	H	Mr. R. F. Chisholm	Covenanted....	4 Feb. 59	10 April 66	Consgr. Architect to Govt.	
	te	Col. J. F. Fischer	Royal Engrs...	17 June 51	1 Dec. 72	Bellary Division	
	Te	Lt.-Col. J. N. Hunter	Royal Engrs...	13 Mar. 55	6 April 69		On special leave for 2 years, from 12th Nov. 1879.
	Te T	Major P. Montgomerie, A.I.C.E....	Royal Engrs {	23 Nov. 60	1 Sept. 77	Acting S. E. 4th Circle.	Supp. Engr. 2d Grade, Tempy. rank.
	Te T	Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E. ...	Uncovenanted	12 Jan. 69	do 75	Actg. Supp. Engr. 5th Cir.	Supp. Engr. 2d Grade, Tempy. rank.
	T Te	Major H. Smalley.....	Royal Engrs ...	2 Aug. 55	do 75	On special leave for 2 years, from 2d Dec. 79.	
	Te	Major C. J. Smith.....	do	15 July 59	15 Oct. 70	Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Railways	Extra—Supp. Engr. 3d Grade, Tempy. rank.— On privilege leave.
	T	Major J. Pennycuik	Royal Engrs {	4 April 62	1 April 79	Ag. Dy. Ch. Engr. and Under Secy. to Govern- ment & Buildings and Roads & Genl. Branch	Tempy rank.

Executive Engineers, Second Grade. (9)

HS. in T Te	Captain R. R. E. Brockman	Royal Engrs...	8 Nov. 04	1 Mar. 76	Tanjore Division.	
S	Major J. W. Hindle	Staff Corps {	20 Aug. 55	1 Sep. 75		Furlough for 2 years, from 13th July 1878.
h	Lt.-Col. R. B. Kennedy.....	Infantry.....	14 Jan. 68	1 Sep. 75	Wynad Division	
Te h	Major J. L. L. Morant, A.I.C.E....	Royal Engrs...	15 Oct. 64	1 Sep. 75	Nilgiri Division	
T	Major J. Pennycuik.....	do {	4 April 62	1 Sept. 74	Ag. Dy. Chief Engr. and under Secy. to Govt.	Exe. Engineer 1st Grade, Tempy. rank.
h te	Major Ross Thompson.....	do {	19 Aug. 62	1 Sept. 75		Services tempy. placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. for Field Service, from 13th Dec. 1878
T	Major H. M. Vibart.....	do {	17 Aug. 63	1 Sept. 75	Offg. Supp. Engr. 3rd Circle.	Supp. Engr. 3rd Grade, Tempy. rank.
Te T	Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E.....	Uncovenanted.	4 Dec. 63	1 Sept. 75	Godavari Eastern Delta Divn.	
C	Major S. C. Clarke.....	Royal Engrs. ...	1 Oct. 62	1 April 79	Chingleput Division.	Tempy rank.
T	Captain W. H. Coaker	do	13 April 66	1 April 79	Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Rail- ways.	Tempy rank.

Executive Engineers, Third Grade. (9)

L.S. Sci.	Captain A. Awdry, A.I.C.E.....	Royal Engrs...	Jan. 68	1 July 75	Coimbatore Division	
Exempted h	Captain & Dy. Comy. H. Bailey.		28 Feb. 49	1 Mar. 70	Calicut Division	
C	Major S. C. Clarke.....	Royal Engrs...	1 Oct. 62	1 Sept. 71		Transferred to Peshawar Jellalabad Railway.
Te	Capt. D. McNeil Campbell	do	14 April 69	1 Mar. 78	North Arcot Division.	
Te	Mr. J. Hannan.....	Covenanted.. {	31 July 66	1 Mar. 78	Coimbatore Division	
			30 Oct. 66			
Te	„ T. D. Harris.....	Uncovenanted.	22 Jan. 55	1 Sept. 74	Ganjam Division	
			8 June 66			
S & C E	„ K. F. Nordmann.....	do	29 June 62	1 Sept. 75	Kurnool Division	
	„ E. H. Pringle.....	Uncovenanted.	14 Jan. 68	1 Sept. 77	Chingleput Division	
T	Captain A. C. Smith.....	Royal Engrs...	13 Sept. 64	1 Sept. 76	South Arcot Division	
	Captain W. H. Coaker	do	13 April 66	1 Sept. 74	Dy. Consgr. Engr. for Railways	Extra—Exe Engr. 2d Grade, Tempy. rank.
T	Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	Covenanted.. {	26 July 67	1 April 79	Kistna Western Delta Dn.	Tempy rank.
			16 Oct. 67			

Gradation List of the Engineer Establishment, &c., &c.—Continued.

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DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

[PART III.]

CIVIL.]

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

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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. (11)							
T		Mr. J. M. Bell.....	Covenanted	23 Dec. 67	1 Sept 77	Salem Division	
Te		„ F. Brickwell.....	do	23 Dec. 67	do	Vizagapatam Division	
D.S. to		Lieut. A. E. Dobson.....	Royal Engrs	13 Mar. 63	1 Mar 78		Services temply. placed at the disposal of the Mly. Dept. for Fd. Service from 1st Feb. 79.
Te		Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward.....	do	22 Aug. 71	do		Do Do from 22d Dec. 1878.
T		Mr. J. D. Grant, A. I. C. E.....	Covenanted	23 July 68	do		Furlough for 2 years from 21st Oct. 1878.
T		„ W. Hughes, B. A.....	do	23 July 68	1 Sept. 77		
Te		„ J. C. Larmine.....	do	2 Mar. 69	do	Godavari W. Delta Divn.	Furlough for 2 years, from 21st April 1878.
Te		„ J. W. Martin.....	do	23 Dec. 67	1 Sept. 76	Tinnevely Division	
Te T		Captain R. F. Morris.....	Royal Engrs.	30 Mar. 64	14 April 75		Furlo' for 2 years from 8th April 1879.
Te		Mr. R. W. Norris	Covenanted.	26 July 67	27 April 75		
Te		„ C. J. Peters.....	do	16 Oct. 67	1 Feb. 75		Furlo' for 1 year, from 12th June 1879.
LS.		Lieut. C. C. Rawson.....	Royal Engrs.	13 June 71	29 April 78	Kistna E. Delta Divn.	Services temply. placed at the disposal of the Mly. Dept. for Fd. Service from 10 Dec. 78.
Te HS. in T		Lieut. A. W. Smart.....	do	14 Mar. 71	1 Mar. 78		Furlo' for 2 years, from 13th April 1879.
T		Mr. G. D. Wybrow.....	Covenanted.	28 July 67	29 Apr. 75	Kistna W. Delta Divn.	Exec. Engr. 3rd Grade, Tempy. rank.
		Mr. J. N. Grainger	do	16 Oct. 67	1 Mar. 78		Extra—Furlough for 2 years, from 1st June 1878.
T LS.		Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley	Royal Engrs.	23 Dec. 67	1 April 79	Ag. Gl. Supt. Presy. Work-shops.	Tempy. rank.
Te		Mr. J. Grimes	Uncovenanted	26 June 61	1 April 79	Madura Division.....	do
T		Lieut. F. J. Romilly	Royal Engrs.	1 April 73	1 April 79	Bangalore Division	do
Assistant Engineers, First Grade. (15)							
T LS		Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley	Royal Engrs	23 July 75	1 Sept. 77	Presy. Strs. & Workshops	Exe. Engr. 4th Grade—Tempy. rank.
		Lieut. O. V. Boddy.....	do	1 April 73	1 Mar. 77		Services temply. placed at the disposal of the Mly. Dept. for Field Service from 14th Jan. 1879.
Te		Mr. W. B. de'Winton.....	Uncovenanted	1 Oct. 74	1 Sep. 77	Godavari E. Delta Divn.	

Assistant Engineer, First Grade—continued.

S & CE	Te	Mr. J. Grimes.....	Uncovenanted	26 June 61	1 Mar. 76	Madura Division	Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, Tempy. rank.
	Exempted	Lieut. R. E. Hamilton.....	Royal Engrs	18 June 75	1 Sep. 77		Services temply. placed at the disposal of the Mly. Dept. for Fd. Service, from 15th Dec. 78.
	T HS.						Do Do, from 22th Dec. 78.
	LS. Te	Lieut. C. B. Henderson.....	Royal Engrs.	1 April 73	1 Sept. 76		Furlough for 2 years from 5th Mar. 1879
	t	Lt. & Asst. Comy. W. Jackson		3 Sept. 72	1 Sept. 77		Services temply. placed at the disposal of the Mly. Dept. for Fd. Service, from 29th Jan. 1879.
	Te	Lieut. L. Langley	Royal Engrs.	1 April 73	1 Mar. 77		
	T	Mr. C. H. T. Norfor	Uncovenanted.	30 Aug. 70	1 Sep. 77	Cuddapah Division	
	Te	Lt. and Dy. Asst. Comy. S. C. Plummer.....		1 Jan. 55	20 Jan. 78	Presidency Division	
	T	Lieut. F. J. Romilly.....	Royal Engrs.	1 Apr. 73	1 Mar. 77	Bangalore Division.	
	T	Capt. & Dy. Cy. T. Smither.....		16 Nov. 52	29 Aug. 73	Bellary Division.	
	T	Mr. C. Vincent.....	Uncovenanted.	1 Oct. 74	20 Nov. 79	Offg. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. Irrigation Branch.	
	T Te	Lt. & Asst. Comy. G. E. Wiffen.....		16 Jan. 50	23 Oct. 74		Furlo for 2 years from 14th Mar. 1878.
	Hi	Mr J P Davidson	Uncovenanted.	1 Oct 74	1 April 79	Tanjore Division	Tempy rank
	T	„ A H Garrett	do	1 Oct 74	do	Kistna W Delta Dn	Do
	Te	„ J C Johnston.....	do	11 Feb 73	do	S tur Divn.....	Do
	Te	„ C M Smith.....	do	1 Oct 75	do	Kistna E Delta Divn.....	Do
	Te	„ H S Taylor.....	do	1 Oct 75	do	Godavari E. Delta Divn..	Do

Assistant Engineers, Second Grade. (24)

		Mr. J. B. Barber.....	Uncovenanted	1 Apr. 62	Nov. 74	Godavari Eastern Delta Division.	Extra—vide G. O. No. 459 W, dated 14th Feb. 1879.
		„ W. L. Bird.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Asst. to S. E., 3d Circle.	
Te		„ C. H. B. Burlton.....	do	do	1 Sep. 77	Godavari E. D. Divn.	
T		„ G. P. Carlless.....	do	6 Feb. 70	6 Feb. 76	Godavari W D Dn.	
HT		„ J. P. Davidson	do	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 74	Tanjore Division.....	Asst Engr. 1st Grade, Tempy. rank.
		„ W. C. de Morgan.....	do	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 79	North Arcot Division	
		„ H. E. G. Evans.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Sept. 77	Tinnevely Division	
		„ A. H. Garrett	do	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 74	Kistna W Delta Dn.....	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Tempy. rank.
T		„ H. B. Hutchings.....	do	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75		On furlough for 1 year from 7th Dec. 1879.
T		„ J. C. Johnston	do	11 Feb. 73	1 Sept. 75	Satur Division.....	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, Tempy. rank.
Te		„ W. Jopp	do	1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 77	Asst. to S. E. 2d Circle.	
		„ G. B. Lambert	do	1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 77	Kistna E. Delta Divn.	
		„ A. A. G. Malet	do	1 do	1 Oct. 77	Coimbatore Division.....	
		„ G. E. Manson.....	do	1 do	1 do	Trichinopoly Division...	

Gradation 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 Appointment	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.—Continued.							
	te	Mr. J E Paul.....	Uncovenanted..	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Nellore Division	
	T	" A S. Russell.....	do ...	do ...	do ...	Asst. to Supg. Engineer, 4th Circle.	
	Te	" C. M. Smith.....	do ...	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Kistna E. Delta Division	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, <i>Tempy. rank.</i>
		S. Subroyachariar, B. C. E.....	do ...	2 May 65	22 Aug. 71 1 Dec. 72	South Arcot Division.	
	Te	Mr. H. S. Taylor..	do ...	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 75	Godavari E. Delta Divn	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, <i>Tempy. rank.</i>
	te	" J. Traill.....	do ...	do 74	1 Sept. 76	Wynad Division	
		" C. J. Ussher.....	do ...	1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 77	Salem Division	
		" B. H. Young.....	do ...	1 do 77	1 do 77	Asst. to Supg. Engr., 1st Circle.	
		" A. M. Foord... ..	Covenanted ...	1 Oct. 79	1 Oct. 79	Office of Consgr. Engr. for Railways.....	Vice Major C. J. Smith.— On privilege leave.

Assistant Engineers, Third Grade (4).

		N. Rathnasabapathy Pillay, B.A. and D. C. E.....	Uncovenanted	10 April 74	1 Mar. 76	North Arcot Division	
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ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Examiners.

		Major D. H. Trail.....	Royal Engrs.....			Offg. Examiner of P. W. Accounts.	
HS		Major L. Conway-Gordon, A.I.C.E.	do ...	May 60	15 Mar. 75 1 Jan. 79	Exmr. of P. W. Accts. ...	On furlough.
		Mr. R. K. Williams.....	Uncovenanted.	Nov. 69	Mar. 78 7 Mar. 79	Offg. Exmr. of Guarant- eed Railway Accts.	

Deputy Examiners.

HS.		Captain H. R. Le M. Carey	Staff Corps ...	Dec. 70	Feb. 79	Offg. Examiner of P. W. Accts.	
		Mr. G. Brown	Uncovenanted	May 74	Aug. 77	Deputy Exmr. of P. W. Accts., Buildings and Roads Branch ...	(Tempy. rank, 1st Grade.)
		Mr. H. Rainier.....	do ...	April 76	March 78	Asst. Exmr. G. R. Accts.	(Tempy. rank, 2nd Grade.)—On Priv. Leave.

Assistant Examiners.

		Lt. H. D. Love.....	Royal Engrs.....	1 Oct. 78	19 Nov. 79	Asst. Exr. 1st Grade	
		Mr G. McEwen	Uncovenanted ...	July 78	July 78	Asst. Exmr. G. R. Accts.	(Tempy.)
		" H. E. FitzSimon.....	do	July 77	7 Mar. 79		(Tempy.)

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Public Works Secretariat.		
Col. R. H. Sankey, R. E., C.B.	Chief Engr., 1st Class.	Secy to Govt. Gl. & Blds. & Rds. Branches.
Major J. Pennycuik, R. E.	Exec. Engr., 1st Grade— Tempy. rank.	Acting Depy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., General and Blds. and Roads Branches.
Colonel J. Mullins, R. E.	Chief Engr., 2nd Class	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt. for Irrigation.
Major H. M. Vibart, R. E.	Exec. Engr., 1st Grade— Tempy. rank.	Ag. Dy. Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt. for Irrign.—In charge of the Office of Supg. Engr. 3d Circle.
Mr. C. Vincent	Asst. Engr. 1st Grade.	Offg. Dy. Chief Engr. & Under Secy. to Govt. Irrigation Branch.

Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

Major L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., A.I.C.E.	Exr. 1st Class, 2nd Grade	Exmr. of P. W. Accts.—On furlough.
Captain H. R. LeM Carey, S. C.	Dy. Exmr., 1st Grade	Offg. Exmr. of P. W. Accounts.
Mr. G. Brown	Deputy Exmr. 1st Grade— Tempy. rank.	Dy. Exmr. of P. W. Accounts, Buildings and Roads Branch.
Lt. H. D. Love, R. E.	Asst. Exmr. 1st Grade	

Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E.	Chief Engr., 3rd Class.	Consg. Engr. for Railways & Joint Secy. to Govt. in the Railway Branch.
Major C. J. Smith, R. E.	Supg. Engr., 3rd Grade— Tempy. rank.	Deputy Consg. Engr. for Railways.—On Privilege leave.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.	Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade— Tempy. rank.	Deputy Consg. Engr. for Railways.
Mr. A. M. Foord	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade	Vice Major C. J. Smith, R. E.

Examiner of Railway Accounts.

Mr. R. K. Williams	Examiner, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade—Tempy. rank.	Examiner of Railway Accounts.
Mr. H. Rainier	Dy. Examiner, 2nd Grade— Tempy. rank.	Assistant Examiner of Railway Accounts.—On privilege leave.
Mr. G. McEwen	Asst. Examiner, 2d Grade— Tempy. rank.	Asst. Examiner of Railway Accounts, Negapatam.
Mr. H. E. Fitzsimon	Asst Exmr. 2nd Grade— Tempy. rank.	Doing duty in the Office of Exmr., Railway Accounts.

Consulting Architect.

Mr. R. F. Chisholm	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	Consg. Architect to Govt.
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NAMES.

Departmental Rank.

Remarks.

No. 1 CIRCLE.

Lieut. Col. W. Chrystie, R.E.	Supg. Engr. 2nd Gde. (Tempy. rank.)	
Mr. B H Young	Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade.	Asst. to the Supg. Engineer.

Ganjam Division.

Mr. T D Harris	Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade	
Sub-Cond. J Cormac	Supervisor 1st do	
G Venkata Row Puntulu	do do	
Mr. P Whitbread	Overseer, 2nd do	
S. Moorthiah Pillay	do do 3rd do	
V Narrainsawmy Naidoo	do do	Kimedy

Vizagapatam Division.

Mr. F Brickwell	Exe. Engr. 4th Grade	
Conductor C. Seton	Sub-Engr. 2nd do	
S. Venkataramiah Puntulu, B.A. & B.C.E.	Supervisor 2nd do	
C Ramannah Pantulu	Overseer 3rd do	
B Kuniah Laul	do do	
N Murugasa Moodelly	do do	Not yet joined.

Godavari Eastern Delta Division.

Mr. G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E.	Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade	
W B de Winton	Asst. Engr. 1st do	On privilege leave.
Mr. H S Taylor	do 1st do	
	(Tempy. rank.)	
C H B Burlton	Assistant Engr. 2nd Grade	
J B Barber	do 2nd do	Extra.
J W H Ellis	Sub-Engr. 1st do	
G A Tardon	Supr. 1st Grade	Supy.—On leave on Medl. Cert.
P W Subbiah Naidu	Supervisor 2nd do	
Sergt. E Cope	Overseer 2nd do	
Mr. J Lawrence	do do	
Mr. C W Traish	do do	
N. Coomarasawmy Auchary	do 3rd do	
D Venkatasawmy Naidu	do do	

Godavari Western Delta Division.

Mr. J. C. Larminie	Exe. Engr. 4th Grade	
G P Carless	Asst. Engr. 2nd do	
R S Harris	Supervisor 1st do	
J Mahony	Overseer 1st do	
P Narasimha Row Puntulu	do 2nd do	
Sergt. D Macintosh, R.E.	do 3rd do	Transferred to Peshawar Jellala- bad Railway.
D. Venkataratnam	do do	

Dowlashvaram Workshop.

Mr. G T Walch, M.I.C.E.	Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade	Superintendent.
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. J Joyce	Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade	Extra.
Sub-Cond. E W Bennett	Foreman	

Kistna Eastern Delta Division.

Mr. C J Peters	Exe. Engr. 4th Grade	
C M Smith	Asst. Engr. 1st do. (Tempy. rank.)	
G B Lambert	do 2nd do.	
R. Pythenatha Iyer, B.A. & B.C.E.	Supervisor do. Tempy.	
P Sashiah Puntulu	Overseer 1st do.	
Mr. U N Joyce	do 2nd do.	
Sergt. F Humbly, R.E.	do do.	
Mr. S Trutwein	do do.	
A Venkataranga Row Naidu	do 3rd do.	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Kistna Western Delta Division		
Mr. G. D. Wybrow	... Exe. Engr. 3d Gde. (Tempy. rank)	
" A H Garrett	... Asst. Engr. 1st Grade (do)	
C Mahomed Cassim Saib	... Supervisor 1st do.	
Sergt. T Green, R.E.	... Overseer 2nd do.	Transferred to Peshawar Jellalabad Railway.
C Vettivalu Pillay	... do. do.	
S Vijayaragavuloo Doss Naidoo	... do. do.	
No. 2 CIRCLE.		
Lieut-Col H L Prendergast, R.E.	... Supp. Engr. 1st Gde. (Tempy. rank)	
Mr W Jopp	... Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade	Assistant to the Supg. Engineer.
Nellore Division.		
Mr J E Paul	... Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade	
" J H Stephens	... Supervisor 1st Grade	
Sergt. T B Smith	... Overseer 3rd do	
Mr G Dwyer	... do 3rd do	
Ongole Division.		
Mr. J W Laskey	... Supervisor 1st Grade	
Conductor J Lalor	... do do	
Meershumshuddeen Saib	... do 2nd do	
Serjeant S Ainloy	... Overseer 2nd do	
T Ramanujam Pillay	... do 2nd do	
Mr T D Enright	... do 3rd do	
M Runga Row	... do 3rd do	
Cuddapah Division.		
Mr C H T Norfor	... Asst. Engr. 1st Grade	
Mr. J C Johnston	... Asst. Eng. 1st Gde (Tempy. rank)	Transferred to Satur Division.
C Chinnathamby Pillay	... Supervisor 2nd Grade	
T T Raghavachari, B.A. & B.C.E.	... do 2nd do	
Mr Leo Pereira	... Overseer 1st do	
" H S Lazarus	... do 2nd do	
T Munesawmy Moodelliar	... do 2nd do	
C W Chinnappa Pillay	... do 3rd do	
Mr. D S Newman	... do 3rd do	
P Punchapakasa Iyer	... do 3rd do	
E Krishna Iyer	... do 3rd do	
C Subroyalu Naidoo	... do 3rd do	
Mr. J Elliot	... do 3rd do	
A Moothosawmy Moodelliar	... do 3rd do	
Kurnool Division.		
Mr. K F Nordmann	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade	
Mr. H M Bond	... Supervisor 2nd Grade	
V. Kothandapanni Moodelly	... Overseer 1st do	
Mr. J H Scott	... do 1st do	
P Kistnama Chary	... do 2nd do	
Mr S J Peters	... do 3rd do	
Mahomed Jaffer Hoossain Saib	... do 3rd do	
M Raju Mudalliar	... do 3rd do	
P Ramasamy Moodelliar	... do 3rd do	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Bollary Division.		
Colonel J. F. Fischer, R. E.	... Exe. Engr. 1st Grade	
Capt. & Dy. Comy. T Smither	... Asst. Engr. 1st do	
Conductor W. Jack	... Supervisor 2nd do	
Sergt A Temple	... Overseer 1st do	
A Vardarajulu Moodelliar	... do 1st do	
Mr R A Salisbury	... do 2nd do	
Mr. J C Dennehy	... do 2nd do	
Syed Mahomed Shurfoodcen Saib	... do 2nd do	
Sergt R T Healy	... do 2nd do	
Mr C E Court	... do 2nd do	
C Mausilamony Moodelly	... do 3rd do	
B Andiappen	... do 3rd do	
Anantapur Division		
Sub-Cond. H Frankland	... Supervisor 2nd Grade	
A M Vardarajulu Naidoo	... Overseer 1st do	
Mr. H C Poole	... do 2nd do	
Mr. J Carroll	... do 3rd do	
Mr. J. A. Sydenham	... do 3rd do	
No. 3 CIRCLE.		
Major H M Vibart, R. E.	... Exe. Engr. 1st Gde. (Tempy. rank)	Offg. Supg. Engr. 3rd Circle.
Mr. C J Ussher	... Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade	Transferred to Salem Division.
" W L Bird	... do do	Assistant to the Supg. Engineer.
Presidency Division.		
Lieut. & Dy. Asst. Comy. S. C. Plummer	... Asst Engr. 1st Grade	
Sub-Conductor H Pimm	... Supervisor 2nd do	Transferred to Peshawar Jellalabad Railway.
Sergt. R A Bragg	... Overseer, 1st do	
Sergt. R W McAlister	... do do	
T Ramasawmy Moodelliar	... do 3rd do	
A Coopposami Mudaliar	... do do	
Mr. E. L. Rebeiro	... do do	
Consulting Architect Division.		
Mr. R F Chisholm	... Exe. Engr. 1st Grade	
P. W. Stores and Workshops.		
Lieut. W L C Baddeley, R.E.	... Exe. Engr. 4th Gde. (Tempy. rank)	Acting Superintendent.
Mr. F. Doderet	... Mathematical Instrument Maker	Sick leave, 21 months, from 11th February 1878.
" S Francis	... Supervisor 1st Grade	Extra—Foreman.
" C E Stewart	... Overseer 3rd Grade	Extra.—Draws pay from the Kiln profit, vide G. O. No. 1553, dated 8th November 1877.
Bangalore Division.		
Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R. E.	... Exe. Engr. 4th Gde. (Tempy. rank)	
Sub Conductor J. Smith	... Supervisor 2nd Grade	Transferred to Peshawar Jellalabad Railway.
Sergt. J. Patton	... Overseer 2nd do	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Chingleput Division.		
Mr. H Pringle	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
Major S C Clarke, R. E.	... Exe. Engr. 2d Gde. (Tempy. rank) ...	Transferred to Peshawar Jellalabad Railway.
Mr W F Donaghue	... Sub Engr. 3rd do ...	
Sergt. J W Taylor	... Supervisor 2nd do ...	
Sergt A C Lord	... Overseer 1st do ...	
Sergt W. Pearson	... do 1st do ...	
C Velayuda Moodelly	... do do (Tempy. rank) ...	
P Murugasa Pillay	... do 2nd do (do) ...	
A Vathagberry Moodelly	... do 3rd do ...	
P. Ramanarian Ponday	... do do ...	

North Arcot Division.

Captain D McNeil Campbell, R. E.	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
Mr. W. C. DeMorgan	... Asst. Engr. 2nd do ...	
N Rathnasabapathy Pillay, B.A. & B.C.E.	... do 3rd do ...	
Conductor D. Falvey	... Supervisor 1st do ...	
Abdool Karim Khan Saib	... Overseer 1st do ...	
Sub Conductor J Kelly	... do 1st do ...	
T Rutnavalu Mudaliar	... do do ...	
K Dorasawmy Pillay	... do 2nd do ...	
T Chengalvaraya Mudaliar	... do do ...	
Mr R Enright	... do do ...	
V R Kuppasawmy Mudaliar	... do do ...	

South Arcot Division.

Captain A C Smith, R E	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
S Subroyachariar, B.C.E	... Asst. Engr. 2nd do ...	
Conductor J B Sanderson	... Supervisor 1st do ...	
N Veeraragavia Puntulu, A C E	... Supervisor 2nd do ...	
A. Narainasamy Moodelliar	... Overseer 1st do ...	
S Punchapagasa Iyer	... do 2nd do ...	
S K Govinda Row	... do do ...	
C. Subramania Iyer	... do 3rd do ...	
W Masilamony Moodelliar	... do do ...	
Mr A W J Tims	... do do ...	

Buckingham Canal Division

Mr S W H Ottmann	... Sub Engr. 1st Grade ...	
T Parthasarady Iyengar	... do 3rd do ...	
Conductor J A Power	... Supervisor 2nd do ...	
Mr E A French	... Overseer 1st do ...	

No. 4 CIRCLE.

Major P Montgomerie, R. E.	... Supg. Engr. 2nd Gde. (Tempy. rank) ...	Acting Supg. Engr.
Mr A S Russell	... Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade ...	Asst. to the Supg. Engineer.

Salem Division.

Mr J. M. Bell	... Exe. Engr. 4th Grade (Tempy. rank) ...	
" P Mahoney	... Supervisor 1st Grade ...	
Conductor W C S West	... Supervisor 1st do ...	
Sergt. H Webb	... Overseer 1st do ...	
R Kaliyanarama Iyer	... do do ...	
A Arogeasawmy Pillay	... do do ...	
Sergt H Hollingsworth	... do 2nd do ...	
Mr J C Crawley	... do 3rd do ...	
S Ragaviengar	... do do ...	
V Subbaraya Pillay	... do do ...	
C. Murugasa Mudaliar	... do do ...	
C Varadarajulu Moodelly	... do do ...	

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
Coimbatore Division.		
Captain A Awdry, R.E., A.I.C.E.	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
Mr. A A G Malet	... Asst Engr. 2nd Grade ...	
Mr. J E Lafrenais, A.C.E. & B.C.E.	... Supervisor 2nd do ...	
T C Manivalu Pillay	... Overseer 1st do ...	
N Nadamoony Moodelliar	... do 2nd do ...	
Mr. J Kelly	... do do ...	
A Murugasa Moodelliar	... do do ...	
C Shunmuga Mudaliar	... do do ...	
N Manickavasagam Pillay	... do do ...	
M Venkatasawmy Naidoo	... do do (Tempy. rank) ...	
V Kuppasawmy Iyengar	... do 3rd do ...	

Calicut Division.

Captain & Dy Comy H Bailey	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
Conductor R P Lennon	... Sub Engr. 3rd do ...	
Mr. B C Dumphy	... Overseer 2nd do ...	
Mr M L Frank	... do do ...	
" J Timothy	... do do ...	

Wynad Division.

Lt. Col. R B Kennedy, M. I.	... Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade ...	
Mr. J Traill	... Asst. Engr. 2nd do ...	
Conductor A Milne	... Supervisor 1st do ...	
Mr J R Gorman	... Overseer 2nd do ...	
" W P Evans	... do do ...	
" W E Johannes	... do 3rd do ...	
" P Rarichen	... do do ...	
" E S Noronho	... do do ...	

Nilgiri Division.

Major J L L Morant, R.E., A.I.C.E.	... Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade ...	
T Vydialingam Pillai	... Overseer 1st do ...	
Sergt. C Smith, R.E.	... do 2nd do ...	Transferred to Jellalabad Peshawar Railway.
Sergt W C Reader, R. E.	... do do ...	do.
Sergt. J Edwards	... do do ...	

Canara Division.

Mr P Nery	... Overseer 2nd Grade ...	
" A E C Vas	... do 3rd do ...	
" J Pereira	... do do ...	
" K C Ninan	... do do ...	

No. 5 CIRCLE.

Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E	... Supg. Engr. 2d Gde. (Tempy. rank) ...	
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Trichinopoly Division.

Mr. G E Manson	... Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade ...	
Syed Yusuf Saib	... Sub Engr. 3d do ...	Transferred to the 2nd Circle.
Mr. F. Watkins	... Supervisor 1st do ...	
" R W Thorpe	... Overseer 1st do ...	
T Gnanasumbuntham Pillay	... do 3rd do ...	
N Ramasami Pillay	... do 3rd do ...	
Mr J B Rodrigues	... do 3rd do ...	
P M Arumugam Pillay	... do 3rd do ...	

Names.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
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Tanjore Division.

Captain R R E Brockman, R.E.	... Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade ...	
Mr J P Davidson	... Asst. Engr. 1st do (Tempy. rank) ...	
Mr W V Baker	... Sub Engr. 3rd do ...	
Sergt R W Ward	... Supervisor 2nd do ...	
S Mahadava Iyer, A.C.E.	... do 2nd do ...	
Sub-Conductor C J Littlewood.	... Overseer 1st do ...	
A D Joseph Pillay	... do 2nd do ...	
V Subramania Sastri	... do 3rd do ...	
M Moonesawmy Moodelly	... do 3rd do ...	

Negapatam Division.

Mr J Hannan	... Exe. Engr. 3rd Grade ...	
C R Chinnasawmy Iyengar, B.C.E.	... Overseer 1st do ...	
Mr J M Taylor	... do 1st do ...	On leave for 1 year, from 9th Feb 79.
" E Dady	... do 2nd do ...	
" C H R Morton	... do 3rd do ...	
Abdool Lateef Sahib	... do 3rd do ...	
Mr. M A Bresknanan	... do 2nd do ...	Tempy.

Madura Division.

Mr J Grimes	... Exe. Engr. 4th Gde. (Tempy. rank) ...	
Mr J E Prout	... Supervisor, 2nd Grade ...	
Mr R Arbuthnot	... do 2nd do ...	
" J F. Fonseca	... Overseer, 1st do ...	
S Manikum Pillay	... do 1st do ...	
S Kristnama Chari, B.C.E.	... do 2nd do ...	Acting Supervisor, Sivagungha Zemindary.
S Aseervatham Pillay	... do 2nd do ...	
G M Subroyulu Naidoo	... do 3rd do ...	
D Muthuralappa Pillay	... do 3rd do ...	
K C Visvanatha Iyer	... do 3rd do ...	

Tinnevely Division.

Mr J W Martin	... Exe. Engr., 4th Grade ...	
" H E G Evans	... Asst. Engr., 2nd do ...	
" H C Berlie	... Supervisor, 1st do ...	
T Subramania Pillay	... Overseer, 2nd do ...	
Mr E Taylor	... do 2nd do ...	
C S Narainasawmy Iyer	... do 2nd do ...	
M Arumanayagam	... do 3rd do ...	
Mr J R Hendrick	... do 3rd do ...	

Satur Division.

Mr J A Hicken	... Supervisor, 2nd Grade ...	
Sub-Conductor W Willis	... Overseer, 1st do ...	Transferred to the 4th Circle.
Mr. T C Fitzgerald	... do 2nd do ...	
P Rutnasawmy Moodelly	... do do ...	
K Visvanatha Aiyer	... do do ...	

THE MADRAS REVENUE SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.**I. Settlement Branch.****CENTRAL OFFICE.**

J. Lakshmikanta Row.....	1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
M. Bhanuviah	Manager.

Party No. I.

J. H. M. Cox, Esq.....	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
M. Venkaji Puntulu.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. II.

C. Runga Chariar.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.
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Party No. III.

C. Rundall, Esq.....	Depy. Director of Revenue Settlement.
G. P. Clerk, Esq.....	Assistant Director.
S. Naganah Naidu.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.—(on other duty.)
N. Kistna Row.....	Acting do.

Party No. IV.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Stuart.....	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
R. V. Mayer, Esq.....	Asst. Director, Revenue Settlement.—Leave on Medl. Certificate for 18 months.
D. Vencat Row.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.

Party No. V.

J. B. Spedding, Esq.....	Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.
N. Kistna Row.....	Uncovenanted Assistant.—(on other duty.)
J. Lakshmikanta Row.....	Acting do.

Party No. VI.

T. Vencata Chariyar.....	Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement.
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Nominal Roll of the Revenue Survey Department, arranged according to Districts.**CENTRAL OFFICE.**

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Colonel H. T. Rogers, R. E.	Superintendent, Revenue Survey	
Major C C Sargeant.....	2nd Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey	On furlough to Eur. for 1 year.—Extension for 3 months.
J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	Ag. 1st do. do.	In charge of Central Office.
Mr W Starr.....	Civil Assistant.	
" T Fraser.....	Do	On duty in No. 2 Party.
Mr E Joseph.....	Draughtsman	
M Davaraja Moodelly.....	Do.	
Mr. J. Lionel.....	Do.	
Mr J Clarke.....	Do.	
G Patcha Pillai.....	Examiner and Accountant.	
S Singam Aiyangar.....	Storekeeper	
T. Subroya Pillay	Computer.	
T. Strinivasa Charry.....	Do.	
C. Ragava Charry.....	Do.	
Mr. J. H. Parcell	Manager and Record Keeper.	

Coimbatore and Salem Districts, No. 1 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
Lieut. Colonel J G Cloete	Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey, 2d class.	
Major W. Freeth.....	1st Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey.	
Mr. J Ross.....	Sub Assistant	
" W. Evans.....	Do	
" J. Dring.....	Do	
" J Thompson.....	Do	
" P. Ross.....	Do	
" I Jones.....	Head Surveyor	
" S Clarkson.....	Do	
" A Pereira.....	Do	
" E. Lemos.....	Do	
M Appasawmy Pillay.....	Do	
Vythinaada Moodelly.....	Do	
Mr. J. J. Carroll.....	Do	
" E Norfor.....	Do	
" W. Otter.....	Do	
Mr. G W Sandways.....	Do	
" A. P. Smith.....	Probationary Head Surveyor	
" J. A. Donohoe.....	Do	
I Chinnasamy Pillay.....	Do	
N Sethu Rao.....	Do	
Mr. R Kent.....	Do	
" A Dorsey.....	Do	
" N. M. Ringrow.....	Do	
" W. Dixon.....	Do	
" H. Selvey.....	Do	
R Gurusamiah.....	Sub Asst. and Manager	
G Narasimma Aiyengar.....	Head Accountant	
M Mahalingiah.....	English Clerk	

Cuddapah and Bellary Districts, No. 2 Party

H. O'C. Cardozo, Esq.....	Dy. Supt. Rev. Survey, 2d Class	
J. H. Cook, Esq.....	2nd Asst. Supt. Revenue Survey	
A Maltby, Esq.....	2nd do. do.	
Mr. H. C. R. Harley.....	Probationary Sub Assistant	
L. Bejalaul.....	Do	
Mr. D Holman.....	Head Surveyor	... On duty in Central Office.
M Audinarayana.....	Do	
Mr. G Thompson.....	Do	
" R McMahon.....	Do	
" P Lynch.....	Do	
C. Subbaroyalu Naidu.....	Do	
K. Lakshmaia.....	Do	
N Narayaniah.....	Do	
Mr. J. Wylie.....	Do	
M Tataiya Naidoo.....	Do	
Mr R. D'Silva.....	Probationary Head Surveyor	
N Rajagopala Charry.....	Do	
K Ramachendrayar.....	Do	
B Venkatasubba Rao.....	Do	
Mr. H Devenport.....	Do	
C Gurumurthi Aiyar.....	Do	
A Krishnaiya.....	Do	
G Venkatramiah.....	Sub Asst. and Manager	
B Govinda Rao.....	Head Accountant	
I Subroyalu Naidu.....	Probationary Head Draughtsman	
D. Srinivasa Aiyangar.....	English Clerk	

Cuddapah, North Arcot and Bellary Districts, No. 3 Party.

F. C. Puckle, Esq., M.A.	Dy. Supt., Rev. Survey 1st Class	
T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey.	On furlough to Europe.
Mr. G. E. Paczensky.....	Probationary Sub Assistant	... On duty in Central Office.
" J. Donne.....	Do	
" J Bronkhurst.....	Head Surveyor.	
" C Cummine.....	Do	
A. Streepathi Naidu.....	Proby. Sub Asst. & Manager.	
M Ramaswami Naidu.....	Do Head Accountant.	
P. Chantsal Rao.....	Do Head Computer.	
R Venkatakrishna Row.....	Do Head Draughtsman	
A. Krishnaswami Mudaly.....	English Clerk.	

Madura District, No. 4 Party.

Rank and Names.	Appointments.	Remarks.
H. Gompertz, Esq.....	Dy. Supt., Rev. Survey 2d Class.	On furlough to Europe.
Major A. O. H. Clay.....	Ag. Dy. Supt., Rev. Sur., 2d Class	
J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	1st Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey	
E M Baber, Esq.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.	
Mr T Quinless.....	Sub Assistant.	
P. Narasima Chari.....	Probationary Sub Assistant.	
Mr. J. Dyce.....	Head Surveyor.	
" H Cotterill.....	Do	
" R. Plettell.....	Do	
Mr. R. A. Lacey.....	Do	
" H. O'Neill.....	Do	
S Maduranaigam Pillay.....	Do	
T. S. Baggianadan Pillai.....	Do	
Mr. J. M. Ringrow.....	Probationary Head Surveyor.	
P. Zechariah Naidu.....	Do	
Mr. J. Band.....	Do	
Balakrishnier.....	Do	
K. Lakshmana Rao.....	Sub Asst. and Manager	... On duty in the Central Office.
P. Venkataramaniah.....	Acting Do.	... Doing duty as Manager.
K. Streenivassa Thattha Charry.....	Head Draughtsman.	
M. Appavoo Pillay.....	English Clerk.	
P. Appu Rao.....		

North and South Arcot Districts, No. 5 Party.

W. Beaumont, Esq.....	Dy. Supt., R. Survey, 1st Class.	
Major C. A. Liardet.....	Ag. 1st Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey.	
Mr. G. Middleton.....	Sub Assistant.	
" H J Bullock.....	Do	
G. Subbramaneyan.....	Head Surveyor.	
Mr. R. Wildegose.....	Do	
T Singaravelu Mudali.....	Do	
P. C. Vijia Ragava Charry.....	Do	
V Munuswami Mudali.....	Probationary Head Surveyor.	... Employed in Ganjam.
S. Ranganaiaku Naidu.....	Do	
C. Ramachendrayar.....	Do	
P Mullari Rao.....	Do	
C. M. Rungaswami Naidu.....	Do	
C. Sambamurti Aiyar.....	Proby. Sub Asst. & Manager.	
S. Raghavulu Naidu.....	Head Accountant.	
K Srinivasa Aiyengar.....	Head Computer.	
N. Zainal Abdin.....	Head Draughtsman.	

Province of Coorg, under the Chief Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

C. R. Hanumant Rao.....	Head Clerk.
W. Muthannah.....	Head Surveyor.

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. Cardozo, Esq., Dy. Supt., 2d class.	12 Dec. 71	
No. 3 Survey Party	Cuddapah, North Arcot & Bellary	Vellore.	{ F. C. Puckle, Esq., Deputy Supt., 1st class.	3 July 60	
No. 4 Survey Party	Madura.	Madura.	{ H. Gompertz, Esq., Depy. Supt., 2d class.	21 July 76	On furlough to Europe.
Do	Do	Do	{ Major A. O'H. Clay, Ag. Dy. Supt., 2nd Class...	25 Apr. 79	
No. 5 Survey Party	North and South Arcot.	St. Thomas' Mount	{ W. Beaumont, Esq., Dy. Supt., 1st class.	9 Feb. 63	

Gradation List of the Revenue Survey Establishment of the Madras Presidency.

Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Dept.	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
	Colonel H. T. Rogers.....	Royal Engineers	31 Oct. 1879	6 Nov. 1879	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. Cardozo, Esq.....	Uncovenanted	25 Feb. 1859	12 Dec. 1871	No. 2 Party, Bellary and Cuddapah	
St	Lieut. Colonel J. G. Cloete.....	31st L. I.	23 June 63	23 Jan. 63	No. 1 Party, Colimbatore and Salem	
to	H. Gompertz, Esq.....	Uncovenanted	10 Aug.	59/21 July 76	No. 4 Party, Madurai.	On furlough to Europe.
Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class.						
1st Assistant Superintendents.						
St	Major A. O'H. Clay.....	Staff Corps.....	1 Nov. 1861	21 Jan. 1868	No. 4 Party, Madurai	Actg. Deputy Supt., 2nd Class.
S	Major W. Freeth.....	do.	20 Sep. 64	do.	No. 1 Party, Colimbatore.	
to	J. J. Tomlinson, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	3 May 65	7 Sep. 68	No. 4 Party, Madurai	
t	T. A. Tomlinson, Esq.....	do	10 Aug.	59/16 Aug. 78	No. 3 Party, Bellary	On furlough to Europe.
2nd Assistant Superintendents.						
S	Captain R. M. Clerk.....	General List.....	2 June 1862	20 July 1869	Central Office	On furlough to Europe
HS	Major C. C. Sargeant.....	Staff Corps.....	20 Feb. 67	5 May 68	No. 4 Party, Madurai.	On furlough to Europe.
St	E. M. Haber, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	21 Jan. 68	30 June 76	No. 2 Party, Bellary	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent.
St	J. H. Cook, Esq.....	do.	21 Jan. 68	21 July 68	Central Office	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent.
St	J. H. Merriman, Esq.....	do.	4 June 68	5 Mar. 72	No. 5 Party, North Arcot	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent.
HS to	Major C. A. Lardet.....	Staff Corps.....	4 Oct. 68	29 June 76	No. 2 Party, Bellary.	Acting 1st Assistant Superintendent.
St	A. Malby, Esq.....	Uncovenanted.....	17 Dec. 72	16 June 76	No. 2 Party, Bellary.	

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, 1st September, 1863, No. 306 of 1863.—The following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India is published:—

Despatch, dated 31st July, 1863, No 109.—1. I have to inform you that the House of Lords has reversed the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the matter of Lord Clive's Fund, and has ruled that the contingency specified in the Deed constituting the Fund, in the event of which the sum of Sicca Rupees 5,00,000 should be returned to Lord Clive, or to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, has happened, by the passing of the Acts 21 and 22, Victoria, Chapter 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:—

	£	s.	d.
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 Asst. Commissary, Con- ductor, 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.	£	s.	d.	Per diem.	£	s.	d.
Colonel, or *Inspector-General of Hospitals.....	223	2	6	or	12	6		
Lt.-Col., or †Depty. Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	182	10	6	"	10	0		
Major.....	136	17	6	"	7	6		
Captain, Surgeon, or Commissary.....	91	5	0	"	5	0		
Lieutenant, Asst-Surgeon, Vety. Surgeon, or Deputy Commissary.....	45	12	6	"	2	6		
Cornet or Ensign.....	36	10	0	"	2	0		
Assistant, or Deputy Assistant Commissary....	37	14	4	"	2	0		
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Quarter-Master.....	30	0	0	"	1	7		
Sub-Conductor.....	22	16	3	"	1	3		

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarkation in England, as follows:—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9d. per diem.—1s. to those who have lost a limb.
Privates of do. 6d. do. and 9d. to do.

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.
Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 8 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received on actual service, are allowed in any part of the British dominions in Europe, one shilling per diem in addition to the regulated pension from this Fund. Serjeants wishing to reside in India after 21 years' service as above are allowed 30 Rupees per mensem.

Serjeants, Corporals or Privates of 14 years' actual service, discharged on account of debility rendering them unfit for Field Service, shall be allowed, inclusive of the regulated pension from this Fund, as follows:—

Serjeants, per diem 1 shilling, Corporals and Privates, per diem 9d., and Serjeants, Corporals and Privates discharged at their own request after completing 21 years' service shall be allowed, inclusive of pension from this Fund, one shilling per diem.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following per diem pensions inclusive of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be

* Present designation Surgeon-General.
† " " Deputy Surgeon-General.

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. 803, 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	Rs.	A.	P.	£	Amount of property precluding pension.
Colonel regimentally, or *Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals..	93	2	10	4,000	
Lt.-Colonel, or †Depty. Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	74	8	8	3,000	
Major.....	55	14	6	2,500	
Capt., Surg., or Vety. Surg. above 20 years' service..	37	4	4	2,000	Vide G. O. G., 12th Jan., 1869, No. 12.
Lieutenant, †Asst. Surgeon or Vety. Surgeon.....	18	10	2	1,000	
Cornet or Ensign.....	14	14	6	750	
Commissary of Ordnance.....	37	4	4	2,000	
Riding-Master or Troop Quarter-Master.....	20	0	0	750	
Depty. Commissary of Ordnance.....	36	0	0	2,000	
Assistant Commissary.....	30	0	0	1,000	Vide G. O. G., 4th February, 1869, No. 49.
Depty. Assistant Commissary	26	0	0	750	
Conductor.....	20	0	0	750	
Sub-Conductor.....	15	0	0	750	
Honorary †Assistant Surgeon.....	30	0	0	1,000	Vide G. O. G., 19th June, 1869, No. 232.
Senior Apothecary.....	26	0	0	750	
Apothecary.....	20	0	0	750	and G. O. G., 23rd Feb., 1869, No. 67.
Assistant Apothecary.....	15	0	0	750	

G. O. G., 3rd October, 1862, No. 387.

G. O. G. G., No. 877 of 1862.—Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

* Present designation Surgeon-General.
 † " " Deputy Surgeon-General.
 ‡ " " Surgeon.
 § " " Honorary Surgeon.

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 _____ in Her Majesty's Service, late a _____ and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband; and I further solemnly and sincerely declare, that my said husband was not, at the time of his death, possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself or by any person in trust for him, real and personal estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage, or subsequently thereto; and that at the time of the death of my said husband no person or class of persons nominated by him other than a creditor or creditors, nor any one in trust for such person or class, was entitled under any Life Insurance effected by my said husband to any such sum of money as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my said husband died seised or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way dispose of his estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of pension from Lord Clive's Fund; and I also declare that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my late husband died seised or possessed, and any such insurance money as aforesaid, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and 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.

Signature
 Minister of the Parish of
 DECLARATION.

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, 31st September, 30th June, 31st December. * The Claimant must not permit any person to sign for her.

Declared and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 18____
 The Magistrate or Resident Minister of the Established Church to sign here, and state the place for which he acts.
 Magistrate for _____ Near the post Town of _____
 Minister of _____ County of _____
 In the County of _____

72, L92

144983

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 abovenamed Fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending Home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased subscribing Officers in Her Majesty's Service in India, preventing thereby the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions. The Fund also provides relief in such cases until they can conveniently embark.

Modifications of the original Rules have at different times become necessary, and have been adopted with the approval of the subscribers and the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief for the time being.

On the present occasion the Committee of General Management having observed the desirability of making some of the rules more complete, of modifying the rates of subscription hitherto paid, and of amplifying the field of the Fund's operations, represented these views to the subscribers at large, and circulated voting lists in which opinions were given on the proposed alterations.

The Committee are gratified to find that their suggestions have been almost unanimously accepted, and the same are accordingly embodied in the following Code of revised Regulations for the Government of the Fund, which will come into force on the 1st January 1874.

As Officers, on first landing in the country may not have convenient access to the books of Local Regulations, the following extracts are here re-printed, showing the benevolent object with which the Fund came to be originally instituted, and the benefits to be derived from supporting it.

G. O., 25th June, 1820.—“1. With reference to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces to Officers Commanding Regiments, dated the 22nd October, 1819, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to give further aid and facility to the arrangement of the Fund for Widows and Children of His Majesty's Officers, is pleased to publish for general information of all concerned, that the Most Noble the Governor-General has signified his consent to become Patron to the humane institution now in progress to establishment, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will consider himself as President, and has been pleased to order a Committee of General Management to be formed at Head Quarters, with which the Presidents of General and Regimental Committees can communicate on all subjects touching the object in view. It will be the business of the Committee of General Management to examine the accounts quarterly, and to order the sums in hand to be deposited in Government Security and that the Paymasters of Regiments make the remittances at the periods prescribed in the printed Regulations, &c., &c.”

G. O., 29th November, 1826.—“The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army serving in India, the following General Order, No. 271 of 1826, issued by the Supreme Government:—

Fort William, 17th November, 1826.—“RESOLVED—That the following paragraph of a Military General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 27th

of May, 1826, be promulgated for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Service in India:—

59 and 61. The grant of passage money to the widow of Lieut. Twinberren, of His Majesty's 44th Regt., to enable her to return to England reported as a special case.

“Para. 16. ‘It appears from the documents annexed to these Proceedings, that Lieutenant Twinberren had been so short a time in India, that he was probably not aware of the Fund established for the relief of the widows and families of Officers in His Majesty's Service, dying in India, and consequently had not subscribed to it.’

“17. We desire that you will take measures for acquainting all Officers of His Majesty's Service, with the existence of this Fund, immediately on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, and with our determination not to provide maintenance or passage hereafter for the widows or families of any of His Majesty's Officers dying in India.

“The Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such instructions far making all Officers of His Majesty's Service, on their arriving at any of the Presidencies, acquainted with the determination of the Honorable Court, expressed in the foregoing extract, as may appear necessary to His Excellency.”

G. O., 20th April, 1829.—“The Commander-in-Chief, in directing the publication in General Orders of the accompanying statement of the Funds of the institution for the relief of widows of Officers of His Majesty's Service, regrets to find, that an institution so beneficial to all (whether married or single), and so perfectly within the means of the most limited incomes, should not meet with that universal support which it claims. His Lordship is satisfied that there are many who have, from want of attention only, omitted to return their names as subscribers, and is confident that such omissions have only to be pointed out to be remedied; but he considers it a duty which he owes to the Army, to inform them by the publication of the accompanying letter, in the sentiments of which he most fully coincides, that it now remains for the Service generally to consider whether they will support the institution, or allow the widows and children to appeal to individual charity for the means of enabling them in their distress to return to their homes. Such an addition to their misfortunes may be removed, and their respectability maintained, by so small a subscription to the Fund, of at most two Rupees a month from a Subaltern, and from other ranks according to the moderate scale laid down in its Regulations.”

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief, No. 195, dated 13th December, 1828.

“The annexed extracts (paragraphs 2 and 11) of the Honorable Court's Military General Letter to Madras, under date the 14th May, 1829, prohibiting the grant of passage money to the families of Officers of His Majesty's Service returning to England, having been forwarded to the Supreme Government, with an intimation that these orders are equally applicable to this Presidency, I am directed to request, that you will lay the same before the Commander-in-Chief for His Excellency's information.

Extract Military Letter to Fort St. George, dated 14th May, 1829.

“Para. 2nd. We have had repeated occasions to comment on the Regulations of your Government granting passage money to the families of King's Officers on their return to England, but we regret to find that our instructions on this point have not been attended to with their desired effect at your Presidency.

“3rd. The cases which have arisen divide themselves into two classes:

“1st.—Widows and orphans of Officers dying in India.

“2nd.—Wives and children of Officers returning to England.

“4th. To provide for the conveyance to England of widows and orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances, a Fund was established in the year 1820 by Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India. The principles and objects of this Fund have received our concurrence, and a subscription of 6,000 Rupees a year has been authorized by us towards its support.

“5th.

“6th.

“7th. The Officers in our service, who have been appointed of late years, are all required to contribute to the support of the institution established for the relief of their widows and children, and we would hope that some rule, which shall be equally effectual for the support of this Fund may be adopted by His Majesty's Officers.

“8th. In the subscription we have made we have done as much, if not more in proportion for His Majesty's Officers, as we have done for the Officers of the Company's Army, in our subscriptions to their Funds; and as we never provide for any

individual case of distress, which may arise on the part of the widow and children of an Officer of our own service, we must likewise decline to make any such separate provision in any future case for the widow and children of an Officer of His Majesty's Army.

"9th. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has observed on this subject 'that if the Officers of His Majesty's Army will contribute, 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 charitable institution, or of the assistance of the State. The Funds to which we contribute for the advantage of the Company's Officers, make no provision for such cases, and no allowance from the Government is ever granted to defray the private expense of Officers on this account. We must therefore absolutely prohibit the grant of passage money to the families of King's Officers returning to England."

G. O. 29th May 1844.—"In conformity with instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary at War, under date the 6th March, 1844, the Commander-in-Chief desires it may be distinctly understood, that all Officers refusing to become subscribers to the Military Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, their widows and families can have no claim to be relieved, either by the East India Company or by the British Government from any expense they may incur in returning to England."

A. G.'s Cir., No. 25, 28th September, 1866.—"On two occasions recently, it has come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that charitable contributions have been solicited from the public at large in aid of the widows of Officers of Her Majesty's Service in India, whose husbands had neglected to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund.

"The origin of the Fund was to obviate such appeals, and at the same time to prevent what used to be not an uncommon spectacle, the reduction to the most painful state of destitution of ladies who, during the lifetime of their husbands, were enjoying great comfort, perhaps even affluence.

"Apart from other considerations, His Excellency thinks it very unfair to the unmarried Officers of the Army, a large proportion of whom have already consented to tax themselves in support of this Fund, that they should be thus called on to pay a further contribution in aid of the families of those who were too improvident, or too negligent, to become members of it in their lifetime.

"His Excellency therefore hopes that married Officers will recognize the advantages of this institution, one which the Government deems worthy of its support, and that they will bear in mind the hardship and suffering to which their widows may be exposed by a neglect on their part to entitle them, by the present payment of a small contribution, to a participation in the very substantial benefits which the Fund confers."

Rules.

Rule 1st.—That the Committee of General Management shall be fixed at Simla, and consist of all Officers of the Staff, they being subscribers and present; and that an Officer of the Adjutant General's Department act as Honorary Secretary.

Rule 2nd.—That a Sub-Committee for enquiring into all awards and circumstances connected with this Fund, and acting under the General Committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows, such Officers being subscribers:—

The Commander-in-Chief, the Patron.

The Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Army at the Presidency.

All Officers of the Staff.

The two senior Officers of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The two senior Subalterns of Her Majesty's Regiment stationed at the Presidency.

The 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.	
				Per mensem.	Per mensem.
Commander-in-Chief	Rs. 20 per mensem.				
Officers drawing pay and allowances of Rs. 1,500 or upwards	....	10	8		
Ditto ditto " 1,000	....	8	6		
Ditto ditto " 750	....	7	5		
Ditto ditto " 400	....	5	3		
All others	....	2-8	1		

Rule 4th.—That the Paymasters of Corps in the Bengal Presidency shall be authorized and required to make these deductions monthly, and shall remit the same quarterly by Transfer Receipt, on the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, to the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund at Simla. In Madras and Bombay subscriptions will be collected in the same manner, and forwarded to the local Honorary Secretary.

No Officer present in India shall be allowed to fall into arrears of subscription to this Fund; and the Honorary Secretary (or Local Secretary, as the case may be), shall be required to warn any Officer whose subscription is six months in arrears, that he must pay up at once on pain of having his name removed from the rolls. An Officer whose name has thus been removed can only re-enter the Fund on the same terms as a new subscriber, and the fact of his removal will not absolve him from his liability for any subscription in arrears at the time his name is struck off. An Officer will be held to be a subscriber if in India, till such time as he notifies his wish for the removal of his name from the rolls.

Officers detached from regiments shall remit their subscriptions to the Honorary or Local Secretary quarterly in arrears by Transfer Receipt, on the Bank of Bengal, obtainable from the Treasury which pays them their salary.

Rule 5th.—All Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India are eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund, on their notifying their intention to that effect through the Regimental Paymaster to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, if they themselves are serving in the Bengal Presidency, or to the Local Secretaries in the other Presidencies if serving in Madras or Bombay. Officers on detached employ may notify direct to the Honorary Secretary their intention of subscribing.

- I. All married officers coming to India for the first time shall subscribe to the Fund within one year of their arrival in India, provided their families accompany them.
- II. If followed by their families they must subscribe within six months of the families' arrival, or within one year of their own arrival.
- III. An officer marrying in India shall join within six months of his marriage, or within one year of his first arrival in the country.
- IV. All married officers returning with their families to India after an absence from any cause, shall subscribe within six months of their return.
- V. Married officers, whose families are not in India, may subscribe at married rates, and their widows will 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 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 to 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.

Grants. 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 Lodgment of claim.

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 Committee of Award. Fund shall be heard and decided on by a Station Committee, composed, as equally as possible, of Officers from the Corps present, being subscribers to the Fund.

STATION COMMITTEE.

President.—A Field Officer or Surgeon-Major (if practicable).

Members.— { One Captain or Officer of equivalent rank.
One Subaltern or Officer of equivalent rank.

Rule 11th.—In the event of Officers dying while the Corps they belong to is stationed by itself, or while they themselves are absent from their Regiment, it shall be in the power of every Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Station, under these circumstances, to assemble a Committee of any three Officers, being subscribers, to hear and decide upon the cases of any widows and children who have become entitled to relief from this Fund.

Special Committee. 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.

Rule 14th.—The Sub-Committee will, on drawing for any sum on the Adjutant-General of the Presidency, in cases of awards, transmit to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, the Report of the Station Committee, accompanied by receipts and certificates, showing that the money has been appropriated in the manner and for the purposes for which it was awarded.

Madras and Bombay Committee Proceedings to be forwarded as vouchers.

Rule 15th.—But to prevent doubts and misconceptions which might possibly arise hereafter, it is distinctly declared, that no widow permanently residing in this country after the death of her husband, can expect any provision or allowance for herself or children from the Fund, further than is stated in Rule 23.

Rule 16th.—Orphan children are eligible for the benefits of this Fund, but awards for them must be specially made by a Station or Regimental Committee, and sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take care of them, and provide a passage, &c., &c.

Rule 17th.—That the Honorary Secretary, acting for the Committee of General Management, shall furnish an annual account of the Annual account to be furnished by Secretary. 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 out of India provided in the latter case that her husband was a subscriber at the married rate at date of his decease:

To the widow of an officer, who paid a subscription on Rs. 750 a month or upwards, per mensem.....	Rs. 600
Of an officer, who paid on Rs. 400 and upwards, per mensem.....	" 400
Of all others.....	" 300

Rule 22nd.—In addition to the above a travelling allowance on the scale below, will be made to widows to the port of embarkation or place of residence in India, as the case may be. In certain exceptional instances, where the rates will not meet the expenses of the journey, the Committee assembled under Rules 9 and 10 should record in their Proceedings the actual cost of the journey, and the amount they recommended for incidental expenses; each case so specially recommended will be dealt with on its own merits, and the Committee of General Management reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any proposed deviation from the ordinary course, and will also, if the expenses of any journey appear to have been over-estimated, reduce the same to any limit which may appear to them fair and reasonable.

Annas 8 per mile for Dak travelling.	
" 8 " 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
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.....	s. 0	d. 6	} When the journey can be accomplished by Railway.
For every child above 12 years of age.....	0	6	
For every child under 12 years of age.....	0	3	
For every widow.....	1	0	} When the journey cannot be performed by Railway, or for any portion of it, that cannot be so performed.
For every child above 12 years of age.....	1	0	
For every child under 12 years of age.....	0	6	

Rule 25th.—Any claims on the Fund will however be paid in full, only in the cases of officers who have joined the Fund for three full months. In the event of a subscriber dying within that period, the case will be specially considered by the Committee of General Management at Simla.

Rule 26th.—On the submission by a widow, of a certificate by a Medical Officer, that she is prevented by the ill-health of herself or her children from leaving India within the three months for which maintenance allowance is in the first instance granted, or that the state of her health is such as to prevent her travelling with safety during the hot or rainy seasons, i. e., between the 1st April and 15th October, the General Committee, if the three months are exceeded, may sanction an additional grant to the extent of two months' detention allowance on the scale sanctioned in Rule 21, proportionate to the interval which will elapse before the journey can be commenced; but in no case shall a widow receive more than five months' maintenance allowance in the aggregate from the Fund.

Rule 27th.—In Madras and Bombay, the period at which journeys can be undertaken, and the grant of awards are to be specially considered by the Sub-Committees on the principles above declared.

Rule 28th.—Any lady intending to reside in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw travelling allowance to the place of intended residence, under Rule 22, and four months' maintenance allowance, as per scale in Rule 21, in full of all demands on the Fund.

Rule 29th.—On and from the date of these rules any officer of Her Majesty's British Forces, joining the Queen's Military Widows' Fund and eventually entering the Staff Corps, cannot continue as a subscriber after date of entering that corps permanently, though this ruling will not affect officers of the Staff Corps at present borne on the list of subscribers.

APPENDIX.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Report and Award of _____ Committee.
(as the case may be.)

PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS.

Heard the case of Mrs. _____ * being the widow of _____

, of _____, died at _____, having also _____ children.

The Committee deem the family or widow (as the case may be) eligible to the provisions of this Fund, and recommend that they (or she) shall receive travelling and maintenance allowance as follows, viz:—

Maintenance allowance under Rule 21.....	Rs.
Ditto ditto ditto 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, 1866.

OFFICE—ST. THOME GATE STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. MURRAY, Esq., M. D., Surgeon-Major, Examiner, Fund Accounts.

Mr. JOHN LEONARD, 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 Donation for the different Classes to be paid in India or in Europe at £ 100 per Rupees 875.

Description according to Regimental Rank.	Bachelors and Widowers without Offspring.						Married and Widowers with Offspring.						Bachelors and Widowers.						Donation for Daughters.																						
	Donation on entering each class.			Rate per month.			Total Donation of each class.			Donation on entering each class.			Rate per month.			Donation on Marriage.			Rate per month.			In India.			In Europe.			Mths. in what period payable.			In India, Instalments per month.			In Europe, Instalments per month.							
	Mths. in what period payable.			ns. £ s. d.			ns. £ s. d.			ns. £ s. d.			Mths. in what period payable.			ns. £ s. d.			ns. £ s. d.			Mths. in what period payable.			ns. £ s. d.			Mths. in what period payable.			ns. £ s. d.			Mths. in what period payable.							
	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.	ns. £ s. d.										
6 Cornets, 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns.	300	34	5	9	300	34	5	9	300	34	5	9	300	34	5	9	300	34	5	9	600	63	11	6	625	24	2	14	11												
5 Lieutenants.	200	22	17	2	400	45	14	3	200	22	17	2	400	45	14	3	200	22	17	2	1,000	114	5	9	725	40	4	11	6												
4 Captains.	250	25	11	5	500	57	2	10	25	250	25	11	5	500	57	2	10	25	250	25	11	5	1,500	171	8	7	725	60	6	17	2										
4 Majors and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.	250	85	14	4	750	85	14	4	750	85	14	4	750	85	14	4	750	85	14	4	30	3	8	7	1,500	171	8	7	725	60	6	17	2	200	22	17	2	8	1	18	12
3 Majors and Chaplains of 10 years' standing and Asst. Chaplains.	300	34	5	9	900	103	15	1	1,050	129	0	0	900	103	15	1	1,050	129	0	0	30	3	8	7	2,100	240	0	0	25	84	9	12	0								
2 Lieut. Colonels of 15 years' standing.	400	45	14	3	800	91	8	7	1,650	185	14	3	800	91	8	7	1,650	185	14	3	40	4	11	5	2,400	331	8	7	25	116	13	5	2								
1 Colonel.	550	62	17	2	1,100	125	14	3	2,200	251	5	1	1,100	125	14	3	2,200	251	5	1	110	12	11	5	4,000	457	2	10	25	160	18	5	9								

N.B.—Marriage Donations when the Husband's age exceeds that of his Wife by more than eight years, will be regulated by a Disparity Scale which became a rule from the 1st March 1844.
N.B.—The Donation on Marriage is always double the Total Entrance Donation paid by a Subscriber as Bachelor, and upon his entering each Class after Marriage, he pays a Donation on promotion double the amount of the Donation of an unmarried Subscriber of his own Class.
All Donations required from Officers subscribing according to length of service, are to be paid by twenty-five regular and equal monthly instalments unless adjusted at once or by earlier payments.
Lieutenant Colonels of the Madras Staff Corps can subscribe as Colonels on completing the qualifying service of 32 years. Application should be made to the Examiner, Military Fund Accounts, within 3 months of completing the required service.
Donation on promotion by Widowers with offspring is payable as unmarried—Vide Despatch, dated India Office, 7th June, 1867, No. 218.

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 with- out Offspring.					Married and Widowers with Offspring.						
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	RS.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
1	Colonels.....	42	8	10	63	13	3	10	15	0	1	5	0	16	6	6	1	17	6
2	Lieutenant-Colonels.....	27	3	2	40	12	9	8	12	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	1	10	0
3	Majors, Chaplains of 13 years' standing, and Asst. Chaplains of 15 years' stand- ing.....	21	0	10	31	0	3	7	0	0	0	16	0	10	8	0	1	4	0
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing.....	12	4	7	18	6	11	4	0	6	0	10	6	6	11	3	0	15	9
5	Lieutenants.....	7	6	8	11	2	0	2	13	6	0	6	6	4	4	3	0	9	9
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns.....	5	15	3	8	14	11	2	4	9	0	5	3	3	7	1	0	7	11

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 Rupee or 2s. 3d., is to be paid for each son under 21 years of age, and for each daughter until marriage or death, during the life of the father. Subscription for daughters for whom the Donation of Rupees 200 may not have been duly paid, to cease after the age of 21 years. Subscribers are consequently required to report to the Secretary dates of birth and decease of all children.

Subscribers in receipt of Indian Pay and Allowances, are required to subscribe at the Indian rates.—(Vide Minutes, 6th March, 1856.)

Officers proceeding to sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on Sick Certificate, under the Regulations of 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 1860.)

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

„ 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	335	18 9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,826	9	0	208	15 0
3	{ Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing Major and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing. }	1,588	10	9	181	11 3
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing..	1,197	10	6	136	17 6
5	Lieutenant	894	2	3	102	3 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	262	8	0	30	0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys, and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid..	350	0	0	40	0 0
	CHILDREN HAVING LOST BOTH PARENTS.					
1	Under 6 years of age	262	8	0	30	0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	393	12	0	45	0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for Boys and for Girls for whom the Donation may not have been paid	225	0	0	60	0 0

TABLE showing the increased rate of Pension payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

Vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G. O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	WIDOW.	In India per Annum.		In Europe per Annum.		
1	Of a Colonel	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s. d.
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	2,229	9	9	251	16 3
3	Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing and Assistant Chaplain of 15 years' standing	1,972	11	0	225	9 0
4	Captain and Asst. Chaplain under 15 years' standing	1,715	12	3	196	1 9
5	Lieutenant	1,293	7	6	147	16 6
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign	965	10	9	110	7 3
		772	8	3	88	5 9

N. B.—An increase of 8 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 benefitting by the Military Fund is entitled to Passage Money only once, whether to Europe or such place as she may desire to fix her residence in accordance to the following scale:—

To Europe or America from India.	To India from Europe or America.
Widow of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.....	Rupees 1,500
" of Captain and Subaltern.....	" 1,200
To the Cape of Good Hope from India.	
To Europe from Cape of Good Hope or other places, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the above rates.	
To children of deceased subscribers issuable once, without reference to the place to which they are proceeding from India.	
To an Orphan having lost his or her Father.....	Rupees 250
To each additional Orphan up to the number of 4.....	" 250
To 4 or more children (maximum).....	" 1,000
To an Orphan having lost both parents.....	" 700
To 2 Orphans do. do.	" 1,200
To 3 or more Orphans do. do.	" 1,500

Loans.

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 4—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 to or from Europe. (or America.)	To Infant Child of a Subscriber to or from Europe. (or America.)	To each Adult to Europe.	To each Infant to Europe.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Field Officer or Chaplain.....	1,500	1,500	600	200	100
Captain or Asst. Chaplain.....	1,400	1,400	600	200	100
Subaltern.....	1,200	1,200	600	200	100

The 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 as Passage Money Rupees 1,400+700+300=2,400 Rupees. 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.....	Rupees 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 Rupees; 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 Annuitants to families of deceased Subscribers, who die in debt to the Fund on account of Loan, 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 un-repaid.

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. 59. 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 I. 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.....	£ 160	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40
	Rs. 1,669	Rs. 1,356	Rs. 1,043	Rs. 730	Rs. 417
In India.....					

TABLE II.—Pensions to Children of all Classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 to age of 12.	From age of 12 to age of 21.	To Females only from age of 21 to date of marriage or for life.
In Europe.....	£ 10	£ 20	£ 30	£ 45
	Rs. 140	Rs. 208	Rs. 313	Rs. 469
In India.....				

TABLE III.—Donations.

Class of Contributors.	On marriage or re-marriage.		On promotion to higher Class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Class I.....	4,000	384	750	72
" II.....	2,000	192	375	36
" III.....	1,000	96	250	24
" IV.....	500	48	125	12
" V.....	250	24	.....	.....

N. B.—If the age of husband exceeds that of wife by 12 years or more, the donation on marriage will be increased for disparity of ages.

TABLE V.—Donation payable for Children by all Classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£
For a Son.....	156	15
For a Daughter.....	250	24

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by Officers according to Class.

Class of 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.
 SENLA, THE 19TH JULY, 1875, No. 728.—With reference to G. G. O., No. 1315,* dated the 28th December, 1872, the following letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, received on this date, is published for general information:—

† Madras G. O. G., 29th July, 1875, No. 507.

FINANCIAL; MILITARY FUND, No. 328; INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 21TH JUNE, 1875.
 To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My LORD,

1.—The case of an officer exchanging into the Staff Corps from the British Army not having been provided for in the regulations of the Indian service family pension fund, a reference was made to Major-General 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.

APOTHECARIES' FUND, ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. D. H. Gray,
 „ R. Donaldson,
 „ S. Hall,

Mr. W. Karney,
 „ H. Hawkes,

Mr. H. H. M. Judge,
 „ S. Chalke.

Secretary.—Surgeon (Hony.) R. Harvey. | Treasurers.—Bank of Madras.

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries in the Medical Service of the Madras Presidency.

It is imperative on every Subordinate Medical Officer, (except Mahomedans and Hindus) advanced to the grade of Assistant Apothecary to become a Subscriber to this Fund, and so to continue as long as he may be in the effective service of Government. Pensioners from this Department may maintain their connection with the Fund after retirement, and are subject to the same Rules and Regulations as for effective members.

DONATION PAYABLE.

	Married.	Unmarried.
	Rs.	Rs.
Apothecary, or 1st Class Subscriber.....	450	380
2nd Class Apothecary, or 2nd do.....	337½	287½
Assistant Apothecary, or 3rd do.....	225	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

	Rs.	per mensem.
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
Management.....	0 6 0	0 6 0

CHILDREN'S BRANCH.

Contribution..	50 0 0
Donation for every child born ..	20 0 0
Subscription monthly for each child ..	0 14 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, 1807.

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. NARAINASAWMY 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. F. Stamber, Sea Customs.
Mr. R. S. Johnson, C. K. S. Depository.	Mr. H. F. Doll, Government Office.
Lieut. J. Cochran, Ordnance Dept.	Serjeant Major G. Hartley.
Surgeon R. Harvey, Professor, Medical College.	Conductor J. Spence
Apothecary S. Hall, Medical Deptt.	Mr. John J. Chatterton, Secy., 22, Chapel Road, Pursewalkum.
Sub-Conductor G. Blazey, Gun Carriage Factory.	Mr. R. Johnson, Treasurer, Randall'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 1,41,000. 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.	Widowers and Bachelors.	Monthly Subscrip- tion.	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. 5.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs. A.		
2nd	6	43	2	8	60	21 2	17 10	720	300	24	2 0	7 8	
3rd	5	02	2	8	48	16 14	14 1	576	240	18	1 8	5 10	
4th	3	12	1	14	36	12 10	10 9	432	180	12	1 0	3 12	
5th	2	6	1	4	24	8 8	7 1	288	120	9	0 12	2 13	
6th	1	14	0	15	18	6 5	5 4	216	90	6	0 8	1 14	
6th	1	3	0	10	12	4 4	3 0	144	60	3	0 4	0 15	

The donations shown in columns 4 and 9 may be paid at once or by twelve equal monthly instalments.

When the sums required to secure the Maximum or Minimum pension in the Widows' Branch shown in columns 7 and 8 are paid on joining the initial donations above referred to are not demanded as that amount is included in the amount required to secure the Maximum and Minimum pensions.

Increased payments in one sum are required from persons joining the Funds after the age of 40, and no person can be admitted or transferred to a higher class after the age of 55 years; delay in joining after being admitted by the Committee necessitates a fresh medical certificate being submitted. Subscriptions in the Children's Branch commence from the date of application to subscribe for the child, and continue until the age at which pensions terminate. Transfers from a lower to a higher class are permitted (on production of the prescribed medical certificate) on payment in one sum of difference of donation and of subscription according to age. Subscribers to the Children's Branch must also belong to the Widows' Branch.

The pension in the Children's Branch is secured as soon as entrance donation is paid in full. In the Widows' Branch Maximum and Minimum pensions are respectively secured when the total payments in that branch amount to the sums specified in the foregoing table, see columns 7 and 8, irrespective of that paid for admission after 40 years of age. Subscribers are allowed at any time, on furnishing a medical certificate in the prescribed form, to pay in one sum, or by such instalments as they may find convenient, the difference required to entitle their Widows to immediate pension.

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows remarrying, lose pension during coverture, but revert to the Fund on again becoming Widows. They also receive a portion of a second pension if the second husband also had been a subscriber at the time of his death. Pension is forfeited by incontinence. No pension is paid to Widows and Orphans of Subscribers who die with six months' subscription in arrears, and Subscribers' names are struck off the books when twelve months in arrears. Subscriptions due for a period exceeding three months are not received unless accompanied by a Medical Certificate, and a sum equal to the amount due as a penalty.

Further particulars if required may be had on application to the undersigned. One Anna postage stamp must accompany the application.

Madras,

22, Chapel Road, Pursewalkum,
1st May, 1879.JOHN J. CHATTERTON,
Secretary.

N.B.—The Treasurer resides at, Randall's Road, Vepery, Madras, to whom all remittances must be made.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	5,833 5 4	
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Adjutant General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated. } With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Deputy Adjutant General.....	800 0 0	
1	Assistant do.	600 0 0	
	AIDES-DE-CAMP.		
2	To the Governor.....	300 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do. (Native Officer)...	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
2	To the Commander-in-Chief.....	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	To do. (Native Officer)...	150 0 0	With pay and batta of rank.
	ARTILLERY.		
1	Assistant Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank.
	BRIGADE STAFF.		
4	Brigadiers General, 1st Class.....	1,400 0 0	} 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	
4	Depy. Assistants Quarter Master General.	400 0 0	

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	
DIVISIONAL STAFF.			
3	General Officers.....	3,500 0 0	Consolidated.
3	Aides-de-Camp to do.....	250 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	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.....	2,200 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	
3	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)....	400 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.
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.			
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	Inspr. General of Ordnance & Magazines.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of do. do.....	600 0 0	} With Regimental pay and allowances of rank.
2	Commissaries 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.
3	Assistant Commissaries of Ordnance.....	150 0 0	
6	Deputy Asst. do. 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	200 0 0	
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Quarter Master General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General.....	800 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
3	Assistants Quarter Master General.....	500 0 0	
4	Deputy Assts. Quarter Master General....	400 0 0	
1	Barrack Master, Assistant Commissary..	120 0 0	With Warrant pay of grade.
SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT.			
1	Secretary.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Military Secretary to His Excy. the Govt.	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Do. to the Commander-in-Chief.....	1,000 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Interpreter to do. do.	130 0 0	Drawn by one of the Aides-de-Camp, includes Moonshee allowance.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.			
1†	Controller of Military Accounts.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1†	Asst. to the Contr. of Mily. Accts (Uncovd.)	300 0 0	to 400.
1†	Officer in charge of the Account Branch, Controller's Office.....	500 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1†	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts.....	900 0 0	
1†	Do. Pay Department.....	800 0 0	
1†	Do. Ordnance Accounts.....	500 0 0	
1†	Assistant Examiner, Pay Dept. (Uncovd.)	400 to 500 0 0	
1†	Examiner of Medical Accounts.....	400 0 0	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1†	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions..	600 0 0	
1†	Do. of Army Schools.....	300 0 0	
1†	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani..	400 0 0	
1†	Agent for Remounts at Oosoor.....	700 0 0	

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. 600
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 85 per mensem, or Rupees 20 per Company, for the payment and repair of Arms and Accoutrements of Companies of their respective Wings.

Contingent allowance increased from Rupees 80 to Rupees 85 only to those Regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—P. G., 25th April, 1872, No. 1,378.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.
All Infantry Officers are to maintain one charger.

† 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. 141, dated 9th March 1876.

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.	1,358 7 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0	1,265 5 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1,037 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0
Major.....	809 6 4	759 3 0	759 3 0	759 3 0
Captain.....	473 0 4	417 7 8	417 7 8	415 6 0
Lieutenant after 3 years.....	305 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	256 10 0
Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	.....
Sub-Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	.....	.....	202 12 5

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 ".....	335 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

Rank.	Horse Artillery.	Royal Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
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 4 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.....	303 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0	273 15 0	576 9 0	850 8 0

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 90 per mensem will be passed in addition to the above rates of pay and allowances to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, when in receipt of either the lowest or second rate of pay and allowances; at Rupees 120 to Paymasters of Cavalry Regiments, and at Rupees 30 to Paymasters of Infantry Regiments, when in receipt of the third or higher rates of pay and allowances.

Paymasters will also be entitled to office allowance as at present, viz., Rupees 65-5-5 and Rupees 78-10-8 per mensem respectively with Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.

Paymasters, if not holding the rank of Captain when appointed, will also be entitled to the higher rates of pay and allowances for length of service as given in the second division of the above Table under the following alternative conditions:—

(a).—After 5 years' service as Paymaster, or after 15 years' service as Commissioned and Adjutant.

* Vide 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.

† See G. O. G. 3rd September, 1878.

Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay.

(b).—After 10 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 10 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 5 years as Paymaster in receipt of the second rate of pay, whether in or out of India.

(c).—After 15 years' service as Paymaster, or after 20 years' service as a Commissioned (G. O. G., 2nd March, 1869, page 43), Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as a Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officer, of which at least 15 years shall have been as a Commissioned Officer on full pay, including not less than 10 years as Paymaster.

(d).—After 20 years' service as Paymaster, or after 25 years' service as Commissioned 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.....	1,093 2 0	.....
Do. do. 20 do.....	1,056 9 7	As Captain in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 15 do.....	825 11 5	.....
Do. do. under 15 do.....	789 3 0	.....
Surgeon above 10 do.....	451 14 5	.....
Do. do. 6 do.....	433 10 2	As Lieutenant in branch in which serving.
Do. do. 5 do.....	335 12 2	.....
Do. do. under 5 do.....	317 8 0	.....

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

G. O. G., No. 224, dated 13th June, 1865, page 149.

Staff Vety. Surg., 25 yrs. service.....	RS. A. P.	Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 5 years' service.....	RS. A. P.
Do. do. 20 do.....	976 9 6	Do. 2nd Class, above 15 years' service.....	535 12 11
Do. do. 15 do.....	964 6 8	Do. do. 10 do.....	426 3 2
Do. do. under 15 do.....	952 3 10	Do. do. 5 do.....	414 0 4
Vety. Surg., 1st Class, above 25 years' service.....	627 2 0	Do. do. under 5 do.....	395 12 3
Do. do. 20 do.....	590 9 7	Do. do. do.....	377 8 0
Do. do. 15 do.....	572 5 5		
Do. do. 10 do.....	569 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
	Subalterns, Quarter-Master..... 1
Garrison Brigade, Infantry.....	Field Officer and Paymaster after 10 yrs. service. 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. 1
Infantry.....	

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 is passed, 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.	RS. 400
Do. of a Battery of Royal Artillery or Company of Infantry.	30
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry (Repair of Arms, &c.)	50

ADJUTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff.	Horse.	Office.	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

PAYMASTER.

Office Allowance, Cavalry.....	RS. A. P. 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 1 7
Interpreter of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry including Rupees 10 for Stationery.....	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.....	66 10 8

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

TRAINED SCHOOLMASTER.

Old Rates—Pay.

	Staff Pay.	For 28 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	93 8 2	96 11 9	90 15 4
2nd do.....	37 4 4	69 11 5	72 3 3	74 11 1	77 2 11
3rd do.....	29 13 1	49 2 3	50 14 4	52 10 5	54 6 6
4th or Assistant Schoolmaster.....	22 6 9	21 11 5	22 7 10	23 4 3	24 0 8

G. O. G., 22nd August, 1873, No. 217.

The following General Order by the Government of India is re-published:—

SIMLA, 13th August, 1873, No. 859.

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, for the supervision, management, and discipline of British Army Schools. The following arrangements have accordingly been sanctioned:—

I.—Supervision.

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.

G. O. G., 22nd August, 1873, No. 217.

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:—	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.....	160

III.—Scale of Pay of Subordinates.

9. The pay of schoolmasters, acting schoolmasters, and soldier-assistants will be as follows:—

RANK.	FOR A MONTH OF							
	28 DAYS.		29 DAYS.		30 DAYS.		31 DAYS.	
	On Appointment.	After two years' service in rank of Sergeant and Corporal.	On Appointment.	After two years' service in rank of Sergeant and Corporal.	On Appointment.	After two years' service in rank of Sergeant and Corporal.	On Appointment.	After two years' service in rank of Sergeant and Corporal.
TRAINED SCHOOL MASTERS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
On appointment... { G N	58 7 10	69 15 8	60 9 3	63 2 6	62 10 8	65 5 4	64 12 1	67 8 2
After 3 years' service (including the additional pay given after two years' service in the rank.) { G N	57 2 10	59 10 8	59 3 6	61 12 9	61 4 2	63 14 10	63 4 10	66 0 11
Do. 6 do. do. { G N	68 7 1	..	70 14 3	..	73 5 4	..	75 12 5	..
Do. 9 do. do. { G N	67 2 1	..	69 8 6	..	71 14 10	..	74 5 2	..
Do. 12 do. do. { G N	75 14 7	..	78 9 11	..	81 5 4	..	84 0 9	..
Do. 15 do. do. { G N	74 9 7	..	77 4 2	..	79 14 10	..	82 9 6	..
Do. 18 do. do. { G N	83 6 1	..	86 5 8	..	89 5 4	..	92 5 0	..
Do. 21 do. do. { G N	82 1 1	..	84 15 11	..	87 14 10	..	90 13 9	..
Do. 24 do. do. { G N	90 13 6	..	94 1 5	..	97 5 4	..	100 9 3	..
Do. 27 do. do. { G N	89 8 6	..	92 11 8	..	95 14 10	..	99 2 0	..
Do. 30 do. do. { G N	93 5 0	..	101 13 2	..	105 5 4	..	108 13 6	..
Do. 33 do. do. { G N	97 0 0	..	103 7 5	..	107 14 10	..	107 6 3	..
Do. 36 do. do. { G N	105 12 6	..	109 8 11	..	113 5 4	..	117 1 9	..
Do. 39 do. do. { G N	104 7 6	..	108 3 2	..	111 14 10	..	115 10 6	..

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.

* See G. O. No. 600, dated 4th October 1876.

12. * Those who may still be serving as 2nd-class schoolmasters will in future be granted an increase of six pence a day to their pay on completion of 18 years' service as schoolmasters:—

Rates of Staff salaries of Schoolmasters†		RS. A. P.
On appointment.....	18	0 0
After 3 years' service.....	21	0 0
" 6 " ".....	24	0 0
" 9 " ".....	27	0 0
" 12 " ".....	30	0 0
" 15 " ".....	33	0 0
" 18 " ".....	36	0 0

13. The above scale will not affect the claims of present incumbents who may be drawing the higher aggregate pay sanctioned by G. G. O., No. 246(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:—		RS. A. P.
When the number of adults } Does not exceed 50..	..	15 0 0
on the school books during } Exceeds 50..	..	18 0 0
the month } 100..	..	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:—		RS. A. P.
When the number of adults } Per mensem ..	..	10 0 0
attending is under 25 } For broken periods, five annas per day.	..	..
When the number is 25 and } Per mensem ..	..	15 0 0
over } For broken periods, eight annas per day.	..	..

This rule applies to single batteries of artillery when so quartered that the adults and children cannot attend a school for which a trained schoolmaster is sanctioned.

Soldier-Assistants.

21. The following pay will be passed to soldier-assistants:—		RS. A. P.
To the senior assistant, per mensem ..	..	10 0 0
Or for broken periods, 5 annas per day.	..	..
To the remaining assistants, per mensem ..	..	6 0 0
Or for broken periods, 3 annas per day.	..	..

The number of assistants shall be calculated according to the average attendance he previous month, and they may be appointed in the proportion of one to every 20 pupils attending the adult and grown children's schools. The above applies to all schools for 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.....	1st class, per mensem.....	45 0 0
	2nd " ".....	37 8 0
	3rd " ".....	30 0 0

* See G. G. O. G., No. 388(b) of 3rd April, 1873.

† See G. G. O. G., No. 1015(c) of 9th October, 1872.

(b) Madras G. O. G., No. 106, dated 16th April, 1873.

(c) Madras G. O. G., No. 251, dated 18th October, 1872.

		RS. A. P.
Pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress.	1st year, per mensem.....	6 0 0
	2nd " ".....	7 8 0
	3rd " ".....	10 0 0
	4th " ".....	12 8 0
	5th " and afterwards.....	15 0 0
Monitress.....	1st year, per mensem.....	4 0 0
	2nd " and afterwards.....	6 0 0

23. The pay of an acting schoolmistress to a regiment is Rupees 15 per mensem. This applies to Convalescent Depôts (declared 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 10, 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 40 children a pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress may be appointed in addition to the monitress, or two additional monitresses, if no pupil teacher or assistant schoolmistress is available, and for every increase of 20, an additional monitress or pupil teacher alternately.

IV.—Leave and Passage of Schoolmistresses.

27. Free passage to Europe are granted to trained army schoolmistresses on duty in India who may be declared by 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. 139† of 1871, it is not intended to relieve.

29. Should a schoolmistress, who may have been granted sick leave for three months, be recommended for an extension, the case will be reported for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in each Presidency.

30. During the extended leave, a schoolmistress will receive half her pay.

31. The whole period of absence will not be permitted to exceed six months, after which she will be placed on the unemployed list, from which date her pay will cease.

V.—Payment for Tuition.

32.—The following classes are admitted to regimental schools free:—

Non-commissioned officers and men of the British army, children and orphans of the regimental, garrison, or departmental officers, of warrant officers, of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, including staff sergeants and drummers of European parentage attached to native regiments and Government departments, of warders of Military prisons, and of pensioners. Children such as above, not belonging to a regiment or artillery brigade quartered in the station where they are residing, will be admitted to any military school on application to the officer commanding.

33. The children of European and Eurasian residents at the station may be admitted to regimental schools at the discretion of the officer commanding, on payment of Rs. 2-8 monthly for each child.

34. Broken periods of a month will be paid for at the rate of two annas for each day's attendance.

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.

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

* See General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 87 of 24th March, 1873.

† Madras G. O. C. C., No. 38, dated 12th May, 1873.

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	24	5	24

42. A schoolmaster transferred from one station to another with or without troops, will be allowed the actual expense for conveyance of his wife (not being a trained schoolmistress) and family, in cases in which a free passage warrant has not been given, the cost not to exceed 2 annas per mile by road, and 9 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 :—

	Rupees	400
Senior Apothecary.....	200	
Apothecary { Above 5 years' service in that grade.....	150	
{ Under 5 do do 	100	
Assistant { Above 5 do do 	75	
{ Under 5 do do 	50	
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	16	
Hospital Apprentice, 1st year..do do 	20	
Do. 2nd " 	20	
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	25	
Do. do. 2nd " 	30	
Do. do. 3rd " 		

One-fourth of the above salaries to be forfeited during absence, whether on general leave or medical certificate.

When on Regimental or corresponding duty all subordinates will be supplied with free quarters, or compensation in lieu, with an increase at the Presidency Town of 50 per cent., when marching with Camp Equipage.

In addition to the ordinary rates of pay, a field allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem will be granted to all the Medical Warrant Grades when marching on in the field.

A similar amount will be granted, as a staff or employed allowance, to those grades when senior with or in subordinate medical charge of the Hospital of 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. do. 2nd do.....	10	8
Passed Medical pupils.....	16	12

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money. Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the 1st class Rupees 10, and the rest Rupees 5 per mensem, when marching in the field or in foreign service. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

Fort William, the 22nd January, 1868.

No. 69 of 1868.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned a revised and enhanced scale of pay and allowances, Staff and Furlough pay, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates which will have effect from the 1st instant :—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowances a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed, as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades :—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving departmental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Deputy Commissary.....	120	180	300	200	500
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	150	375
Depy. 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 WOUND PENSIONS.

11. The annual furlough pay and retired pensions will be the same according to grades, and will be payable in British Currency. The invalid pay can only be drawn in India.

The wound pensions will be those laid down in Government General Order, No. 577 of 22nd May, 1867.

GRADES.	RATES.			
	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
Depy. Asst. Commissary.....	90	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 10th March, 1874.—Vide 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 re-published:—

Fort William, 5th June, 1874.

No. 585 of 1874.—The following additions and corrections of G. G. O., 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 1854 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 those 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 1854, in preference to those of 1868, of course retain their election."

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 others.

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.

A British officer vacating appointment becomes, on re-employment, again eligible to these rules.

4. Instead of the concluding sentence of Clause I of Rule XXII, following the words "if he possess 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."

5. 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. 188.—The following General Order by the Government of India is re-published:—
Fort 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 Officer of the Indian Service into additional charge of British Troops:—

* Madras G. O. G., No. 57, dated 10th March, 1874

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.
(a). For the additional charge of a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry.....	Rs. 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

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. 408* of 1873, which is hereby cancelled:—

- (a). For the extra medical charge of the Divisional Staff—Rs. 100 per mensem.
(b). For the extra medical charge of the Brigade Staff—Rs. 80 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 substantive charge 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 4th April, 1867, relative to the grant of allowances to Medical Officers of the Indian Service for "extra charges" connected with that service.

G. O. G., 3rd October, 1874, No. 254.—The following General Order by the Government of India, is re-published:—

Fort William, 21st September, 1874.

No. 912 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 direct 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 G. G. O., No. 69† of 1868, are entitled to the full invalid pension 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

* Madras G. O. G., No. 111, dated 22nd April, 1873.

† " " No. 171, dated 20th April, 1867.

† " " 19th June, 1868, No. 232.

date of embarkation, be allowed the full retiring pension of their rank, whilst those invalidated 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. 549* of 1868, for Warrant Officers invalidated while on leave in England.

II.—Warrant officers invalidated 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 will, if desirous of returning to England, be entitled from date of embarkation to four-fifths of the retiring pensions of those grades.

General Order by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council in the Military Department.

Fort William, the 17th April, 1860.

No. 406 of 1860.—The Right Hon'ble 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 Serjeant-Major, being (2) two shillings and (6) six pence per diem, or (45) 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 Serjeant.

The rates of pension of those 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.

III.—Warrant Officers retiring (not invalidated) 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 1860, 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 invalidated 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.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—Public Dept., dated 4th June, 1867.—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1ST DISTRICT.

D. R. THOMPSON, Esq., M. D., C.I.E., Surgeon-Major.—Pay &c., Rs. 1,150.

Limits.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.
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-Major.—On other duty.—Pay Rs. 850.

J. J. L. RATTON, M.D., M.C., Surgeon-Major.—Acting.—Pay Rs. 675.

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.—Pay Rs. 950.

J. B. THOMAS, L.R.C.P.L., Surgeon-Major.—Acting.—Pay Rs. 950.

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.I., Surgeon-Major.—Pay Rs. 950.

All places within Municipal limits, south of the Adyar Road and the houses south of the Adyar, are included in this District.

Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary and the Club.

Lunatic Asylum.—L. C. NANNEY, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Superintendent.—Med. Officer, Coonoor with charge of Kotagerry, Provisionally.

Surgeon A. H. LEAFINGWELL, Supt. Provisionally.—Pay Rs. 1,050.

* Madras G. O. G., 4th February, 1868, No. 49.

† „ „ 21st June, 1870, No. 193.

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL			
<i>Relative Rank, Major General.</i>			
*T. Crawford, M.D.....	5 Dec. 1876	A. M. D.	Madras.
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL			
<i>Relative Rank, Colonel.</i>			
C. D. Madden.....	28 June 1876	A. M. D.	Mysore Circle.
W. S. Murray, M.D.....	26 June 77	do	Presidency Circle—Madras.
A. H. Fraser.....	18 Sep.	do	Hyderabad Circle—Secunderabad.
SURGEONS MAJOR			
<i>Ranking with Lieut. Colonels, but Junior of that Rank except for choice of Quarters.</i>			
Wm. A. Thomson, M.B....	4 Sep. 1871	A. M. D.	P. M. O. British Troops, Barnah Circle.
<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>			
W. Stewart, M.D.....	{ 8 July 62 } { 29 July 73 }	A. M. D.	In medical charge R. A., Secunderabad.
J. B. Cockburn, M.D.	{ 8 Jan. 64 } { 3 Mar. 74 }	do	In medical charge R. A., Bangalore.
A. D. Gulland, M.D.....	{ 16 Oct. 66 } { 23 June 74 }	do	England, M. C.
J. Landale, M.D.	{ 10 Jan. 72 } { 15 Sep. 77 }	do	In medical charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.
*R. W. Clifton.....	{ 31 Aug. 72 } { 28 Sep. 77 }	do	In medical charge Depot Wellington.
<i>N. B.—The first dates here stated are those of promotion to Surgeon Major, the second, those from which the Officers have the relative rank of Lieut.-Colonel.</i>			
J. S. Comyn, M.B.	{ 1 April 73 } { 22 Jan. 78 }	do	In Medical charge British Details Fort St. George.
*J. Mackenzie, M.D.....	{ 1 April 73 } { 5 Aug. 78 }	do	On Personal Staff of H. G. the Govr.
W. A. Gardiner.....	{ 1 April 73 } { 22 Sep. 78 }	do	In medl. charge 2-16th Foot, Secunderabad.
J. Wallace.....	{ 1 Apr. 73 } { 19 Nov. 78 }	do	In medl. charge Wing 2-13th Foot and Det. 67th Foot, Bangalore.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	LOCAL RANK.	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—(Continued).				
Ranking with Majors.				
N. B.—The dates here stated are those of promotion to be Surgeons.				
R. Waters, M.D.	24 Nov. 69		A. M. D.	In medl. charge 89th Ft., Rangoon.
N. B.—The dates stated are those of their Commission as Surgeon Major.				
S. A. C. Gaye	12 Feb. 75	11 Oct. 1871	A. M. D.	In medical charge 14th Hussars, Bangalore.
LS. H. C. Guinness	12 Mar.	11 do	do	In medical charge R. A., including Horse Artillery Bangalore.
Alexander Long	13 May		do	D. d. Royal Artillery Secunderabad.
B. J. Jazdowski, M.B.	16 Sep.		do	In medical charge 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.
F. Pout	1 Nov.		do	In medl. charge 43d Foot, Thayetmyo
E. B. Grant, M.D.	20 do		do	In medl. Charge R. A. Rangoon.
F. H. Welch	19 Mar. 76	1 April 73	do	In medical charge Female Hospital, Bangalore.
*E. Nicholson	28 April		do	In medl. charge R.A., St. Ths. Mount.
W. G. Ross, M. D.	28 do		do	In medl. charge 33rd Foot, Kamptee.
J. M. Waters	28 do		do	In medl. charge Depot Poonamallee.
K. W. Cumming, M.D.	28 do		do	In Medl. charge 48th Foot, Cannanore.
*U ^{Hd} HSinP A. Brebner, M.D.	28 do		do	Doing duty, Royal Artillery, Bangalore
LS. Alex. Turner, M.D.	28 do		do	D. d. 12th Lancers, Secunderabad.
J. Barker	28 do	30 Sept. 75	do	
J. Fleming, M.D.	28 do		do	In medical charge 67th Regt.—(On Field Service.)
T. S. Barrow, M. D.	23 do		do	In medical charge R. A., Kamptee.
M. Cogau	23 do		do	England M. C. till 25th Dec. 1879.
F. Johnson, M. B.	23 do		do	In medical charge, Head Qrs., 44th Foot, Thayetmyo.
LS. T. M. Kirkwood	23 do	31 March 76	do	In medl. charge 46th Foot, Cannanore
T. Oughton	22 Aug.		do	On Field Service.
W. W. Tomlinson	30 Sep.		do	In medl. charge 2-13th Foot, Bellary
LS. T. F. O'Dwyer, M.D.	30 Sep.		do	D. d. Depot Wellington.
LS. J. M. McLean, M.D.	30 Sept.		do	In medl. charge, L/1st R. Arty., Trichinopoly.
*J H Hughes, M.D.	30 do		do	In medical charge Wing 44th Foot, Tonghoo.
LS J. Candy, M. D.	30 do		do	In medl. charge Depot, Ramandroog.
LS J. Maturin	30 do		do	In medical charge O Battery 6 Bde. R. A., Bellary.
C. Healy	30 do		do	In medl. charge R. A., Thayetmyo.
R. Collins, M.B.	31 Mar. 77		do	D. d. F Battery 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.
G. B. Mount, M.D.	2 Oct.		do	Secy. & Statistical Officer to Surgeon Genl., B.M.S.
T. Kingston, M.D.	1 Oct. 79		do	In medical charge R. A., Thayetmyo.
J. Jagoe, M. B.	1 do.		do	D. d. 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.

SURGEONS

Ranking with Captains.

A. Kirwan	31 Mar. 69	A. M. D.	D. d. R. A., Saint Thomas' Mount.
J. R. Rabilly	31 do	do	In medical charge Detachment 45th Foot Mallipuram.
LS. R. M. Bradford	1 Oct.	do	D. d. 2-16th Foot, Secunderabad.
H. B. White	1 do	do	D. d. 6th Foot—(On Field Service.)

RANK AND NAMES	DATE OF ARMY RANK	CORPS.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS - (Continued.)			
Ranking with Lieutenants.			
LS. W. B. Miller, M.B.	31 Mar. 74	A. M. D.	D. d. 2-13th Foot, Bangalore.
LS. C. C. H. Smyth, M.D.	31 do	do	D. d. 44th Foot, Thayetmyo.
LS. J. S. Forrester	30 Sep.	do	In medl. charge Detachment 89th Foot, Port Blair.
LS. R. H. Gardner, M. B.	30 do	do	D. d. British Details, Fort St. George.
LS. G. H. LeMottée	31 Mar. 75	do	In medl. charge Det. 33rd Foot, Sectabuldee.
LS. W. L. Chester, M.B.	31 do	do	In medical charge S/3 & 9/8 R. A., Tonghoo.
HS. W. M. James	30 Sep.	do	D. d. Wing 44th Foot, Tonghoo.
K. D. L. Kirkwood	30 do	do	D. d. 89th Foot, Rangoon.
LS. E. A. Roche	4 Feb. 77	do	D. d. Depot, Poonamallee.
G. Laffan, M. D.	4 do	do	33 Foot, Kamptee.
LS. U. J. Bourke	4 do	do	In medical charge Detachment 48th Foot, Calicut.
LS. J. Brodie, M. B.	4 do	do	D. d. 67th Foot, (On Field Service.)
F. G. L. Eagar	4 do	do	D. d. 14th Hussars, Bangalore.
LS. Fra. H.S. Murphy, M.D.	5 Aug.	do	D. d. 2-13th Foot, Bellary.
LS. R. T. Beamish, M.D.	3 Feb. 78	do	Nilgiris S. C. 3 months from 5th Nov. 1879.
A. C. J. R. Lundy, M.B.	3 do	do	D. d. 43rd Foot, Thayetmyo.
Jas. Anderson, M. B.	3 do	do	D. d. Depot, Wellington.
James Pedlow, M.D.	3 do	do	On Field Service.
Jules I. Routh	3 do	do	D. d. 89th Foot Rangoon.
J. Mulrenan, M. D.	3 do	do	England M. C.
H. J. McLaughlin, M.B.	3 do	do	D. d. 48th Foot, Cannanore.
LS. Allan A. Lyle	3 do	do	D. d. 33rd Regiment, Kamptee.

BRITISH VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

STAFF VETERINARY SURGEON.

John Tatam 23 May 77 | Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

1ST CLASS.

W. A. Russell	4 Oct. 1873	England M. C.
LS. W. S. Adams	21 Apr. 77	Remount Depot, Oosoor.—Eur. P. A. 6 months, from 17th Nov. 1879.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

F. W. Going	3 June 68	Offy. Remount Depot, Oosoor.
G. Durrant	2 Dec.	Royal Artillery, Kamptee.
LS. J. E. Elphick	14 July 69	England, M. C.
S. M. Wilson	14 July	12th Lancers.—England M. C.
T. Jonathan Symonds	22 Mar. 71	Royal Artillery, Bangalore.
J. H. Cox	24 July 72	4th (P. W. O.) Light Cavalry, Bellary.
HS. G. J. R. Rayment	24 do	3rd Light Cavalry, Saugor.
M. C. Mitchell	14 June 73	
M. Anderson	23 do 75	Royal Artillery & 1st L. C., Secunderabad.
Daniel C. Pallin	21 Apr. 77	14th Hussars, Bangalore.
LS. Wm. D. Gunn	13 July 78	Royal Artillery, Saint Thomas' Mount.
S. W. J. Slattery	13 July	D. d. 12th Lancers & Roy. Arty., Secunderabad
G. H. Fenton	5 Oct.	L/1st R. A., Trichinopoly.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General.

*GEORGE SMITH, M.D. (R)—Appointed 15th August 1876.

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General.

Surgeon Major GEORGE BIDIE, M.B.—Appointed 28th March 1870.

Deputy Surgeons General (6).

William Judson vanSomerén, M.D. 23 Mar. 75—Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
 *P. G. FitzGerald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. 16 May 75—Mysore Division and Ceded District
 John Robert Theobalds. 22 Feb. 76—Nagpore Force.
 John Wilson. 12 May 76—Southern District.
 Henry Robert Oswald, M.D. 15 Aug. 76—British Burmah Division.
 *Colvin Smith, M.D. 5 do 79—Presidency and Northern District.

Garrison Surgeons.

Surgeon Major William Pearl. 29 Sep. 1879—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.—*Burmah, on Service.*

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.
Dy. Surg. Genl. *Colvin Smith, M.D.	5 Aug. 1879	Presidency District.
Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D.	26 Sept. 65	Superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital.— <i>Eur.</i>
do. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	1 Mar. 75	Physician, General Hospital. [<i>M. C.</i>]
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. A. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.B.L.A.	19 Dec. 76	Surgeon 4th District, including "Club."
do. S. B. Hunt.	19 Dec. 76	Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard."
do. E. F. Brockman.	1 Mar. 75	Ophthalmic Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.
do. D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.L.E.	1 Mar. 75	Surg. 1st District & Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
do. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. & M.C.	23 Mar. 75	Acting Surgeon, 2nd District.
Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.	15 Feb. 78	Resident Surgeon, General Hospital.
do. J. A. Laing, M.D.	4 June 75	Insp. of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Commr.
do. A. M. Branfoot, M.B.	27 June 79	Actg. Superintendent of the Lying-in-Hospital.
do. C. J. McNally, M.D.	10 Oct. 79	Ag. Asst. Physician, General Hospital & Professor of Hygiene.
do. A. H. Leapingwell.	11 July 79	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
do. T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.		Chemical Examiner.

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.— <i>Eur. M. C.</i>	PROFESSORS.	Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.
do. J. Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.		do. C. J. McNally, M.D.
do. R. W. Cockerill.		do. A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
do. E. F. Brockman.		do. T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.
		Hony. Surg. R. Harvey, F.R.C.S.E. & F.C.S.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

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.		
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY.	Surg. Maj. W. H. Harris, M.D.— <i>Eur. M.C.</i>	26 Sept. 65
PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND PHYSIOLOGY.	Surgeon Major E. F. Brockman.	1 Mar. 75
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.	Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.	11 July 79
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.	Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. & M.R.C.P.L.	3 May 67
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.		
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY.	Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.	23 Mar. 75
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.	Surg. A. M. Branfoot, M.B.—On other duty	17 April 77
	Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D.— <i>Acting.</i>	
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. 50
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.	Hony. Surgeon W. Hamilton.	11 April 76
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.	Hony. Surgeon W. Karney.	23 Feb. 68
NATIVE ASSISTANT.	1st Class Hospl. Asst. T. CUNNOOSAWMY.	24 July 66
LIBRARIAN.	P. R. NAIRAINSAWMY MOODELLY.	12 Dec. 66

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.

Deputy Surgeon General C. Smith, M.D.

Members of the Committee available two at a time.

Surg. Major W. H. Harris, M.D.— <i>Eur. M. C.</i>	Surg. Major A. Porter, M.D.	Surg. C. Sibthorpe.
Do. C. Cooper, M.D.	Do. S. B. Hunt.	Do. A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
Do. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Do. E. F. Brockman.	Do. C. J. McNally, M.D.
Do. H. Adam [R. C. S.]	Do. D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.L.E.	Do. A. J. Sturmer.
Do. W. Cockerill.	Do. J. J. L. Ratton, M.D. & M.C.	Do. T. K. Rogers.

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 Appt.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Folio Regls.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL 1. Relative rank, <i>Major General</i> .				
h 1844	*George Smith, M. D. (E)	15 Aug. 1870	68	
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL 6. Relative rank, <i>Colonel</i> .				
H 1846	Wm. Judson van Someren, M. D.	28 Mar. 1875	68	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
h "	*Patrick Gerald FitzGerald, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.	16 May	54	Mysore Division and Ceded Districts.
h 1849	John Robert Theobalds	22 Feb. 76	68	Nagpore Force.
h 1850	John Wilson†	12 May	68	Southern District.
h "	Henry Robert O'Connell, M. D.	15 Aug.	68	British Burmah Division
h 1851	*Colvin Smith, M. D.	5 Aug.	79	Presidency Divn., & Northern District.
† Drew full consolidated pay from the 1st February to the 15th March 1876 whilst officiating as Deputy Surgeon General, a period counting towards the 5 years tenure of appointment.				
SURGEONS MAJOR. Relative rank, <i>Junior Lieutenant-Colonel</i> except for choice of <i>Quarters</i> .				
H 1852	Joseph Marcus Joseph, M. D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E. & M.R.C.P.L.	20 Nov. 1872	54	Acting Deputy Surgeon General.
h "	Edw. Somerset Cleveland, M. D.	20 do	96	Europe P. A. 3 years, from 18th March 1878.
h 1853	William Henry Harris, M. D.	13 Feb. 73	68	Superintendent Lying-in-Hospital and Professor of Midwifery in the Medical College.—Europe M. C., 1 year, from 11th July 1879.
h "	*William Henry Rean, M. D.	14 May	68	Attached 39th N. I.
h "	Henry Thompson Shaw	10 Sep.	68	In Medical charge N. I. Depot, and European Artillery Veteran Company, Palaveram.
S "	*Alfred Sanderson, M. D., M. A.	20 Oct.	54	D. d. H. S. Force, in Medical charge of the duties detailed in P. M. G., No. 3269, dated 19th Sept. 1864.
h "	Clarence Cooper, M. D., F.R.C.S.	20 Nov.	68	Principal Medical Storekeeper.
N. B.—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.				
h 1854	Samuel Jardine Wyndowe, M. D.	{ 24 Mar 66 24 Mar 74	68	Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.—Eur. P. A. 1 year & 5 days, from 1st Dec. 1879.
h "	William Robert Cornish, F.R.C.S.	{ 1 Apr 66 1 Apr 74	68	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
h "	Ardern Hulme Beaman	{ 10 Jun 66 10 Jun 74	68	28th N. I.
h "	George Stewart Watson Ogg, M. B., M. A.	{ 12 Sep. 66 12 Sep. 74	68	Zillah Surgeon Coimbatore.
h "	Donald Colman McAllum, M. D.	{ 30 Dec. 66 30 Dec. 74	68	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tinnevely.
h 1855	*William Pearson	{ 24 Jan. 75 24 Jan. 75	68	Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.
h te "	*Edmund Eyre Lloyd	{ 24 Jan. 67 24 Jan. 75	68	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tanjore.
h "	*Michael Cudmore Furnell, M. D., F. R. C. S.	{ 7 Feb. 67 7 Feb. 75	68	Physician of the General Hospital and Principal & Professor of Medicine in the Medical College.
h "	*George Alexander Burn, M. A. & M. D.	{ 30 May 67 30 May 75	68	4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.
h "	Robert Dempster	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	68	D. d. Saint Thomas' Mount.
h "	John Houston, M. D.	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	68	Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.
h "	*Henry Elmsley Busteed, M. D.	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	68	Assay Master, Calcutta Mint—Eur. P. A. 16 months, from 25th March 1878—Extension of 8 months, G. O., 2d May & 17th Nov. 1879.

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Folio Regls.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—continued.				
h 1855	Henry Crocker, M. D.	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	68	In medical charge 4th Infy., Hyd. Contingent.
h "	*Hunter Adam	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	54	10th N. I.
h "	*William Henry Morgan	{ 4 Aug 67 4 Aug 75	68	Civil Surgeon Cochin.
h 1856	Henry King, M. B. & A. M.	{ 11 Jan. 68 11 Jan. 76	68	Zillah Surgeon, & Supt. of Jail, Madura.
h "	*Benjamin Williamson, M. B.	{ 30 Jan. 68 30 Jan. 76	68	2nd Cavalry Hyd. Contg.—Eur. P. A. and M. C. 2 years, from 18th Feb. 1878.
h "	George Bidie, M. B.	{ 20 Feb. 68 20 Feb. 76	68	Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon General, Indian Medl. Dept.—Supt. Government Central Museum, Madras.
h "	*John Henderson, M. D.	{ 20 Feb. 68 20 Feb. 76	68	Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bangalore.
h "	Charles Thick Eves	{ 20 Feb. 68 20 Feb. 76	68	6th Infantry Hyd. Contg.
h "	James Joseph Heffernan	{ 20 Feb. 68 20 Feb. 76	68	25th N. I.—Eur. P. A. & M. C. 2 years, from 25th March 1878.
h "	David William Trimmell	{ 20 Feb. 68 20 Feb. 76	54	Civil Surgeon, Ryepore.
h te "	Charles Abdy Andrews	{ 25 Apr. 68 25 Apr. 76	68	20th Native Infantry.
h "	John McNeale Donnelly, M. D.	{ 3 Jul 68 3 Jul 76	68	1st Light Cavalry.
h "	James Keess, M. D. & M. R. C. P. L.	{ 4 Aug 68 4 Aug 76	68	Fort Surg., Fort St. George, with Port & Marine duties—Medl. Inspector of Seamen at Madras, and Professor of Anatomy in the Medl. College.
h "	*Robert William Cockerill	{ 4 Aug 68 4 Aug 76	54	Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery, &c., Medical College.
h "	*Charles Robertson, M. D.	{ 4 Aug 68 4 Aug 76	68	Zillah Surg. & Supt. of Jail, Cuddalore.
h 1857	*James Ross, M. D.	{ 29 Jan. 69 29 Jan. 77	68	In medical charge of Mines and Miners.
h "	*Wm. Fredk. deFabeck, M. D.	{ 29 Jan. 69 29 Jan. 77	68	Civil Surgeon, Moulmein.
h "	*George Edward Whitton, M. B. & B. A.	{ 29 Jan. 69 29 Jan. 77	68	
h "	Thomas Beaumont, M. D.	{ 29 Jan. 69 29 Jan. 77	54	Residency Surgeon, Indore—Eur. M. C. 20 months G. O. 21st August 1877.
h "	William Pierce Kelly	{ 9 June 69 9 June 77	68	Inspector General of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner and Supt. of Vaccination, British Burmah.
h 1858	Henry John Beach	{ 27 Jan. 70 27 Jan. 78	68	Civil Surgeon, Cocanada.—Europe M. C. 2 years, from 25th April 1879.
h "	William Farquhar, M. D.	{ 28 May 70 28 May 78	68	Asst. Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.—Burmah, on Service.
h "	John Law, M. D.	{ 28 May 70 28 May 78	68	Supt. of the Central Jail at Nagpore.
h "	Walter Fry	{ 29 June 70 29 June 78	68	Residency Surgeon, Travancore.
h "	William John Busteed, M. D.	{ 23 July 70 23 July 78	68	13th N. I.—Europe M. C., 2 years from 11th July 1879.
h "	James McDonald Houston, M. D.	{ 23 July 70 23 July 78	68	Physician to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
h "	Wm. Howland Roberts, M. D.	{ 23 July 70 23 July 78	68	Civil Surgeon, Calcutta.
h "	John Murray, M. D.	{ 23 July 70 23 July 78	68	Examiner of Medical Accounts, and of military and Medical Fund Accounts.
h 1859	*John Bilderbeck	{ 10 Feb. 71 10 Feb. 79	68	D. d. Base Hospital, Rajahmundry.
h "	*Robert Edmund Pearse	{ 10 Feb. 71 10 Feb. 79	68	Zillah Surgeon, Salem.
h "	George Dalziel Riddell	{ 10 Feb. 71 10 Feb. 79	68	1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
h "	Eneas McLeod Ross	{ 10 Feb. 71 10 Feb. 79	54	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Nellore.
h "	Benjamin Thomas Suffrein	{ 27 July 71 27 July 79	68	2nd L. C.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Fur. Regs.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—concluded.				
1859	Joseph Francis Barter	27 July 71 27 July 72	54	Sanitary Commissioner, Supt of Vaccination and Inspector General of Dispensaries, Central Provinces.
"	Hugh Griffith	27 July 71 27 July 79	54	Civil Surgeon, Rangoon.—Europe M. C., 2 years, from 19th April 1878.
Relative rank, Major.				
N. B.—The dates here stated are those of the Commissions of Surgeons.				
1860	Charles Robert George Parker	20 Jan. 1872	63	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Masulipatam.
LS. 1863	Alex. Porter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.	31 Mar. 77	63	Surgeon 4th District including "Club."
LS. "	Samuel Bradshaw Hunt	31 do.	68	Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard."
LS. "	William Smyth Fox	31 do.	51	Medical Officer, Ootacamund.
LS. "	David John McCarthy, M.D., M.C., F.R.C.S.I.	31 do.	68	33rd N. I.
*T.L.S.	James Byers Thomas, L.R.C.P.I.	2 Oct.	68	Zillah Surgeon, Trichinopoly.
LS. "	James Atkinson West Spence, L.R.C.P.E., & F.R.C.S.E.	23 Jan. 78	68	Europe, pending Orders of Secy. of State.
LS. "	Lewis Charles Nanney	31 Mar.	54	Medl. Officer, Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry (provisionally.)
LS. "	Charles Edwin McVitte, F.R.C.S.I.	31 do.	68	3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent. [1879.
LS. "	Daniel Frederick Bateman	29 July	68	3rd L. C.—Europe M. C. 2 years, G. O., 7th Nov.
LS. "	Edward Forster Brockman, F.R.C.S.	1 Oct.	68	Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery & Physiology.
LS. "	*James Forbes Sargent	1 do.	68	5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. "	*Henry Hyde	1 do.	51	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Tellicherry.
LS. "	John William Strong	1 do.	54	Surg., 2d Dist.—Ag. Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Chingleput.
LS. "	William Macrae, M.D., M.C., M.A.	1 April 70	54	Civil Surgeon, Ashtagram Division, Mysore.
LS. C.	Terence Joseph McGann	1 do.	68	9th N. I.
HS. "	James Hutton Ritchie, M.D.	1 do.	68	Civil Surg. & Supt. of Jail, Vizagapatam.
LS. "	James Smith	1 do.	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of the Jail Bellary.
LS. "	Arthur Luke Hackett	1 do.	68	32nd N. I.
HS. "	Henry James Hazlett	1 do.	54	Surgeon 1st Dist., and Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
LS. "	Daniel Robert Thompson, M.D., C.I.E.	1 do.	68	41st N. I.
LS. "	Rob. Vincent Power, B.A., M.D.	1 do.	68	38th N. I.
LS. "	Alexander McClorg, M.D.	1 do.	54	Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Chittoor—Acting Surgeon 2d District, Madras.
LS. "	*James Joseph Louis Ratton, M.D. and M.C.	30 Sep.	54	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Chingleput.—Eur. P. A. 2 years, from 21st March 1878.
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.	68	40th N. I.
SURGEONS.				
Relative rank, Captain.				
LS. 1868	Patrick Richard Martin, M.D.	1 Apr. 1868	68	14th N. I.
LS. "	Joseph Patrick McDermott	1 do.	68	15th N. I.
LS. "	Alfred Eugenius Dalgairns	1 do.	...	7th N. I.
HS. "	Preo Nath Mookerjee	1 do.	...	27th N. I.
LS. "	John Francis Fitzpatrick, M.D.	1 do.	...	Zillah Surgeon Negapatam.
LS. "	Henry Mervyn Gray Archdall	1 do.	68	30th N. I.—(Field Service.)
LS. "	Frederick Henry Blenkinsop	1 Oct.	...	5th N. I.
LS. 1869	William Price, M.D.	1 Apr.	69	68 Medical Officer Ootacamund—Attached 30th N.I. [temply.
LS. HS. "	Samuel Matthias Tyrrell, F.R.C.S.E.	1 do.	68	Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Guntoor.
LS. "	William Hope Boalch, F.L.S.	1 do.	68	2nd N. I.
LS. "	Joseph Backhouse	1 do.	68	26th N. I.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Fur. Regs.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS—concluded.				
Relative rank, Captains—continued.				
LS. 1869	David Sinclair, M.D.	1 Oct. 1869	68	Superintendent Central Jail, Moulmein.
LS. "	John North	1 do.	68	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore.—Europe P. A. 20 months, from 13th July 1878.
LS. "	Edward Fawcett	1 do.	68	37th N. I.—Eur. P. A. 2 years, from 13th May 1878.
LS. "	W. Joseph Hastings, M.D., M.Ch.	1 do.	68	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.
LS. "	Thos. Charles Howell Spencer	1 do.	68	17th N. I.
LS. "	Henry George Hall	1 do.	68	16th N. I.
LS. 1870	Charles Sibthorpe	1 Apr. 70	68	Resident Surgeon, General Hospital.—and Professor of Pathology.
LS. "	James Anderson Laing, M.D.	1 do.	68	Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
LS. "	Henry David Cook, M.D.	1 do.	68	Civil Surgeon, Vellore.
LS. 1872	Arthur Mudge Branfoot, M.D.	30 Mar. 72	68	Asst. Physician General Hospital, and Professor of Hygiene—Medical Officer, Madras Infantry Volunteers, Actg. Supt. Lying-in-Hospital and Professor of Midwifery.
HS/HS in P. "	Christopher John McNally, M.D.	30 do.	75	3rd L. I.—Actg. Asst. Physician Genl. Hospital and Professor of Hygiene.
LS. "	William John Butler	30 do.	68	36th N.I.—Eur. M.C. 2 years, from 25th Aug. 1877, Extension of 6 months, G. O. 11th July 1879.
LS. "	William Edward Johnson, M.D.	30 do.	68	19th N. I.
LS. "	Stanley Locker Dobie	30 do.	68	4th (P. W. O.) L. C.
LS. "	George Frederick Bevan	30 do.	68	24th N. I.
HS. "	Andrew Francis Dobson, M.D.	30 do.	68	Zillah Surgeon & Supt. of Jail, Mangalore.—Eur. M.C. 2 years, from 23rd March 1878—Extension of 6 months, G. O., 1st Dec. 1879.
LS. "	Charles Little, M.D.	30 do.	68	Civil Surgeon, Akola.—Offg. Sanitary Comsr., Insp. Genl. of Dispensaries and Supt. of Vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
LS. "	Thomas Mayne	30 do.	68	Civil Surgeon, Nimar, Central Provinces.
LS. "	John Crofton Lawrenson	30 do.	68	21st N. I.
LS. "	Edward Levinge	1 Oct.	68	11th N. I.
LS. "	Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison	1 do.	68	29th N. I.
LS. "	Lionel Beech	1 do.	68	1st N. I.
LS. "	Daniel Henry Cullimore, F.R.C.S.I.	1 do.	68	Eur. M. C., 20 months, G. O., 5th March 1878.—Extension of 6 months, G. O. 5th Nov. 1879.
LS. "	H. Plunkett Esmonde-White	1 do.	68	Hd. Qrs. and Wing 35th N. I.
LS. 1873	William Richard Browne, M.D.	1 Apr. 1873	68	3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. "	Mark Robinson	1 do.	68	39th N. I.—Europe M. C. 18 months, G. O., 25th November 1878.
LS. "	Arthur Henry Leapingwell	1 do.	68	Supt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras, (provisionally).
LS. "	James Scott Dill, M.D.	1 do.	68	4th N. I.
LS. "	Hazlett Allison, M.D.	30 Sep.	68	22nd N. I.
LS. "	Thos. James Hackett Wilkins	30 do.	68	6th N. I.
Relative Rank, Lieutenant.				
LS. 1874	Henry Martin Leckler	31 Mar. 1874	68	Civil Surgeon Hoshungabad Central Provinces.—Offg. Supt., Central Jail, Nagpore.
LS. "	Percy Hugh Benson	31 do.	68	Civil Surgeon, Nagar Division, Mysore.
LS. "	John Lancaster	31 do.	68	Actg. Civil Surg. and Superintendent of the District Jail, Kurnool.
LS. "	Walter Gawen King	31 do.	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Kurnool.—Eur. M. C., 18 months, from 25th March 1879.
LS. "	William O'Hara	30 Sep.	68	Attached 3rd L. C.
LS. "	Thomas Hume, M.D.	30 do.	75	1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent and Offg. Civil Surgeon, Akola.
HS. 1875	George Tucker Thomas	31 Mar. 75	68	12th N. I.
LS. "	Arthur James Sturmer	31 do.	68	d. d. 36th N. I.—Acting Resident Surgeon General Hospital.
LS. "	Benjamin Harvey Williams, M.D. & M.C.	31 do.	68	34th L. I.
LS. "	*Archibald Adams, M.D.	31 do.	75	Medl. Officer of the Political Agencies at Kota and Jabra Patun Rajpootana.
LS. "	Edward Ferrand	30 Sep.	68	Wing 35th N. I., Nowgong and in Medical Charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency.
LS. HS. "	Francis Hookins Pedroza, A.B.	30 do.	68	23rd N. I.
LS. 1876	John Maitland	31 Mar. 76	75	Eur. M. C. 20 months, from 28th March 1878.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	For Regls.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS—concluded.				
Relative rank, Lieutenant.				
LS. 1876	George Lemon Walker, M.D.	31 Mar.	76	75 D. and G. Cos. S and M.—Rajahmundry.
LS. "	Joseph Hunter	31 do	75	d. d. 30th N. I.—(Field Service.)
LS. "	Charles Lethbridge Swaine	31 do	75	2d Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.
LS. "	Maurice Henry Smith	31 do	75	Nagpore Force.—Attached 3rd L. I.
LS. "	William Alexander Lee	30 Sep.	75	Eur. M. O., 7 months, from 29th Sep. 1878, Extension of 8 months G. O. 25th April 1879, and G. O. 23rd May 1879, and 10th September 1879.
LS. "	Montague Stokes Eyre M.B., 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.	31 Mar.	77	75 Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College.
LS. HS. in T.	Henry Augustus Fitzroy Nailer, M.D., C.M.	31 do	75	Attached Wing 7th N. I. Sumbulpore.
LS. "	Donald Elcum	31 do	75	d. d. 37th N. I.
LS. "	Nityananda Chatterjee	31 do	75	British Burma Divn.—Attached 33rd N. I.
LS. "	Charles Henry Bennett, M.D.	1 Oct.	75	Attached 12th N. I.
LS. "	William Henry Thornhill, M.D.	1 do	75	A. C. and I. Co's. Sappers and Miners.
LS. "	Robert Henry Robinson, M.D.	1 do	75	D. d. Hd. Qrs. & Right Wing 39th N. I.
LS. "	Maueckjee Eduljee Reporter	1 do	75	Acting Civil Surgeon Chittoor.
LS. 1878	Thomas Henry Pope, M.B.C.M.	30 Mar.	78	75 d. d. 21st Regt. N. I.
LS. "	Robert Pemberton	30 do	75	British Burma Division.
LS. "	Damodar Purshotum Warliker	30 do	75	d. d. Rumpa, Rajahmundry District.
LS. "	James Joseph Moran, M.D.	30 do	75	Attached 15th N. I.
LS. "	Ferdinand Clarence Smith	30 do	75	d. d. 31st Regt. N. I.
LS. "	William Adair Quayle, M.D.	30 do	75	General duty, B. B. Division.
LS. "	Henry Armstrong	30 do	75	Presidency Division.
LS. "	Clement Mallins	30 Sep.	75	Acting Supt. District Jail, Berhampore.
LS. "	Edulji Manekji Damla	30 do	75	Attached 17th N. I.
LS. "	Richard Maurice Allen	30 do	75	Attached 4th N. I.
LS. "	Herbert St. Clare Carruthers	30 do	75	Attached 1st N. I.
1879	William Frederick Thomas	31 Mar.	79	75 D d General Hospital Madras.
"	Henry Geo. Luther Wortabet	31 do	75	D d General Hospital Madras.
"	Edulji Palanji Frenchman	31 do	75	D d General Hospital Madras.
"	Richard James	31 do	75	Mysore Division.
"	Sarkies Carrapiet Sarkies	31 do	75	Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
"	David Stuart Erskine Bain	31 do	75	D d Bellary.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

NAMES.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Stations and Departments	For Regls.	REMARKS.
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STAFF VETERINARY SURGEON.

Frederick George Shaw Esq. 28 Feb. 1878 63 On special duty—Vide P. M. G. 2 dated 8th May 1879.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—1st CLASS.

LS. *George Western Esq. 25 Apr. 57 Body Guard, '54

GOVERNMENT LYING-IN-HOSPITAL.

Near St. Andrew's Church, Egmore—Opened 26th July 1844.

Surgeon-Major W. H. Harris, M.D. Superintendent.—Europe.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.D. Acting Superintendent.—Pay Rs. 850.
 Mr. S. E. Falconer. 1st Class Asst. Apothecary—Resident Apothy.
 Mr. V. J. Staggs. 1st Class Asst. Apothecary—Junior Apothy.
 C. Mootosawmy, No. 393. 1st Class Hospital Assistant.
 Mrs. M. Spain. Matron.
 Mrs. M. Emanuel. Assistant Matron.
 A. Ramasawmy 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	Per diem.
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. 26th 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 Amahs, 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, &c.—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 offence 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. D.,
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. Curzon.....	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 Moodelly Street.
" E. M. Brady (2).....	do. ..	Black Town, Old Jail Street.
" A. Colkers.....	do. ..	Do. Jones' Street.
" E. Lackey (3).....	do. ..	New Town.
" A. Ours.....	do. ..	Royapoorum, Tannah Street.
" M. A. Hosie.....	do. ..	New Town, Centre Street.
" Louisa Sewell.....	do. ..	Chintadripettah, Barracks Road.
" A. M. McClean.....	do. ..	Vepery, Maddox 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. Boffin.....	do. ..	Vepery, near Foster Press.
" A. Hosie (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. Daly.....	do. ..	Do.
" E. A. Bussel.....	do. ..	Care of Messrs. Turtan & Leggett Monnt Rd.
" S. Allan.....	do. ..	Park Town, Colunday Street.
" J. G. Secluna.....	do. ..	Do.
" J. M. Ford †.....	do. ..	Royapettah, Cathedral Alms House.
" C. Lupprian †.....	do. ..	Perambore.
" J. A. Prager †.....	European ..	Maddox Street, No. 5, Vepery.
" A. Vaughan.....	East Indian ..	Locock's Gardens.
" M. Atkinson.....	European ..	Vepery Hospital.—Sick.
Thoyee (1).....	Native ..	Teynampett.
Mrs. C. Dixon †.....	East Indian ..	Park Town.
Mary Anne (2).....	Native ..	Vepery Church Compound.
Mrs. Lovell (6).....	East Indian ..	Black Town, Philips' Street, No. 3.
" L. A. Yettie.....	do. ..	Park Town, School Street.
" E. Smith.....	do. ..	Pursewaukum, High Road.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Askin; (2) Formerly Mrs. Dean; (3) Formerly Mrs. Yore;
(5) Formerly Mrs. Gibbons; (6) Formerly Mrs. White (4) Formerly Mrs. Thompson
† 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.
Mrs. E. Judge (7).....	East Indian ..	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 (3).....	Mahomedan ..	Triplacane.
Chelvum (14).....	Native ..	Mackay's Gardens.
Mrs. L. Stracey (8).....	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. ..	26, Hunter's Road, Vepery.
Mrs. C. A. Hodges.....	East Indian ..	Black Town, Anderson's Street, No. 24.
" J. D. Rozario.....	do. ..	Do. Fowl Monger's Street, No. 71.
Ammye (15).....	Native ..	Do. Barber's Street.
Mrs. L. Defries.....	East Indian ..	Do. Barber's Street.
" M. Emanuel.....	do. ..	Asst. Matron, Lying-in-Hospital, Madras.
" L. McKenzie.....	European ..	Black Town, Soonkarama Street.
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. 30.
" Bronckhurst.....	East Indian ..	Vepery Church Compound.
Mary David (17).....	Native ..	Pursewaukum, Menoo Street, No. 2.
Soomallie (18).....	Native ..	Pursewaukum.
Miss R. Vanderholt.....	East Indian ..	Tannah Street, Chintadripettah No. 37.
Mrs. E. Kelly.....	European ..	Francis Joseph Street, Black Town.
" E. Petters.....	do. ..	Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.
" S. Cleary.....	East Indian ..	Anderson's Street, Black Town.
" S. Lilley.....	do. ..	New Town.
" F. Wilson.....	do. ..	New Town, 3rd Street.
Mrs. F. Berrigan.....	European ..	Soonkarama Street, Black Town.
Mrs. A. O'Neill.....	East Indian ..	Anderson's Street, Black Town, 33.
" R. Jourdan.....	European ..	Pursewaukum Tannah Street.
Mrs. M. Michael.....	East Indian ..	Poodoopett.
" S. Pope.....	do. ..	Baker's Street, Black Town.
Cunnee (32).....	Native ..	Royapett.
Paravathe (33).....	do. ..	Nursingapuram.
Miss F. Stricke.....	East Indian ..	F-in-Need Socy. Prem. Poonamallee Road.
Thoyee (36).....	Native ..	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. E. Chapman.....	East Indian ..	Mowbray's Road, Royapett, No. 39.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL 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 Foras 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 69th Foot.
" E. Struggnell.....	European ..	Singapore.
" M. Staggs.....	do. ..	Mysore.
" 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.
" H. Fox.....	do. ..	Rangoon.
" S. M. Lane.....	do. ..	Rangoon.
" M. Tripp (3).....	do. ..	Coimbatore.

(7) Formerly Miss Sands; (8) Formerly Mrs. Atkinson.

(1) Formerly Mrs. Pooney. | (2) Formerly Mrs. Goodger. | (3) Formerly Mrs. Chambers.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in-Hospital.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. H. Riely.....	European	Calcutta.
Auricum.....	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. E. H. King.....	European	Old Town, Cuddalore.
" H. Gibson.....	East Indian	Eduljee's Cottage, Ootacamund.
" A. McMahon.....	do.	Mercara, Coorg.
" M. Arnold.....	do.	St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
" E. Martin.....	East Indian	Agra.
" 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.
Chellum.....	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. M. Hartigan.....	East Indian	Palamcottah.
" S. Hurst.....	East Indian	Ootacamund, Knox Cottage.
" C. Thompson.....	European	H. M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, Europe.
" Agnes Clarke.....	East Indian	Rajamundry.
" M. C. Dargan.....	European	Rangoon Medical Hall, Fytch Square.
" P. Newland.....	East Indian	H. M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, Europe.
" F. McCarthy.....	do.	F. Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A.
" C. Smith.....	do.	Palaveram E. A. V. Co. Hospital.
" M. Antonio (7).....	do.	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.	Gooty.
" V. J. Jeremiah.....	do.	Wynaad.
" E. Rolston.....	do.	Rangoon Medical Hall, Fytch Square.
" J. Kay.....	do.	Kamptee.
" 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 Anna Bennett (6).....	Native	Chingleput.
Mrs. J. Marum.....	East Indian	Calcutta.
" M. Morrison.....	European	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, Trevandrum.
" C. Chomdely.....	East Indian	Do. do. Rancepett.
" 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 (8).....	do.	Laccadive Isles.
Buthramah (10).....	Native	Vizagapatam.
" J. Aberstein.....	do.	Chintadrepett.
" A. Perrett.....	do.	Secunderabad.
" E. Dawson.....	European	Vizagapatam.
" M. A. Power.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
Valoor Maha Lutchmee (12).....	Native	Bangalore.
Kakanee do. (13).....	do.	Masulipatam.
" Do.....	do.	Do.
Mrs. 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.....	East Indian	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. M. A. Hall.....	do.	Bangalore.
Mrs. M. Love.....	do.	Matron, Vellore Dispensary.

(7) Formerly Mrs. Robertson. | (8) Formerly Mrs. Schültz. | (9) Formerly Mrs. Falloon.
† Possesses a Certificate of Qualification as Sick Nurse.

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.
Miss E. Seaby.....	East Indian	Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah.
Miss J. Dennihey.....	European	Tadputtry.
Govindoo (19).....	Native	Chedambrum Dispensary.
Elizabeth (21).....	do.	Dispensary, Chingleput.
Mrs. M. A. Travers.....	East Indian	Bombay.
" E. Fellows (10).....	do.	Cuddapah.
" A. P. Mackay.....	do.	Trevandrum.
Marum Bee (20).....	Mahomedan	Civil Dispensary, Secunderabad.
Veramah (23).....	Native	Masulipatam.
Venkumah (24).....	do.	Do.
Mrs. A. Brown.....	East Indian	Vellore.
Mrs. E. M. Broster.....	East Indian	Mercara.
Kitty (25).....	Native	Paulghaut.
Mrs. E. Morton.....	European	Bangalore.
Rungamah (26).....	Native	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. H. Inglis.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" S. Warner.....	do.	Bellary.
" A. L. Babbethwaite.....	do.	Bangalore.
" C. Hamilton.....	European	67th Regiment, Bangalore.
Mrs. R. Somerville.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" C. D'Castro.....	do.	do.
Amahloo (27).....	Native	Dindigul.
Allamaloo (28).....	Native	Salem, Civil Dispensary.
Ammanee (29).....	do.	Trichinopoly do.
Chinnamah (30).....	do.	Rangoon.
Unkamah (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.
" E. Lawrence.....	European	Bombay.
" E. McMullen.....	East Indian	Belgaum.
" M. White.....	do.	Bangalore.
Govindoo (34).....	Native	Chedambrum, Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. L. A. Court.....	East Indian	Rangoon.
" C. P. Drake.....	do.	do.
" M. E. Taylor.....	do.	Bangalore.
Tholsee (37).....	Native	Odeypoor.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner.....	East Indian	Cochin.
" P. M. Cowley.....	European	Bangalore.
" E. Kerwick.....	East Indian	St. Thomas' Mount.
" C. Faulkner.....	European	Bangalore.
" S. Stewart.....	do.	Wellington.

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	Secunderbad.
" R. Long.....	European	Pursewaukam.
" C. Locker.....	East Indian	School of Arts Compound.
" Cottrell.....	do.	Black Town.
" E. Smith.....	do.	Royapettah.
" E. Fernandez.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" C. Fanderlinden.....	do.	Poodoopett.

European Diplomaed Nurse.

Mrs. Catherine Cleary, No. 4, Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises:

1 Inspector of Vaccination	39 Deputy Inspectors.	98 Probationary
and Dy. Sanitary Comr.	174 First Class Vaccinators.	Vaccinators.
1 Personal Assistant Do.	395 Second Class do.	22 Peons.

(10) Formerly Mrs. Snell.

The distribution of the above Staff is as follows :

Districts.	Deputy Inspectors.	First Class Vaccinators.	Second Class Vaccinators.	Probationary Vaccinators.	Peons.
Ganjam.....	2	10	18	2	1
Vizagapatam.....	2	16	20	5	2
Godavery.....	2	13	13	5	2
Kistna.....	2	10	16	2	1
Nellore.....	2	8	15	9	2
Chingleput.....	1	6	7	2	1
Madras.....	1	4	12	.....	2
North Arcot.....	2	13	13	5	2
South Arcot.....	2	8	11	2	2
Trichinopoly.....	2	5	11	3	1
Tanjore.....	2	9	20	2	2
Madura.....	2	18	29	5	1
Tinnevely.....	2	9	14	13	1
Cuddapah.....	2	11	15	3	2
Kurnool.....	1	4	7	2	1
Bellary.....	3	8	14	2	1
Salem.....	2	9	17	9	2
Coimbatore.....	2	4	11	19	2
Malabar.....	2	4	7	.....	2
South Canara.....	2	5	7	8	2
Jeypore Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam.....	1	.....	12	.....	2
Hill Tracts of Ganjam.....	1	.....	6	.....	2

In addition, Ootacamund and Coonoor have 1 first class Vaccinator each, and Pulney Hills and Ammin 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 Kamptee, 1 second class Vaccinator is employed.

Vaccine Depot, Madras—Main Road, Chintadrepettah.

2nd Class Vaccinator—Ragoonathisingh.

1 Peon.

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 Uncovenanted Service.

- 1.—C. Soobaroya Chetty, Personal Assistant to the Inspector of Vaccination, and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Madras Presidency.
- 2.—K. Vurtharajuloo, Madras Municipality.
- 3.—C. Arooomoogum Chetti, Chingleput District.
- 4.—Mr. James Waywood, Chittoor Circle, } North Arcot District.
- 5.—Mahomed Ibrahim, Vellore Circle, }
- 6.—Mr. A. Stewart, Cuddalore Circle, South Arcot District.
- 7.—V. Chinnacasavaloo, Virdachellum Circle, South Arcot District.
- 8.—B. Ramasawmy, Tanjore Circle, }
- 9.—Theroovengadem Pillay, Negapatam Circle, } Tanjore District.
- 10.—A. Krishna Nair, Trichinopoly District.
- 11.—G. Rungasawmy, Madura Circle, } Madura District.
- 12.—C. Goooroosawmy, Dindigul Circle, }
- 13.—W. P. Chukrapany, Tinnevely Circle, Tinnevely District.
- 14.—V. Durmalingum, Shermadavi Circle, Tinnevely District.
- 15.—C. Theroovengadam Moodelly, Cuddapah Circle, } Cuddapah District.
- 16.—J. Vurtharajuloo, Madanapully Circle, }
- 17.—Murtuza Hussain, Kurnool District.
- 18.—P. Kotilingum, Bellary Circle, }
- 19.—T. M. Veerappa Pillay, Pennacondah Circle, } Bellary District.
- 20.—R. Henricus, Ghooty Circle, }
- 21.—Meer Muzzerally, Salem Circle, } Salem District.
- 22.—C. Poonosawmy Pillai, Oosoor Circle, }
- 23.—Syed Abdul Aziz, North Coimbatore Circle, } Coimbatore District.
- 24.—Mooneesawmy, South Coimbatore Circle, }
- 25.—Ponnencannen, Calicut Circle, } Malabar District.
- 26.—M. Buthrootheen, Tellicherry Circle, }
- 27.—Tarachund, No. I, Vaccine Circle, } South Canara District.
- 28.—P. Chandoo, No. II, Do. }
- 29.—C. N. Ramasawmy, Nellore Circle, } Nellore District.
- 30.—M. Basker Row, Ongole Circle, }

- 31.—D. Boupaniah, Masulipatam Circle, } Kistna District.
- 32.—C. Nursimulu, Guntoor Circle, }
- 33.—K. Parthasardhi, Coconada Circle, } Godavery District.
- 34.—M. Nursinghon, Ellore Circle, }
- 35.—N. V. Soobaroyudoo, Vizagapatam, Range, } Vizagapatam District.
- 36.—Y. Poonosawmy Pillay, Vizianagaram Range, }
- 37.—A. Ramasawmy, Hill Tracts, Vizagapatam District.
- 38.—Mahomed Alludin, Chetterpore Circle, } Ganjam District.
- 39.—P. Vurtharajuloo, Chicacole, Circle, }
- 40.—M. Narraiah, Hill Tracts, Ganjam District.

Office of Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and Vaccine Depot, Main Road, Chintadrepettah.

THE INDIAN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES' OFFICE.

(Under Act XIV of 1863.)

Health Officer and Superintendent of Lock Hospital—H. Stanbrough, Esq.—Pay Rs. 900.

Manager—Mohammad Yusuf Saib.

Head Office—Royapettah, Fallowfield.

Branch Office—Arathoon St., Royapoorum.

Branch do.—High Road, Vepery.

Do. —Chintadrepettah.

Do. —Popham's Broadway.

Do. —Triplicane.

25 European and Native Inspector and Gomastahs.

Superintendent—H. Stanbrough, Esq.

Registered Lock Hospital—Popham's

Apothecary—Mr. S. Hall, Examiner.

Broadway.

Matron—Mrs. James.

MADRAS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surg. Maj. M. C. Furnell, M.D., F.R.C.S., Physician and Sr. Med. Officer.—Pay Rs. 1,600.

Surg.-Maj. R. W. Cockerill, Surg.—Rs. 1,375.

Mr. J. Anderson, Head Steward.

Surg. C. Sibthorpe, Resdt. Surg.—Rs. 800.

Mr. D. Jesudasan, 1st Asst. Steward.

Surg. A. M. Branfoot, M.B., Asst. Physician,

Matron Supt.

(On other duty.)

Mrs. M. Anderson, Head Nurse.

Surg. C. J. McNally, M.D., Acting.—Rs. 725.

Serjeant Major W. Ellery, Hospl. Serjt.

Apothy. C. St. J. Lawrence, Senior Apoth.

Y. Teruvengada Moodelliar, Hospital Writer.

GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY.

RUNDALL'S ROAD, VEPERY.—OPENED 1819.

Superintendent.....Surg.-Maj. E. F. Brockman, F.R.C.S.—Rs. 1,150.

Assistant Apothecary.....Mr. H. H. M. Judge.

Ag. Writer and Steward.....C. Cundasawmy Moodelly.

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 mensem.

	Per diem.		Per diem.
From 25 to 49 Rupees per mensem.....	0 4 0	From 200 to 299 Rs. per mensem.....	2 0 0
" 50 to 99 ..	do. ...0 8 0	" 300 to 500 ..	3 0 0
" 100 to 149 ...	do. ...0 12 0	" 500 and upwards ..	5 0 0
" 150 to 199 ...	do. ...1 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.

Uncovenanted servants of Government whose salaries are under Rupees 60 per mensem will be entitled to the gratuitous supply of medicines when they apply for treatment as out-patients.

2. Persons not in Government employ whose salary or income is believed to exceed Rupees 30 per mensem will not be supplied with medicines gratuitously, but persons whose incomes are smaller may be under treatment as out-patients.

3. All other applicants applying for treatment as out-patients will receive advice gratuitously, but not medicines. They will be furnished with prescriptions to be made up by a druggist at their own expense; it being understood that in cases of undoubted urgency, the medical officer is at liberty to relax the foregoing restrictions.

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Sir CHARLES A. TURNER, Kt., C.I.E.—sworn in 7th Feby. 1879—Pay Rs. 5,000.

JUDGES.

The Hon'ble L. C. Innes.—Pay Rs. 3,750.

The Hon'ble T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.,
C.I.E., Acting.—Pay Rs. 3,750.J. Kernan, Q.C.
do.
J. R. Kindersley,
do.

Officers of the Court.

Appellate Side.

H. Wigram, Esq., c.s.—Registrar, (on duty) J. W. Handley, Esq.—Govt. Pleader (on leave.)
T. Weir, Esq., c.s.—Acting Registrar H. H. Shephard, Esq. Ag. do.—Pay Rs. 400.
Pay Rs. 1,276-10-8. A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.
Walter Morgan, Esq.—Dy. Reg.—Rs. 700.

Original Side.

Appointed.

The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General—Pay Rs. 2,302-8-0..... 1877
 H. J. Tarrant, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor—Rs. 800. 1872
 E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor, (on leave)..... 1879
 W. Morgan, Esq., Acting—Pay Rs. 612-8-0..... 1879
 C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S., Accountant General, (on leave)..... 1879
 A. Cotterell-Tupp, Esq., B.C.S., Acting—Pay Rs. 2,000..... 1878
 M. Gould, Esq., Administrator General—Pay Rs. 300..... 1866
 J. M. C. Mills, Esq., Reporter—Pay Rs. 400..... 1874
 John Shaw, Esq., Registrar, (on leave, Europe)..... [Rs. 800. 1878
 J. Steavenson, Esq., Acting—Pay Rs. 750..... 1851
 B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant Registrar—Pay including Personal Allowance 1878
 R. C. Walker, Esq., Sheriff of Madras—Pay Rs. 898..... [Rs. 80, 1874
 Henry Stanbrough, Esq., Coroner—Pay Rs. 350 with Car. Allowance of 1879
 E. J. Norton, Esq., Deputy Coroner..... 1861
 G. A. Murray, Esq., Clerk to the Judges—Pay Rs. 550..... 1861
 C. Kristnasawmy Iyer, Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu..... 1871
 C. Subroyalu Aiyar, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu..... 1862
 Syed Shakhly Saib, Persian and Hindustani Interpreter.....

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.

Josceline Frederick Watkins, Esq., 41, Parliament Street, Westminster.

John Lenton Pulling, Esq., 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and Blackheath, Kent.

John Nesbitt Malleson, Esq., 11, Austin Friars, London.

Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Esq., 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Barristers.

Admitted.

Admitted.

J. H. A. Branson, Esq., (Calcutta)..... 1862 William S. Gantz, Esq.† 1868
 J. H. S. Branson, Esq. 1863 W. H. Maskell, Esq.† 1869
 The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan 1864 W. H. Craig, Esq., (Europe) 1869
 T. M. Busteed, Esq.* 1864 E. D. Powell, Esq. 1869
 J. M. C. Mills, Esq. 1865 R. Fischer, Esq.† 1869
 R. M. A. Branson, Esq., (Bombay) 1865 J. W. Hayes, Esq.† 1870
 W. M. Scharlieb, Esq.* 1866 J. H. Nelson, Esq.* 1871
 J. W. B. Money, Esq.† 1867 C. P. Lutchmeepathy Naidu.† 1871
 Sir M. Coomarasawmy (Ceylon) 1867 P. S. F. C. Langlois, Esq.† 1872
 E. M. Joseph, Esq.* 1867 W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq.* 1872
 J. H. Power, Esq.* 1867 H. J. Tarrant, Esq. 1872
 J. W. Handley, Esq. 1867 R. C. Miller, Esq.† 1872
 A. G. Gover, Esq.† 1867 T. C. Poonen, Esq.* 1872
 M. Gould, Esq. 1867 W. E. T. Clarke, Esq.* 1872
 G. P. Johnstone, Esq. 1867 H. H. Shephard, Esq. 1872
 J. M. Maskell, Esq.* 1868 W. E. Ormsby, Esq.* 1873
 A. Green, Esq.† 1868 W. F. Hooper, Esq.† 1873
 G. E. Borrodalle, Esq.* 1868 G. G. B. vanSomeren, Esq.† 1873

* Does not practice.

† Does not practice in Madras.

C. E. Lanauze, Esq.† 1873 Narainaiyar Subrahmanyam. 1876
 P. D. Shaw, Esq.* 1873 C. Meenachaya.* 1876
 J. C. Pritchard, Esq.† 1873 J. H. Templer, Esq.† 1877
 A. E. Pole, Esq.† 1874 J. J. Casie Chitty, Esq.† 1877
 Robert Wilson, Esq.† 1874 G. S. Ouchterlony, Esq.† 1877
 R. B. Michell, Esq. 1874 H. R. Johnson, Esq. 1877
 R. Thomson, Esq.† 1874 G. W. Cline, Esq., LL.D., F.O.S., &c.* 1877
 H. A. Brett, Esq.* 1874 F. H. Lascelles, Esq. 1878
 C. Sabapathi Iyah. 1874 F. Normandy, Esq. 1878
 S. A. Locke, Esq.† 1874 E. S. Wilkins, Esq.† 1878
 Thomas Fuller, Esq.* 1875 C. Waddy, Esq. 1878
 P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu.† 1875 E. J. Norton, Esq. 1879
 H. G. Wedderburn, Esq. 1875

Attorneys.

Admitted.

Admitted.

Admitted.

P. B. Gordon..... 1851 A. Champion..... 1869 A. Wills..... 1876
 J. Shaw*..... 1857 W. H. D. Branson..... 1871 R. Grant..... 1876
 B. Brooks*..... 1858 William Morgan..... 1871 F. H. Woolley..... 1877
 G. E. Branson..... 1858 Charles William Wilson..... 1871 M. C. Hayes..... 1877
 T. C. Clarke..... 1864 F. J. Symonds..... 1872 P. Theruvengadasawmy
 F. G. R. Branson..... 1865 A. S. Cowdell, (Ootaca- Pillay..... 1877
 J. E. S. Mayer..... 1865 mund)..... 1872 C. Sadasiva Row..... 1878
 E. Barclay..... 1865 D. Grant..... 1872 S. Biligiri Aiyangar..... 1878
 R. T. Tasker..... 1867 F. Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B. 1873 E. W. Wilkins..... 1878
 S. F. Chapman, (Ooty)..... 1867 A. C. Abbs..... 1873 Alfred Thompson..... 1878
 CSobramoney Iyah Garu..... 1867 C. J. Palman..... 1875 L. Gordon..... 1878
 James Carr..... 1867 J. T. Morgan..... 1875 T. W. Laing..... 1879
 Philip Smith..... 1869 M. E. Dunhill..... 1875 H. G. Wright..... 1879
 G. A. Murray*..... 1869 D. D. Miller (Rajahmun-
 J. Steavenson*..... 1869 dry and Cocanada)..... 1875

ARTICLED CLERKS

UNDER MR. D. GRANT.

Mr. F. Richardson..... Admitted 1872 M. Osuri Alagasingara Charry..... Admitted
 Mr. J. Short, Junior..... Admitted 1877 1875.

UNDER MR. A. CHAMPION.

Mr. P. M. Pedroza..... Admitted 1875.

UNDER MESSRS. E. BARCLAY AND MORGAN.

Mr. R. M. Bigwood..... Admitted 1875 | Mr. F. B. Lavery..... Admitted 1877

UNDER MR. F. ROWLANDSON, B.A., LL.B.

S. T. Krishnama Charry..... Admitted 1878.

UNDER S. BILIGIRI AIYANGAR.

T. S. Krishniah..... Admitted 1878 | B. Krishniah..... Admitted 1879

UNDER MR. JAMES CARR.

Sooree Chetty Subbiah Chetty..... Admitted 1879.

UNDER MR. A. THOMPSON.

M. E. Appadora Mudaliyar..... Admitted 1879.

LIST OF REGISTERED PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, (APPELLATE SIDE.)

Advocates and Attorneys, the same as on the Original Side.

Vakeels.

P. B. Gordon, Esq., S. Nullathumby Mudaliar, Tanjore S. Ramanja Chariar,
 Karunakara Menavan,† V. Subbramanya Aiyar,† Tranquebar Durasami Aiyar,†
 P. Rungaiya Naidu Garu, P. Gurumurthy Iyer, R. Venkatasaiyar,†
 J. Shaw, Esq.* V. Ramachendrayar,† P. M. Jagarow Pillay,
 S. Parthasarthy Aiyangar, C. Ruthnavelu Mudaliar, P. C. Anantha Chariu,†
 B. L.* S. Nevins Pillay, A. Gopala Aiyangar,†
 T. Rama Row, B. A. and B. L. C. Ramachandra Row Saib, P. S. Gurumurthy Iyah,†
 G. P. Savundaranayagum V. Bhashyam Iyengar, C. V. Sundaram Sastry,
 Pillay,† M. Parthasarthy Iyengar, S. R. Ramasubbier,†
 G. E. Branson, Esq.† V. Soobramaniyum Sastry,† S. Dorasawmy Aiyangar,*
 S. Soobramaniya Aiyar,† P. V. Kistnasamy Chetty,† Salem Ramasawmy Mada-
 R. Balajee Row, C. Aroonachella Sastry,† liar,*
 P. Ananta Chariu, M. S. Aiyasami Iyer,† S. Seshachariu,†
 A. Ramachandra Iyer, J. Kamesam Pantulu,† V. Subbiaiyar,†

* Does not practice.

† Does not practice in Madras.

Sri Anantha Subrahmanya Sarmah,†
K. Kalyanasundaram Iyer,
S. Vencata Subbarayadu,†
C. Desika Chetty,†
A. Narayanasami Aiyar,†
M. Gopala Row,†
Thaka Curuppeth Krishna Menon,†

A. Subba Row,†
T. Venkataramaia,
S. Gopala Chari,
S. Devarajaiyar,
C. R. Pattabhiramier,
W. Gopala Chetty,
V. Krishna Aiyar,
S. Raghunathaiyar,

A. Lakshmi Narasimham.
A. Soobrayaloo Reddiar.
M. R. Narasimma Iyer.
P. V. Rangachariyar.
A. Romaya Punja.
M. A. Terunarana Chetty.
C. G. Kuppusawmi Aiyar.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

Salary Rupees 500.

Vencata Gopalrao Pantulu.....Bellary.
K. R. Krishna Menon.....Canara (South).
C. Ramachendra Aiyar,.....Coconada, (on duty).
P. Tirumul Row, Ag.....do.
J. Wilkins, Esq.....Cochin.
M. Cross, Esq.....Combaconum, (on leave).
T. V. Ponnusawmi Pillai, Ag.....do.
Audiappah Chetty.....Cuddalore.
G. Muthusawmy Chetty.....Madura, (on duty).
K. Kristnasawmy Row, Ag.....do.
T. Ganapathy Aiyar.....do.
Mr. V. P. D' Rozario.....Malabar (North).
T. V. Ponnusawmi Pillai.....Malabar (South).
C. Ramachendra Aiyar, Ag.....do.
R. Vasudeva Row.....Negapatam.
Arunachella Aiyar.....Tanjore (South).
A. Annoosawmy Moodeliyar.....Tinnevely.

DISTRICT MUNSIFFS.

1st Grade 300—2nd Grade 250—3rd Grade 200 Rupees.

ARCOT—NORTH.

1st Grade.
C. Purushothamalya.....Tripathy.
T. Chellapa Naicker.....Arnee.
3rd Grade.
M. Venkatramaiyar.....Sholingur.
N. Swaminada Aiyar.....Vellore.
P. Namasivayam Pillay.....Palmanair, (On leave.)
Venkaiyar, Acting.....Do.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

1st Grade.
C. Venkoba Chetty.....Cuddalore.
2nd Grade.
Appavaiyar.....Chilambaram.
3rd Grade.
G. Ramaswamy Aiyar.....Villupuram.
V. Malahari Row.....Virdachellam.

BELLARY.

1st Grade.
Mr. H. V. Platcher.....Gooty.
P. Terumal Row.....Bellary (on duty).
2nd Grade.
D. Yegappa Garu.....Adoni.
3rd Grade.
M. Jeyaram Row.....Naraindever-kerry.
P. S. Gurumurthy Aiyah.....Pennakonda.
T. Ramachendra Row, Acting.....Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH.

2nd Grade.
Mangueshalya.....Putter.
Kallianapuram Subba Row.....Kundapur.
L. Ramachendralaya.....Bekal.
3rd Grade.
V. Narrain Row.....Buntwall.
A. Venkataramana Pal.....Mangalore.
K. Krishna Row.....Barkur.
Mr. J. Lobo.....Mulki.
Mr. J. P. Fernandes.....Udipi.

CHINGLEPUT.

1st Grade.
A. J. Mangalam Pillay.....Chingleput.

V. Sundararamaia.....Trivellore.
A. Narayanaswamy Naidu.....Poonamallee.

COIMBATORE.

1st Grade.
C. Vaithiswaraiya, (On leave).....Coimbatore.
2nd Grade.
T. Subbana Chetty.....Collegal.
T. Ramasamy Aiyangar, Acting 2nd Grade.....Coimbatore.
3rd Grade.
S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar Ag.....Caroor.
P. Narayanaswamy Aiyar.....Erode.
C. Srivangachariyar, Acting.....Oodumalpettah.
3rd Grade.
V. Subramanyam Aiyar.....Cuddapah.
T. R. Malhari Row.....Cudree.
S. Doraisamy Iyengar.....Budwall.
V. Subramania Sastry.....Vollpud.
K. Rangamannar Aiyangar.....Prodattoor.
K. Lakshmana Row.....Nundalore.

GANJAM.

2nd Grade.
Chinnam Vencataratnam.....Tekkal.
3rd Grade.
C. Simhachalam Pantulu.....Aska.
Mr. J. S. Wiltshire, (On leave).....Chicacole.
Immuani Lakshmi Narayana Row Naidoo, Acting.....Do.
C. Mangayya.....Berhampore.

GODAVERY.

1st Grade.
Govindarazu Ramachendra Row Pantulu.....Cocanada.
Kurumadalli Venkatachellam Pantulu Garu.....Nursapoor.
2nd Grade.
B. Pasupathy Mudaliyar.....Rajahmundry.
3rd Grade.
M. Nagabhushanam.....Amalapoor.
Maidavolu Sambasiva Row Garu Peddapoor.
V. Srinivassa Row.....Ellore.
N. Ragavooloo Naidu.....Tanuku.

† Does not practice in Madras.

KISTNA.

2nd Grade.
Moulavee Mahamed Abdool Allum Sahib.....Bezawada.
Singarauz Subbarow.....Bauputla.
Vadialannaty Seshaiya.....Guntoor.
3rd Grade.
V. Appalanarasimharauz.....Karempudy.
M. Ramaiya.....Masulipatam.
KURNOOL.
3rd Grade.
T. Ramachendra Row.....Kurnool (on duty).
T. Swamy Row, Acting.....do.
S. Alagasugari Naidu.....Cumbum.
P. Aiyavaiyar.....Nundial.

MADURA.

1st Grade.
K. Krishnaswamy Row, Madura (on duty).
Venkata Rangaiyar, Actg. 1st Grade.....Paramakudi.
2nd Grade.
Syed Mustapha Sahib.....Dindigul.
3rd Grade.
S. Krishnasamy Iyer.....Shevanga.
G. Narasimhulu Naidu.....Tirumungalam.
P. Krishnaswamy Chetty, Ag.....Madura.
Doraraja Pillay, Acting.....Upper Pulneys.

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. Chattu Numbal.....Cavoy.
C. V. Gopalau Nair.....Badagara.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

2nd Grade.
T. Kunhi Ramen Nair, Acting.
1st Grade.
Manikath Shekara Menon.....Calicut.
Chenambil Krishna Menon.....Shernad.
Chinguchemvittil Shangaren Nair Kutnad.
S. Subramani Aiyar.....Ernad.
3rd Grade.
K. Shamu Menon.....Temelprom.
V. Bappu.....Angadipuram.
Oyarat Chandu Menon.....Palghaut.
U. Achutan Nair.....Betutnaud.
N. Sarvothama Row.....Nedunganad.
Perumpulavil Govinda Menon.....Vyteri.

NELLORE.

3rd Grade.
C. Subbiah.....Ongole.
B. Veerasawmiah.....Nellore.

P. Kristnasawmy Chetty.....Kavali, (on duty).
T. A. Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Ag. do.

SALEM.

2nd Grade.
Mr. T. Misquita.....Tripattur.
3rd Grade.
E. Muthuswamy Aiyar.....Darampuri.
S. Ponnuswamy Mudaliyar.....Namkal.
P. Dorasamy Iyer.....Salem.
N. Muthurama Pillay.....Oosoor.

TANJORE—NORTH.

1st Grade.
T. Kanagasabhai Mudaly.....Trivalore.
2nd Grade.
Mr. P. M. Pedroza.....Tranquebar.
3rd Grade.
M. A. Tirumala Chetty.....Sheally.
K. Krishnalyangar.....Negapatam.
H. Srinivassa Row.....Mayaveram.
A. Samy Aiyar.....Tritrapoondy.

TANJORE—SOUTH.

1st Grade.
V. Ramasawmy Aiyar.....Combaconum.
S. A. Krishna Row, Ag. 1st Grade.....Valengaman.
2nd Grade.
A. Anugraham Pillay.....Puttucotta.
3rd Grade.
S. Subbaliyar.....Tanjore.
H. Kristna Row.....Munargoody.
P. A. Devaramban Mudelliar.....Trivady.
T. Doraisawmy Pillay (Addl.).....Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

3rd Grade.
T. Audinarraina Chetty.....Ambasamudram.
G. Ramasawmy Pillay.....Tinnevely.
V. Srinivasa Chari.....Puticorin.
T. Ramaswamy Aiyar.....Strivilliputtur.
K. Ramachendralayar.....Strivakuntham.

TRICHINOPOLY.

3rd Grade.
C. Sury Aiyar.....Trichinopoly.
A. Chendriya.....Kulitinal.
S. Ramasawmy Mudaliyar.....Arenalore.

VIZAGAPATAM.

2nd Grade.
C. Venkata Chingulva Row Naidoo.....Bimlipatam.
M. B. Sundara Row, Ag. 2nd Grade.....Vizagapatam.
3rd Grade.
O. Sivaramakrishnamma.....Parvatipuram.
C. Venkata Row Sahib.....Vizianagram.
Erra Subbarayudu.....Rayavaram.
T. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar.....Razam (on duty).
Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Acting.....do.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

ARCOT, NORTH.

District and Sessions Court.

Subramanya Sastri, P Venkatrayalu Naidu (not practising), N Subramanyan, B.A. and B.L., M Sundrayer, V Venkaya, Mr H Browne, C Ramachendra Row Sahib, B.L., Mr J Evers, B.L. (not practising), Iyasami Iyer, B.A. and B.L., T S Narasinga Row, Mahomed Ghouse Sahib, Mr H C Gooch (not practising), W Sivaramayya and C Subramaniya Reddy.

Sholingur District Munsiff's Court.

Bashyamayengar, C Gopalaya, C Ragupati Row, N Vencat Row, J Subba Row, M Arnachella Sastri, P Asvada Narranayya, T Ramachendra Sastri, K Seshadri Iyengar, K Narasimha Chari, K Subbaroyapillay, Munisawmi Chetty, S Venkatramaiya, L Kuppusamaiya, R Gopalakristaya, T Somasundra Pillai, V A Subbaramaya, P S Seshachari, C Subbaya Naidu, T V Ragavacharri, M Panchanada Iyer and W Murugesha Mudaliar.

Tripaty District Munsiff's Court.

C Anna Sastri, E Ramayya, B Venkata Chari, K Chenchal Row, V Kristnama Chari, V Rungachari, P Sama Row, C Sundara Charlu, N Rungacharri, A Naraniar, E Venkataramanier, P Narasimmiar, T Kristaya, C Madva Row, C Narasimhacharlu and P Ananthu Chari.

Arnee District Munsiff's Court.

Varada Charlu, N Sudrasana Chari, B Ragava Chari, Strinivassa Varada Chari, Vuthandi Pillai, Muttava Pillai, K Kristna Pillai, V Balasundara Pillai, A Vythyanada Iyer, V Parsuramayyer, V Subba Row, Viswanada Sastri, Seshagiri Row, C Rajagopala Naidu, P Seetharamaya, Syed Mohidin Hussain Sahib, C Kannaya, Mowlavi Syed Abdul Kadar Sahib and Suthyavijaya Row.

Palmanair District Munsiff's Court.

C Venkata Chari, P Ramaya, A Venkatramayya, E Adaya, A Ananda Row, D Venkoba Row, P Syedoommer Sahib, E Nunjaya Chetti, P Kotaya, K Ramaswamy Reddi, G Subba Row and T Vencata Row.

Vellore District Munsiff's Court.

Arunachelaya, P Kristna Row, Virasami Nayudu, K Munisamayya, V Munisami Pillai, Lakshmi Narranayya, Ramasami Reddi, Tiruvengada Chari, Kotayya, Vijayaragava Chari, G Kristna Pillai, M Venkata Subba Sastri, V Ramanuja Chari, P Ananta Chari, A Annaji Row, A Margasahayum Iyer, C Madava Row, K Venkatacharri, S Nageswaraya, C Lukshmana Row, C Raja Row, C Narasimha Charlu, C Runganatha Row, C Seshagiri Row, A Subbaramier and T Somasundram Pillai.

ARCOT, SOUTH.**District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**

C S Shrinivasa Rao (Govt. Pleader), M Muthu Ponuthumbi Pillai, M Kumarasami Pillai, K Subba Row, P T Parthasarathi Iyengar, B Ramalinga Iyer, Gopala Chariar, C Radhakrishnaiyar, B Krishnaiyar, B.A., Vilvanadaiyar, P. Tiruvengkata Chari, S Dorasami Aiyar, P Sama Row, P Krishna Rao and N Ramasami Aiyar.

Sub-Court, Small Cause Side only.

M Kristniengar, T Chidambara Pillai and M Veeraragava Iyengar.

Munsiff's Court of Cuddalore.

N Jatathara Iyer, V Shunmuga Pillai, N Ragava Chariar, V G Savuriakutti Pillai, T Arunachalier, T Vencatachariar, D Ramanuja Naidu, C Krishna Row, Tirumal Rao, N A Amirdasami Chettiyar, Ramasami Aiyar, D Sama Rao, T Krishnasami Aiyar, Venkata Subbaiyar, Vira Pillai, P Ragavendra Row, D Shatakopa Nayudu, C Gopal Rao and B Gopala Chari.

Munsiff's Court of Virdachalam.

Meer Julfakar Ali Sahib, Soobhaje Iyer, Puthmanaba Iyer, Venkatesier, Sivapada Mudaliyar, Muthusami Iyer, Sama Row, Subramania Iyer, N Krishnaiyengar, Balakrishnaiyar, N Shrinivasa Raghava Chari and Saminadier.

Munsiff's Court of Viluppuram.

Seshachala Reddiar, Kupusami Mudaliar, A Venkatasubbier, C Seetharamier, T Venkata-subbiar, Parameswara Iyer, Venkata Chariar, O Venkataramier, Ranga Chariar, Rangasami Aiyangar, S Sitaramaiyar, Ragunada Chari, Srinivasa Chari, Annaji Rao, Balakrishna Reddi and Subramanya Mudali.

Munsiff's Court of Chidambaram.

Sivaramier, P Ramanuja Iyengar, C Arunachala Iyer, Kupusami Iyer, C Ragupati Row, Krishna Iyer, Chukkravurthi Iyengar, Appasami Aiyar, T Ramanuja Aiyangar, Desiga Chari, Annasami Mudali, Ramasami Aiyar, Abdulkadir Sahib, T Desiga Chari, M Ramasami Aiyar, Venkatarayar, K Samier and S Ramasami Aiyangar.

BELLARY.**District and Sessions Court.**

*D. Bhima Rau, M. Vasudeva Naidu, *B. Raghavendra Rau, M. Subba Rau, B. Ramachandra Rau, P. Ramasawmy Iyer, B.A., *Arcot Kuppaya, C. Dhimsain Rau, P. C. Anantachari, B.A. & B.L., *H. Ramanuja Rau, P. Rama Row, B.A., T. C. Vedachalam Mudaliar, *K. Runga Rau, *T. Venkoba Rau, *V Tirumala Rau, *E. Venkataramanah, *D. D. Viswanatha Rau, B.A. & B.L., *T. Venkatasawmi Naidu, *M. Rama Rau, B.A., and *K. Venkata Rau.

*Not practising.

Gooty District Munsiff's Court.

J. Yellapah, Nages Row, Sheshagerry Row, V. R. Chakravarti, T. Chandappa, Ambaj Rau, S. Bhujanga Rau, J. Srinivasa Rau R. Seshayya.

BERHAMPORE.**District and Sessions Court, Ganjam.**

Mr. E. S. Wilkins (Barrister-at-Law), Jayanti Kamesam Pantulu, B.L. (High Court Vakil), Atmura Lakshmi Narasimha, B.A., B.L. (High Court Vakil), Zammi Vyasa Venkata Rama-

nayya Pantulu, Maulavi Mahomed Hussen Saheb, Gundumalla Venkatramadoss Pantulu, Lingam Lakshmaji Pantulu (not practising), Digumarti Venkata Ramayya Pantulu (Public Prosecutor), Lingam Venkataramu Pantulu, Potapragada Lakshmi Narasimha Row Pantulu, Gade Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, C. B. Shaw, Esq., Manda Chinnaasawmy Achary, M. Visvanadha Aiyar, B.A., Pudipeddi Venkanna Pantulu and Pakala Gopalarow Pantrudu, B.A.

District Munsiff's Court.**Aska.**

Krushna Prohorazo, Ghatta Sriramulu Pantulu, Sonthi Suryanarayana Bhotlu, Lingam Raghayulu Pantulu, Kurada Virazu Pantulu and Chintakindi Appayya.

Berhampore.

Chirrawura Venkayya Pantulu, Boidyonatho Mahapatro, Kuravi Rama Sastri, Somayazula Subbarow Pantulu, Zayanti Krishnayya Pantulu, Sarwabhatta Seshayya Pantulu (on leave), Parankusam Sundaram Pantulu, Gade Venkata Rangayya Pantulu, Sripada Chinna Subbarow Pantulu and Susurla Suryanarayana Sastri.

Chlcacole.

Mahidhara Lakshmi Narayana Sastri, Alankaram Krishnayya Sastri, Baliwada Zagayya Pantulu, Burra Senkara Sastri, Mangalapalli Subbayya Sastri, Zandhyala Sambayya Pantulu, Satuluri Sri Venkateswara Acharyar, Digumarti Gopal Row Pantulu, Ambatipudi Appaya Sastri, Govindu Narasimhulu Bhukta, Mr J J Thompson and Mallema-dugula Jagannadha Ramaiya.

Tekkali.

Gudaparti Venkata Sastri, Annapantula Ramayya Pantulu, Garunella Zagannadham Pantulu, Mantrala Venkata Narasimha Sastri, Kalabarige Venkata Sitaramayya Pantulu, Ambatipudi Appaya Sastri, Satuluri Sri Venkateswara Acharyar, Bonta Sambasivarow, Mr F G M Pascal and Mr J J Thompson.

CANARA SOUTH.**District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**

Baboo Row, Peter Vas, M Ramachandraya, K Manjoonathaya, N Shivarow, G Venkat-row, M Ramappa, P Subbarow, K Narnappaiya, N Subbarow (Practices in the Udipi Munsiff's Court), K Ramarow, Subbarow Shastry, H Krishnarao, K Shamarao, B Luxamaya, K Santaya, H Ramarao (Practices in the Mysore Territory), P Parameshraya, S Brito, M Ramarao, L M Celho, M S Gonsalves, J B Noronha, M Subrau, K Ramappa, U Subrau, L Lobo, P Raghavendrarau, T Bhavanirau, B Ramappa, M Gopal Rau, C Andraur (practices in Bekal Munsiff's Court), A Subba Rau, S Ramarao, P O Rosario and Ramaya Punja.

Bekal.

Venkatagiri, S Timmappaya, Shenkra Narnappaya, Annappaya, K Manjunathaya, K Keshava Rau, Narayana, K Surappa, Balappa, Krishnoji, B Mangeshraya, Dathaya, Anantaya, Ramanathaya, Ramayya, M Subraya, Gopal Krishnaya and S Narnappa.

Mangalore.

Manjunatha Naika, S. Annappa, Devappaya, Timmappaya, M. Dasappaya, Venkappaya, K Santaya, N Manjunathaya, S Venkatramanaya, Mangeshaya, M Ramarau, R Venkatramanaya, F Ramappa, N Ramarau, N Anandrau, Subbaraya, K Krishnaya, K Narnappa, U Vencateshaya, Diogo Silva, Charles Pacheco, Adige Shrinivasarau, H. Ramakrishnaya M Rambhatta, A. Rangappaya, P Subbarau and K Raghunathaya.

Mulki.

Vasudevaya, Vasudeva Kamti, J Venkatraya, K Sheshagiriappaya, Sinappayya, Mangeshrau, Gopalkrishnaya, Krishnaya, Subraya and Vitlaya.

Udipi.

C. Venkatramanaya, M Subbarau, K Laxumaya, M Ramaya, B Ramappaya, N Shamara, Ramachendra Acharya, A Manjunathaya, A Krishnaya, G Narnappa, T Venkatramanaya, L Kornelio, H Narayana Rau, Govinda Hegade, B Manjunathaya and M Annappa.

Barkur.

N. Subrau, Krishnaya, B Venkatramanaya, Madva Rau, Subraya, G Manjunathaya, N Manjunathaya, N Subrau and M Parmeshraya.

Kundapur.

G. Mangeshaya, T Manjunathaya, B T Manjunathaya, B Krishnaya, T Narnappaya, D Narnappaya, B Shenkraya, Shrinivasaya, G Manjunathaya, N Ramappa, Venkatramanaya, K Subbarau and B Subbarau.

Bantwal.

Mangeshaya, Annappaya, P Subbarau, G Krishnaya, U Rama Rau, Venkatramanaya, Ahamad Hazi, A Raghayendra Rau, Sankappaya and N Devappa.

Puttur.

B. Lakshumana Pai, Annappaya, S Raghunathaya, S Venkatramanaya, B Naraina, A J Baptist, D Lakshumi Narnappa, B Mangesha Rau, Mohanaya and C Lakshmana Rao.

CHINGLEPUT.**District Court.**

K. Kristna Row, Venkatavaradier, Tiroovalloor Iyengar, N. Ramakristnie, Mr. H. Browne, K Govinda Charlu (Public Prosecutor), V Varado Puntulu, M Kuppusamy Naidoo, M. Varada Chariar, Syed Kiyasoddeen Sahib, P T Streenivasa Iyengar, P Venkatroyalu Naidoo, Syed Shemshedelli Sahib, Durmanda Mudaliar, P. Tharakarama Pillai, S Sessa Charlu, Mr. W F Hewetson, A Ramanuja Chariyar, T S Narasinga Row, Mr. E W Shaw, Mr. Henry St. Mathew Rencontre, T N Krishnama Chariyar, S Appadurai Iyer, T M Govindasamaiya, O A Varada Charri, S R Ramakristniah, P V Subbaroyalu Naidu, Mr. William Hickey, Pingala Sama Row, Sadhu Shrinivasa Chari, Tranquebar Venkatrama Chetty, M Y Ramanuja Chariar, C G Vasuthaviah, T C Vathachella Mudaliar, W Ragava Mudaliar and S N C Nuroo Cantirava Chariar Deechathur.

District Munsiff's Court.

Essor Shreenivasa Iyengar, K Shreenivasa Iyengar, S Krishniengar, N Tanieachela Pillai, Syed Abdulla Sahib, U Kothandarama Naidoo, C Vedachela Mudaliar, M Appala Chariar, P Annasamy Iyer, K Anantanaranyer, N Kailasa Mudaliar, G Narainasawmy Naidoo, Shreenivasa Row, Ramanuja Ayangar, Ragava Mudaliar, T Arogiya Mudaliar, C N Chokkalinga Mudaliar, S Srinivasa Charri, M Ramasami Mudali and C P Ramiahugur.

Trivellore.

Streenivasa Iyengar, Parthasarady Iyengar, Chinnia Mudaliar, Rama Iyer, T Varada Pillai, Veerasamy Mudaliar, Aupeesee Mahomed Apan Sahib, T Chinnasamy Mudaliar, K Jagannatha Naidoo, K Ramasawmy Naidoo, Sheshadri Iyengar, Veyasa Row, Ramasamy Naidoo, Aroonachella Pillai, Narasimhooloo Naidoo, K Varada Pillai, Sheshadri Iyengar, Soondara Mudaliar, Bashiakar Ayangar, Vencogopal Iyengar, Iyasawmy Pillai, Saminadha Iyer, P Alagasingum Naidu, C Venkatragava Charri, Nulappa Ranga Charri, P S Sasha Charloo, S Subba Row, D Bashyam Chetty, B.A., and P V Ramanuja Chariar.

Poonamallee.

Venkatakristna Pillai, T Venkata Row, T Tiroovengada Pillai, Chengalroya Naidoo, P Raghava Chariar, Streenivasaraghava Chariar, Kothandarama Pillai, P Jagannatha Pillai, Subbapathi Mudaliar, Syed Makbun Sahib, Veerasamy Naidoo, Soobramaniya Iyer, Subba Iyer, T Srinivasa Charri, Srinivasaswami Aiyangar, N M Ragava Charri, Mouly Syed Abdul Khadir Sahib, S Bashyam Aiyangar, Mr. R D P Nicholas (to plead on the Small Cause side only), and C Rajagopal Naidoo.

COIMBATORE.**District and Sessions Court.**

Vencatakrishnier, Subramania Iyer, Mahomed Cudertullah Sail, Therumalier, Vencataramanier, M Veerabudriah, Moses Gnanaburnam Pillai, V Cuppusamier, Sundrasastriyar, Sunkara Soobhier, Vedanaigum Pillai, C Streerunga Charlu, Cuppusawmy Sastryar, O Vencataramanier, Mr. J G Hereford, Mr. W McWilliams, Mahomed Hussain Sahib, C Lutchumi Narasimhaiah, Shanmoogum Pillai, R Kuppusami Iyengar, V Subbusami Iyer, E S Appyathurai Iyer, Krishnana Chari, K Dakshinamurthy Iyer, N Ramasawmy Iyer, M R Saminatha Iyer, S Ramakristnier, C Renga Charry, Mr. H Tripp, N Annasawmy Row, Mr E Sidney Smith and M Soobhier.

District Munsiff's Court.

Puttilingam Pillai, Kristnier, Samier, Kanacasabai Pillai, Raja Gopala Naiker, Thummanier, S Sashier, Iyasawmy Moodelly, A Jaganada Pillai, Gopalaswamy Naidu, Vencataramaniah, Vencatanaranier, Streenevasiengar, Cundasawmy Moodelly, Ganapati Vencataramanier, G Veerasawmy Pillai, Mr. H Tripp, C Kuppusami Iyer, T Rangacharry, Veerasami Chetty, Latchminarasiah, Latchminarasimma Naik and Mahomed Assadulla Saib.

Udamalpetai.

Lutchuminaranier, Lutchuminarasimmiengar, C Kristnier, Vedamuni Pillai, Ramasawmy Pillai, Muniappa Pillai, Coopaniengar, Narasimma Chariar, Cuppusamiah, Subramania Iyer, A Venkatasubiah, Veerasmier, Sundrum Pillai, Selamier, Runga Row, Kristna Char and R Subba Rao.

Erode.

Gopallier, Ramasamier, Vencataramanier, Vythelingiar, Soobaramier, Sabapathy Pillai, Lutchuminarasimier, Vencatagerry Iyer, Vencataramanier, Teruvumbalam Pillai, Govindier, C Chandra Sekaram Pillai, Rama Sastry, T Runga Charri, Erode Samier, Viswanathier, C Krishnier, Tiruvengadam Iyengar, Gopalaswami Naidu and Coopaniengar.

Karur.

Soondramier, Sashier, Kristnier, Lutchuminarasimmaul Naidu, Ragavier, C Cuppusamier, Chinnasawmy Pillai, Anantha Subbiah, Subbarama Sastry, T Pudmanabiah, Tiroomala Thatha Charry, Sreenivasiengar, Arunachelliah, C Krishnier, Venetaramier and C S Ramasamier.

Collegal.

Subbarow, Lutchumenarasier, Streenevasiengar, Vencataramiah, Cunnasamiah, Subbiah, Ramier, Konery Row, Vencataramanier and Vencatanaranier.

CUDDAPAH.**District and Sessions Courts.**

C Sabapathy Iyah (Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the Madras High Court), N Bashkacharu, A Cuppiar, Mr M W Elliot (Public Prosecutor), N G Gopala Iyer, B.A., P Ramiah*, B Tathacharu, E Venkataramaniah*, T Venkoba Row, V Terumala Row*, S Streenivasa Chari, T Venkatasawmy Naidu*, B Streenivasa Row, and H Ramanuja Row*.

District Munsiffs' Courts.**Cuddapah.**

A Anniah, M Gooroovaz, T Jagannada Row, M Kristniah, M G Visvanada Sastry*, N Sheshiah, K Soorappa, K Soobba Row*, K Soobramaniam*, Gunnasawmy Iyer*, V Soobhannah, K Venkata Subbiah, G Venkataramaniah, S Veerasami Iyer, S Coopoorow and M Runga Charlu*.

Voilpand.

N Aroonachellamiah, M Annasamiah, G Annaji Row, A Lutchminarasimha Row, V Raghavendra Row, R Ramiah, M Singaracharu, R Sashiah, K Viswapathi Row, G Veerasamiah, L Venkata Subbiah, K Venkatanarasappah and N Venkoba Row.

Budwail.

C Lutchminarasimha Row*, V Balakristniah, C Narasaramiah, M Narasimha Row, K Venkata Ramiah, M Venkat Row, G Venkataramiah, M Vencatakumatchi Row and K Sama Row.

Nundalore.

A Kristniah, N Moortyaniah, K Srinivasa Row, A Subba Row, J Venkatasubbiah, B Subbiah Naidu* and M G Viswanadha Shastry*.

Prodatoor.

A Appanacharu, A Ramacharu, B Ramacharu*, N Seethiah, C Soondracharu, G Sreenivasa Row, C Rangacharu, B Vencatacharu, K Vencata Row, T Vencata Rungacharu, V Vencatacharu, D Sunjeeva Row, C Sessia, K Sessia and N Vencatachalam*.

Kadiri.

S Daivadenum, Y Kristniah, S Kristnamacharu*, J Kristna Row, Venkatanarayanappa and K Vasunta Reddy.

GODAVERY.**District and Sessions Court.**

Saripalli Gopalakristnamma, Adurti Buchi, Venkappa, Kannakolanu Lakshminarayana, Tsallapalli Hanumanulu, Kantumarti Narsaia*, Bikari Sahab, Mahammad Ali Sahib, Gulam Ali Khan Sahib, Kommu Ramalingasastri, Challapilli Bapayya, Vepa Lakshminarsimham*, K Venkatratnam, Naidu, Mr J E Anderson, C Yegganna Sastry, (Ag. Gt. Vakil), C Sitaramayya, D Kesavaramaswami, Samineni Seshachellam Naidoo, Mr. Donald Miller, (Attorney), Nyapati Subbarow Pantulu, B A and B L, Mr. M. D Rozario, Patapragada Sriramulu Garu, Krutiventi Perrazu*, Nori Bhimanna, Madireddi Viraswami Naidu, Nanduri Ramachendrudu, and Challapalli Ramabrahmam.

District Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry.

Tatavarti Lingayya, Balijepalli Ramakrishnamma, Kotikalapudi Sriramulu, Manchalla Ramaswami*, Kandarpa Subbarayudu*, Kolapalli Subbakadi alias Subbarayudu, Chintapenta Viranna, Dharanipragada Venkata Narsimham, Mantupragada Ramakoti, Govindarazulu Bhavanasa Rau, Somanchi Annappa, Hota Peda Virabhadrayya, Nepalli Ramabramham*, Jammalamadaka Subbarayudu*, Nagavarapu Ramamurti, Vemuri Venkatachalam, Lal Mahomed Sahib, Pasumarti Puruayya, Rallapalli Sriramulu, Somanchi Surayya, Damarazu Nagarazu, Vuppuluri Gangarazu and Azeezuddin.

Subordinate Court, Cocanada.

Kakerla Venkat Narsimham, Balijepalli, Sankarasastri, Uzzarapu Umapati, Somina Venkayya, Kasturi Narayanamurti, Tatavarti Seshayya, Gundam Venkataswami, Chitrapu Rajagopal Rau*, Serapally Sambasiva Rau*.

District Munsiff's Court—Cocanada.

Maddali Adinarayana, Kakerla Kanakarazu, Mulukutla Bapanna, Sattirazu Venkataramayya, Mamidala Jagannadha Rau, Vadrevu Jagayya, Valluri Sreerangasayi, Mullapudi Venkayya, Nadakuditi Seshachellam, Chetlapalli Venkayya, Chitrapu Madhava Rau, Kunduri Murthiraju, Patri Srinivasa Rau Kandukuri Nagarazu and Mulukutla Sonayajulu.

* Not practising.

Amalapore.

Idarapalli Venkatakrustnama, Machirazu Kotumbarayudu, Madiredi Nageshalingam, Ayyagiri Ramabhadradu, Maddali Venkatadri, Poduri Virrazu, Valluri Koustabhabushan-
rao, Lolla Balakrutsnasastulu, Kuchimanchi Parkasem, Kuchimanchi Bhavanisanka-
radu, Yerramilli Subbarayudu, Akella Lakshminarayana Sastrulu, Vadiamani Lakshmi-
nusiham, Peri Vissayya, Peri Narisimham, Mullapudi Kamarazu, Karra Jogayya, Ne-
duniri Lingarazu, Ganti Ramachendrudu, Borra Venkatasawmy, Gante Gopalakrishnam-
ma, Kambhampati Subrahmanya Sastrulu, Peyyala Subba Rao and Mantha Surya
Prakasem.

Nursapore.

Joshulu Sitaramaswami, Kandimalla Gopalakrustnama, Kakarlamudi Subbarayadu,
Kasarabada Gopalarau, Tatanki Venkatarangadu, Bollapragada Sitaramayya (on leave),
Tatavarti Ramachendrayya, Vangala Narisimbacharyulu, Achanta Narayanmurti, Bhatti-
prolu Venkatakrustarow, Damaraze Nagaraze (on leave), Kuchewanchy Vencatarutnum,
Josula Vencatanursiah, Sripati Gopal Row, Andugalapaty Raghavarow, Erramille Ven-
katarutnum, Mamillapulli Venkatanursimacharu, Potoraze Sitaramaya, Duggirala Venka-
tasubbaroyudu (on leave), Somunchi Oomamahaswarudu, Auchunta Subbaroydu, Pratapa
Subbaroydu and Vungala Veeraraghavacharu.

Peddapore.

Vemuganti Venkataramanarow Puntulu, Gadepalli Sangameswara Sastrulu, Machirazu
Adinarayanappa, Panangipalli Jayaramanna, Garimella Vencatsubbarayudu, Puranam
Venkatacharyulu, Vadrevu Ramanna, Potapragada Atchutaramana, Pullabholla Bhuchayya,
Veturi Mutanna, Virriyala Atchutaramanna, Subnivisu Srinivasarau Puntulu, Vuppuluri
Lakshminarayana, Jayanti Virabhadrayya, Jayanti Gavurayya, Kuchimanchi Ramayya,
Nittala Venkataramanayya and Attola Lingarazu.

Ellore.

Kotaru Muttana, Peiluri Lakshminursimham, Sitamrazu Rajanna, Damarazu Venkat-
ramayya, Rayapati Venkatramayya, Attaluri Kotilingam, Turlapati Sashachellum, Elea-
warapu Kalchepeswarasastri, Damarazu Lakshminarayana, Mahomed Sheriff Sahib, Pel-
luri Lakshmi Narasimham, Kotaru Rajanna, Kota Krishnaswami, Kamarazugadda Sub-
barayudu and Chellapalli Ramayya.

Tanuku.

Uppulury Gangarazu, Punyamurtula Krishnamraza, Panuganti Narasimha Rau, Neti
Venkatasomayajulu, Surampudy Ramamurbhy, Mullapudy Brahmayya, Krovvali Gun-
naya, Bhattachanumarti Subbarayudu, Vankamamidi Pullayya, Damaraza Subbarayudu,
Chetapalli Venkanna, Mantravada Sobhanadi Sastri,* Aripirala Brahmajee Rao,* Gandi-
kota Somayajulu,* Mulukutla Sanayajulu,* Parimi Subbarow Naidu, Daddipattu Venkata-
ratnam, Nanduri Gopalacharu and Koppaka Venkatramayya.

MASULIPATAM.**District and Sessions Court.**

Singarazu Venkata Subbarayudu, n.l.,* Toleti Purushottamayya*, Vankamamidi Venkat-
ramayya, Kruttiventi Lakshminarayana, Kondur Ramanuja Charlu,* Kopalli Kotayya,
Varanasi Suryanarayana, Rudraravapu Hanumanta Row, Kruttiventi Perrazu,* Atmuri
Lakshminarasimham, n.l. & n.l., Yellapeddi Janakiramayya, Kondamudi Seshagirarau
(practising at Nellore), Yamarty Bollaya, Polam Razu Venkata Narsimha Rau (practising
at Bapatla), Vetsa Venkata Ramanujam, G A S Galloway, V Lakshminarasimham, Ch.
Seshachellam, J V Subbarayudu, V Venkatachela Chayanulu, M Venkata Ramanuja Rao,
K Kristna Row, Syad Mohammad Ismael Sahib, K Venkataratnam Naidu, Saripally
Gopalakristnamma, (practising at Rajahmundry), D Kesava Ramaswamy (practising at
Cocanada), Mannava Kristnayya (practising at Bapatla) and Ch. Zegganna Sastri (prac-
tising at Rajahmundry).

NELLORE.**District Court.**

A Venkayya, T Lakshminarasu, Abdul Aulu Sahib, K Ragavacharu (Govt. Vakeel), K
Seshagiri Row, J Iyaparaaz, E Ramasawmy Mudali (Public Prosecutor), E Venkatram-
maya (not practising in this Court), T Narayanaswamy Chetty, n.l., Y Ramiah*, S Sessa-
drisetty (not practising in this Court) and P Lukshminursu.

MADURA.**District and Sessions Court.**

Barristers-at-law.—Mr R Fischer, Mr R Thomson, Mr A E Polo. **High Court Vakils.**—
S Subramania Aiyar, V Subramania Aiyar, R Ramasubbaiyer, R Venkatesa Aiyar, A Na-
rainasamy Aiyar, C Desika Charlu. **District Court Vakils.**—Saminada Pillay, Muttusamy
Aiyar, M Venkataramaiyer, Alaghirisamy Naik, Nagalingam Pillay, Syed Gulam Ali Saib,
K Dorasamy Aiyar, R Srinivasa Aiyangar, Narasingam Aiyangar, Ramasamy Sastry, Gu-
rusamy Sastry, N Subramania Aiyar, Vasudeva Sastry, Vaidinadaiyer, Narayana Row,
Subramaiyer, Anantanaramaiyer, Sundram Aiyar, S Vaidinadhaiyer, Vencatasubbaiyer,
Mr T M Scott, Mr J French, Asirvatham Pillay, Nilakanta Sastry, Annasamy Aiyar, Ra-

* Not practising.

masamy Aiyar, R Venkataramaiyer, E Muttusamy Aiyar, L Sabbaiyer, Nagama Naik,
Ramasubbaiyer, Alagaraiyengar, L Narasimha Chary, A S Anantanaramaiyer, n.l., Mr H
S Hickey, Mr C D Sena, S Kesavaiyer, T R Seshaiyer, R Subbaiyer, V Kanagasabai Pillay,
N Subbusamy Aiyar and Tiruvankatacharri.

MALABAR, NORTH.**District and Session and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**

Ellapally Gramam Rama Iyen (Government Vakil), Koroth Ramoony, Kottiah Ramen
Menon,* Kunumpurath Kallan,* Narangapurath Krishnan Nair, Rehamuthullah, Kandoth
Krishnan Nair,* J Leonard Rosario, n.l. and n.l., Bambalashari Kammaman Nair, Mr
F Pereira, Kodanath Gopalen Nair, Addinaraiyana Aiyar Sundarayar, Manikoth Kella
Nambiar, Kuthamballi Govinden Nambiar, Korinth Kannen, Mr A F LeMerle, O
Kornapen Nair, P Koman Menon and B Ramuney Menon.

SALEM.**District and Sessions Court.**

Appasawmy Pillay, Conaree Pundit, A Davasagayam Pillay (Government Pleader), C
Runga Row, T Venkatagiri Iyer, Mr John Middleton, Mr H L Gomes, Mahomed Mynoo-
deen Saib,* Menachi Soondaram Pillay, Mr J Shrieves, Coopposawmy Iyer*, Krishnasaw-
my Iyer, Soobrayar,* Mahomed Fazulullah Saib, Mr H Browne*, B Krishnier, A Kup-
piah*, C Rajagopal Mudaliar*, S Ragaviengar, V Venkata Charlu and S Venkatesaiyer.

TANJORE.**District Court.**

N Subramania Aiyar, n.l., K Srinivassa Aiyangar, R Mahadeva Row, Seshaiyengar,
T Sundaram Aiyar, n.l., R Regunatha Row, Lukshminarasimmiyah, Abibulla Saib, Syed
Amid Saib, P Sundram Iyer, C Ethiraja Pillai, M Srinivassa Row, P Subbiah, n.l., S A
Saminada Iyer, Tulajaram Row, S Krishnasami Aiyangar, Narayana Row, R Srinivasa
Aiyangar, J Arivanandam Pillai, n.l., K Krishnasami Aiyangar, n.l., P Saminadier, S Go-
palachariar, Govinda Row, A Nallamuthu Pillai, Rengaiengar, M Seshaiyengar, Kannu-
sami Pillai, Dorasami Aiyar, Swayambu Aiyar, Krishnasami Aiyar, S. Ramasmi Aiyar, A
Kristna Aiyar, A Ramasami Aiyar, Vasudeva Sastri, Ramachendra Aiyar, M Kumarasami
Pillai, Narayanaswami Naidoo, Shaktapani Iyer, Krishnasami Iyengar, Seshaiya, Lukshmana
Chetti, Rengasami Iyer, Kothandaramasawmy Aiyengar, Kuppusami Aiyengar, Kristna-
sami Iyer, Tiagaraja Iyer, Sivarama Iyer, Visuvanada Iyer, R Sundram Iyer, R Subbier, P
Sama Row, Venkatasubbier, Kuppusami Iyer, T Subramania Iyer, V Vencatasubbier, P
Retnasabapathi Pillai, M Teruvencatcharry, M Annamalai Pillai, Gopalaier, R Ramasawmy
Iyengar, Srinivasa Pillai, Annasawmy Iyer, V Sivasami Sastri, G T Oliver, Saminadaiyer,
Naranaiyer, Sivasami Iyer, Ramasami Iyer, M Subramaiyer, P S Subramania Iyer, V Su-
ndararaja Iyengar, C S Panshanadier, Saminadier, Vencatasami Raja, Sundra Sastri, R
Muvaiyyar, N P Subramania Iyer, T V Saminadier, A S Anandanarayana Iyer, P S Krist-
narow, S Sabapathy Pillai, K Narainasawmy Iyer, S Venkatramier, M Govindasamy
Iyer, A C Narainasawmy Iyer, Anantakristnier, Sivasamy Sastry, Panchu Iyer, I Sun-
drappayyar, Kristnasami Aiyangar, Tirunarana Chariar, Sitaramiar, R Ramasami Aiyar,
P O Kristnasami Aiyar, K S Kristnasami Aiyar, Sundrapiyer, A Subbiah Pantloo alias
Subbarow, M Vaitinada Aiyar, Srinivasiah, n.l., Auanda Narayana Aiyar, n.l., T V Ven-
katacharloo, Auanda Subramonia Aiyar, R Sivasankara Pandiah, n.l., T A Sundram
Pillai, M Muttusami Pillai, V Ramachendra Row, M Padbanabha Mudaliyar and T Ra-
masamy Iyer.

TINNEVELLY.**District and Sessions Court.**

A K Green, Esq. (Barrister-at-Law), Nelloikumar Pillai, Syed Mahomed Ghose Saib,
Nagalingam Pillai, Vadivalagianamba Pillai, Mutusami Iyer, A Kristnasami Iyer, K An-
naswamy Iyer, Syed Abdul Rhyman Saib, T N Peremanyagum Pillai, H Pondurunga
Rau, A Sitarama Iyer, n.l. (Public Prosecutor), Krishna Iyengar, G P Savandaranayagam
Pillay, n.l., (High Court Vakils), M R Ramakrishnier, n.l. and n.l., V Ramachandra
Iyer, n.l., (High Court Vakils), M Appadorai Iyer, n.l., and n.l., A S Appasamy Pillay,
Muthusamy Pillay, Kylasam Pillay, Subboosamy Iyer, S Vythinada Iyer, A Srinivasa-
Ayengar, Syed Irtivza Ali Saib and Narayana Row.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Tinnevely.

Deivauayagum Pillai, N Kuppooosamy Iyer and Soondrappier.

Munsiff's Court, Tinnevely.

Chockalingum Pillai, Sunkaralingum Pillai, Namasivayam Pillai, Syed Neamathulla
Saib, T Subramania Pillai, Swaminada Pillai, Renga Iyer, Aurumugum Pillai, Runga-
swami Iyer, Subbarayasubba Iyer, N Subramania Pillai, Swaminada Iyer, Venket Rao,
Saravanasperumal Pillai, Tiru Ramaswami Mudali, Peremanayagam Pillai, Vencatanarana
Iyer, Anantha Rama Iyer, Visvanatha Pillai, Vycoontarama Pillai, Coopposamy Iyengar,
R Soobha Row, Pethanayagam Pillay, Sivaramier, Kandimadinada Pillay and Syed Ma-
homud Mustaba Saib.

* (Not practising.)

† Practising at Calicut, South Malabar.

Strivilliputtur.

Subbaraya Pillai, Pattabhirama Pillai, Vedamalayappa Pillai, Sessa Iyengar, Minatchi-sundaram Iyer, Subramania Sastry, Somaji Iyer, Vengaruswami Iyengar, Sundararaja Iyengar, Shunmugam Pillai, Ramasesha Sastri, Narayana Iyer, Sundram Iyer, T A Narayanasawmy Sastry, T M Ramiengar, V Soobha Row, Sundrasegaramier, Krishnasawmy Iyer, Chidambaram Pillay, Sree Veeraragava Thattachari, Veerasawmy Chettiar, Veeraragava Perumal Iyer, Gopauliengar, S Vencatarama Iyer, Saminada Pillai and Peria Thiroovadi Pillai.

Ambasamudram.

Somaji Iyer, Velu Buhminada Pillai, Avathanivenkitasubba Iyer, Subba Iyer, Alagu-sundaram Pillai, Pakiam Pillai, Iyemperumal Pillai, M Krishnaswami Iyer, Annathurai Iyer, Subramania Iyer, Veerabudra Pillai, Krishna Dhas, Ramakrishna Iyer, V Swami-nada Sastry, Damaraja Iyer, Veeravagoo Pillai.

Striviguntam.

Subramania Pillai, T A Veda Vyasa Chariar, Hariharaputro Pillai, Sankarakumar Pillai, Sankaravadivelu Pillai, Subba Iyer, Auvudeiappa Pillai, Rama Iyer, Vedanayagam Pillai, Ramaswami Naidu, Visvanada Iyer, Parthasaradi Iyengar, Subbiah Mudaliar, Ramasubbier, Kasinada Pillai, Sambasiva Josier, Ramasamy Iyer, D S Peramanayagam Pillai and Saminatha Pillai.

Tuticorin.

Gopala Pillai, Alwarappa Pillai, Muthuswami Iyer, Soondramier, Anantha Chariar, Saminada Pillai, Sankaravelayudu Mudaliar, Kallapiran Pillai, M Ramasamy Mudaliar, Narasinga Row, Syed Azamadulla Saib, Armugum Pillai, Alaghianumbia Pillai, Alagar-iengar, Narayanasamy Iyer, Gopaula Rajah, Andi Ayengar, Gopaulier, G Ramasamy Iyer, and Soondrappier.

TRICHINOPOLY.

J Arivanadam Pillai, B.L., P Subbier, K Subbier, Soobharama Sastry*, Mahadeva Row*, Kistnamacharry, Siva Ramiah*, Suptharishi Sastry*, Panchanathier, K Singam Iyengar, Mahumed Esuf Sahib*, Lutchminarasim Iyah*, N Subramanya Iyer, B.A.*, P Subbairar, B.A., S Moses Pillai*, S Srurungacharry*, C P Lutchumimathi Naidu (Barrister-at-Law*), Mr G A Salisbury, M Srinivasa Rao*, T V Coopposawmy Iyer, R Coopposamy Ayengar, T Sundram Aiyer*, S Raghava Aiyengar, S P Subba Rao, S C Rungasami Aiyer, T Pat-tabirani Pillai*, S Subbairer*, L Kristniengar*, J P Srinivasulu Naidu*, N G Gopala Iyer, B.A.*. R Soondaram Iyer*, Syed Tajuddin Sahib and Narasingum Iyengar.

VIZAGAPATAM.**District and Sessions Courts.**

P Venkatakrishnama Naidu, Esq., (of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law), F E Sice, Esq., L Lakshmaji Pandit, D J Subbarayudu Pantulu, M Kodandarao Pantulu, V L Narasim-ham Pantulu, Mr P J Fox, V Sayanna Sastry, P Subbaraya Sastry, R L Narasimhulu Pantulu, V Vengakayya Pantulu, B Kamodzhi Pantulu, E Vengkataramayya Pantulu, B Gopalarayudu Pantulu, P Seshagiri Row Pantulu, V. Kristnamurti Pantulu, B. A., and S. Ramakrishna Ayya Pantulu.

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
ARCOT, NORTH.			
Chittoor.....	Chittoor.....	C. Srinivasa Mudali.....	175
Chandraghiri.....	Chandraghiri.....	V. Bhashika Charlu, Acting.....	150
Palmanair.....	Palmanair.....	S. Ragava Charlu.....	150
Vellore.....	Vellore.....	K. Prakasum Naidu.....	175
Wallajahpett.....	Wallajahpett.....	C. Vardarajulu Reddy.....	250
Gudiatum.....	Gudiatum.....	N. Nammiah Chetty.....	175
Arcot.....	Arcot.....	C. Vencatasubbiah, Acting.....	225
Polur.....	Polur.....	C. Girmaji Rao.....	150
Wandevash.....	Wandevash.....	M. Balakistna Rao, Acting.....	200
ARCOT, SOUTH.			
Tindivanum.....	Tindivanum.....	Mr. F. Dique.....	225
Villapuram.....	Villapuram.....	P. Vennugopal Naidu.....	250
Chilambaram.....	Chilambaram.....	S. Vekatasubbiah.....	250
Trinomalai.....	Trinomalai.....	Ghoolam Khader Sahib.....	150
Virdachellum.....	Virdachellum.....	N. Gopala Iyengar.....	200
Tricalore.....	Tricalore.....	O. Krishna Row.....	200
Kallakurchi.....	Kallakurchi.....	T. Badrachellam Pillay.....	175
Cuddalore.....	Cuddalore.....	C. Venkataramiah.....	225
BELLARY.			
Bellary.....	Bellary.....	Mr. J. G. Firth.....	225
Hospett.....	Hospett.....	A. Akilandum Mudaliar.....	175
Pennakonda.....	Pennakonda.....	R. Triembaka Row.....	150

* Does not practice.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
Gooty.....	Gooty.....	B. Hanumanta Row, Acting.....	Rs. 200
Tadpatri.....	Tadpatri.....	K. Seshagiri Row, Acting.....	200
Anantapur.....	Anantapur.....	P. Pompapathy Row, Acting.....	175
Hindipur.....	Hindipur.....	A. D. Kristna Row, Acting.....	150
Kudligi.....	Kudligi.....	S. Appu Row.....	175
Harpenhally.....	Harpenhally.....	K. Venkoba Row.....	150
Alur.....	Alur.....	P. Nursimooloo Naidoo.....	175
Adoni.....	Adoni.....	C. Raghavarow.....	200
Raidroog.....	Raidroog.....	P. Annaja Rao.....	175
Darmavaram.....	Darmavaram.....	R. Govinda Row, Acting.....	200
Madaksira.....	Madaksira.....	B. Sama Row, Acting.....	150
CANARA, SOUTH.			
Mangalore.....	Mangalore.....	A. Balakristappa.....	200
Kassergode.....	Kassergode.....	Kubad Rama Rao.....	225
Uppinangadi.....	Uppinangadi.....	D. Anantaya.....	175
Udipi.....	Udipi.....	Mr. N. Brito.....	225
Kondapur.....	Kondapur.....	J. M. Coelho.....	150
CHINGLEPUT.			
Madurantakum.....	Madurantakum.....	N. Kristna Aiyengar.....	225
Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram.....	P. Sithapathy Naidu.....	200
Saidapet.....	Saidapet.....	N. Bujanga Row.....	150
Teruvellore.....	Teruvellore.....	C. Sama Row.....	175
Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	M. Sawmy Naidu.....	175
Ponnary.....	Ponnary.....	S. Strinivasa Row, Acting.....	150
Madras.....	Madras.....	C. Ramiah.....	150
COIMBATORE.			
Erode.....	Erode.....	M. R. Venkataramanah.....	225
Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu.....	200
Sattayamungalum.....	Sattayamungalum.....	Soolor Soobbiah.....	200
Falledum.....	Falledum.....	C. Seetharamiah.....	225
Foolachy.....	Foolachy.....	P. Bhowany Sunker Row.....	175
Bhowany.....	Bhowany.....	T. Ramachendra Row.....	150
Darapooram.....	Darapooram.....	C. Venkataramanah.....	200
Oodumalputta.....	Oodumalputta.....	C. Naraniah.....	175
Caroor.....	Caroor.....	Nott Sreenivasu Row.....	175
Colligal.....	Colligal.....	Vencatus Iyengar.....	150
CUDDAPAH.			
Badvail.....	Badvail.....	P. Dhond Rao.....	150
Pulivandala.....	Pulivandala.....	Pullar Subba Rao, Acting.....	175
Sidhout.....	Sidhout.....	Angara Ramiah.....	150
Pallumpett.....	Pallumpett.....	P. Subba Row.....	200
Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	B. Venkat Row.....	225
Roynachote.....	Roynachote.....	N. Ramanooja Row.....	175
Khadri.....	Khadri.....	Bupatipalli Terumala Rao.....	175
Vollpand.....	Vollpand.....	M. Ranga Rao.....	175
Madanapalli.....	Madanapalli.....	Tadimari Rama Rao.....	175
Jummulmadgoo.....	Jummulmadgoo.....	Varanasi Venkoba Rao.....	200
Proddatur.....	Proddatur.....	C. Aramathi Iyengar.....	175
GANJAM.			
Chicacole.....	Chicacole.....	P. Jagannatha Row, Naidu.....	175
Gumsur.....	Russelcondah.....	B. Narasimhaswami Pantulu.....	150
Berhampore.....	Berhampore.....	W. Venkatappiah Pantulu.....	200
GODAVERY.			
Rajahmundry.....	Rajahmundry.....	K. Appala Charlu.....	175
Amalapuram.....	Amalapur.....	A. Sundaraz.....	200
Ramachendrapur.....	Ramachendrapur.....	Y. Venkanna.....	250
Ellore.....	Ellore.....	K. Mangaiya.....	175
Narsapur.....	Narsapur.....	K. Venkatanarasanna.....	225
Peddapur.....	Peddapur.....	V. Venkaiya, Acting.....	150
Yernagudem.....	Yernagudem.....	V. Subba Rao.....	150
Tanaku.....	Tanaku.....	A. Narasimha Rao.....	200
Bhemavaram.....	Bhemavaram.....	C. Seshaiya.....	175
KISTNA.			
Repalli.....	Repalli.....	C. Venkatachellam Pantulu, Acting.....	250
Bundur.....	Bundur.....	V. Ramannah Pantulu.....	175
Baputla.....	Baputla.....	R. Nagabushanam Naidu.....	225
Guntoor.....	Guntoor.....	K. Purushottam Pantulu.....	150
Bezadah.....	Bezadah.....	C. Venkatachellum Pantulu.....	150
Nundigamah.....	Nundigamah.....	K. Ananda Rao Pantulu.....	200
Nursuruplitta.....	Rajapet.....	K. Annajee Rao Pantulu.....	175
Suttanapully.....	Krosur.....	L. Venkata Krishnayya.....	200
Palnad.....	Gurazalah.....	V. Lukshminarayana Pantulu.....	150
Vinucondah.....	Vinucondah.....	K. Sriramulu.....	200
Gudavada.....	Gurajah.....	K. Venkatachellum Pantulu.....	150

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.
KURNOOL.			
Sirwell	Sirwell	Pillarisettil Virasami Naidu, Acting.	150
Nundicotkur	Nundicotkur	P. Vedagiri Moodelly	175
Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	Jaggurupady Vencatasubblah	225
Ramalcottah	Ramalcottah	Cowkur Setu Row, Acting.	200
Markapur	Markapur	C. Gurur Row, Acting.	150
Nundial	Nundial	K. Kristna Row	200
Cumbum	Cumbum	Kadavali Seshagiri Row	150
Pattikondah	Pattikondah	D. Subba Row	200
MADURA.			
Teroomangalam	Teroomangalam	R. Anantaramier, B.A.	200
Madura	Madura	V. Parthasarady Iyengar	225
Melur	Melur	C. Kristna Row	175
Dindigul	Dindigul	A. Ramannjulu Naidu	200
Periacolum	Periacolum	V. Mothusaamy Iyer	150
Palny	Palny	M. Irulappa Pillai	150
MALABAR.			
Calicut	Chevayur	T. Kunjambu	175
Palghat	Palghat	N. Vencatopathy Naidu	200
Cochin	Cochin	Mr. M. A. Platel	160
Cherical	Cherical	K. Amanath	175
Ponany	Ponany	K. Sankara Menon	225
Karumbranad	Poyoll	O. Raman	200
Ernaad	Ernaad	K. Ramunni	200
Walwanad	Cherupallacheri	K. K. Pydel Kurup	200
Wynaad	Wynaad	Mr. B. M. D'Cruz	200
Kattiyam	Kottaparamba	A. Annasamy Iyer	175
NELLORE.			
Nellore	Nellore	V. T. Dorasawmy Moodelliar	200
Gudur	Gudur	M. Raja Row	200
Rapur	Rapur	Pagadala Kaveripakam Jagannadum Sittl	150
Atmakur	Atmakur	A. Kesava Row	175
Kavali	Kavali	K. Basakcharloo	175
Udayagiri	Udayagiri	D. Venkata Row	150
Ongole	Ongole	C. Rama Row	200
Kundakur	Kundakur	S. Srinivasaranga Row	175
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	M. Appaya	150
SALEM.			
Salem	Salem	S. Venkatramanaiyar	125
Namcal	Namcal	S. Seshagiri Row	225
Ahtur	Ahtur	S. Vencatachelum Mudaliyar	200
Oosur	Oosur	K. V. Lakshmana Row	200
Darmapury	Darmapury	C. Subba Rao	175
Tripatoor	Tripatoor	C. Anantha Ramier	200
Kristnagiri	Kristnagiri	S. Thiruvengada Charlar	150
Trichengode	Trichengode	P. Veeraraghava Mudelliar	225
Uttengiri	Uttengiri	A. Prabalanadam Pillai	150
TANJORE.			
Tanjore	Tanjore	M. Sami Row	250
Negapatam	Negapatam	R. Venkatrayulu Naidoo	250
Nunneelum	Nunneelum	Vithinathur	250
Combaconum	Combaconum	Iyalsami Sastry	250
Mayaveram	Mayaveram	R. C. Narayanasawmy Naidu	225
Tirutarapundi	Tirutarapundi	Murugesam Pillai	225
Shealli	Shealli	Sonachalam Pillai	150
Puttukottah	Puttukottah	Devasagayam Pillai	175
Manargudi	Manargudi	Arogiasawmy Pillai	200
TINNEVELLY.			
Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	V. Ramalyangar	225
Thenkaray	Thenkaray	D. Narayanasawmy Moodelliar	250
Nangunary	Nangunary	C. Anantanarainaiyar	200
Ottapadarum	Ottapadarum	V. Singamiengar	150
Sattoor	Sattoor	Naguvalyar	150
Streevelliputtoor	Streevelliputtoor	T. Saravanamuttu Pillai	200
Thenkasy	Thenkasy	C. Vengu Pillai	175
Sunkarnalncoll	Sunkarnalncoll	N. Streenavasa Iyengar	200
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	G. V. Chinnaathambi Pillai	225
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	R. Kandasami Pillai, Acting.	250
Kulitalay	Kulitalay	M. Sambumurthy Iyer	200
Museri	Museri	R. Kandasawmy Pillai	225
Woodiyarpollim	Woodiyarpollim	F. Muthukannarasami Pillai	150
Perambalor	Perambalor	A. C. Daniel Pillai	175
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Goleconda	Narsapatam	A. Ramannah Pantulu	150
Survasiddi	Yellamunchelli		150

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
ARCOT, NORTH.		
Teroopati Town.	V. Venkatrao	75
Narayanavanam	A. R. Jaya Row	70
Kalastri	C. V. Mathwa Row	100
Maderpaukum	A. V. Mathwa Row	100
Terutani	G. Varadarajulu Naidu, B.A.	70
Vellore	P. Ramanuja Charlu	100
Punganur	V. Srinivasa Charlu, B.A.	70
Kungudi	Mahomed Soliman Sahib	100
Venkatagirikottah	O. Seshiah	100
Arnee	H. Hanuman Sing	70
ARCOT, SOUTH.		
Munnargoody	Kalandar Buksh Saib	70
Bowanagerry	B. Sreenavasa Row	70
Vanoor	H. Venkoba Row	70
Tittagoodo	N. Jeeyappa Iyengar	70
Gingi	C. Srinivasalingar	70
Chengum	K. Lutchmana Row	70
Trivady	P. Ramachari	70
Oolunderpeth	Seenevasa Row	70
Merkanum	M. Ramachandra Row	70
BELLARY.		
Bellary	K. Vijayaragavooloo Naidoo	100
Sirguppah	P. Vencoba Row	70
Ramandroog	S. Eanoomantha Row	70
Kamply	K. Venkoba Row	70
Ooravacanda	S. Venkoba Row	70
Yemiganoor	Y. Sooba Row	70
Royelchervoo	K. Suma Row	70
Kallandroog	D. Srinivasa Row	100
Bukkapatnam		70
CANARA, SOUTH.		
Mangalore	Mavil Rama	100
Buntwall	Mr. M. A. Siqueira	70
Neleshwar	G. Sooba Row	70
Beltangady	K. Ganapalya	70
Karikal	D. Mahomed Ali Sahib	70
CHINGLEPUT.		
Conjeveram	T. Somasundara Mudaly	100
Striepernadur	K. Kristna Row, Acting	70
Thiruporur	W. P. Cornelius Pillay	70
Sathiyadu	P. Sivaramiah	70
Poonamallee	P. Chidambara Row	100
Uttranmerur	C. Raju Sastry	70
COIMBATORE.		
Coimbatore Town.	B. Valthi Aiyar, Acting	70
Mettapollim	S. Gopala Kirrinier	70
Talavady	N. Rangier	70
Perindoral	B. Ramakrishniah	70
Avanasey	M. Venkatasubblah	70
Kangayam	K. Vencatasubblah	70
Aravacoorchy	M. Seshachella Naidu	70
CUDDAPAH.		
Chitwall	V. Lakshmaji Rao	70
Cuddapah	T. Srinivasa Chari	60
Camalapur	V. Srinivasa Varadachari	70
Pelala	V. Lutchmyee Row	70
GANJAM.		
Parlakemedi	A. Timmaya Pantulu	100
Teekalli	P. Suryanarayana Pantulu	100
Ichapore	C. V. Narasinga Rao Pantulu	100
Purushotapur	P. Suryanarayana Pantulu	100
Aska	P. Murtiraju Pantulu	100
Nursanappetta	C. Hamimayya Pantulu	70
Ganjam	G. Narasinga Row	70
Sompetta	P. Narayana Row, Nayudu	70
Surada	C. Prakasa Row Pantulu	100
Berhampore	C. Srinivasa Row Pantulu	70

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	GODAVERY.	Rs.
Hamachendrapuram.....	S. Narsanna.....	60
Amalapuram.....	K. Suryanarayana Murthi.....	60
Tanuku.....	N. Venkaiya.....	60
.....	B. Bhavantharayana Swami.....	100
Peddapuram.....	V. Venkaiya.....	70
Ellore.....	B. Nagalingam.....	70
Yernagudem.....	V. Sitaramiya, Acting.....	100
Cocanada.....	Syed Alli Sahib.....	100
Pithapuram.....	N. Petraz.....	100
Tuni.....	S. L. Narasimha Rao.....	70
Cocanada Town.....	K. Lakshminarasimha Rao.....	70
	KISTNA.	
Vissunnapatam.....	M. Venkatachela Pantulu.....	100
Nuzvid.....	D. Brahmanandam Pantulu.....	100
Tenali.....	D. Venkataratnam.....	70
Ponnar.....	D. Narasimham.....	70
Mungligeri.....	V. Nagabhushana Row.....	70
Timurgode.....	M. Lakshmi Kunta Row.....	70
Kykalur.....	C. Pattabhinamaya.....	70
Arnisigodda.....	P. Narsimhulu Nayudu.....	70
Juggalapetta.....	V. Venkataratnaya.....	70
Guntoor.....	P. Viraswamy Naidu.....	100
Masulipatam Town Magistrate.	Mr. John Cresswell.....	100
	KURNOOL.	
Penpally.....	D. Subba Row.....	70
Kurnool.....	Y. Kristnappa.....	70
Atmakur.....	R. Lakshminarasu Row.....	70
Owk.....	B. Deema Row.....	70
	MALIAH.	
Tammudibondho.....	W. D. Ramas.....	250
Udayagiri.....	Mir. Yaddu.....	100
Banasingom.....	Rakinarayanapatnaik.....	200
	MADURA.	
Madura Town.....	Sowmia Narayana Iyengar.....	100
Oosilampatty.....	T. Kristna Row.....	70
Trichuly.....	Vasudeva Pillai.....	100
Mudakulattur.....	Pandiam Pillai.....	70
Ramnad.....	Gurupada Mudali.....	100
Tiruvadanay.....	T. Madava Rao.....	70
Shevagungah.....	Devarajier.....	100
Tirupattur.....	K. Narayana Iyer.....	100
Nelacottah.....	Parthasarady Iyer.....	70
Vedasundoor.....	Pitcheuvier.....	70
Chinnamanur.....	S. Vythianathier, B.A., B.L.....	70
Kodekavel Hills.....	Mr. C. H. McBride.....	100
	MALABAR.	
Cannanore.....	Appavoo Pillay.....	100
Taliperumba.....	M. R. Koleppan.....	70
Kuthuparamba.....	K. Govindan.....	70
Quilandy.....	J. Appathora Pathur.....	70
.....	P. Gopala Menon.....	70
Tirurungady.....	A. Chatlu.....	70
Betutputhiangadi.....	K. Swaminatha Iyer.....	70
Chowghaut.....	P. Krishna Menon.....	70
Cherpulsherry.....	P. Erasha Menon.....	70
Allatur.....	T. Raman.....	70
Vythry.....	J. H. Boyer.....	70
Anjengo.....	S. Ratnaswami Pillai.....	70
Tangacherry.....	Mr. G. LaPorte.....	70
	NEILGHERRY.	
Coonoor.....	T. Mootoosamy Pillai.....	70
	NELLORE.	
Nellore Town.....	M. Parthasarathy Naidu.....	70
Alluru.....	V. Venkatanarsu.....	70
Addanki.....	Surrupally Chenchuramiah.....	70
Vencatagerry.....	Sriramagiri Subba Row.....	100
Palur.....	V. Venkata Narasimha Rao.....	100
Padali.....	Naudagiri Venkata Sasbagiri Row.....	100
Darsu.....	Ammanabrolu, Acting.....	100

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	SALEM.	Rs.
Sheraroy Hills.....	M. Soondararaja Moodelliar.....	150
Salem Town.....	V. Arunachellayar.....	100
Paramaty.....	Sivaramar.....	70
Senkagery Droog.....	C. Venkatachellaya.....	70
Tharamungalum.....	C. Teromala Moodelliar.....	70
Vaniembady.....	N. Gopinatha Iyer.....	70
Denkancotta.....	C. Kristnasawmy Moodelliar.....	70
Razipur.....	C. Kuppiah.....	70
Pennagarua.....	C. Venkatacharloo.....	70
Haroor.....		
	TANJORE.	
Tanjore.....	A. Rajaratnam Pillai.....	100
Vellam.....	Jagannada Pillai.....	70
Combacoanum.....	Seshier.....	100
Aduthoral.....	Chithamberiyer.....	70
Kodavasil.....	Krisnasawmi Naidu.....	70
Negapatam.....	I. Narayanasamier.....	100
Trivair.....	Vallabha Iyer.....	70
Tranquebar.....	Narayanasawmi Iyer.....	70
Vedaraniem.....	Mahomed Ali Hazari.....	70
Nedamungalum.....	P. Srinivasulu Naidu.....	70
Arunthangi.....	Kallanarama Iyer.....	70
Trivadi.....	I. Raja Row.....	70
	TINNEVELLY.	
Palamcottah.....	A. Sami Aliyar.....	100
Kulasagarapatam.....	Desiga Chari.....	100
Vilathicolam.....	Venkatara Chary.....	70
Tuticoria.....	Parthasarady Iyengar.....	100
Kalitor.....	Lukshmana Row.....	70
Vindupatty.....	Koja Hussain Sahib.....	70
Watrap.....	R. M. Ambalavanna Pillai.....	70
Radsapuram.....	A. P. Lakshmana Pillai.....	70
	TRICHINOPOLY.	
Trichinopoly Town.....	T. Vencat Row.....	100
Lauigoody.....	S. Ramachandra Row.....	100
Torriore.....	T. Ramasawmi Iyengar.....	100
Manaparay.....	S. Narayanasami Naidu.....	70
Kilapalur.....	M. Sreenavassa Charier.....	70
	VIZAGAPATAM.	
Palcondah.....	D. Janakiramaswami Pantulu.....	70
Ankapilli.....	M. B. Venkaya Pantulu.....	70
Veeruvilli.....	C. Viraraz Pantulu.....	70
Vizagapatam.....	M. Jagannaduni Row.....	100
Srungavarapucotta.....	O. Srenivassa Row Pantulu.....	100
Bimlipatam.....	W. Jaganatha Row Pantulu.....	100
Vizianagram.....	D. Jaganatha Row Pantulu.....	100
Gazapatnagarum.....	R. Govinda Row.....	70
Salur.....	S. Lakshmiaya Pantulu.....	100
Bobelli.....	P. Poornalya Pantulu.....	100
Chipuripilli.....	C. Viraswami Nayudu.....	70
Parvatipur.....	D. Sreenavasa Row Pantulu.....	100
Gunupur.....	B. Tirupati Raz.....	150
Rayaguddu.....	Y. Venkataswami Naidu.....	100
Kottapad.....	D. Jangam.....	100
Mulkagheri.....	M. Bikari.....	100
Koraput.....	C. Venkatasubbliah Row Pantulu.....	100
Navarangapur.....	M. Praharaz.....	100

HUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

District.	Serishtadar.	Pay.
		Rs.
Arcot, North.....	Y. Sreenivasa Chary.....	250
	N. Nammiah Setty.....	150
Arcot, South.....	A. Kristnasamy Iyer.....	250
	M. Ramasamy Iyer, Acting.....	150
Bellary.....	Y. Sivaramappah.....	250
	D. Kristna Row.....	250
Canara, South.....	Venkappah Punjah.....	150

District.	Serishtadar.	Pay.
		RS.
Chingleput.....	P. Seethapathi Naidu, Acting.....	250
	P. Ramaswami Iyer, Acting.....	150
	S. Rungacharry, B. A.....	250
Coimbatore.....	W. S. Parthasaradi Moodellar (on duty).....	150
	R. Soobroyd, Iyer Acting.....	250
	K. Venkatachellapathi Naidu.....	150
Cuddapah.....	B. Teperumal Chetty.....	150
	V. Jagannatha Row, Acting.....	250
Ganjam.....	J. Vencataramiah, Acting.....	150
	P. Soobba Row, Acting.....	250
Godavery.....	D. Veerabhadrayya, Acting.....	150
	K. Subbaroyudu.....	250
Kistna.....	P. Javalurungum Puntulu.....	150
Kurnool.....	C. Somasundra Sastri.....	250
	Hararam Rao, Acting.....	250
Madura.....	L. A. Samy Iyer.....	150
	M. K. Ramanau Vydhyar.....	250
Malabar.....	K. Ameneth.....	150
Neilgherry.....	T. G. Davis.....	200
	Kanchi Balaji Rao, B. A.....	250
Nellore.....	Menambakum Tiruvengada Pillay, Acting.....	150
	David Paul Pillay.....	250
Salem.....	C. Baboo Moodelliar.....	150
	Gopala Krishna Pillay.....	250
Tanjore.....	Devasagayam Pillay.....	150
	P. Veeraragaviah.....	250
Tinnevely.....	M. Kristnier, Acting.....	150
Trichinopoly.....	T. Puttابلرام Pillay.....	250
	N. Ramdoss Puntulu.....	250
Vizagapatam.....	K. Vencataruthum.....	150

Rules providing for the qualification and admission of persons to be admitted Advocates, Vakeels and Attorneys-at-Law of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

ADVOCATES.—1. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the High Court at Madras.

2. Any person called to the degree of Barrister-at-law in England or Ireland or being a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

3. The degree of Masters of Laws of the University of Madras and a certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, while regularly practising in the said Court, as also of good character and conduct; such certificate to be signed by the Advocate with whom the applicant shall have studied.

4. Any person being an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment: together with a certificate of character or letter of recommendation from a Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is an Advocate, or from the Advocate General of the same Presidency.

VAKEELS.—5. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled a Vakeel of the High Court; but subject in the case of an applicant under the second rule, to his passing such an examination in matters of practice as the Court may prescribe: Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission by publication in the Gazette, and by affixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

6. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Madras and certificate of having subsequently to the attaining of such degree, studied for six months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practice on both the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court; and for a further period of six months in the office of an Attorney of the said Court; or certificate of having studied for twelve months either with an Advocate, or Vakeel entitled to practice as aforesaid, or in the office of an Attorney while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, as also in either case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificate or certificates to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney with whom or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

7. Any person producing the proper certificate or certificates of his having kept six terms, at one of the Inns of Court in London, and of regular attendance on the course of Law lectures whilst keeping such terms, as also of his having passed one of the examinations provided for students; together with a certificate of subsequent study for nine months with an Advocate of the High Court at Madras, or a Vakeel entitled as such to practice on both

the Original and Appellate sides of the said Court, or in the office of an Attorney of the said Court, while the said Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney was regularly practising in the said Court, and of good character and conduct: such last-mentioned certificate to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel or Attorney with whom, or in whose office the applicant shall have studied.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—8. Any person possessing the qualifications and producing the certificate or certificates required by any of the following Rules, shall be qualified to apply to be admitted and enrolled an Attorney-at-Law of the High Court at Madras; but subject in the case of an applicant for admission under Rules 10, 11 and 14, to his passing such examination as to his professional competency as the High Court shall direct: Provided that it shall be necessary in every case to give two months' notice of the intended application for admission, by publication in the Gazette and by fixing a copy of the same on the notice-board at the Court House.

9. Admission and enrolment as an Attorney or Solicitor in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin with the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment: as also a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship in England or Ireland.

10. Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for four years, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, with a certificate of good character and ability signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

11. Service for the period of seven years as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as a Judge's Clerk; or the same period of service in any two of the said offices: subject to examination as above provided in Rule 8.

12. The degree of Bachelor of Laws of any Indian University, and service as Articled Clerk to an Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India for two years; subsequently to the attaining of such degree, while the said Attorney was regularly practising in one of the said Courts, or for five years either as Registrar or Assistant Registrar on the Original side of the High Court at Madras, or as Judge's Clerk or in any two of such offices; with a certificate in the former case of good character and conduct, signed by the Master or Masters with whom the applicant shall have served his Clerkship.

13. Any person being an Attorney duly admitted and on the roll of Attorneys of the High Court at Calcutta or Bombay, and producing the proper certificate of such admission and enrolment; as also a certificate of good character and conduct, signed by a Judge of the High Court, or the Advocate General or two of the leading Advocates in practice in the High Court of which the applicant is an Attorney.

14. Any person who was with the privity and consent of the late Supreme-Court, under service as an Articled Clerk to an Attorney of the said Court, on the 15th August, 1862; after he shall have served the full period of five years for which he was articulated: subject to his passing an examination as above provided in Rule 8.

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND, Chief Justice.
 " W. HOLLOWAY, }
 " L. C. INNES, } Judges.
 " C. COLLETT, }

30th April, 1870.

Office and Duties of Official Trustee of Madras.

It is hereby notified that the following Rules have been made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, under the power given by Act No. XVII of 1864, entitled "An Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee."

[General Rules for the guidance and Government of the office and duties of Official Trustee of Madras.]

I. The Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1864, shall forthwith give security for the due execution of his office, in the sum of Rupees 50,000 in one or other of the modes following, viz., by the joint and several bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties in the sum of Rupees 50,000; or by the deposit of Government securities for that amount; or partly by the deposit of Government securities and partly by the bond or bonds of himself and two or more approved sureties. Every such bond shall be entered into with the Chief Justice for the time being by his name of office, and his successors in the said Office, or the Judge who shall at any time be performing the duties of Chief Justice.

II. The like security shall be given by every person who may be appointed to officiate in the absence of an Official Trustee under Section 7 of the Act.

III. The Official Trustee shall, with due diligence, cause all capital moneys and trust funds received by or vesting in him to be invested by Government securities, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or provided by the deed or will creating the trust.

IV. Whenever owing to doubts or disputes as to the person or persons beneficially entitled, or for any other cause, there shall remain in the hands of the Official Trustee a cash balance of Rupees 500 belonging to any trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government securities.

V. The Official Trustee shall procure all Government and other securities which may be issued or given to him on account of any trust estate, and every transfer of the same, whether by endorsement or otherwise, to be made in his name of office.

VI. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 300. All sums received by him shall from time to time be lodged in the Bank of Madras to credit of a separate and distinct account to be kept by him as Official Trustee with the said Bank and shall be drawn against when necessary in his name of Office.

VII. All Government Securities and Bank, Railway, or other Shares coming into the possession of the Official Trustee shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name of office as Official Trustee with the Bank of Madras and there kept for safe custody, except when it may be necessary for the Official Trustee to retain such securities or shares for a temporary purpose.

VIII. The Official Trustee shall make remittances on account of persons in Europe to the Treasury at the India Office by Government Bills at the rate of exchange settled for the re-payment of advances made in India.

IX. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account:—

1. A Day Book in which every transaction shall be entered as it occurs.
2. A Receipt Book containing skeleton forms of receipts with counterfoils numbered consecutively in print. These forms shall be used for all receipts given for cash and Government or other securities.
3. A Cash Book to be balanced monthly.
4. A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each trust estate, showing a detailed debt and credit of items, and also an account with the Bank of Madras. The dates of receipts and payments and the number of the voucher for each payment, as well as the amounts of Government and other securities and of the cash transactions, shall appear in separate columns, and each account in the Ledger shall be balanced on the 31st of December in every year.
5. A Commission Book showing the sums received and invested on account of each trust estate with the amount of commission payable to the Official Trustee.
6. A Book containing entries of all payments made by the Official Trustee, to the Bank of Madras on account of sums remitted through the India Office to persons resident in Europe.
7. A book in which shall be entered a copy of all accounts delivered from the Office of the Official Trustee.
8. A book in which shall be entered the particulars of all Government Securities, Bank Shares and other securities deposited in the Bank of Madras or forwarded for renewal, or which may be in the possession of the Official Trustee.

X. Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect and make copies or extracts of his annual schedules filed in the High Court, must apply for an order of the Chief Justice through the Judge's Clerk, and such application shall be by a short petition, stating the particular trust estate in which the applicant is interested; the nature of his interest; and the ground upon which he makes the application.

XI. The foregoing Rules, excepting Rules I and II, shall apply to the Official Trustee appointed under Act XVII of 1843, in the execution of the trusts continuing vested in him. January 9th, 1865. C. H. SCOTLAND.

TABLE OF FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE SHERIFF

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Sixteenth day of February 1876.

It is ordered, with the sanction and approval of His Grace the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, that from the first day of March 1876 the fees specified in the Schedule hereto and no other fees shall be demanded and received by the Sheriff of Madras.

Schedule.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. On every Citation or Summons either to a party or a witness, for each person to whom the Citation or Summons is directed ...	2	0	0
2. On every notice, for each person to whom the notice is directed ...	2	0	0
3. On every warrant of arrest ...	5	0	0
4. On every proclamation for attachment or the process for sale ...	5	0	0
5. On every warrant of attachment of moveable or immoveable property, according to the value of the suit if applied for before Judgment, or the amount decreed in respect of which execution is sought:—			
If the value or amount does not exceed Rupees 1,000 ...	10	0	0
Exceeds Rupees 1,000, but does not exceed Rupees 2,500 ...	12	0	0
" " 2,500, " " 5,000 ...	16	0	0
" " 5,000, " " 10,000 ...	20	0	0
" " 10,000, " " ...	25	0	0

6. On every warrant or order for delivery of possession of property, moveable or immoveable:—

If no attachment has taken place ... { The fee for attachment of the property.

If attachment has taken place—

	RS.	A.	P.
For moveable property ...	2	0	0
For immoveable property when it consists of a single parcel ...	5	0	0
For the like, where there are several parcels situated in different places, for each parcel ...	3	0	0
7. On every warrant of sale of moveable property ...	2	0	0
8. On every warrant of sale of immoveable property ...	5	0	0
9. For every certificate other than the return to a Summons or other process ...	1	0	0
10. For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's Office, per folio ...	0	6	0
11. On every application for a search in the Sheriff's Office ...	1	0	0
12. On every Injunction or Order not otherwise provided for ...	5	0	0
13. For detention of any person in custody before commitment by order of the Court or a Judge, each day ...	2	0	0

14. For keeping possession of moveable or immoveable property, the necessary expenses actually incurred in keeping such possession, the amount in cases of dispute to be settled by the Taxing Officer.

N.B.—(1.) If the process and attachment for sale are issued simultaneously, the proper fee for the former process only is to be charged.

(2.) The fee for the detention of any person in custody together with the expenses of maintenance or other extra expenses, to be assessed by the Taxing Officer in case of dispute, shall be paid to the Sheriff by the person in custody.

(3.) In addition to the above fees the Sheriff shall be entitled to be paid all necessary expenses incurred by him incidental to the sale of any property, and the necessary postages actually paid by him for the transmission of summonses or other documents by post, the amount of such payments in case of dispute to be settled by the Taxing Officer.

Fees to be taken by Attorneys and Proctors.

	RS.	A.
For every authority or appointment to appear and act including attendances when not more than two parties sign the same.....	8	0
For the like where signed by more than two parties, an additional fee of.....	3	8
For letter before suit or other ordinary letter.....	2	0
For every other necessary letter, if long and special, discretionary.		
For drawing and subscribing every plaint, drawing every verified declaration, affidavit, and written statement, claim, petition, or application, or other proceeding in the Court not otherwise provided for, and for every amendment of the same when the written matter does not exceed one folio.....	2	0
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For receiving instructions for every plaint, claim, or agreement under Sec. 328.....	10	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		
For attendance before Officer of Court to furnish security on plaint or other proceeding.....	1	4
For the like before a Judge or Officer of Court, if sureties or witness examined.....	4	0
For every engrossment or fair copy for filing, per folio.....	0	12
For every other copy when required, and not otherwise provided for, per folio.....	0	8
For every necessary attendance before a Judge on ordinary matters, or at the Offices of the Court.....	1	4
For the like before a Judge on special matters.....	3	8
For attendance in Court on common or unopposed motions or applications by Council.....	3	8
For the like on special motions.....	7	0
For attendance in Court on the hearing of suit set down for final disposal, each day.....	10	0
For attendance before Judge on settlement of issues if suit then finally disposed of.....	10	0
For the like on criminal trials or hearing of suits, intestate, testamentary, or matrimonial, each day.....	10	8
For attendance on the Grand Jury, including attendance on swearing the witnesses.....	5	0
For attendance each day the suit is in the paper of the day and not called on.....	5	0
For receiving instructions at the Attorney's Office not otherwise provided for.....	3	0
For the like in special or difficult cases, discretionary.		

	RS.	A.
For attendance on client at the client's house or elsewhere, out of the Attorney's Office, at the client's request.....	10	8
For attendance at Judge's house on urgent occasions.....	15	0
For every necessary attendance upon the client not otherwise provided for.....	3	8
For the like if beyond the hour, the further fee of.....	3	8
For drawing claim to property attached either before or after judgment, not exceeding half a folio.....	1	0
When it exceeds half a folio and does not exceed one folio.....	2	0
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For short notice, including copy and service when within the Black Town and Fort.....	2	8
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort.....	1	0
For long or special notices including the same, discretionary.....	1	4
For every other service within two miles of the Black Town and Fort.....	1	0
For every additional mile beyond the Black Town and Fort.....	1	0
For drawing agreement on compromise, adjustment, or satisfaction of suit, not exceeding one folio.....	2	0
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For drawing notices to produce any document, writing, or other thing, not exceeding one folio.....	1	8
The like, if not exceeding three folios.....	2	8
The like, when more than three folios.....	4	0
For drawing issues of law or fact stated by agreement of parties in a suit and the agreement thereon not exceeding one folio.....	2	0
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation of adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators, for each hour.....	7	0
For the like, if Counsel in attendance, for every hour.....	3	8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.....	3	8
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief.....	3	8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, discretionary.....	0	12
For drawing brief, per folio.....	0	8
For fair copy of brief, per folio.....	2	0
For drawing and engrossing conveyance to be signed by Judge after decree, not exceeding one folio.....	1	0
For every additional folio.....	2	0
For drawing endorsement of negotiable instrument to be signed by Judge after decree, and for obtaining signature thereto, including attendances.....	3	8
For attending Sheriff or other Officer of the Court to receive money or Bank Notes on behalf of execution-creditor, and giving receipt for the same.....	3	8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances.....	3	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement, for reference to arbitration not exceeding one folio.....	2	0
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement raising questions of law or fact for decision, not exceeding one folio.....	2	8
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For every necessary attendance at the Accountant General's Office, or the Government Treasury at the Bank of Madras.....	5	0
For every affidavit of service, including attendance.....	3	8
For copies of all papers requiring service not otherwise provided for, per folio.....	0	12
For special instructions to Council to move.....	3	8
For every bill of costs, including copy and service, per folio.....	1	0

(Signed) C. H. SCOTLAND,
 { A. BITTLESTON,
 " T. L. STRANGE,
 " H. D. PHILLIPS,
 " H. FRERE.

August 22nd, 1862.

The above Table of Fees to be taken by the Officers and Attorneys and Proctors of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council according to the provisions of Section 10, Act XX of 1862 of the Government of India.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Ootacamund, July 18, 1874.

The following revised Table of Fees to be demanded and received by the officers of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, in suits and proceedings on the Original Side of the

High Court (including appeals), having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published for general information :—

Fees to be taken in the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Original Civil Jurisdiction. Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction, (limited to proceedings in personam.)

Registrar.

	RS.	A.
1. Admission of Barrister, Attorney, or Pleader.....	10	0
2. Presentation of Plaint or of Agreement under Section 328 of Act VIII of 1859.....	30	0
3. Summons to defendant (each), or to give evidence or produce documents.....	2	0
4. Every document or exhibit filed in Court or attached to an affidavit used in Court or before a Judge or produced with the plaint or written statement or used in evidence.....	2	0
<i>Note.</i> —Not to be charged twice in the same suit. Vouchers should be treated as forming part of the bill to which they relate and charged for as one document.		
5. Every application to the Court or to a Judge before or after decree.....	5	0
6. Every order thereon issued from the Registrar's Office.....	5	0
7. Every warrant or arrest or attachment and every writ or process in execution of, or to enforce a decree or order.....	5	0
8. Writing depositions of witnesses, per folio.....	0	8
9. Copy of any document, per folio.....	0	6
10. Search for any document (for every hour or part of an hour).....	2	0
11. Commission to examine witnesses, or other commission.....	6	0
12. <i>Hearing.</i> —For the day of.....	10	0
After first day—daily.....	20	0
13. Production by an Officer of the Court at the hearing of a suit of the records in another suit.....	1	0
14. Every report or certificate of Judge or Officer of the Court.....	5	0
Every other certificate.....	1	0
15. Amending proceedings under order of Court, per folio.....	8	0
16. <i>Decrees.</i> —Every final decree below Rupees 1,500.....	10	0
below 2,500.....	12	0
5,000.....	16	0
beyond 5,000.....	20	0
(Suits and Appeals.) Every other decree.....	16	0
Dismissal of suit.....	5	0
Set-off and balance awarded to defendant (upon amount of balance), the same as in decree for plaintiff.		
17. Exemplification of decree or other document, in addition to the folio and other charges.....	10	0
18. Enquiry into sufficiency of security, for every hour or part of an hour.....	2	8
<i>Note.</i> —Not to be charged to officers of Court required to give security, or to administrators.		
19. Every sale conducted by an Officer of the Court (except the Sheriff) 10 per cent. on the first 1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the purchase money after the first 1,000.		
20. <i>Appeals.</i> —On presentation of Memorandum of Appeal—		
In Suits for debt, damages, or moveable property where the amount to which the appeal relates does not exceed Rs. 1,500.....	16	0
2,500.....	24	0
5,000.....	32	0
Beyond 5,000.....	50	0
In all other cases.....	50	0
<i>Judge's Clerk.</i>		
21. For every attendance out of the Court-house as Commissioner, in addition to all other fees, if within the limits of Madras.....	10	0
22. For every mile beyond those limits.....	2	0
<i>Interpreters.</i>		
23. For interpreting affidavits and other proceedings not exceeding 8 folios.....	1	0
For every additional folio.....	0	8
This fee is to be accounted for to Government except (1) when the duty is performed under a Commission, or (2) when it is necessary that it should be and is performed out of the Court-house or Office of the Interpreter.		
24. For interpreting before an Officer of the Court or a Commissioner in the case of <i>visa roce</i> examination of witnesses reduced into writing, per folio.....	0	8
25. For attendance on the business of suitors out of the Court-house, if within the Black Town and Fort.....	10	0
(To be retained by the Interpreter.)		
26. For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, each way.....	1	0
(To be retained by the Interpreter.)		

	RS.	A.
27. Translation, per folio	0	8
Fee to be charged on number of folios contained in original document.		
<i>Taxing Officer.</i>		
28. For every certificate by Taxing Officer.....	1	0
29. For taxation of Bill of Costs exceeding 300 rupees.....	10	0
Not exceeding 300 rupees.....	5	0
If the taxation occupies more than an hour, for every additional hour or part of an hour.....	10	0
(The stamps payable in respect of taxation to be affixed on the allocatur or certificate of the Taxing Officer.)		
<i>Accountant General.</i>		
30. Upon all monies paid into Court with the privy of the Accountant-General, 1 per cent., and upon all interest accruing thereon, 2½ per cent.		
31. For entering and countersigning decree or order, or for the payment of money.	5	0
32. For making and entering every certificate to be annexed to such decree or order	10	0
33. For every search where no certificate is required.....	3	0
34. For every certificate of funds in Court.....	5	0
Note.—1. No commission is to be charged upon monies paid into Court by the Official Trustee.		
2. No fee, except commission, is to be charged when the amount in Court does not exceed Rs. 400, or in respect of payments made to suitors periodically.		

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary.

Fees to be taken by the Clerk of the Crown, subject in case of Prisoners and Defendants, to be remitted by the Court.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule of the High Court, to take effect from the 12th day of February, 1875:—

The Fees of the Court to be taken in place of the Fees now chargeable by the Clerk of the Crown shall be those set forth in the Schedule hereto, subject in case of Prisoners and Defendants, to be remitted by the Court.

W. MORGAN, Chief Justice.
WM. HOLLOWAY,
L. C. INNES,
JAS. KERNAN, } Judges.
J. R. KINDERSLEY, }

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS, }
12th February, 1875. }

Schedule.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. For filing notice of motion or application, and every other proceeding requiring to be filed.....	2	0	0
2. For every Rule or Order of Court, including drawing, attendance before Judge, minuting, filing, &c.....	10	0	0
3. For every Certificate.....	1	0	0
4. For Office Copies of all papers other than depositions for the use of Prisoners under Section 5 of Act XIII of 1865 (per folio of 90 words).....	0	6	0
5. For copies of depositions under Section 5 of Act XIII of 1865 (per folio of 90 words).....	0	1	0
6. For recognizances, each person.....	2	8	0
7. For every search (each hour or part of an hour).....	2	0	0
8. For every writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus or Certiorari, Attachment or Bench Warrant.....	5	0	0
9. For every writ of Subpoena, each witness (each prisoner to be allowed Subpoenas for four persons free of charge).....	2	0	0
10. For every commission for the examination of witnesses, or for taking Affidavits.....	6	0	0
11. For taking down the examination of witnesses, under Mandamus, Commission, or upon interrogatories, including engrossment (per folio of 90 words).....	1	0	0
12. For reading and marking each exhibit at the examination of witnesses under a Mandamus or Commission.....	1	0	0
13. For Judge's certificate of return to writ of Mandamus.....	5	0	0
14. For Clerk of the Crown's do. to do.	7	0	0
15. For minuting and recording proceedings for contempt.....	5	0	0
16. For attending out of the Court-house on business incidental to the Office of Clerk of the Crown.....	17	8	0
(To be retained by the Clerk of the Crown).			
17. For every attendance in Court, other than on the Crown Side, to produce papers, &c.....	1	0	0
(All fees not especially provided for herein to be the same as those charged for similar proceedings on the Original Civil Jurisdiction Side of the Court).			

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Clerk.....JOHN SHAW, Esq.....Appointed 1874.
Acting Chief Clerk.....J. STEVENSON, Esq., B.A....." 1878.
Official Assignee.....BENJAMIN BROOKS, Esq....." 1856.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

JAMES CURLE, 22ND DECEMBER, 1848.

The Rules and Orders now in force for regulating the Proceedings of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed on and after the 1st day of January 1849; and the following Rules and Orders are hereby made for regulating the Proceedings of the said Court on and after the 1st day of January 1849.

I.—All Summonses, Precepts, Rules, Orders and other Process to be issued by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras shall be prepared, made out, and signed by the Principal Officer of the said Court, who shall be called the Chief Clerk; and all Petitions, Affidavits, and other Proceedings shall be filed by the said Chief Clerk of Record. The Office of the said Chief Clerk shall be open every Monday and Thursday between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon, and on such other days and at such hours as the Court shall hereafter direct; and the Office of the Official Assignee shall be open every day (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted) from twelve till two.

II.—In every case the Attorney shall personally, and not by his Clerk or any other Person accept the retainer of a Prisoner, and the Prisoner shall sign the retainer, and at the same time the Attorney shall sign his acceptance thereof: Provided that in case of the illness of such Attorney or of his absence from Madras such retainer may be received and accepted for him by some other Attorney of the Court personally, the cause thereof being stated in such acceptance.

III.—The Attorney of every Prisoner, and all opposing Creditors whose costs are ordered to be paid by the Insolvent or out of the Insolvent's estate, and all other Persons requiring their Bills of Costs to be taxed, shall cause their respective Bills to be taxed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

IV.—No Attorney shall directly or indirectly employ the Gaoler, Deputy Gaoler, or any Prisoner, or other Person confined or residing within the said Gaol, as Clerk or Agent to solicit retainers or to transact any business whatever relating to proceedings in the said Court touching the relief or discharge of any Prisoner, and no Attorney shall continue to practice in the said Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors whilst he shall himself be a Prisoner.

V.—In all cases there shall be filed with the Petition a Certificate from the Gaoler of the day or days and cause or causes of detainer against the Prisoner.

VI.—The Chief Clerk, upon the filing in his Office of the Schedule of the debts and effects of any Insolvent Debtor in custody, shall forthwith cause a copy of such parts thereof as contain the particulars of the Insolvent's estate and effects and of the debts stated to be owing to him to be made out and delivered to the Official Assignee.

VII.—Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency, where an adjudication has been pronounced, and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency, and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee—Per *Ord. Cur.*, 9th September, 1853—shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule, in the following manner:—

In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of every detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published in two successive numbers of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order of the appointment of the day for hearing—Per *Ord. Cur.*, 9th September 1853—unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct. All Affidavits of the service of such notices as are required by Rule VII, shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of hearing.—*Ord. Cur.*, 21st March, 1849.

VIII.—Where a vesting order of the estate of a Prisoner has been made on the Petition of a Creditor, notice thereof, together with an order to file a Schedule, shall forthwith be given to such Prisoner by service of a copy of the same, and delivery to the Gaoler shall be deemed good service of such notice and order upon the Prisoner in such case.

IX.—The appearance at the hearing of any Creditor or other Person entitled to notice shall be deemed a waiver by him, her, or them, of such notice when there shall have been none, or of any defect or irregularity in the form or service thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

X.—The proof of notices published in the *Gazette* of the Presidency shall be by the production of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other notices shall be

ordinarily by Affidavit unless the Court shall think fit to call for viva voce testimony, in which case the deposition of the witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the Court.

XI.—No Creditor shall be allowed at the hearing to oppose the discharge of a Prisoner, unless he shall have served the Prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating in such notice the specific grounds of his opposition three clear days before the day of hearing; and also shall have left a like notice at the Office of the Chief Clerk before the day of hearing: Provided, that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.—Per *O. J. C.*, 9th September, 1853.

XII.—At the hearing, the examination of the Prisoner by the Court shall be taken down in writing by the Chief Clerk, and shall be signed by the Prisoner and filed in Court.

XIII.—In all cases of opposition to the discharge of an Insolvent, where the Insolvent's Petition shall be dismissed, the Court shall, if it think fit, order the costs of the opposing Creditor or Creditors to be paid by the Insolvent.

XIV.—The Official Assignee shall be entitled to five per cent. Commission on the principal sum forming the proceeds of each estate distributable as dividends; and if such Commission shall not produce Rupees Two Hundred in any one month, his remuneration shall be made up to this amount by taking the sum required for that purpose out of the interest of the Government Securities in which his collections are invested.—*Ord. Cur.*, 4th May, 1849.—*Ord. Cur.*, 5th October, 1855. This rule now stands as originally printed and passed on 22nd December, 1848.

XV.—The Official Assignee, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that office previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond to the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct, with two or more able sureties to be approved by the Master; which Bond shall be conditioned for his duly accounting for and administering all estates committed to his charge as Official Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant-General, subject to the order of the Court.

XVI.—The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the estate and effects of insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit the same in the Honorable Company's Treasury with the privacy of the Accountant-General, retaining in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate purposes: Provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his hands a larger sum than Two Thousand Rupees on the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any Money, Bonds, or other Securities out of the Honorable Company's Treasury for the purpose of distributing the same amongst the creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such Money, Bonds and Securities, shall be by order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, signed by the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and delivery of the said Money, Bonds and Securities to the Official Assignee, which order shall be by him presented to the Accountant-General and Treasurer in the same manner as any order of the Supreme Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of Money, Effects, or Securities of the suitors of the Supreme Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII.—The Official Assignee shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose separate and distinct accounts of each estate under his charge and of all such sums of Money, Bonds and other Securities for Money, Goods, Effects, and Things as shall come to his hands or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee, and likewise of all payments made by him for and on account of the said estates, specifying the dates of such receipts and payments respectively.

XIX.—The Official Assignee shall twice in every year, that is, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, or on the first day after those days on which the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be sitting, exhibit and deliver in open Court a true and perfect Schedule of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received on account of each estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout during the preceding half-year, and the balances; and also of all estates wherein dividends shall have been ordered to be paid and shall have been paid over to persons entitled to the same during the preceding half-year, specifying the amount of such dividends; which Schedule shall, on and after the 1st day of January 1849, be in the form following:—

Part 1st.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule.

Part 2nd.—Containing the particulars of all estates committed to his charge prior to such last-mentioned period; on account of which he shall have received any Money, Bonds, or other Securities subsequently to such last-mentioned period.

3rd.—Containing all estates wherein dividends shall have been paid over to the parties entitled thereto since the period of exhibiting his last preceding Schedule, specifying the amount paid and the amount remaining unpaid.

XX.—Previous to the Official Assignee exhibiting and delivering in open Court his Schedule in pursuance of the preceding Rule, he shall lay the same, together with the accounts of each estate and the Vouchers relating thereto, before the Master, in order that such Schedule may be examined and the several Vouchers compared with the accounts of the estates therein described.

XXI.—In all cases where the Courts shall direct that the estate and effects of any Insolvent shall be received by the Official Assignee and any Special Assignee or Assignees jointly, all Moneys, Jewels, and Securities for Money belonging to each estate shall within seven days after the receipt thereof be paid or delivered and be kept in deposit in the Bank of Madras; and no part thereof shall be withdrawn therefrom but upon the order in writing of all such Assignees, or of any two of them, of whom the Official Assignee shall be one.

XXII.—The Chief Clerk shall, immediately after the hearing of any Insolvent upon his Petition, and after adjudication of the Court thereon, deliver over to the Official Assignee the Schedule of the Insolvent, which shall be thereafter kept in the Office of the Official Assignee. Provided that, if the Schedule be required by the Chief Clerk for any temporary purpose, it shall be delivered out to him as often as may be necessary, and shall be restored to the custody of the Official Assignee as soon as such purpose has been fulfilled.

(Signed) EDWARD J. GAMBIER,
(") W. W. BURTON.

Additional Rules for regulating the Proceedings in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras, made and passed by the Supreme Court of Judicature there and read in Court on the 9th day of September, 1853.

That henceforth the following Rule be substituted for Rule VII:—

Notice of the filing of every Petition and Schedule and of every adjudication of an act of Insolvency where an adjudication has been pronounced and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the Insolvency and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such Insolvent in the Official Assignee shall be given to Creditors and Persons claiming to be Creditors whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the Schedule in the following manner. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors are resident within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such Creditors or persons claiming to be Creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining Creditor suing by Attorney twenty-one days at least before the day of hearing. In cases where the Creditors or Persons claiming to be Creditors reside beyond those limits in any part of the territories of the East India Company, such notice shall be sent by the ordinary post. And in all cases notice to the like effect shall be published next after the making of the vesting order or of the appointment of the day for hearing, unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct.

Provido to be added to Rule XI. Provided always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.

XXIII.—That every Insolvent shall file with his Schedule a general Balance Sheet of his receipts and expenditure, which account shall in no case commence later than twelve Calendar months before the filing of the Schedule. But if at any time subsequent to the date of the earliest debt in the Schedule any property shall have gone from the Insolvent by sale, assignment, mortgage, distress, execution, or by any means other than the ordinary course of trade or living, the account shall commence so as to include all such transactions, and every Insolvent shall also state in the said general Balance Sheet the cause of his present insolvency and the amount of debts, if any, still due by him under any prior insolvency.

XXIV.—That no dividend shall be reserved for any disputed claim or debt that shall not have been substantiated before or at the sitting of the Court at which the dividend shall be declared, unless the Court shall direct such reservation to be made.

XXV.—That the Court in its discretion, and if it thinks fit to award any costs, may do so against, or to any Assignee, any Insolvent finally discharged, any Petitioner for revocation of adjudication, any Creditor or any person interested in an Insolvent estate applying opposing, or appearing on any application, and either out of the estate or out of the private moneys of any such Person or Party, and may direct to what amount, how, when and in what manner, and by whom the same shall be paid, recovered, or retained.

XXVI.—That the Official Assignee shall be at liberty to apply to the Supreme Court or to the Insolvent Court to permit him to proceed in Equity or at Law, or in the Ecclesiastical, or Admiralty Jurisdiction, or to defend any suit or action, or take or defend any proceedings without the payment of any fees of office to the Officers of the Supreme Court or Insolvent Court in respect of any demand, claim, or right against or belonging to any Insolvent estate, wherein no assets have been received, and wherein there are no assets expected or recoverable except such as shall be the subject of such suit or action: Provided always that such fees shall be a primary charge on and payable out of the assets recovered therein.

TABLE OF FEES.—From and after this date the folio in the Table of Fees shall be deemed to consist of 90 words instead of 72, and all charges by the folio shall be made at the rate of 5 Annas per folio instead of 8 Annas as heretofore.

The Table of Fees of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Folio in this Table shall be deemed to consist of 90 words, and four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word.

	Attorneys.	RS.	A.
1 For Retainer		1	4
2 For every necessary Letter		1	2

	RS.	A.
3 For every attendance in Prison or in Client's house, or elsewhere out of their own Office, at the Client's request	3	8
4 If necessarily detained beyond an hour, for each additional hour	3	8
5 For every attendance at their own Offices	1	12
6 For every attendance on the Chief Clerk or Official Assignee or other Officer at their Offices in the Court House on matters of course	1	0
7 For attending Court on motions	2	0
8 For attending Court on hearing	5	0
9 For attending in Court each day the case is in the paper and not called on	3	8
10 For attending Master to tax Costs, each hour	1	8
11 For attending any Officer of the Court on matters referred to him, for every hour	3	8
12 For every necessary attendance not otherwise provided for	1	8
13 For drawing every Petition, Schedule, and every other proceeding, matter, or thing not otherwise provided for, the first folio	1	0
14 For every other folio	0	8
15 For engrossment or fair copy, per folio	0	8
16 For notices including copy and service within the Black Town and Fort	1	0
17 For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	0	8
18 For all copies not otherwise provided for, per folio	0	8
19 For perusing papers preparatory to hearing and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for Brief, subject to be increased in extraordinary cases	2	0
20 For short instructions to Council to move	0	12
21 For special instructions to do	1	12
22 For drawing Brief, each Brief sheet of 5 folios	3	0
23 For fair copy of do., each sheet	2	0
24 For every other matter not hereinbefore specified, the same fees as in small causes on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

1 For executing every Attachment and other Process which may issue to him...	0	8
2 For returning same	0	8
3 For every search in his Office	0	8
4 For every certificate	0	8

1 For passing and certifying the Official Assignee's half-yearly Schedule, each Estate where One Hundred Rupees or more shall have been received or disbursed	5	0
2 For every Voucher or Exhibit in passing such Schedule	0	4
3 For every hour employed in the investigation of matters referred to him by the Court	5	0
4 For less than an hour	3	8
5 For every Report or Certificate on matters referred to him, not exceeding 10 folios	5	0
6 For every folio exceeding 10	0	8
7 For taxing Bill of Costs and for every other matter not hereinbefore specified and required to be done by the Master, the same fees as on the Plea side of the Supreme Court.		

TABLE OF FEES.

INSOLVENTS' COURT.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as a Rule of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors to take effect from the 12th day of February, 1875.
Instead of the fees now payable to the Chief Clerk, Sealer and Interpreters, there shall be paid in respect of each document specified in the Schedule hereto the fee indicated by the said Schedule as the proper fee for such document.

High Court, Madras, } 12th February, 1875. }	W. MORGAN, Chief Justice. WM. HOLLOWAY, L. C. INNES, JAS. KERNAN, J. R. KINDERSLEY, } Judges.
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Schedule.

	RS.	A.
1. Petition for the benefit of the Act	15	0
2. Every other document which requires to be filed, except affidavits of service and notices of opposition	1	0
3. Summons and other process, for each person summoned	2	0
4. Rule or Order of Court, except vesting orders and orders to bring up Insolvent from Gaol	5	0

	RS.	A.
5. Certificate granted by the Chief Clerk	1	0
6. Application for a search not exceeding one hour	2	0
For every other hour, or part of an hour	2	0
7. Notice of opposition left at the Office of the Chief Clerk	2	0
8. Application for the attendance of the Chief Clerk before the High Court or a Judge in Chambers with papers from his Office by order of the Court or a Judge or at the request of any party	1	0
9. Affidavit of Service	2	0
10. Copies of all papers, per folio	0	6
11. Commission to examine witnesses or other commission	6	0
12. Examination of an Insolvent or witness reduced into writing at the requisition of a party interested, not exceeding three folios	1	8
For every other folio	0	8
13. Application for the attendance of an Interpreter at the Gaol	3	8
The fees for interpreting and translating to be the same as in the High Court.		
The folio to consist of ninety words and four figures to be calculated as equal to one word.		

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(Established under the provisions of Act IX of 1850—6th December, 1850.)

(Extended under Act XXVI of 1864.)

Vide Supplement to the Gazette of 26th October, 1852, No. 2,530, page 1.

COURT HOUSE, SECOND LINE NORTH BEACH.

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays.
The Clerk's Office is open every day, except Sundays and holidays.

from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

T. M. Busted, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	First Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
C. V. Rungnada Shartri, Esq.	Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
T. Muttusawmy Iyer, Esq. B. L.	Do. —On other duty.
P. Sreenavassa Row, Esq.	Acting Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
J. M. Maskell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law	Offg. Judge.—Pay Rs. 500.

Officers of the Court.

J. M. Maskell, Esq., B. A.	Clerk of the Court.
P. Rungnada Moodelliar	Assistant Clerk.
T. M. Runga Charriar, B. A.	Chief Interpreter.
Sultan Mohideen Saib	Persian and Hindustani Interpreter.
C. Mauselamony Moodelliar	Interpreter.
K. E. Kistnama Charriar	First Judge's Clerk.
D. Daivasegamoney Moodelliar	Judge's Clerk.
V. Subrama Aiyer	Do.
N. Neelagunda Pillay	Do.
P. Calastree Naidoo	Manager.
K. Nadamoony Naidoo	Treasurer.
Mr. S. Haselwood	Bailiff and Sworn Broker and Appraiser.
Mr. C. Carmody	Do.
Mr. M. Moony	Do.
Mr. G. S. Steers	Court and Deposit-keeper and Crier.
Mr. J. B. Barton	Keeper of Civil Debtor's Jail.

Sections of the Civil Procedure Code Act X of 1877, applicable to the Madras Court of small causes, Sections 3, 25, 86, 223, 225, 386 and Chapter XXXIX.

Sections of the Civil Procedure Code extended to the Court under Notifications, vide Fort St. George of 7th May 1878, p 8, and 6th May 1879, page 336.

Sections—13—14—61—117—118—120—160 to 162—177—192—206 para. 3 only—209—210 para 2 only—218 to 222 both inclusive, 223 to 229 both inclusive, 231—232—233—234, 239 to 243 both inclusive—244—246—248—249—252—253—266 except so far as relates to immovable property, 267 to 272 both inclusive—273 so far as relates to decrees for moveable property, 275 to 282 both inclusive so far as relates to moveable property, 283 and 284 so far as relates to moveable property, 285—292—293 so far as relates to sale under Section 297, 294 to 303 both inclusive, 342—344 except the 2nd Clause, 345 except the clauses (e) and (f), 346 and Sections 51 and 52 or the purpose of Section 346 only, 347 except the part which refers to creditors other than the decree holder and except the clause relating to the publication of the application, 349—350 and 351 except the parts which refers to creditors other than the decree holder and except the parts referring to the appointment of a Receiver, 361 to 372 both inclusive, 373 and 374, 383 to 391 both inclusive, 392 and 393—394 and 395—397 to 400 both inclusive, 411—412 and 413—483 to 490 both inclusive—64 and 651.

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT IX OF 1850.

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpœna.	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
10	0 2	0 2
20	0 4	0 4
50	0 8	0 8
100	1 0	1 0
200	1 4	2 0
300	1 8	3 0
400	1 12	4 0
500	2 0	5 0

SCHEDULE OF FEES UNDER ACT XXVI OF 1861.

Sums not above	Every Summons or Subpœna.	Warrant.
RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
600	2 4	6 0
700	2 8	7 0
800	2 12	8 0
900	3 0	9 0
1,000	3 4	10 0

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT UNDER ACT I OF 1875.

Sums sued for	Affidavit and warrant to distrain.	Order to sell.	Commission.	Total.
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 " 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
10 " 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0
15 " 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 " 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0
25 " 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 " 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 " 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 " 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 " 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 " 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 " 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 " 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of Rs. 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum.	

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpoenaed, in which case each subpoena for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

The following scale of allowances to witnesses attending the Court was sanctioned by the Judges under Section 160 of the C. P. Code on 9th May 1879.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Europeans, East Indians and Natives.....	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 3 0

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE.

COLONEL C. S. HEARN, C.I.E. Staff Corps, INSPR-GENERAL OF POLICE—Apptd. to the Police, 25th November 1859.
 LIEUT. COL. W. ROBERTSON, Staff Corps, ASST. INSPR-GENL. of Police—Appointed to the Police, 7th June 1861—and Actg. Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Police, Northern Range, Major T. K. GUTHRIE, Staff Corps, ACTG. ASST. INSPR. GENL. of Police—Appointed to the Police, 2nd December 1862. [from 17th June 1876]

Districts.	Ranges.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appointment to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appointment to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Town of Madras		H. Sury. HS te t	Col. W. S. Drever, C.S.I. Captain D. Heming. T. Ramachandra Rau, Esq.	1847 Staff Corps 1861 Genl. List.		Commr. of Police Deputy do. Ag. Dy. do.	30 June 1859 1 Sept. 65	16 9 1 5 25 2 10 0 0 0 0	Y. M. D. 3 8 28 2 10 5 0 0 0	[June 1878. On furlo' for 2 years, from 1st
Ganjam..... Vizagapatnam..... Jaypore..... Godavary..... Kistna..... Nellore..... Kurnool..... Bellary..... Addapah..... North Arcot..... Chingleput..... South Arcot..... Anjore..... Richinopoly..... Madurai..... Tirunelveli..... Salem..... Coimbatore..... Palabar..... South Canara.....	Northern Range.	S t S te t	Major A. Balmer..... Lieut. Col. W. Robertson.....	1853 Staff Corps 1852 Staff Corps	Staff Corps	Dy. Inspr. Genl. Ag. Dy. Inspr. Gl. (Sub Pro. Tem.)	1 May 7 June . 61	69 14 8 29 61 14 7 23	4 8 21 3 10 26	On furlo' for 2 years, from 14th Jan. 1879. On furlo' for 2 years, from 1st
	Central Range.	HS. t t H	Lieut. Col. H. D. Cloete..... Major F. J. Hicks.....	1849 Staff Corps 1854 Staff Corps	Staff Corps	Dy. Inspr. Genl. Ag. do.	1 May 1 Mar. 61	60 13 0 23 61 14 4 14	4 11 29 3 8 2	Ag. Chief Mag., Town of Madras. Guindy.
	Southern Range.	H. Sur C. Eng. H m m t	Colonel W. O. Swanson..... Colonel A. M. Davies.....	1846 Staff Corps 1848 Staff Corps	Staff Corps	Dy. Inspr. Genl. Ag. Dy. Inspr. Gl.	6 July 62	58 17 1 8 4 62 17 3 13 0	4 1 16 0 0	On furlo P. A. for 2 years from 29th March 1878. Coimbatore.

† Passed the Law Test prescribed for Officers of Police.

Officers employed in the Madras Police—Continued.

Districts.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appt. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appt. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
							Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	
Ganjam	S te + to + O + + + to O +	Major A. M. Lys	1856	Staff Corps	Supt., 2nd Grade.....	2 Dec. 1862	9 9 21	3 10 13	On 2 months' privilege leave 10th Nov. 1870
		H. T. Ross, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt.	31 Aug. 69	8 3 7	1 8 23	On S. C. for 2 years from 8th April 1878.
		W. D. Ainslie, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police ...	10 Aug. 75	4 4 18	0 0 0	Acting Superintendent Chatterpore.
		J. F. Sullivan, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police ...	18 May 75	1 3 29	0 0 0	Kimedy.
		J. Merdith, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police ...	21 May 78	0 1 21	0 0 0	Russelcondah.
Vizagapatam	H mm + H S. t + to te to O +	Captain F. Holo.	1860	Staff Corps	Supt. of Police Ag. 2d Gd	9 Oct. 63	12 2 17	1 10 0	Doing duty in Malabar.
		Major C. J. B. Harris.	1858	Staff Corps	Actg. Superintendent...	5 Apr. 67	8 3 27	2 1 26	Vizagapatam.
		A. P. Agar, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt. of Police ...	6 Feb. 77	2 10 15	0 0 0	Doing duty in North Arcot.
		H. W. Lushington, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt. of Police ...	15 June 75	4 6 15	0 0 0	Narsipatam.
		H. G. Prendergast, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police	4 July 76	3 5 21	0 0 0	Parvatipora.
Jeypore	H S. H S. AS. +	Major J. S. Blaxland.	1859	Genl. List	Supt., 3d Grade.....	14 Aug. 66	6 10 11	2 3 11	On furlough for 2 years, on M. C. from 20th
		S. P. C. Scott, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Actg. Superintendent...	13 Nov. 77	2 1 8	0 0 0	Jeypore.
Godavery ...	S T + H te Surv. to t +	Major C. A. Porteous.	1856	Staff Corps	Supt., 2nd Grade.....	1 May 60	15 4 24	4 4 14	Doing duty in Kurnool.
		Lieut.-Col. R. H. Cunliffe.	1851	Staff Corps	Supt. Acting 2nd Grade	11 Mar. 63	13 1 5	3 8 10	Rajahmundry.
		T. T. Millett Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt.	13 May 73	1 7 14	0 0 0	Nursapore.
Kistna.....	S te + + te t	Major W. H. Hoskins.	1858	Staff Corps	Supt. 2d Grade.....	14 Apr. 63	14 7 8	2 0 22	Masulipatam
		J. Y. Fullerton, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt.	24 May 70	9 7 8	0 0 0	Guntoor.
Nellore	+ te te. +	W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Supt. of Police 3d Gd	26 Jan. 69	10 10 4	0 0 0	Nellore.
		M. A. Worsop, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Superintendent	4 Jan. 76	3 11 26	0 0 0	Ongole.
Kurnool	H S T + H S. te + H S. te +	Major F. J. Hicks.	1851	Staff Corps	Supt., 1st Grade.....	1 Mar. 61	14 4 14	3 8 2	Actg. Depy. Insp. Genl. Police, Cen. Range.
		Major C. A. Porteous.	1856	Staff Corps	Supt. 2nd Grade.....	1 May 60	15 4 24	4 4 14	Kurnool.
		Major W. H. St. A. Wilton.	1859	Genl. List	Supt. 3rd Grade.....	25 Oct. 64	11 10 19	2 11 5	On furlough for 2 years, from 11th March 1879.
		Capt. C. E. L. Eastall.	1861	Genl. List	Asst. Superintendent	25 July 65	5 0 5	2 1 25	On 26 months furlo, to Eur. from 5th Nov. 1877.
		H. E. Sweet, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Ag. Asst. Supt. of Police	26 Nov. 67	3 7 29	0 0 0	Cumbum.—Special duty, Rajahmundry.

† Passed the Law test prescribed for Officers of Police.

Bellary	S te +	Major G. Chrystie.	1856	Staff Corps	Supt. of Police, Ag. 2nd Grade	7 July 63	14 4 21	2 0 9	Bellary.
	H S t + te	Major C. J. B. Harris.	1858	Staff Corps	Asst. Superintendent ...	5 April 67	8 3 27	2 1 26	Acting Superintendent, Vizagapatam [1879]
		L. G. Arbuthnot, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt. of Police ...	4 Mar. 75	3 11 18	0 8 0	On 9 months' leave to Eur. from 1st May
		F. W. Taylor, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Acting Asst. Supt.	4 Feb. 79	1 0 23	0 0 0	Anantapore.
Cuddapah ...	S te + + te.	Lieut. Col. W. M. Frazer.	1852	Staff Corps	Supt. Ag. 1st Grade.....	13 Sep. 61	14 4 0	3 9 17	Cuddapah.
		G. T. Egan, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt. of Police ...	23 Feb. 69	9 4 0	1 5 28	Muddenpully.
North Arcot	H t + H S te + + te +	Major H. W. H. Cox.	1857	Staff Corps	Supt., 2nd Grade.....	1 Mar. 61	15 9 3	2 11 21	On 2 years' furlo to Eur., from 25th Mar. 1879
		Major C. J. T. Whitlock.	1858	Staff Corps	Ag. Supt. of Police....	18 Jan. 67	7 8 26	3 8 26	Chittore
		W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Superintendent ...	1 Apr. 73	10 10 4	0 0 0	Ag. Supt. of Police, Nellore.
		A. P. Agar, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Offg. Asst. Supt. of Police	26 Jan. 69	2 10 15	0 0 0	Vellore.
Chingleput	H Te Surv.	Lieut. Col. R. H. Cunliffe ...	1851	Staff Corps	Supt. Ag. 2d Grade.....	6 Feb. 77	13 1 5	3 8 10	Doing duty, in Godavery District.
South Arcot	S + t + t	Major R. G. Jenkins.	1856	Staff Corps	Supt. 3rd Grade.....	16 June 63	14 5 11	2 0 0	Cuddalore.
		T. E. Thomas, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Superintendent ...	3 July 68	11 1 10	0 4 10	On 15 months' leave from 20th Aug. 1879.
		J. H. Stoddard, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Actg. Asst. Supt.	20 June 76	3 6 8	0 0 0	Trichalore
Tanjore	H t + S t + t Surv.	Major A. T. Rolland.	1856	Staff Corps	Supt. Ag. 1st Grade ...	2 Dec. 62	14 0 3	3 0 3	Tanjore.
		Major H. S. Court.	1855	Staff Corps	Asst. Superintendent ...	20 June 65	10 8 28	3 3 14	On furlo to Eur. for 1½ year from 26th Sep. [1878.]
		G. A. S. Thompson, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Acting Assistant Supt	29 Jan. 78	1 8 6	0 0 0	Negapatam.
Trichinopoly	+ te	W. W. Goodrich, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Actg. Supt. 3rd Grade...	30 Apr. 78	9 10 21	1 7 29	Trichinopoly.
Madura	S te H mm. + + te t	Major F. Kilgour.	1857	Staff Corps	Supt. 3rd Grade	10 May 64	13 10 5	1 9 7	On 20 months' furlo. from 13th April 1879
		Captain G. R. Hodgson.	1863	Bom. S. C.	Acting Superintendent..	9 March 69	10 9 26	0 0 0	Madura.
		W. W. Goodrich, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Superintendent ...	3 Apr. 68	9 10 21	1 7 29	Acting Superintendent Trichinopoly.
		F. G. Clerk, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Acting Assistant Supt...	11 Jan. 76	3 11 20	0 0 0	Ramnad.
Tinnevely...	S + H S. te + t +	Major H. E. Coningham.	1855	Staff Corps	Superintendent Actg 2d Grade	22 Nov. 61	13 10 2	4 1 23	Palamcottah.
		Major C. J. T. Whitlock.	1858	Staff Corps	Asst. Supt.	17 Nov. 68	7 8 26	3 8 26	Actg. Supdt. N. Arcot.
		H. G. Young, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Superintendent ...	18 Jan. 67	5 8 0	0 0 0	Covilputty
Salem	H S. + O + t t	Major W. J. Pickance.	1859	Staff Corps	Supt. 3d Grade.....	21 Apr. 74	10 0 6	2 7 27	Salem.
		E. S. Stevenson, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Asst. Supt.	11 May 66	11 1 11	0 0 0	On 3 months, P. L. from 11th Nov. 1879.
		O. R. Jones, Esq.		Uncovd ...	Offg. Asst. Supt.	9 June 74	4 11 11	0 0 0	Tripatoro

† Passed the Law test prescribed for Officers of Police.

578.

MADRAS POLICE.

[PART V.]

JUDICIAL.]

MADRAS POLICE.

579

Officers employed in the Madras Police—Continued.

Districts.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appt. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Date of appt. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Coimbatore	S t S t t	Major T. K. Guthrie Major H. W. Blair	1855 1857	Staff Corps Staff Corps	Superintendent 2d Grade Supt. of Police, 3d Grade	2 Dec. 1862 11 Apr. 63	13 7 5 63 12 6 17	3 5 25 1 11 16	Actg. Asst. Insp. Genl. of Police, from 12th [August 1877. Acting Supt. of Police South Canara.
Malabar	† t † t H mm. † H mm. † S. t. mm. † † t mm. mm. † † t	J. E. A. Boyd, Esq. C. E. Smith, Esq. Colonel A. M. Davies Captain F. Hole Captain G. R. Hodgson F. T. Hagsrave, Esq. E. Hadfield, Esq. H. D. Robinson, Esq. P. Miller, Esq.	 1848 1860 1863	Uncovd ... Uncovd ... Staff Corps Staff Corps Rom. S. C. Uncovd ... Uncovd ... Uncovd ... Uncovd ...	Asst. Superintendent ... Actg. Asst. Supt. Supt. 1st Grade Supt. of Police Ag. 2d Gr. Asst. Superintendent ... Proby. Asst. Supt. Acting Assistant Supt. Acting Asst. Supt. Acting Assistant Supt.	25 Nov. 22 Aug. 9 Oct. 9 Mar. 16 May 14 Mar. 7 May 27 May	70 0 8 5 62 17 3 13 63 12 2 17 63 10 9 26 76 3 1 23 76 3 9 15 78 1 7 14 79 0 6 12	0 0	On 1 month's Priv. leave 7th Dec. [1879. Acting Depy. Insp. Genl. Southern Range. Acting Superintendent Madurai. On leave for 20 months from 27th July 79. Nannatoddy. Pauhaltat. Cannanore.
South Canara	S t t † t	Major J. Picton-Warlow J. E. A. Boyd, Esq.	1854	Staff Corps Uncovd ...	Supt., 3rd Grade. Acting Supt. of Police.	{ 12 Feb 60 } { 19 Feb 67 } 2 Nov.	13 5 29 69 10 1 24	6 3 18 0 0 0	On furlo for 2 years, from 17th Feb. 1878. Mangalore

† Passed the Law test prescribed for Officers of Police.

Condition on entering the Police Service.

- I. Each Police Officer shall produce satisfactory Testimonials of Character and previous conduct.
- II. Each Police Officer shall devote his whole time to the Police service alone. He shall not take part in any trade or calling whatever, unless expressly permitted; and he shall faithfully and honestly use his best abilities to fulfil all his duty as a Police Officer.
- III. He shall conform himself implicitly to all rules which shall from time to time be made for the regulation and good order of the service; and cultivate a proper regard for its honor and respectability.
- IV. He shall submit to discipline, observe subordination, and promptly obey all lawful orders which he may receive from persons in authority over him.
- V. He shall serve and reside wherever he may be directed.
- VI. He shall appear at all times in such Police Dress and Accoutrement, as shall from time to time be ordered to be worn by each respective rank of the service, shall always be neat and clean in his appearance, and shall provide himself with the Dress, &c., or otherwise as ordered.
- VII. He shall allow such reduction from his pay and allowances as may be required for Superannuation Fund, Clothing, Lodging, and the like, under the rules of the service.
- VIII. He shall promptly discharge such debts as the District Superintendent shall direct to be paid.
- IX. He shall not withdraw from the service without distinct permission, or until the expiration two months after giving warning of his intention to do so.
- X. He shall not on any occasion, or under any pretext whatever, directly or indirectly take or receive any present, gratuity or fee from any person whatsoever, without the express permission of the District Superintendent.
- XI. He shall act with respect and deference towards all official authorities of the country; and with forbearance, kindness and civility towards persons of all ranks. He shall observe a respectable and peaceful line of private conduct and avoid all partizanship.
- XII. Each Police Officer may be required to resign the service, and is liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence and misconduct, by order of the Chief Commissioner; and he may be suspended, he fined or otherwise punished for minor offences at the discretion of the District Superintendent.
- XIII. Leave, with retention of any part of his pay cannot be claimed as of right by any Police Officer; but will be granted, when it can be done without inconvenience to the Public Service.
- XIV. Every Article of Dress or Appointment, Lodgings, &c., which may have been supplied to a Police Officer at public cost will be immediately delivered up, or vacated, when he may cease to belong to the Police Force, or may have been suspended.
- XV. If and of such article or appointments, or hut, or the like, have, in the opinion of the District Superintendent, been improperly used or damaged, a deduction from any pay due to the party shall be made sufficient to make good the damage, or supply a new article.
- XVI. Every Police Officer who shall be dismissed shall forfeit the whole of the pay due to him at the time of dismissal.

MADRAS,
22nd July, 1859.W. ROBINSON,
Chief Commissioner Madras Police.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Insp. - Gl. of Jails—Lt. Col. T. B. E. TENNANT. | Manager.—Mr. E. J. DEMEDER.
Superintendents and Medical Officers in charge of the Central and District Jails.

Description of Jails.	Names of the Superintendents and Medical Officers in charge.
<i>Central Jails.</i>	
Rajahmundry.....	Major W. S. McLeod, Superintendent.
Vellore.....	Surgeon H. D. Cook, M.B., Medical charge. J. W. Johnston, Esq., Superintendent.
Salem.....	Surgeon-Major R. E. Pearse, In medical charge. Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Walters, Superintendent.
Trichinopoly.....	Surgeon W. O'Hara, Medical charge, (Acting.) G. D. Grimes, Esq., Superintendent.
Cannanore.....	Surgeon W. J. Hastings, M.B., Medical charge.

Description of Jails.	Name of the Superintendents and Medical Officers in charge.
Coimbatore.....	H. R. Grimes, Esq., Superintendent. Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg, M.A., M.B., Medical charge.
Penitentiary, Madras.....	W. A. Symonds, Esq., Superintendent. Surgeon-Major J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L., Medical charge.
<i>District Jails.</i>	
Russelcondah Hill Jail ...	C. F. MacCartie, Esq., B. C. S., Acting Special Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, Superintendent. Apothecary T. Everard, Medical charge. Surgeon Clement Mallins.
Berhampore.....	
Parvathipore Hill Jail	
Vizagapatam	Surgeon-Major J. Smith.
Rajahmundry.....	
Masulipatam	Surgeon-Major C. R. G. Parker.
Guntur.....	Surgeon S. M. Tyrell.
Nellore	Surgeon-Major Aeneas McLeod Ross.
Kurnool.....	Surgeon J. Lancaster, Acting Superintendent
Bellary.....	Surgeon-Major A. S. Hackett, (Acting.)
Cuddapah	M. Iyasawmy Pillay, Civil Surgeon.
Chittoor.....	Surgeon M. E. Reporter.
Guindy	A. M. Jones, Esq., Superintendent.
Chingleput	Surgeon-Major C. E. M. Shaw, Medical charge.
Cuddalore.....	Surgeon-Major W. Macrae.
Tranquebar	Surgeon-Major C. Robertson, M.D.
Tanjore.....	Assistant Apothecary E. Trutwein.
Trichinopoly	Surgeon Major E. E. Lloyd.
Madura	Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Walters, Superintendent.
Tinnevely	Surgeon W. O'Hara, In medical charge, (Acting.)
Cochin	Surgeon-Major Henry King, M.D., and A.M.
Calicut.....	Surgeon Major D. C. McAllum, M.D.
Tellicherry.....	M. A. Platel, Esq., Superintendent.
Mangalore.....	Surgeon M. H. Smith, Medical charge.
Palghat Fort Jail.....	Surgeon-Major W. H. Roberts, M.D.
Coimbatore	Surgeon-Major H. Hyde.
Ootacamund.....	Surgeon B. H. Williams, (Acting.)
Do. European Prison	Mr. J. Tyrrell, Acting Superintendent.
Grand Jail for Insolvent Debtors, Madras.....	H. R. Grimes, Esq., Superintendent. Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg, M.A., M.B., Medical charge. Colonel C. D. Clementson, Joint Magistrate and Supdt. Surgeon-Major W. S. Fox, Medical charge. Colonel C. D. Clementson, Joint Magistrate and Supdt. Surgeon-Major W. S. Fox, Medical charge. W. A. Symonds, Esq., Superintendent. Surgeon-Major J. B. Thomas, L.R.C.P.L., Medical charge.

POLICE OF THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, PANTHEON ROAD.

Colonel W. S. Dever.....	Comsr. of Police and Mag.
Captain D. Heming.....	Depy. Commr. of Police and Justice of the Peace.— On furlough.
T. Ramachendra Row, Esq.....	Ag. Depy. Commr. of Police and Justice of the Peace.
Mr. G. H. Aubry.....	Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckthavachaloo Naidoo.....	Manager.
Mahomed Abdoola Hussain Saib.....	Cash Keeper.
Mr. R. P. Stuart.....	Keeper of the Justices' Jail.
" F. Mantel.....	Keeper of the Lock-up House, Egmore Police Court.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. H. M. Upshon.....	A Division.	Mr. J. McNamara.....	G Division.
" F. W. Fitzpatrick.....	B do.	" T. Crosbie.....	G Sub Division.
" W. Titnuss.....	C do.	" W. Brown.....	H Division.
" J. C. Eaton.....	D do.	" R. P. Stuart.....	Town Police Court.
" W. Green.....	E do.	" F. Mantel.....	Egmore Police Court
" M. Abdoos Salaam.....	F do.		

SERJEANTS.

Mr. S. Dawkins.....	A Division.	Mr. G. Dymond.....	D Division.
" J. Slator	A do.	" J. Mantel	D do.
" T. Rajagopaul	A do.	" H. Ballantyne.....	D do.
" H. McCoy.....	A do.	" E. Copestake	E do.
" D. Ballantyne.....	A do.	" J. Hiscox.....	E do.
" G. Hulbert.....	A do.	" W. M. Fitzgerald.....	F do.
" J. Simmons.....	A do.	" S. J. DeFontaine.....	F do.
" E. Briggs.....	A do.	" W. Kirk.....	G do.
" F. G. Marshall.....	B do.	" J. L. I. Everard.....	G do.
" J. Cooke.....	B do.	" T. DeCruz.....	G do.
" A. W. Dale.....	B do.	" T. G. Underwood.....	H do.
" E. G. Richter.....	C do.	" G. Jones.....	H do.
" G. Marsh.....	C do.	" R. C. Mason.....	H do.
" T. Heppollette.....	C do.		

MARINE POLICE.

Mr. H. Harrington, Superintendent.	Mr. T. Wayne, Inspector.
Mr. H. E. Muller, Serjeant.	

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T. Weldon, Chief Magistrate for the Town of Madras.	
Southern (or 2nd) Division—Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore.	
Major T. Weldon, Chief Magistrate.	Veerabudra Iyer, Interpreter.
Mahomed Yusuf Saib, Presy. Magistrate.	C. Chelvapilla Naidu, Interpreter.

Mr. J. Monk, Chief Clerk.

Northern (or 1st) Division—Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town.	
W. M. Sharlieb, Esq., B.L., Presy. Mag.	Subramania Sastri, Interpreter.
T. Moothoosawmy Chetty, do.	Annasawmy Moodelly, do.

Mr. Charles French, Chief Clerk.

For Magisterial purposes the Town of Madras is divided into two Districts :—
 The 1st District consists of the B, C and H Police Divisions.
 The 2nd District of the D, E, F and G Police Divisions.
 The Reports are heard daily at 11 A. M. at the Office of the Commissioner of Police and Town Police Court.
 The Commissioner of Police is accessible at his Office at all times during the day and night, in cases of emergency.
 The Penitentiary, and Her Majesty's Debtors Jail, are in charge of the Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. W. A. Symonds. The Justices' Jail and Lock-up Houses in charge of the Commissioner of Police.
 All religious and other processions are regulated and controlled by the Commissioner of Police.
 All correspondence on matters connected with the Executive Police, must be addressed to the Commissioner of Police.
 All complaints against Police Officers are to be preferred to the Commissioner of Police.

The Police is divided into Seven Divisions, with an Inspector at the head of each.

Under the Provisions of Section 10 of Act VIII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council does hereby constitute the two undermentioned Districts to be Police Districts, within the town of Madras, from the first day of August, 1868, in supersession of the Districts constituted by the Notification by the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, dated 13th February, 1857 :—

1 DISTRICT.—The 1st District shall comprise the Black Town of Madras, the villages of Royapooram, Washermanpettah and Tondiarpettah, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's High Court at Madras, which are to the north of the Black Town wall and the eastward of Cochrane's Canal, including Cochrane's Canal a small triangular piece of ground on the north-western side of Cochrane's Canal forming part of the village of Cordongoor, the Wallajah Bridge, and so much of the Cooum River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and the villages of Veyyurpandy and Perambore defined by the Ootary Nullah from the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge up to the Ootary or Sawyer's Bridge, and from thence west by the Cooum road to the boundary of the said local limits, and such District is bounded as follows :—

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the sea to the extreme north-western boundary of the said local limits, in the said village of Cordongoor, by the northern boundaries of the said local limits.

On the south from the extreme western point of the said local limits on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ootary nullah, and thence by the said Ootary nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge; thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Coom River and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea, by the southern bank of the said Coom River.

On the east by the Sea.

On the west from the extreme north-west point by the said local limits to the Coonoor road by the western boundary of the said local limits.

2ND DISTRICT.—The 2nd District shall comprise the villages of Pursewaulkum, Vepery, Kilpauk, Chetput, Nungumbaukum, Paremettoo, Chintadrepettah, Narsingapooram, Comaleesveran Covil, Egmore and all other villages, hamlets, and places within the said local limits which are to the westward of Cochrane's Canal, and southward of Veyssurpandy and Perambore, and to the north and north-west of the Mount Road, and north of the Nungumbaukum road, and the Codumbaukum road, are within the northern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and so much of the Coom River as is within the boundaries hereinafter defined, and shall also comprise the villages of Triplicane, Mylapoor, Kistnampet, Royapettah, Velalla Tanampettah, Chengelveroyenpettah, Shanar Coopum, Quibble Island and Adyar, and all other villages, hamlets and places within the said local limits which are to the south of the Codumbaukum and Nungumbaukum roads, and to the south and south-east of the Mount Road, and are within the southern, eastern and western boundaries of the said local limits, including the Island, the Government Bridge, the Mount Road, and so much of the Coom River and Cochrane's Canal as are within the boundaries heretofore defined, and such District is bounded as follows:

BOUNDARIES.—On the north from the extreme western point of the said local limits, on the Coonoor road by the said Coonoor road to the Ootary Nullah, and thence by the said Ootary Nullah to the Cochrane's Canal Basin Bridge, and thence by the Cochrane's Canal to the south-east corner of St. Mary's Burying Ground Bridge, thence to the north-east corner of the Wallajah Bridge by the southern bank of the Coom River, and thence to the southern corner of the new Iron Bar Bridge to the Sea by the southern bank of the said Coom River.

On the south by the southern boundary of the said local limits.

On the east from the north-eastern corner of the Wallajah Bridge to the northern end of the Bar of the Coom River, by the eastern bank of the Coom River, and from the northern end of the Bar of the Coom River to the southern boundary of the said local limits by the sea.

On the west from the Coonoor Road on the extreme western point of the said local limits to the southern boundary of the said local limits, by the western boundary of the said local limits.

Within the Madras Police limits there are 300 Toddy shops, 53 Putta Arrack shops, 48 Colombo Arrack shops, 46 Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, &c., and 11 Beer and Wine shops in which Beer and Wine and in some Beer, Wine and Spirits are sold. Fourteen Houses for smoking Chendoo 3 for sale of Bojah 2nd 207 eating houses.

Regulations of Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras.

Approved G. O. 17th September, 1877, No. 2,219.

A.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS AT MADRAS.

Hours of Business.—The Magistrates will sit ordinarily from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Summons Office opens at 10 A. M. The holidays are the same as those entered in the Government List, subject to special arrangements to be made by the Magistrate, in communication with the Chief Magistrate, for the despatch of emergent business or the clearing off of arrears.

2. **Applications for Process.**—Ordinary applications for process are to be made to the Magistrates before 12 o'clock.

3. Professional gentlemen applying on behalf of their clients for the issue of any process are requested to have their cases entered by the clerk in the register of applications, and also to furnish the Summons Clerk with a draft of the charge they wish to be entered in the process. In important cases much time will be saved if the complainant be provided with a written information setting forth the grounds on which the application may be based.

4. **Order of hearing Charges.**—Cases will be taken, so far as practicable, in the following order.—

1st.—Night charges and prisoners in custody.

2nd.—Summons cases subject to any cases being specially appointed for a particular hour.

5. **Advocates.**—No person will be permitted to act as an advocate in any case, except Advocates, Vakils, and Attorneys on the Rolls of the High Court, subject to special exception in favor of hereinafter-mentioned Pleaders, who, being now admitted and being in actual practice in the Small Cause and Magistrates' Courts, will, as a special case have that privilege continued to them.

6. Articled Clerks of Attorneys retained in a case may make any application prior to trial when so authorized by their Principals.

7. **Court Business to be transacted in Person.**—All business with the Magistrates should be transacted in person, or by Counsel, Attorney, or Pleader.

The Magistrates cannot undertake to reply to written communications.

8. The Chief Clerks of the Courts will be at all times ready to furnish information as to the course of business.

9. When the personal attendance of an accused person is dispensed with, such accused must furnish his representative with a vakalatnamah bearing a proper stamp.

No vakalatnamah is required from professional gentlemen acting only as Advocates in any case.

10. **Copies of Records.**—Copies of records in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts will be granted to persons authorized to receive them upon payment of the copying and examining fee calculated at the rate of four annas per ninety words or fraction of ninety words. Provided that the minimum charge for any copy or extract will be eight annas.

11. Applications for copies of records may be presented on any Court day to the Chief Clerk between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

12. Such applications are to be in writing, signed by the applicant, must bear a Court Fee Stamp valued one anna, and must contain the following particulars:—

(a). Name of applicant.

(b). His position in the case or proceeding entitling him to the copy.

(c). Particulars of the document copy of which is required.

Forms of applications may be obtained from the chief clerks.

13. All applications for copies will be registered and attended to strictly according to the order of their presentation.

14. The application must be accompanied by Court Fee Stamps to the proper value in cases in which stamps are by law required and by the paper on which the copy is to be made, which must be of the quality generally used in the Court, also by the estimated cost of making the copy.

15. If the Chief Clerk sees no objection to granting the copy, he will initial and date the application and cause the copy to be made. If he sees reason to object to the application, he will take the orders of a Magistrate.

16. No suitor or pleader will be allowed to make copies of records, either personally or by his gumastah or agent.

17. No copy will be delivered to the party applying for it until the regulated charge has been paid.

18. Sums due for copies will be paid to the Chief Clerks who will enter the same in a register showing,

(a). The applicant's name.—(b). Nature of record.—(c). Date of application.—(d). Date of delivery.—(e). Number of words charged for.—(f). The fee charged.

19. The fees received will be paid to the copyist and examiner in the proportion of three-fourths to the copyist and one-fourth to the examiner, their receipts being taken in the register.

20. The correctness of copies shall be certified by the Chief Clerks. All corrections made in a copy should be verified.

21. The following particulars are to be recorded on the last sheet of the copy:—

(a). Date on which copy was applied for and stamps and copying fees furnished.

(b). Date on which any additional stamps or fees were applied for.

(c). Date on which such additional stamps or fees were furnished.

(d). Date on which the copy was ready for delivery.

(e). Number of pages.

EGMORE,

7th September 1877.

(Signed) T. WELDON,
Chief Magistrate.

Pleaders permitted to practise in the Magistrates' Courts of Madras.
Messrs. Gilbert Jeremiah, Henry Brown, P. Vencatroyalu Naidu, Robert Gordon Ward and S. Parthasarthy.

HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.

Mr. W. North, Keeper, Mr. W. Seamen, Deputy Keeper, Mr. S. Soggee, Chief Warder, Mr. E. C. Dean, Warder, J. Whittaker, Warder, Mr. A. Beeson, Warder, Mr. J. K. Stent, Warder, Mr. H. E. Upshon, Warder, Mr. T. D. O'Keefe, Apothecary.

All orders for Door, Carriage and Passage Mats, Ropes, Furniture, &c., to be addressed to the Keeper, Madras Penitentiary.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras including those for the Town of Madras.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Arundel, A T	Gillon, H, B C S	MacGregor, A M	Sewell, H
Atkinson, A J B	Goodridge, J P, BCS	Maclean, C D	Sewell, R
Austin, W P	Hallett, W H	Mackenzie, J K	Sewell, J D W
Baker, T H	Hammick, M	Mackie, A M	Sewell, E J
Barlow, R W	Hamilton, F W	Mackenzie, G T	Sharp, H G, BCS Ty.
Bartlett, W H	Hankin, E L	Macleod, W S	Sheffield, W R
Benson, R S	Hannington, J C	McIver, L	Smith, J
Best, J W	Happell, W A	Magrath, B H W	Snaith, J F
Bird, C A	Hardinge, T Von D	Majoribanks, J A	Spedding, J B
Bliss, H W	Hawkes, H P	Maltby, T J	Spencer, E E
Bloomfield, A F F	Hay, W	Martin, C W W	Skrine, J H, B C S
Bowen, G B	Hearn, C S	McCarthy, S T	St. Clair, J C Hon'ble
Brandt, F	Heming, D	McMullin, J	Stokes, G
Briggs, G	Hewetson, C C	McWatters, G	Stokes, H E
Brodie, V A	Hicks, F J	Marsack, A B	Stokes, H J
Buick, D	Higgins, A W B	Marshall, R C A	Stuart, A J
Burnell, A C	Hodgson, G R	Martindale, A H T	Sturrock, J
Burrows, L R	Hole, F	Master, C G	Sullivan, H E
Campbell, R P	Hope, J	Master, J H	Swanston, W O
Campbell, L A	Horsburgh, B	Mayne, C T O	Tate, W J
Carmichael, Hon. D F	Horsfall, J G	Michael, J	Tate, A C, B C S
Carr-Gomm, F C	Horsfall, T M	Middleton, F B	Taylor, A L
Clay, A D	Horsley, W D	Minto, R	Tennant, T B E
Clemenston, C D	Hudleston, Hon. W	Morgan, O	Thomas, H S
Clogstoun, H F	Hughesdon, J C	Morrogh, E J	Thomson, James
Cole, P A	Hutchins, P P	Mottet, H E	Thompson, A
Comyn, W H	Innes, Hon. L C	Moore, L	Thornburn, W M
Court, H S	Irvine, G D	Moore, P W	Thornhill, A R
Cox, A F	Irvine, O B	Mahomed Yusuf Sahib	Tillard, G H
Crawford, H	Johnson, E C	Murray, G A	Tremenhere, J H A
Crole, C S	Jones, R G	Nelson, J H	Trent, F C
Cross, M	Kelsall, J	Nicholson, F A	Tweddie, W
Crosthwaite, C J	Keith, G S	Norton, E N	Turner, H G
Cruikshank, A	Kennedy, A K C	O'Farrell, H H	Turner, E
Cumming, C L B	Kindersley, Hon. J R	Overbury, E N	Underwood, W G
Daniel, J R	Kindersley, F M	Owen, W G	Wallace, J
Davidson, R	Kingsley, W H B	Parker, G A	Watts, J P
Davies, J A	Kisch, H M, B C S	Pennington, J B	Webb, E A H
Dennison, J H	Knox, C J	Phipps, G H	Webster, E F
Drever, W S	Knox, H T	Plumer, C G	Weir, T
Farmer, H R	Kough, C	Power, E H	Weld, M R
Fawcett, G W	Laffan, E S	Price, J F	Weldon, T
Forbes, G S	Lane, T G M	Pritchard, T	Welsh, W H
Foster, W S	Laughton, D W	Puckle, R K	Whiteside, W S
Galton, C A	Lavie, R C	Rees, J D	Whitlock, C J T
Garstin, J H	Le-Fanu, W J H	Reid, J B	Wigram, H
Gibson, E	Leggatt, B C	Reid, J W	Wilkins, J
Gibson, Fred. E	Lee-Warner, J	Rice, R	Woodroffe, F H
Glenny, W H	Leman, G D	Richards, C J	Wilkinson, F H
Goldingham, J D	Logan, W	Richardson, Capt. H	Wilson, W
Goodrich, H St. A	Longley, C T	Ritherdon, A	Willock, W A
Gordon, H P	Lister, A L	Ross, H A	Winscom, J C
Grahame, W F	Lys, A M	Ross, H T	Winterbotham, H M
Grose, J	MacCartie, Chas. F	Roupell, C	Wright, W E
Gribble, J D B	Macdonald, J McKay	Rowland, T	Wynne, S H
Grigg, H B	MacGregor, A	Saunders, A W O	Young, F

PART VI.—MARINE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.—SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, NORTH BEACH.—Hours of business,
from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

	SALARY.
J. H. Taylor, Esq., Lieut., R.N.R. Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping ...	1,500
T. E. Marshall, Esq.* ... Deputy Master Attendant...	700
W. H. Bartlett, Esq. ... 1st Assistant Master Attendant ...	650
C. H. Rowland, Esq. ... 2nd do. do. ...	350

OUT-PORTS.

Masters Attendant.

Mr. F. M. Gilham..	Coringa and Cocanada ..	350
" H. Richardson ..	Calicut and Beypore ..	350
" J. H. Dennison..	Negapatam and Nagore ..	300
" R. K. Gahan ..	Cochin ..	350
" G. H. Phipps ..	Tuticorin ..	200
" J. E. Winckler..	Vizagapatam ..	200
" W. A. Jarvis ..	Masulipatam ..	200
" P. Minto ..	Bimlipatam ..	200
" A. L. Taylor ..	Gopaulpore ..	300
" T. H. Baker ..	Paumben ..	200

Conservators.

Mr. W. A. Rouse ..	Tranquebar ..	30
Rajahretnam..	Tellicherry ..	50
Mr. J. Boyer ..	Cannanore ..	50
Sadat Khan ..	Mangalore ..	50
S. Sevagee Row ..	Cuddalore ..	30
Y. C. Kristnasawmy Iyer ..	Port Novo ..	30
Captain W. Farley ..	Calingapatam..	30
Mr. J. Broom...	Ganjam ..	30
" C. Mayer, Senior Govt. Pilot	Cochin...3-5th share of pilotage fee.	
" E. Pinto, Junior do.		

Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship.

J. H. Taylor, Esq., R.N.R.	Ex-Officio President.
T. E. Marshall, Esq.	Examiner.

Port Surgeons.

The Medical Officer at the undermentioned ports are appointed Port Surgeons to grant Bills of Health to vessels bound for the Mauritius, viz —

Madras.—The Port and Marine Surgeon.	Negapatam.—The Apothecary in charge.
Ganjam.—The Apothecary, Chatterpore.	Quilon.—The Regimental Surgeon.
Vizagapatam.—The Regimental Surgeon.	Cochin.—The Civil Surgeon.
Masulipatam.—The Civil Surgeon.	Calicut.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cocanada.—The Apothecary in charge.	Tellicherry.—The Civil Surgeon.
Cuddalore.—The Civil Surgeon.	Cannanore.—The Garrison Surgeon.
Tranquebar.—The Civil Surgeon.	Mangalore.—The Senior Medical Officer.

Superintendents of Sea Customs.

Districts.	Ports.	Superintendents.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
Arcot, South.....	Cuddalore.....	O. Kristnarow, Actg.....	rs. 70	22 November 1875
	Do.	Ramasami Aiyer, Actg..		1876
	Port Novo.....	Kistnasami Aiyer, (on leave) ..	50	13 April 1872
Canara, South.....	Do.	Mr. G. S. Gouge, Acting ..		
	Mangalore.....	Sadat Khan.....	100	1 August 1862
	Cundapore ..	G. Santaya ..	50	25 March 1873

* Marine Storekeeper, Superintendent Mercantile Marine Office and Conservator of the Port.

Superintendents of Sea Customs.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Ports.	Superintendents.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
			RS.	
Ganjam	Ganjam	Mr. M. Broom.....	115	2 November 1868
	Gopaulpore	Capt. A. L. Taylor.....		1 February 1876
	Calingapatam.....	Mr. W. S. Farley.....	100	26 April 1872
Godavery	Cocanada	K. Venkat Suba Row ..	100	8 April 1873
	Coringa	S. Lingamoorthis.....	70	11 December 1875
	Narsapur	V. Rathungapum Rao...	50	21 November 1876
MasulipatamKistna	Bunder Port.....	Mr. John Creswell.....	110	1 October 1866
Madura	Paumben	Mr. J. A. Burby	100	1 June 1859
	Calicut	K. Ramayan	100	8 March 1872
	Cochin	Mr. B. Frank.....	100	1 August 1862
Malabar	Cannanore	J. L. D'Rozario.....	70	1 January 1866
	Tellicherry	Rajarathnam Pillay ..	70	1 February 1875
	Badaghera	Mr. E. Rodrigues.....	50	2 March 1872
Nellore	Ponani	T. Barboza	50	8 August 1873
	Kalli	O. Ramoony	50	26 February 1872
	Kottapatnam and			
Tanjore	Itanukula	Ongole Venkatrangiah..	70	10 November 1876
	Negapatam	Mr. T. S. Rouse.....	100	22 April 1876
	Tranquebar	W. A. Rouse.....	80	22 April 1876
Tinnevely	Mootoopettah	Latchmanasami Naidu..	50	25 May 1872
	Trimulvassal	T. S. Madhava Rao.....	50	1 June 1876
	Tuticorin	Rangasami Moodely.....	100	1 September 1874
Vizagapatam	Bimlipatam	M. Sundra Rau Pantulu	100	1 August 1862
	Vizagapatam	Grundt Venkatapati.....	85	1 August 1864
	Pentacotta	N. Lakshmpermalu	50	2 January 1872

Madras Screw Pile Pier.

This important work has been completed by Mr. Frederick Johnson, Civil Engineer of North Street, Westminster, London, pursuant to the terms of a Contract entered into between the Council of India and himself, under date the 9th November 1858.

The dimensions of the structure are as follows:—

Extreme length, from high water-mark, 1,000 feet.

Breadth throughout, 40 feet. Besides its main body, the Pier has a cross of T-shaped head, 160 feet long by 40 broad. The work is constructed of Mitchell's Patent Screw Piles, of solid wrought iron, respectively 6 inches and 8 inches in diameter, placed in rows of four abreast, and at distances of 10 feet between the centre of each row.

These Piles are screwed down into the sand to the depths undermentioned, that is to say—the first 25 rows, 11 feet; the second 25 rows, 13 feet; and all the remainder, 15 feet.

The whole structure is securely tied together by transverse T-braces of wrought iron, and by longitudinal tension rods of the same material.

Commencing at the inner part side of the Pier Head and continued 200 feet on each side of the main structure, the iron Piles are protected by fender piles of timber placed at short intervals, and secured to the Iron Screw Piles by strong wrought Iron bands.

Originally the platform was composed of beams of creosoted Baltic Timber covered with teak planks, six inches broad by four inches thick, with spaces between the planks. This has now been replaced by beams of teak covered with mango planks, three inches thick, placed close together and the seams caulked in the same manner as the deck of a Ship.

Four lines of railway are laid down along the main Pier, with the necessary Turntables, &c., and the rest of the space available fitted up for the service of foot-passengers.

The Pier Head is furnished with six fixed cranes, varying in their lifting power from 3 to 10 tons, and 8 moveable cranes of 30 hundred-weight each are placed on the railways traversing from point to point as necessity arises.

It is proposed to dispense with the Screw Moorings provided for in the Contract, and in lieu of them to put down Bridle Moorings with one-arm Anchors.

The total cost of the works, as agreed on in Mr. Johnson's Original Contract, was £1,03,616, but a second Contract was subsequently entered into for the extension of the structure shoreward a length of 80 feet, at an extra charge of £4,332.

The Pier was damaged in the Cyclone in May 1872 by a native vessel drifting through it, in the same place as was damaged on a former occasion by the *St. Bernard*.

Establishment of the Madras Pier.

Pier Master.....	RS. 225	8 Peons.....	RS. 64
2 Clerks, at Rs. 25-8 and 17-8.....	43	2 Sweepers.....	14
1 Traffic Overseer.....	60	1 Sergeant.....	25
2 Asst. do.....	38	1 Asst. do.....	12
2 Conicopolies.....	41	1st Assistant Master Attendant.....	50
2 Money-takers.....	35		
1 Tindal.....	14		
8 Lascars.....	24		
2 Duffadars	21		
		Rupees... 744	

Tolls on Goods and Passengers passing over the Madras Pier.

Ootacamund, June 9, 1875.—The following Tolls will be levied, under the provisions of Section 2 of Act V of 1863, on Goods and Passengers passing over the Madras Pier on and after the 1st July 1875:—

REVISED SCALE OF PIER TOLLS.

Ordinary Weights.

On every Masula boat of export or import goods or baggage..... 0 8 0

Heavy Weights.

Steam boiler.....	15 0 0
Machinery in pieces, per ton.....	2 8 0
Other articles of ½ ton or upwards, and not specified below, per ton.....	1 8 0
Four-wheeled carriage.....	3 8 0
Two do.....	2 0 0
Horse.....	5 0 0
Pony.....	2 8 0
Cow.....	2 0 0
Calf.....	1 0 0
Race Boat.....	2 8 0
Jolly do.....	0 12 0
Pier Carriages up or down.....	0 8 0
Pianoforte.....	3 8 0
Dogs, sheep, and other small animals, each.....	0 1 0

Passengers.

Each passenger landing or embarking, including personal baggage taken in boat with him..... 0 2 0

Ships' market-boats taking provisions at the Pier..... 0 4 0

All goods passing over the Pier on Sundays and after 6 P.M. will be subjected to double rates.

All goods landed which are subject to duty will be discharged into the Custom House.

All goods landed which are free from duty will be discharged at the inner end of the Pier, from whence parties must make arrangements for their immediate removal.

(By Order of the Governor in Council).

D. F. CHARMICHAEL, *Offy. Chief Secretary.*

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, September 7, 1865.—Under Section 10, Act VI of 1863, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned places to be only ports for the shipment and landing of Goods in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	No.	Name of Ports	Districts.	No.	Name of Ports.
GANJAM.....	1	Ganjam.	GODAVERY	15	Cocanada.
	2	Munsurcottah.		16	Coringa.
	3	Sonapur.		17	Bendamurlunka.
	4	Baricah.		18	Narsapur.
	5	Poondy.	KISTNA	19	Masulipatam.
	6	Bapanapaudu.		20	Mettapolliem.
	7	Calingapatam.		21	Nizampatam.
	8	Gopaulpore.		22	Epoorpoliem.
	9	Conada.		23	Motupalli.
	10	Binlipatam.		24	Nagayalunka.
	11	Vizagapatam.		25	Penamudi.
	12	Pudimadaka.		26	Gangadipaliem.
	13	Pentacottah.		27	Morutota.
	14	Uppada.			
VIZAGAPATAM.					

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods—(continued.)

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
NELLORE	28	Kottapatam.	MALABAR	87	Tuticorin.
	29	Itamukala.		88	Coilpatam.
	30	Pakala.		89	Coolasagarupatam.
	31	Kanuparthil.		90	Cochin.
	32	Ramapatam.		91	Attiprom.
	33	Chenniapaliem.		92	Maddawyi.
	34	Tummala penta.		93	Kirkuye.
	35	Zuvaladinne.		94	Attakuye.
	36	Iskapalli.		95	Chozghaut.
	37	Ponnappudi.		96	Velliangode.
	38	Maipadu.		97	Ponnany.
	39	Kistnapatanam.		98	Kuttay.
	40	Pamanjee.		99	Parony.
	41	Tupilli.		100	Tanore.
	42	Dugarazupatam.		101	Parparangady.
	43	Pudi.		102	Cadalundy.
MADRAS	44	Ennore.		103	Beypore.
	45	Madras.		104	Molunkadu.
	46	Corelong.		105	Calicut.
ARCOT, SOUTH....	47	Mercanum.		106	Pudiangadi.
	48	Cuddalore.		107	Elatur.
	49	Porto Novo.		108	Kapatt.
TANJORE.....	50	Condiempollum.		109	Quilandy.
	51	Trimulvassel.		110	Kolam.
	52	Krishnajipatam.		111	Gudalore.
	53	Tranquebar.		112	Trekodi.
	54	Nagore.		113	Kottahkai.
	55	Negapatam.		114	Vadakarai, or Bada-
	56	Valangany.		115	Mutanguel. [gherry.
	57	Topetorai.		116	Chombay.
	58	Point Calimere.		117	Calai.
	59	Muttupettai.		118	Tellicherry.
	60	Adrampatam.		119	Talai.
	61	Cattumvadi.	S. CANARA	120	Daramapatam.
	62	Annapatam.		121	Egaar.
	63	Kottaputnum.		122	Cannanore.
	64	Gopalapatam.		123	Pudiangadi.
	65	Sundrapondiaputnum.		124	Balaipatam.
	66	Pasypputnum.		125	Etticolum.
	67	Damotharamputnum.		126	Kavai.
	68	Tondy.		127	Katecherri.
MADURA.....	69	Numbudalay.		128	Bekal.
	70	Puduputnum.		129	Cassergode.
	71	Carungadu.		130	Udipi.
	72	Terupalacudi.		131	Cumbla.
	73	Daviputnum.		132	Munjeshwer.
	74	Mudiaputnum.		133	Mangalore.
	75	Attengari.		134	Mulki.
	76	Pullamadum.		135	Pudbidri.
	77	Paumben.		136	Ermal.
	78	Ramasweram.		137	Uchil.
	79	Mundapum.		138	Caup.
	80	Vedalai.		139	Oodiarver.
	81	Morekayaputnum.		140	Malpe. [cutti.
	82	Muttupettai.		141	Barcar or Hunger-
	83	Keelakarai.		142	Kondapur.
	84	Yervaudi.		143	Naikencottah.
	85	Valenokum.		144	Baindur.
TINNEVELLY	86	Vypaur.		145	Sherur.

N. B.—Principal Ports at which there is a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, are printed in italics. Subordinate Ports are printed in Roman type.

W. HUDLESTON, Acting Secretary to Government.

PORT RULES FOR NARRAKEL.

Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Narrakel are bound to produce the Ship's Register, Manifest of the Cargo, and the last Port-clearance, to the Sea Customs authorities of the Sircar.

2. Port dues at the rate of two annas per ton shall be charged on all Sea-going vessels of the burden of twenty tons and upwards, discharging or taking in cargo or passengers at the Port of Narrakel. Such dues shall not be charged oftener than once in sixty days.

3. Vessels entering the Port of Narrakel and leaving it within the space of seven days without discharging or taking in cargo or passengers, shall be exempt from payment of Port Dues.

4. All vessels in the Roadstead of Narrakel shall, when at anchor between sun-set and sun-rise, have a good light hoisted at the star-board fore-yard arm.

5. No ballast is to be thrown over-board in the anchorage of Narrakel, or in less than 8 fathoms of water.

6. An infraction of any of the above Rules will render a Commander liable to a penalty of one hundred Rupees.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MANONE,

Dewan of H. H. the Rajah of Cochin.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th August 1865.

PORT RULES FOR BEYPORE.

Limits of the Ports of Beypore.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT, Fort St. George, June 14, 1866.

The Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, hereby declares the Port of Beypore, in the District of Malabar, to be subject to the provisions of Act XXII of 1855. The Master Attendant at Calicut will be Conservator of the Port.

2. The limits of the Port and the Port Rules sanctioned, are as follows:—
To the North and South—the sea-shore within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides from boundary pillars 1½ miles North and South of the river's mouth. To the West—the anchorage between two lines running West from the boundary pillars to 9 fathoms water. To the East—the banks of the river back-water creeks, and stands within 50 yards of high water-mark spring tides, and within a distance of 1½ miles from the river's mouth.

Rule 1. All vessels within the port of Beypore shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed for them by the Conservator and shall change their berths or remove when required by such authority.

Rule 2. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall, if required by the Conservator, rig in their jib and driver booms, and strike their masts and yards.

Rule 3. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall remove any anchor or spar, or other substance projecting from her side, if required to do so by the Conservator.

Rule 4. All vessels taking in or discharging ballast, or any particular kind of cargo, within the Port of Beypore, shall take up such berth as the Conservator may direct.

Rule 5. A free channel shall be kept for ships moving up and down the backwater, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharfs, quays, docks and moorings, and all vessels shall be bound to move, when required by the Conservator, to clear such channels or passages.

Rule 6. All vessels within the Port of Beypore shall anchor, moor and unmoor, when and where required by the Conservator.

Rule 7. All vessels within the entrance of the backwater shall be moored or warped from place to place, as required by the Conservator, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in mooring, without being required to do so by the Conservator or Officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

Rule 8. The Cargo Boat Rules published by Government, under date the 23rd April 1847, shall be in force at the Port of Beypore.

Rule 9. No vessels within the limits of the Port of Beypore shall boil any pitch or dammer on board, or shall draw off spirits by candles or other artificial lights.

RULE 10. All vessels in the Roadstead of—whether steam ships or sailing vessels shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, exhibit at the starboard fore-yard arm but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon and at a distance of at least one mile.

N. B.—An infraction of any of the above rules renders a Commander liable to a penalty of 100 Rupees under Section 9 of Act XXII of 1855.

J. D. SIM, Acting Chief Secretary.

PORT DUES.

NOTIFICATION.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.—Fort St. George, October 2, 1867.—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act VII of 1867, the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council

hereby declares the Port Dues hereunder specified to be chargeable at the several ports named in the Schedules A and B of the said Act:—

Eastern Group.	Rates.	Eastern Group.	Rates.
Ganjam.....	Annas 2	Negapatam and Nagore.....	Annas 2
Munsoorcottah.....	" 2	Tuticorin.....	" 3
Calingapatam.....	" 2		
Bimlipatam.....	" 2	Western Group.	Rates.
Vizagapatam.....	" 2		
Cocanada and Coringa....	" 3	Cochin.....	Annas 3
Masulipatam.....	" 2	Calicut and Beypore.....	" 3
Madras.....	" 3	Tellicherry.....	" 2
Cuddalore.....	" 2	Cannanore.....	" 2
Porto Novo.....	" 2	Mangalore.....	" 2
Tranquebar.....	" 2		

The ports of Negapatam and Nagore shall be treated as one and the same port; every vessel, in respect of which port dues shall have been charged and taken at one of the said two ports, being exempted from the charge on entering the other port.

By order of the Governor in Council,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

Subsidiary Regulations sanctioned by the Governor in Council, for carrying out the Amended Boat Rules for September 1867.

The following Rules are generally applicable to all out-ports to which the Amended Boat Rules are, by the preceding Notification, extended, unless otherwise specially provided in the Subsidiary Rules for the Districts:

1. The following fees for surveying Boats under Section 2 of the Amended Rules:—

RS. A.	RS. A.
Boats or Canoes carrying 8 to 10 tons and upwards.....	5 0
Do. do. 6 to 8 tons.....	4 0
Do. do. 4 to 6 tons.....	3 0
Boats or Canoes carrying 2 to 4 tons....	2 0
Do. do. 1 to 2 tons....	1 8
Do. do. 1 ton.....	1 0
Catamarans.....	0 8

II. No Boat shall, at any of the ports to which the Amended Rules are made applicable, be hired for any longer time in advance than one day; and every boat being on the beach unemployed for half an hour shall be considered to be disengaged.

III. The double rates specified in the Notification published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 5th July 1864, page 43, shall be levied only on the days stated in the Notification issued by the Superintendent of Marine on the 7th March 1867, No. 903, viz:—
Christmas day, Good Friday, Prince of Wales' Birthday,
New Year's day, Queen's Birthday, All Sundays.

BOAT AND CATAMARAN REGULATIONS, &C.

1. It is hereby notified that beneath the Master Attendant's Office on the Beach, is an Office, where Boats and Catamarans can be procured, and where Registers of all Licensed Boats, Catamarans, and their respective Owners and Crews are kept, and are open to public inspection, and in which copies of the Act No. IV of 1842, for the better management of the Boats and Catamarans, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regulations, are suspended.

2. If a Boat or Catamaran is required for any extraordinary service to a Ship or Vessel, either at anchor or under weigh beyond the limits of the Port, then the amount of hire which may be demanded may be referred to the Master Attendant or his Deputy for adjustment. N. B.—For the purposes of the foregoing rule, a Ship at anchor in, or beyond 10 fathoms, and a Ship at any distance under sail beyond that depth of soundings in any line of bearing from the Master Attendant's Flag Staff shall be considered as without the limits of this Port.

3. In cases of great emergency, by night or by day, the owners of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let out on hire, shall aid and assist the Master Attendant and his Deputy by every means in their power, and shall induce the Boatmen and Catamaran men to perform their service required, and when great personal risk shall have been incurred, or arduous services performed, and those on whose account such duties are undertaken, refuse to remunerate the Crew for the same, the Master Attendant will bring the merits of the case to the notice of Government.

4. The Boat and Catamaran men are not to be employed on board any Ship or Vessel in these roads: any wilful breach of this Regulation will be considered desertion and neglect of duty, and will render the person offending, liable to the punishment provided for such desertion and neglect by Section XV of Act No. IV of 1842.

5. All owners of Boats and Catamarans, and all other persons, either belonging to any Ship or Vessel in the Madras Roads or to the Boats, or Catamarans to be let on hire, are cautioned against the transhipment of any goods or passengers or ballast without first obtaining a Permit from the Collector of Sea Customs or his Deputy, any person or persons found guilty of any such transhipment being liable to the penalties provided in Section XXIII of the Marine Police Regulations.

6. All owners of Boats and Catamarans must make known to their respective Crews, the full intent and purport of the several port signals, which, as occasion may require, will be displayed at the Master Attendant's Flag Staff, especially the recall signal for all Boats and Catamarans, which is a white pendant with a red ball; and when this signal is hoisted, all Boats and Catamarans must immediately repair to the shore.

7. The Crews of Boats and Catamarans kept for the purpose of being let on hire, shall not be changed or transferred from one Boat or Catamaran to another, without the sanction of the Master Attendant.

8. The Accommodation Boats shall be kept in the same good order as heretofore, and are always to be provided each with an awning, and with seats and cushions, and in case they shall not, in the judgment of the Master Attendant, be kept in proper order, the Owners shall be deprived of their licenses until the same shall be put in proper order for the reception of Passengers.

9. All Owners of Boats and Catamarans are to make known to their respective Crews that the Officer or Peon in charge of the Police or Revenue Boat, is authorised and empowered by Section XIX of Act No. IV of 1842, to stop, search, and detain any Boat and Catamaran plying to and from the Ships and Vessels in the Roads, and that all Boatmen and Catamaran men who may impede or obstruct any Police Officer in the execution of his or their duty, will render themselves amenable to the penalties provided for in Section XIX of the above recited Act.

10. Should any difference or dispute arise between the Owner or Owners of Boats and Catamarans let on hire, and any person or persons hiring the same, as to the amount of hire for services performed, the party or parties may refer the case for adjustment to the Master Attendant or his Deputy, in which case each party shall sign a paper agreeing to abide by the decision of the said Master Attendant or his Deputy, and such paper shall be retained in the Office of the said Master Attendant.

SCHEDULE B.

MAXIMUM RATE OF BOAT AND CATAMARAN HIRE.

Accommodation Boats.

	RS.	A.	P.
Ordinary trip.....	3	8	8
Trip beyond 9 fathoms	5	0	0
Trip in foul weather	6	0	0
Transhipment	1	0	0

Common Boats.

	To vessels in 4 fathoms or upwards.	To native Craft under 4 fathoms.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Ordinary trip.....	2 8	1 8	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	3 8		
Transhipment.....	1 8	1 8	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	3 8	2 8	
Do. do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	5 0		
Ballast trip.....	2 12	1 10	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	3 12		
Water trip (from the Beach).....	3 8	2 8	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	5 0		

* Annas less if proceeding to or from the Pier.

Large Pier Boats.

	RS. A. P.	
Ordinary trip.....	1 0 0	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	0 8 0	
Transhipment.....	0 12 0	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	1 8 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	
Water trip.....	1 8 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	
Water charges from Pier end.†		
Hire of casks to contain 2 tons, 4 casks at 3 annas each.....	0 12 0	
Water, 2 tons, at 8 annas per ton.....	1 0 0	

† In abeyance in consequence of damage to the Pier.

Sundry Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Coolies employed for weighing anchors, each man.....	1	0	0
For tarpaulin, each trip.....	0	4	0
Hire of four casks to contain 500 gallons of water (2 tons) for one trip.....	0	9	5
For filling do. at the water's edge.....	0	9	0

NOTE.—A Government charge of 2 Annas a ton for water is likewise levied.

Small Catamarans.

Ordinary trip.....	0	8	0
Trip in foul weather or beyond 9 fathoms.....	1	0	0
Catamaran for rafting timber for one day.....	1	8	0

Large Catamarans.

Large Catamaran hire, ordinary size, of 16 logs per trip.....	10	0	0
Coolies per trip, for each man.....	0	8	0
Do. large size, of 22 logs, per trip.....	15	0	0
Coolies per trip, for each man.....	0	8	0

The above rates apply to boats working to and from the Beach, between Clive's Battery and Parry and Co's Office.

Boat and Catamaran Hire.

Extra Hire.	Accommodation Boat.	Common Boat.	Catamaran.	Large Catamaran.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trips between 6 and 8 p. m.....	1 12	0 12	0 2 6	...
Do. do. 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.....	5 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
Do. do. Parry and Co's and Marine Villa.....	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
Do. do. Marine Villa and Adyar.....	2 0	2 0	0 8 0	...
Do. North of Royapooram.....	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
For every hour, or portion of an hour, beyond the first, a Boat or Catamaran is detained alongside, or on shore, night or day.....	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	...
Detention for each hour.....	...	...	...	2 0 0
For the coolies for every hour, each man.....	...	...	...	0 2 0

PASSAGE RULES.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22nd August 1866, No 326.—The following Extract from Notification from the *Gazette of India*, is re-published:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,467, SIMLA, the 23rd July 1866.

Rules for the Grant of free passage by Sea to Civil Officers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the provision of free passage by Sea for Public Officers in Civil employ, in substitution of the Rules contained in Financial Notification, dated 15th December 1865, No. 8,524,* published in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th December 1865, page 1348:—

Officers and other public Servants on the permanent Establishment of a Department will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, in cases in which they would receive travelling allowances if proceeding on duty by land. Military Officers in Civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when being employed at a station beyond Sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill Station, on leave on Medical Certificate, also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.

For every Covenanted Civil Servant, Military Officer in Civil employ and Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, who may thus be entitled to a free passage, the entire charge for a first class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such Officer either the full or half rate of table-money for the number of days occupied in the passage, according as his salary may or may not exceed Rupees 600 a month.

The full rate of table-money shall be reckoned at 8 Rupees a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at 4 Rupees a day where it is exclusive of charge for wine, beer, spirits and soda-water.

For Public Servants messes at the Warrant Officers' or Engineers' table, viz., for Warrant Officers of every grade, European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to Depart-

* Madras G. O. G., 29th December 1865, No. 463.

ments or Public Offices, Subordinate Accountants and Clerks of Departments of Public Offices, who are entitled to a free passage, and for the families of these classes, 2nd class accommodation, including generally a screened berth will be provided; and the entire cost of the second class passage, without any deduction from the passengers on account of table-money, will be borne by Government.

Passage for servants and luggage, within the limits prescribed by the rules of the Quarter-Master General's Department prevailing at the port of embarkation, will so be allowed and paid for by Government, in cases where a more liberal scale is already authorized on special grounds.

MADRAS CYCLONE CODE.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. It will be the duty of the local Superintendents of the Meteorological Stations at Masulipatam, Negapatam and Trichinopoly, to telegraph promptly to the Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent at Madras, in accordance with detailed instructions which have been issued by him to them, all abnormal, barometrical, temperature, and wind variations, which may indicate the likelihood, approach, prevalence, or passing away of a Gale or Cyclone. Arrangements have been made for similar information being furnished from Trincomallee and Pondicherry.

II. On the first observation and during the continuance of "suspicious" or "dangerous" weather, the Government Astronomer will telegraph to his local Superintendents at all out-stations any observations, inquiries, directions, and warnings regarding the weather, which he may consider of possible utility. Orders have been given to ensure priority of despatch before all ordinary messages to his telegrams and their consequent replies.

III. Whenever the Astronomer shall have reason to apprehend the advent of a Gale or Cyclone he will at once by telegram or otherwise, communicate warning to the Master Attendant, and during the prevalence of such Gale or Cyclone he will continue to give such information regarding its varying phases as may be deemed by him to be of possible utility.

IV. As Cyclones after passing over Southern India from East to West have been known to be destructive to shipping on and beyond the West Coast, the Government Astronomer will communicate to the Master Attendant such information as may be by him obtainable regarding the inland direction and progress of any future Cyclone, in order that timely warning of the apprehended danger may, when possible, be given to the local authorities along that coast, and may by them be given to the shipping.

SECTION II.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Marine Department will enforce, as far as possible, a strict observance of the Port Rules in regard to the anchorage and berthing of ships, &c. A copy of these Rules will as heretofore be given to every Master of a Vessel arriving in the roads. From the middle of April till June, and from the middle of September till January, each Commander will also be furnished with a copy of Circular marked A, appended to this Code, regarding the precautions to be taken at the periodical changes of the monsoons.

II. As on the occasions of wrecks at Madras, the establishment of communication, between the shore and stranded ships is, without the aid of rockets or other Artillery projectiles, sometimes practicable, two sets of life-saving apparatus, complete with hawsers, &c., (but without rockets), will be kept in charge of the Master Attendant, who will be responsible for their being in a constant state of readiness and efficiency, for their periodical inspection, and for his boats' crews being trained to their use.

III. The Master Attendants at the Out-ports on the Eastern Coast of this Presidency will despatch by telegraph to the Master Attendant at Madras prompt intimation of apprehended dangerous weather, and during the prevalence of such weather will continue, when practicable, to furnish information regarding its changes. Such information, when of an important character, as well as that which may be obtained by the Marine Department from ships or steamers, tending to establish the probable direction and progress of a Cyclone centre, will be promptly forwarded by the telegraph or otherwise by the Master Attendant to the Government Astronomer.

IV. Whenever the Master Attendant, or in his absence, the Senior Officer of the Marine Department present at Madras, shall have reason to apprehend the advent of dangerous weather, he will as hitherto direct the hoisting of "a white flag with a blue cross," signifying "the weather is suspicious. Prepare for running to sea." Information of this will be given to the Brigade Major and also to the Superintendent of the Marine Police, who will at once place himself, Serjeant, boats' crews, and Catamaran men under the orders of the Marine Department.

The following arrangements will also be made:—

1. All Officers of the Marine Department will be in attendance.
2. The Boat and Catamaran men belonging to the Marine Establishment will be assembled and held in readiness for immediate service.
3. The Marine life-saving apparatus will be run out by the boatmen, so as to be ready for use either independently or in co-operation with the Ordnance rocket parties.

4. The boats' crews for night service will be mustered before dark, and will remain in the lower verandah of the Marine Office.

5. The Pier Establishment will remain during the night at the Pier Office and will keep a good look-out along the Pier.

V. During the prevalence of "suspicious or dangerous weather," any important barometrical variations and any other information or advice that may be of possible utility will be, by signal or otherwise, communicated to the shipping by the Master Attendant.

VI. If it is decided by the Master Attendant, or Senior Marine Officer present at Madras, that the shipping shall be ordered to sea, the "red flag with swallow tail," signifying "cut or slip," will be hoisted at the Marine Office. If the indication of the approach of the storm should occur after sunset, three good lights will be hoisted—one at the masthead, and one at each yardarm of the Master Attendant's flag staff. These signals will be repeated at the Fort, and intimation thereof will be sent to the Brigade Major, who will in either case order seven (not an uncertain number as heretofore) guns to be fired seawards with an interval of five minutes between each gun. It is, however, open to any Ship Commander to put to sea before the signal is made, should he deem such a course to be prudent with regard to his own ship; and the signal is, moreover, not to be considered an imperative order. Each Commander must know best the trim of his own ship, and must exercise his own judgment as to whether he ought to remain at his anchors or proceed to sea.

VII. When from a change in the direction or increased violence of the wind, from observing that ships are beginning to drive, or from any other reason, the Master Attendant deems that imminent danger of actual wreck has arisen, he will intimate the fact to the Superintendent of Marine Police and to the Brigade Major, who will order "the wreck signal" to be fired. This signal will be two guns fired landwards in quick succession and twice repeated with an interval of three minutes between each pair of guns.

VIII. The Senior Officer of the Marine Department will keep his officers and men together, or will distribute them along the beach as occasion may require. He will also point out to the Ordnance rocket parties those ships which first require assistance; to the Senior Officer of the troops where and how the military working parties can be most usefully employed; and to the Senior Officer of Police where his men are likely to be most needed.

IX. The officers of the Marine Department will wear their distinctive dress or uniform on wreck occasions.

X. The Master Attendant at Madras will telegraph to the Master Attendants at the other ports on the other coasts of Southern India such warnings and indications of the progress of Cyclones as may be of possible utility.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

I. On information from the Master Attendant through the Superintendent of Marine Police being received by the Commissioner of Police of the "suspicious weather" signal having been hoisted, the latter will telegraph to Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore, warning Police Officers to hold their respective reserves in readiness. On the receipt of a second telegram, each of these reserves will be despatched by first train to Madras, where orders as to their duties will be issued to them.

II. The Commissioner will also send intelligence to St. Thomas's Mount, where the Police reserve will be held in readiness and await further orders.

III. Information will be at once circulated by the Commissioner to Divisional Inspectors, by whom beats will be immediately extended and other duties so arranged as to enable them to collect at their respective central stations certain forces, which in all will amount to about 500 men.

IV. The Marine Police boatmen on the "suspicious weather" signal being hoisted, will, with their Superintendent and European Sergeant, be at once placed under the orders of the Master Attendant.

V. On the Superintendent of Marine Police being informed by the Marine Authorities of imminent danger of wrecks occurring, or on hearing the wreck signal, he will promptly send intelligence to the Commissioner of Police, who will distribute marching orders to the Divisional parties. Unless special circumstances should require a change of arrangements, the F and G Divisions and reserve will assemble under the Reserve Inspector at the Commissioner's Office and await further orders. The B, H and C Divisions will be marched without delay to the Pier under the Deputy Commissioner. The D Division will be marched to the Beach near the Fort, and the E Division to the Ice House. Each party will be accompanied by two Sowars or mounted men.

VI. Should the services of the Police not be at once required, the party at the Pier will be sheltered in the verandah of the Custom House; that at the Fort in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal; and that at the Ice House at the Inspector-General's Office.

VII. The entire Police Force will be under the Commissioner, who will consult the Marine Officers on the spot as to where the services of his men are likely to be emergently required. The Commissioner will issue whatever detailed orders may be requisite.

VIII. The Police will be mainly restricted to their own proper duties, i.e., the maintenance of order, protecting personal or other property washed on shore; supervising the conveyance of the shipwrecked crews and passengers to the nearest shelter, and as

soon after as circumstances will permit to the Hospital, Bidden Home, or other places of refuge; bringing back the hammocks, doolies, and sick carts; guarding or removing the dead, &c. They are not to be employed in hauling ropes or recovering wreckage or cargo, save in emergent circumstances, where there are no or insufficient military or other working parties on the spot.

IX. The Commissioner of Police will see that duties are so apportioned as to enable the men to be relieved from the reserves as frequently as circumstances may render requisite.

X. All officers and men will be in uniform.

SECTION IV.—TROOPS IN GARRISON.

I. The Ordnance Department will as hitherto have charge of and will work the Rocket and life-saving apparatus, but portions of the Garrison Battery will be instructed and occasionally exercised in its use under the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Grand Arsenal.

II. The two-day Marine Signals to the shipping signifying "suspicious weather" (white flag with blue cross) and "cut or slip" (red flag with swallow tail), and the night signal of the approach of dangerous weather (three good lights, one at the mast head and one at each yardarm) will be repeated at the Fort flag-staff. On the first signal being hoisted the Brigade Major will warn the Ordnance, Medical, and Commissariat Departments of the fact, in order that all concerned may be held in readiness. On either of the last two signals being hoisted seven guns will be fired from the sea face of the Fort with an interval of five minutes between each gun. No further action will, however, be taken by the "Troops in Garrison" consequent on any of these signals.

III. In case of intimation being received from the Marine Department by the Brigade Major of imminent danger or of actual shipwreck, or in case of such danger or shipwreck being observed from the Fort, the "wreck signal" will be fired. It will be two guns fired in quick succession from St. George's Bastion, which will be twice repeated at intervals of three minutes.

IV. When the "wreck signal" is rendered necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation to the Troops in Garrison and to the Ordnance, Medical and Commissariat Departments; and the following arrangements will be carried out:—

1. Two mounted Non-Commissioned Officers and six Troopers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard will proceed to the Fort and place themselves under the order of the Brigade Major. They will be used as orderlies, as occasion may require, and when not actually wanted will be kept as much under shelter as convenient. Twelve additional men of the Body Guard will remain in their lines with their horses saddled in case their services as patrols may be needed to watch ships driving to points at some distance from the Fort, and to convey prompt intelligence of wreck or applications for aid along the extended line of beach to the Officers Commanding Troops and other authorities on the spot.

2. The Royal Artillery and British Regiment garrisoning the Fort will fall in, in fatigue dress, and working parties will be detailed and promptly despatched to the scene of action as required. Before, however, the working parties leave the Fort, inquiry will be made at the Arsenal as to whether any assistance in men from the Royal Artillery is required to supplement the Ordnance rocket parties; and application will, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison, be made at the Arsenal for a supply of boat or firehooks, ropes of moderate length and thickness, grappling irons, &c., which will be under charge of the officers Commanding the working parties, and will be used in saving life and property from the surf. Lanterns will also be supplied should the wrecks take place at night.

3. Half of the Native Infantry Regiment at Royapooram will at once fall in, and accompanied by its Medical Officer with medicines and surgical appliances, will march to the beach in fatigue dress. The remaining Native Infantry in Garrison will be restricted to their respective lines and await further orders.

V. It is not anticipated that the Police will be unable of themselves to keep perfect order along the beach, and adequately to perform all their appropriate duties, and, therefore, the action of the troops may be directed towards saving life and property; but they will be ready to keep the ground or aid the Police in any way that may be required.

VI. The Officers Commanding Troops, will, wherever possible, consult with the Officers of the Marine Department on the spot as to where and how the services of their men can be most usefully employed, and the advice of the Marine Officers will be met with marked attention.

VII. Arrangements will be made for the relief, food, &c., of working parties by the Regiments and Departments concerned.

VIII. The Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison will make emergent requisition on the Officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Depot for such tents as may be required to shelter shipwrecked people.

IX. Officers on wreck duty will be in uniform, and mounted Officers will have their horses with them.

SECTION V.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Commissary of Ordnance, Fort St. George, will be responsible that three sets of life-saving apparatus, with rockets, &c., complete, are at all times kept packed in carts ready for use in the arcade of the Grand Arsenal, and that the Warrant and Non-Com-

missioned Officers, &c., of the Department are instructed and periodically drilled to the practical use of the whole apparatus.

II. Inconvenience, danger, loss of life and much damage of property were sustained in the Cyclone of May 1872 by there being no available means of dragging from the sea the legs, pieces of wreck, bales of goods, &c., which were dashing to and fro on the edge of the surf. There will, therefore, be held at all times in readiness by the Commissary of Ordnance a supply of boat and firehooks, grappling irons, and ropes of short lengths for issue as required to the Military working parties. Lanterns will also be kept ready for wreck night duties.

III. On the Commissary's receiving intelligence from the Brigade Major that the "suspicious weather" signal has been hoisted, he will make arrangements to have one rocket party of Europeans with a Detachment of Store Lascars in the Arsenal night and day till the danger passes off, or their services are required.

IV. On the "wreck signal" being fired, or on receiving intimation from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to the shipping, the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers will be formed by the Commissary of Ordnance into rocket parties with Detachments of Store Lascars; and, as speedily as possible, one, two, or three of these parties (as may be required) will proceed to the point or points where their services are most urgently required. These points, and the ships to which aid is to be first given, will be decided on by the Commissary in consultation with the Marine Authorities on the spot, by whom he will be guided in the matter. If the rockets are used in the rescue of any ship's crew, the whole apparatus attached to the rocket cart will, under ordinary circumstances, be employed and be worked by the men of the Ordnance Department.

V. Two trollies drawn by mules, have been ordered on occasions of wreck to be placed at the disposal of the Commissary of Ordnance by the Commissariat Department. They are intended to be used for the conveyance of rocket apparatus, hawsers, &c., should any wreck or wrecks take place at a distance from the Fort, such as at St. Thomé or the Adyar; but, should they not be required for this purpose, they may be employed under his orders, for any other necessary use connected with wreck work.

VI. The Commissary of Ordnance will, in communication with the Officer Commanding the District, arrange for the instruction of Detachments of the Battery of Royal Artillery in the use of the rocket and life-saving apparatus.

VII. He will apply to the Brigade Major or Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Fort, for any aid in men which he may emergently require in the case of a Cyclone.

VIII. When hawsers are necessarily left attached to wrecks, the Commissary of Ordnance or Senior Ordnance Officer will inform the Police of the fact.

XI. All Officers, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Store Lascars will be in uniform on wreck occasions.

SECTION VI.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I. On the "wreck signal" becoming necessary, the Brigade Major will send intimation of the fact to the Fort Surgeon and the Resident Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital. The latter will warn the Surgeon and the Physician of the General Hospital, and similar warning will be given to the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary at Vepery and to the Surgeon of the 1st District at Royapooram by the Officers Commanding the Regiments at these places.

II. On hearing the guns of the "wreck signal," or on receipt of intimation from the Brigade Major, these Medical Officers (except the Physician, taking with them a portion of their establishments and the medicines and surgical appliances, which have been detailed by their Departmental Head, will forthwith proceed to the beach, and in consultation with the Senior Marine and Military Officers on the spot, will distribute themselves to the various scenes of wreck or apprehended wreck, as occasion may require.

III. The Physician of the General Hospital will remain at the institution to receive and afford medical aid to all such as may be sent there from the beach for treatment.

SECTION VII.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

I. On intimation being received from the Brigade Major of imminent danger to shipping, or on the "wreck signal" being heard, two trollies drawn by mules will immediately proceed under a Staff Serjeant to the Grand Arsenal and there await the orders of the Commissary of Ordnance.

II. Two other trollies, drawn by mules, each under care of a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer, and each containing an assortment (which will always be held in readiness in waterproof covers or cases) of blankets, towels, flannel banians, flannel drawers, biscuits, brandy, water and drinking vessels, will be taken in the first place to the Marine Office, and thence, as directed by the Marine Officer, to the scenes of shipwreck, where the contents will, if required, be issued and used for the relief of shipwrecked persons under the orders of the directing Medical, Military or Marine Officers present. As many sets of bearers as are available with hammocks slung on poles will at the same time be sent to the beach and will be placed at the disposal of the said officers.

III. The Executive Commissariat Officer will also despatch a supply of draught bullocks with drivers to the Camp Equipage Depot for sick carts, which, under the orders of the Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer in charge will be taken to the beach as soon as the violence of the weather permits, and will also be placed at the disposal of the said officers.

SECTION VIII.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster-General will give directions that the officer in charge of the Camp Equipage Depot will in cases of wreck promptly comply with emergent requisitions in writing from the Commissariat Department for munched, doolies, sick carts, &c., and with similar requisitions from the Officer Commanding Troops in Garrison for tents for the shelter of shipwrecked people.

A.

CIRCULAR.

Whether uncertain at present season, on necessity for being prepared to stand to sea.

The periodical season of uncertain weather on this coast having now arrived, the undersigned would hereby earnestly caution all Commanders of Vessels in these Roads to keep their ships as much as possible prepared in every respect for standing to sea, at short notice, should the necessity arise for doing so.

1. Top-gallant masts, &c., with their rigging also, must be got on deck, flying jib-boom sent in, topsails and courses kept ready reefed, and everything on deck and below so arranged as to admit of being quickly secured on emergency. A good slip-rope and buoy should be attached to the riding cable, and, as an additional precautionary measure, a stout warp also, to be used as a spring in canting the vessel if found necessary, on being required to put to sea.

2. A prudent distance from the shore in respect to anchorage must now be observed, as a vessel lying nearer in at the time of bad weather here is, from exposure to the heavy ground swell, necessarily far less able to ride easily and securely than one well out.

Caution as to proper anchorage.

3. Too much care cannot be paid in maintaining a perfectly clear berth, and Commanders should be mindful to keep their ships at as great a distance from each other as can conveniently be managed in order to avoid risks of collision by driving, or when slipping to stand to sea.

4. Every attention in the way of observation and look out will be paid by this Department, and the usual warning and other signals promptly made, as need may call for. In order to prevent misapprehensions on the subject of signals, especial attention is requested to the circumstance that (during the prevalence of foul weather, however, only) when a private signal is intended to be made to a single vessel, besides hoisting her number in the first instance, No. 1 will be kept flying at the opposite yard arm. All other signals in which this said distinction is not made use of are to be considered as general, and obeyed accordingly.

5. It is very desirable that, during the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, Commanders should stay at nights on board their respective vessels, and also remain by them as much as possible until the uncertain period has been fairly passed over.

6. In the event of wreck occurring, the usual appliances as put forth by the Board of Trade are adopted here, but should it be observed the rocket apparatus is not at once forthcoming, a line should be immediately sent on shore from the vessel by some kind of buoy, or other handy means, to which the tail block and double line will be attached by those on shore, or signals made as to what other steps must be carried out.

7. In conclusion, Commanders are earnestly reminded that, as intimated in the Port Instructions, "Commanding Officers are not to wait the display of signals if they deem it prudent to put to sea," it being in no way whatever obligatory for them so to await directions from the shore for standing to sea.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madras, 1872

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

OOTACAMUND, 8th October, 1872.

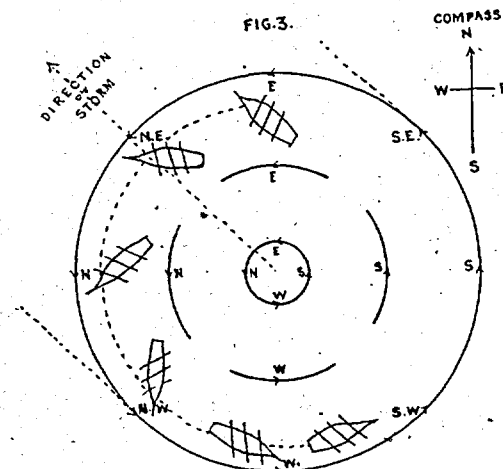
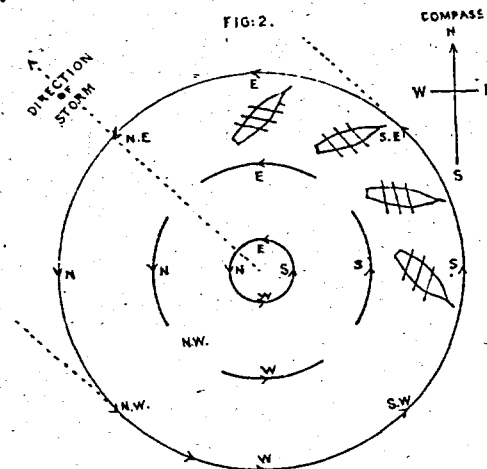
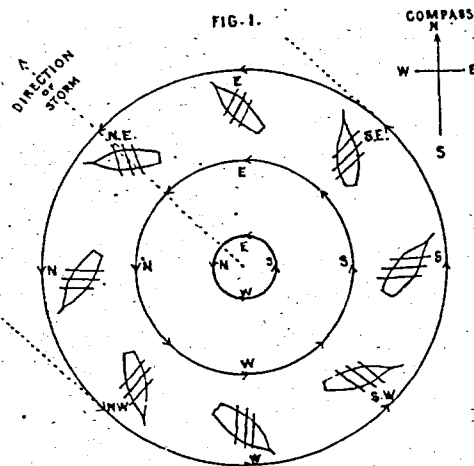
Deputy Master Attendant.

R. S. ELLIS, Chief Secretary.

A Compendium of the Law of Storms prepared for the Bay of Bengal.*

The Cyclone in all its various forms, and in all portions of the globe subject to its visitation, must be denominated the most fearful and the most frequent enemy which the

* For the use of Native vessels of all classes. The compendium is translated into Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani and issued free of charge at the various ports of the Presidency.



mariner's perilous calling obliges him to encounter. But for this obstacle the Bay of Bengal would be very easy of navigation, for the very large amount of evidence brought to bear upon the subject goes far to prove that in this sea all violent storms are of a cyclonic nature, and move from eastward and westward. They are great revolving storms varying in expanse from forty or fifty to some hundreds of miles, blowing round and round a centre or vortex, but with an ever-varying force, now lulling into a strong breeze, and again swelling up into a blast of uncontrollable fury. The peculiar characteristic of their revolving action is that in each hemisphere the gyration invariably takes place in one direction contrary to the hands of a watch. In North Latitude from right to left; and in South Latitude from left to right. The knowledge of this law not only supplies the seamen with direct means of distinguishing them from common gales, but reveals to him the position of his vessel with respect to the vortex, and points out the way to escape from it. The following remarks and examples, though intended for the Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea will apply also to the open parts of the Arabian Sea. These storms take their rise a few degrees of latitude north of the Equator, and at the periods of greatest atmospheric disturbance, owing to the changes of monsoons. About April and May, and Oct. and Nov. though these dates are only approximate, and unusual weather at any time may be attributed to their neighbourhood, and suspected accordingly, they are accompanied with threatening aspect of the sky, together with greasy halos round the sun and moon; rolled and tufted forms of clouds, with lurid streams of light and extraordinary colors; a heavy bank of clouds forming an arch in the direction of the storm, varying currents of clouds in motion above, and dark banks on the horizon below, with darting forks and threads of pale lightning, lurid redness at sunrise and sunset; peculiar moaning in the winds, the frequent presence of weary land birds and insects; and last and best warning of all to those who possess it, the decline of that invaluable monitor the Barometer, doubly valuable here, because its usual state is one of almost perfect tranquillity, broken only by a daily tide rising and falling about one-tenth of an inch, highest at 10 A. M. and P. M., and lowest at 4 A. M. and P. M.; whenever this action is suspended or interrupted, bad weather is never far off. The surface of the sea also exhibits signs of disquietude, becoming confused and uneasy, and crossed frequently by long swells from other than the quarter of the prevailing wind. Whenever any or all of these warnings are met with, the mariner should at once consider the almost certainty that exists of having to encounter a storm of the revolving nature we are treating of. His first duty is to find the centre of vortex, and its bearing from the ship. To do this he should note the direction of the wind, and with his face to it, tell of eight points to the right, if in the open sea, which we will first consider thus—with wind at N. the centre is E., with wind E. centre S., wind S. centre W., wind W. centre N., and so with intermediate points—wind N. E., storm S. E., wind S. E., storm S. W. wind S. W. storm N. W., wind S. W. storm N. E., &c.; when near land or in roadsteads, these bearings require modifying, as will be explained hereafter. Having determined the direction of the storm, the next consideration in his position with regard to it. All experience tends to show that they commence to southward between southward and eastward and cross the Bay in a curve, sometimes sharp, sometimes very extended nearly N. and S., but an average tract of from S. E. to N. W. will suit the purpose of illustration. The continuation of the voyage, and the direct course of the ship ceases at this period to be a primary object. All knowledge and seamanship should be directed to avoiding this enemy, and the saving of life and property. The accompanying diagrams will show better than any verbal description both the nature of the evil and the remedy to be adopted. The outside circle represents the shape of the storm; the arrows and letters the direction of the wind; the small circle the centre; the dotted lines the path on which the storm is advancing; the compass points are also indicated.—See Figure 1.

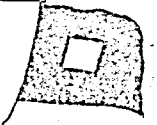
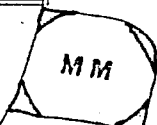
In this diagram all the ships are shown having the wind on starboard quarter so that if the storm was stationary scudding in that position would always ensure safety. It does in fact do so in all cases, except with the wind easterly, when great care and judgment are requisite, and the value of preliminary observations becomes apparent, the direction of the storm, whether northward or westward of the average track, being of vital importance.

A careful study of books of reference and of logs and facts drawn from extended experience justify the conclusion that the best course with the wind at E. or to the north of east is to run to the N. W., changing your course as the wind veers to the northward, keeping it on the starboard quarter until it reaches N. W., when if bound to the N. E. you can bring it right aft and sail round the storm until your course is reached, or continue your track if bound to southward; much depends, however, upon the direction of the storm as indicated by phenomena, and the veerings of the wind if any have taken place.—See Figure 2.

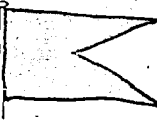
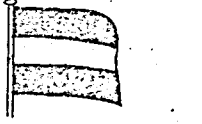
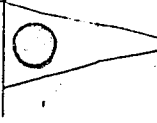
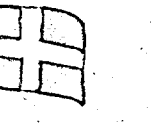
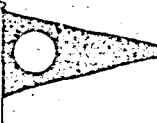
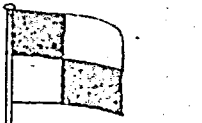
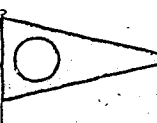
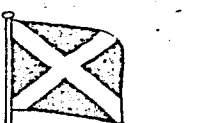
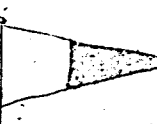
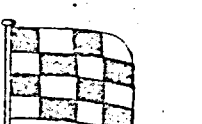
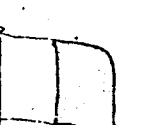
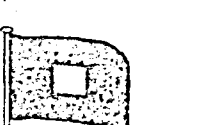
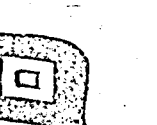
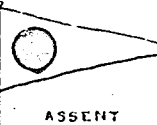
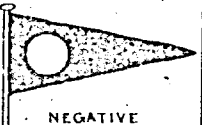
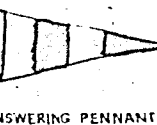
With the wind from E. to E. S. E., carry on as long as possible to N. N. E., N. E., making all possible easting; then heave to on starboard tack. With wind at S. E. to S. if bound to southward or westward, you will be standing straight into danger, make easting until weather improves, then lie to on starboard tack. With wind from S. round to N. W., you must be behind the storm, and should have no difficulty in keeping clear of it. In fact the only risk with common management and taking in time is wind from E. N. E. to S. E.—See Figure 3.

When it suits best to heave to choose the port tack in the west side of the storm, and the starboard on the east side, for the wind in each will shift by the stern.

REVISED SIGNALS FOR MAIL STEAMERS, &ca.

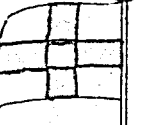
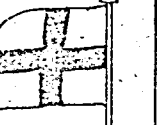
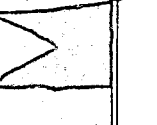
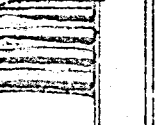
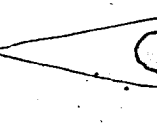
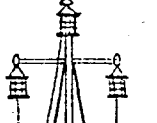
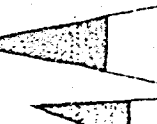
		
A STEAMER IN SIGHT	A SHIP IN SIGHT	APPROACH OF MAIL STEAMER
		
APPROACH OF FRENCH MAIL STEAMER	ARRIVAL OF P.O. MAIL STEAMER AT GALLE	ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND NEWS FROM BOMBAY AND GALLE BY TELEGRAPH

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

B 	I 	Q 
C 	K 	R 
D 	L 	S 
F 	M 	I 
G 	N 	V 
H 	P 	W 
		
ASSENT	NEGATIVE	ANSWERING PENNANT

LITHO: BY ALEX. BARREN; FOR LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S SIGNALS TO SHIPS, &ca.

			
HIGH SURF	THE WEATHER IS SUSPICIOUS PREPARE FOR	CUT OR SLIP	MONTHLY MUSTER FOR MASULAH BOATS HOISTED ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH
			
	RECALL FOR ACCOMMODATION BOATS. WHEN ANY OF THESE IS REQUIRED ASHORE ITS NO. IS HOISTED UNDER A BLACK BALL.	NIGHT SIGNAL SHOWING THE APPROACH OF A GALE OF WIND.	THREE, GOOD LIGHTS, ON AT THE MAST HEAD, ONE AT EACH YARD ARM OF THE MASTER ATTENDANT'S FLAG STAFF AND A GUN FIRED EVERY FIVE MINUTES FROM THE FRO
			
WHEN A SHIP WANTS ACCOMMODATION BOATS, SHE HOISTS THE NUMBER SHE REQUIRES UNDER THE UNION JACK. EX: 2 BOATS REQUIRED.	WHEN A SHIP WANTS COMMON BOATS SHE HOISTS THE NUMBER SHE REQUIRES UNDER THE NUMERAL PENNANT. EX: 4 BOATS REQUIRED.	WHEN A SHIP WANTS NO MORE BOATS SHE HOISTS NUMBER 0 UNDER THE NUMERAL PENNANT.	
			
POLICE WANTED ON BOARD	GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FLAG.	TO BE HOISTED ON BOARD A SHIP WHEN A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE BREAKS OUT.	

LITHO: BY ALEX. BARREN; FOR LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS.

The foregoing remarks apply to the open seas, if Bengal and Arabia, and the ships are supposed to have sea room. They comprise all that need be said to advise and encourage the mariner. But on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa and Ceylon, when the storm approaches the land, a modification of its form takes place, to which it is necessary to draw attention. The bad weather always commences a point or so on either side of north, although the centre may be E. S. E., or even S. S. E. There seems also to be a retardation of the speed of the southern half, as if it was marking time, until the outer half wheeled round before the whole flings itself on the land. This proceeding allows the careful navigator time to run to the southward, and having secured a position of safety, return behind the storm to his anchorage, taking care not to overtake it. The shape of the land also favors this manœuvre, for even in Madras itself a run of a few hours to the southward gives room to let the ship off to the westward, or run down to Pondicherry. Standing out into the offing is merely exchanging one danger for another, and is directly opposed to the law of storm. Run at the earliest intimation of danger, without giving a thought to the distance it may take you from your port. Wind and current will hurry you down, and when on the safe side wind and current will bring you back before the state of the sea and surf allow business to be reconducted. You are loosing nothing, and knowing that you are following the advice given with all the advantages of scientific knowledge, of experience, of the study of example and practice, and the aid of the best instruments and the Electric Telegraph. You can dismiss from your mind the great care of forming a judgment in such critical period, and give all attention to the ship, knowing that your conduct will meet with approval.

Pages might be filled of successful instances of this treatment, and the disaster following any other courses, but space will not permit, and it is requested to accept the facts as they stand, reserving the study to some leisure moments.

When compelled to lie in severe weather, when shifts of wind are dangerous, it would be well to keep ready a large stone anchor, like Chinese, stone being selected for cheapness, and the materials of a catamaran, which being put overboard with say twenty fathoms of cable will make a secure buoy, at which the ship may ride with her strong bows to wind and sea, and extra stays to her mast, the rudder being secured in midships, which is always one of the first things to suffer when used to keep the ship's head up. Then with hatchways well secured, the crew sheltered, and only the state of the well-requiring attention, a vessel will stand a great deal; and from the moment the first change you have been taught to expect occurs, a spirit of confidence will replace the doubt and despondence which add additional terror to the disturbance around. It is, however, very advisable not to navigate if possible, during the bad-weather months. Any injury to a vessel will cause much greater detention, and involve direct expense, and no shipowner of common humanity or honesty will send a vessel to unload entirely or render herself so unseaworthy that the advent of one of these storms to be expected at any moment must ensure destruction to property and grievous loss of life.

MADRAS MARINE OFFICE, }

11th September, 1874. }

(Signed) J. H. TAYLOR,

Acting Master Attendant, Administrative Department.

Signals to be used when a Vessel is Sighted having on Board the Governor of the Presidency.

When any vessel is sighted having on board the Governor of the Presidency, four guns will be fired, two guns in quick succession, and after an interval of half a minute two more guns also in quick succession. From the 1st of February to the 30th of September, during the prevalence of southerly winds, the signal guns will be repeated at St. Thomas' Mount in order that they may be heard at the Adyar and Nungumbaukum.

Any vessel having on board a Governor of this Presidency should fly the Governor's Jack at the foremast head while entering the port.

Mail Steamers, &c., Signals.

The following revised Signals will be made hereafter from the Garrison Flag Staff to intimate the arrival of Mail Steamers, and the arrival of Overland News from Bombay by the Electric Telegraph.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.—Flag P, or Blue pierced White with White Pennant under the yard arm. | } A Steamer in sight in the quarter indicated. |
| 2.—A White Pennant at the yard arm. | |
| 3.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's flag, Blue, White, Red and Yellow, diagonally quartered, substituted at the yard arm for the above signal. | } Indicate a Ship in sight. |
| 4.—P. & O. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer from Suez. | |
| 5.—P. & O. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer from Calcutta. | } Indicates the approach of the Mail Steamer. |
| 6.—The French Mail Flag, Red White Centre and M. M. in black letters at the yard arm. | |
| | } Two guns in quick succession. |
| | |
| | } One gun followed at an interval of half a minute by two guns in quick succession. |
| | |
| | } Indicates the approach of the French Mail Steamer. |
| | |

- 7.—French Mail Steamer from Suez. } Two guns at an interval of half a minute.
 8.—French Mail Steamer from Calcutta. } Three guns at an interval of half a minute.
 9.—Flags corresponding with the hour at } Indicates the hours at which the Mail will
 which the Mail will close, hoisted at the } close.
 mast-head.
 10.—The arrival of the P. and O. Mail } One gun, and the P. and O. Flag with Tele-
 Steamer at Galle. } graph Flag under hoisted at the Flag Staff.
 11.—The arrival of the Overland News } One gun, and Telegraph Flag hoisted at the
 from Bombay & Galle by Electric Tele- } Fort Flag Staff, for one hour.
 graph.

The above signals will be hauled down exactly at the time notified, and the P. and O. S. N. Company's or French Mail Steamer Flag (as the case may be) hoisted at the mast-head, to indicate that the Mail is closed, which will be kept flying until the Steamer gets underweigh.

N. B.—Occasions may occur when it will be necessary for a time to haul down the above signals and hoist the Union Jack, as when salutes are fired, &c., &c., after which the Mail signals will be re-hoisted.

HOME DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, the 2nd October, 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to direct that a flag should be provided for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The design of the Flag which has received Her Majesty's approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, Troops in the service of the British Crown, and Troops and subjects of Native Chiefs in India, are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's Flag when unfurled as are shown to the Royal Flag.

The P. and O. Steamer signals on entering the Port of Madras, are as follows:—

DAY.—From Suez, the Company's Flag at the Fore.

From Calcutta, do do Main.

NIGHT.—From Suez, to Fire one Gun and send up two rockets.

From Calcutta, do and burn two blue lights.

High water on full and change 8³⁵

Rise and fall of Tide..... 3 feet, 6' ordinary spring tides.

Madras Light House.

The Light House at Madras is immediately to the Northward of the wall of Fort St. George, and the light from it was first exhibited in January 1814. The light is elevated 128 feet above the mean level of the Sea,—and may be seen from the deck of a Ship at the distance of 20 miles. The Light is of the "Flashing Description," and the duration of the Flashes to that of the Eclipses or Dark periods is in the ratio of 2 to 3,—but as the nature of the motion is Reciprocating instead of Rotatory, the above ratio merely expresses the average proportion of the Light and Dark intervals which are themselves variable according to the position of the spectator. The rapidity of movement is so adjusted, that the duration of the Flashes will vary from 0' to 48", and that of the Eclipses from 0' to 7" the sums of the duration of Light and Darkness bearing however in every position the constant ratio of 2 to 3. From the South-Eastern extremity of the Pulicat Shoal the Light House bears S. 23° W. and is distant 13 miles, but no Ship or Vessel when hauling in from the Northward for the Madras Roadstead should bring the Light to bear to the Southward of S. 28, W. or S. S. W. ½ W.—unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of Vessels are warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat Shoal, as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the Light,—true Soundings therefore and a vigilant look out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras Roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz., from the Northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the Southward N. 81 W. or from S. b. W. to W. ½ N.

The Light House at Madras is in Latitude 13° 5' 0" North.
 And in Longitude 80° 20' East of Greenwich.

The Dimensions of the Light House are as follows:—

From the ground to the vane.....	125 Feet.
Light above the ground.....	117 "
Do. Sea, about.....	128 "
Diameter at base of column.....	16 "
At neck of do. below the capital.....	11 ½ "
Height of Shaft column.....	84 "
Breadth of each corner buttress at the base not including cornice.....	16 ½ "
Total breadth of the base including the buttress.....	55 "
Material, granite from Palaveram—cost in round numbers—Building.....	60,000 Rupees
Lighting Apparatus, Reflectors and Lamps.....	15,000 "
	75,000 Rupees.

PART VII.—COMMERCIAL.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.—Reserved Funds, £3,25,000.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT THE MADRAS AGENCY.

Hours of Business—From 10 till 3, (on Saturdays, from 10 till 1 o'clock.)

P. STEVENS, Acting Agent.

For further particulars, see Advertisement at the end.

Agra Bank, (Limited.)

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

MADRAS OFFICE—ESPLANADE.—Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

F. T. ATKINS,

Manager, Madras Branch.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, 65, OLD BROAD STREET, E. C.

Paid-up Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund on 30th June, 1879—£20,635-3-11.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Foochoo, Hankow, Yokohama, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Mauritius & Australia.

The Bank of Madras.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY—Opened 1st July, 1843.—Capital—Rs. 50,00,000.—Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000.

Board of Directors.

M. Gould, Esq., Administrator General, President of the Board.

J. C. Shaw, Esq., of Messrs. Parry & Co.

The Honorable J. G. Coleman.

R. T. Tasker, Esq., of Messrs. Tasker and Wilson.

J. A. Boyson, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co.

The Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.—Vice-President.

A. V. D. Best, of Messrs. Best & Co.

Officers.

T. E. Franck, Esq., Secretary & Treasurer.

E. N. Prudhomme, Esq., Dy. Acct.

J. L. Duffield, Esq., Deputy Secretary and Chief Accountant.

H. R. Bell, Esq., Supdt. Agency Dept.

A. Black, Esq., Accountant.

W. Pharoah, Esq., Supdt. Correspondence Department.

Branches.

A. C. Cavendish, Esq., Inspr. of Branches.

J. Matheson, Esq., Dy. Inspr. of Branches.

STATIONS.	AGENTS.	ACCOUNTANTS.
Bangalore.....	W. FitzGerald, Esq.....	J. C. Rodgers, Esq.
Bellary.....	W. C. Shaw, Esq.....	
Berhampore.....	John Best, Esq.....	
Bimlipatam.....	A. C. Irwin, Esq.....	W. E. Taylor, Esq.
Calicut.....	G. Madden, Esq.....	
Cocanada.....	R. Darling, Esq., Acting....	J. E. Shaw, Esq.
Cochin.....	W. T. Holmes, Esq.....	W. G. FitzGerald, Esq.
Colombo.....	D. Noble, Esq.....	J. W. Boys, Esq.
		G. D. Ker, Esq., (Sub).
Guntoor.....	E. J. W. Sherman, Esq., Actg.	
Kandy.....	R. F. Spence, Esq.....	
Mangalore.....	Thomas Parsons, Esq.....	W. W. Kenny, Esq.
Negapatam.....	E. B. Dawson, Esq.....	
Ootacamund.....	J. Franck, Esq.....	W. J. Evans, Esq., Actg.
Tuticorin.....	J. A. D. MacDougall, Esq.....	
Tellicherry.....	A. C. McIver, Esq.....	

Rules and Rates of Business.*Accounts Current.*

1. No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees.
2. No account allowed to be overdrawn.
3. The Bank allows no interest and makes no charge, provided the daily average balance amounts to Rupees 200.
4. The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c., payable in Madras, taking the usual notarial step in case of non-acceptance or non-payment.
5. Cheques payable by other Banks brought in at or after 1 p.m. (on Saturdays 12 o'clock noon) will not be sent for realisation until the following morning, and Cheques paid in before that hour will be presented to the Drawees without delay, but the money may not be received in time to be drawn against the same day. Bills, Notes, &c., not payable on demand, intended for realization by the Bank, should be sent in one clear day before the due date.
6. The Bank furnishes Pass-Books and stamped Cheques,—the latter at the expense of Constituents.
7. It is particularly requested that constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass-Books,—all entries will be made by the Bank on the books being sent in to be written up, which should be done at least once a month.
8. In the event of the word "Bearer" in Cheques being altered to "order," the Bank will not hold itself responsible in respect of the genuineness of the endorsements on Cheques so altered.
9. The Bank does not recognize Trusts.

Fixed Deposits.

10. The Bank allows interest on fixed Deposits at its Head Office and Branches, for 6 or 12 months, on terms which may be ascertained on application.
11. Interest will cease at the expiration of the term expressed in the body of the receipt.

Cash Credits.

12. Cash Credits are granted for sums of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, upon deposit of Government and other securities; particulars of which may be ascertained at the Bank on application.
13. Cash Credits are not granted for a longer period than three months.
14. A Commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is charged on the amount of credit granted.

Loans.

15. Loans, on demand, and for fixed periods, are granted for sums of Rs. 350 and upwards, upon deposit of Government and other securities.
16. No sum under 200 Rs. will be received to account of a Loan.
17. The minimum period of interest to be charged will be 7 days for Loans under 1,000 Rupees, and 3 days for Loans exceeding that amount.
18. Goods on which Loans are granted to be stored in the Bank's Godowns, and to be subject to the customary charges for godown rent and insurance.

Drafts.

Drafts are issued by the Bank on its Branches, and on the Banks of Bengal and Bombay and their Branches, at the current rates of exchange.

Post Bills.

Post Bills are issued, payable on demand, for sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, free of charge. A small fee is charged for bills under that amount.

Transfers of Shares and Stock.

1. Shares are transferable by endorsement of the Proprietors on the Certificates: such endorsement specifying the name of the party to whom the transfer is to be made and the amount of the consideration money.
2. Transfers must be registered at the bank, and the registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.
3. Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and transfer Bank Shares, must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorise any or all of them to act.

Powers of Attorney and other forms may be had on application at the Bank.

Agency.

The Bank receives for safe custody Government securities, Bank and Railway stock, &c.; purchases and disposes of the same and realizes and remits the dividends, interest, and proceeds of sale, as Constituents may direct, on the following terms of commission:—

1. On receiving charge of securities or shares... .. Nil.
2. On realizing interest and dividends, and paying them to order, or crediting in account... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
3. On buying or selling Government securities and Bank shares, or subscribing to an open Government loan... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
4. On the return of Government and other securities, on the principal sum... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "
5. On realizing interest on securities deposited on Loan account... .. $\frac{1}{4}$ "

6. On procuring the encasement of securities, held for safe custody... Nil
7. On the renewal of securities held on Loan and Cash Credit account... .. Nil.
8. On the realization of interest, or the sale of securities,—when the proceeds are remitted in the Bank's bills... .. Nil.

Public Debt Department.

All applications for payment of interest, and encasement, renewal, sub-division and consolidation of Government Securities are to be made to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

Government Savings' Bank.

Deposits are received in sums of not less than 1 Rupee and not exceeding Rupees 500 in any one year, or Rupees 2,500 in all.

Interest allowed at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The Bank has Branches at—

Bangalore.	Calicut.	Guntoor.	Ootacamund.
Bellary.	Coconada.	Kandy.	Tuticorin.
Berhampore.	Cochin.	Mangalore.	Tellicherry.
Bimlipatam.	Colombo.	Negapatam.	

Hours of Business.

From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Applications for Loans and Cash Credits, or to close the same and release deposits, must be made before 2 P. M.

The Bank closes on Saturdays at 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. E. FRANCK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Government Savings' Bank.

BANK OF MADRAS—POPHAM'S BROADWAY—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

T. E. FRANCK, Esq.—Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, Ex-officio Secretary.

Savings' Bank Deposits—Revised Rules, 1874.

1. The duties connected with the Government Savings' Bank are conducted at the Bank of Madras, and the Secretary and Treasurer of that Institution is ex-officio Secretary to the Bank, and has immediate charge of its establishment, and is held responsible for the duties of the Bank being conducted in accordance with the orders which Government may from time to time issue.

2. The Bank opens daily (Sundays and general holidays excepted) for the transaction of business, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 P. M., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

3. With the exception of European Soldiers on the effective strength of the Army, for whom other provision has been made, all classes, including Native Soldiers, Non-effective Staff, Pensioners, Invalids, and the wives and children of Soldiers, may deposit their savings in the Bank, provided the amount of each deposit be not less than one rupee, or consist of fractions of a rupee, except when a draft on a Government Treasury is tendered; and no person will be allowed to deposit more than Rupees 500 in one year, or more than Rupees 3,000 in all. When the principal and interest at credit of any depositor shall amount to the latter sum, interest will cease, and no further deposit will be received.

4. Deposits tendered on account of security of Subordinate Officers of Government, will, however, be received up to Rupees 3,000 in one or more years, or in one sum, and deposits made in accounts opened with the sanction of Government on behalf of School, Dispensary and other Funds, may be received in excess of the limit of Rupees 500. In all other cases the prescribed limit should never be exceeded.

5. When security deposits are made by Government Subordinates or Contractors, the account will be opened in their own names, the Bank holding a letter of agreement in the form appended. The parties so depositing money with Government Officers must sign the letter of agreement, addressing it to the

Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank or the Collector of the District, undertaking not to make any claim on the Bank for the principal of the sum deposited, except with the express written sanction of the Government Officer, not to object to payment by the Bank to the Government Officer upon his claiming it, and not to make any claim for the interest after such Officer shall have revoked the authority to him to receive it.

6. Persons residing in the Mofussil may effect the deposit and withdrawal of their savings either through the Civil, Hoozoor, or Divisional Paymaster's Treasuries, but no remittances are received from them direct at the Presidency Office.

7. Each depositor is furnished by the Bank with a "Pass-book," which book must be produced whenever a sum is deposited or withdrawn. Every sum paid or received is entered by the Bank in that Book. The Secretary of the Bank affixes his signature opposite to each deposit, and the depositor affixes his to each withdrawal.

8. The name, rank, profession, business, occupation or calling, and residence, of the depositors should be entered by the Bank in the Pass-books, and the signature or mark of the depositor must be written on the same page, or in the signature-book kept by the Bank.

9. Should a Pass-book be lost, another will be supplied by the Bank on the identity of the applicant, as the owner of the missing book, being satisfactorily established, and after the lapse of a month, a fee of one Rupee is charged for the new book.

10. Should a Pass-book be so defaced or torn as to render the entries therein illegible, it will be retained by the Bank, a new one supplied, and a Rupee charged for the same.

11. Depositors are permitted to deposit or withdraw at any time any sums or portions of sums deposited by them, but no person is permitted to deposit or withdraw money more than once during the month. An exception, however, is allowed in cases in which good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

12. As a general rule, the Bank refund money only to depositors in person; but when the depositor is a female, or prevented from attending at the Bank by unavoidable causes, the Secretary exercises his discretion in making payments on behalf of such persons to those duly authorised by them to receive the money by an order written as follows:—

MADRAS, _____ 18 ____

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK,
Madras.

Please pay to _____ Rupees _____, and place the same
to my debit.

Signature.

13. No money is received by the Bank on account of trusts, and no joint account can be opened. But a depositor can open two accounts, one for his security as a Public Servant, or Contractor; and the other for his own private savings. Ordinarily no one may open for himself or the members of his family more than one account, but a wife can open a separate account for the investment of her own savings notwithstanding the existence of one in the name of her husband. So also each member of a (Hindoo) family, whether divided or undivided, may be allowed to open an account for himself.

A. G. C., No. 41, 3rd March, 1874.
Do. No. 7, dated 8th May, 1874.

Do. No. 33 of 13th Jan. 1874.
Do. No. 14 of 6th July, 1874.
Do. No. 7 of 8th May, 1874.

14. The surplus funds of an aided school, which the managers may put aside to accumulate for the eventual erection of School buildings, may be received in the Government Savings' Bank, to an amount not exceeding the limit allowed to private depositors, and on the understanding that two months' notice shall be given of the intention to withdraw such deposits.

15. Instead of inserting the individual names of Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors of Local Schools in the accounts opened in the Government Savings' Bank, accounts may be opened in their capacity as Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors thus:—

"Commissioners and Deputy Inspector of Schools for the time being on account of * school in + Taluq," care being

A. G. C., No. 5397, 10th Jan., 1868.

* Name of village.

† Name of Taluq.

taken to specify the particular Village and Taluq, in order to enable the Government Savings' Bank to keep each account separately. This method of opening the accounts obviates the necessity of changing the names of Commissioners as casualties occur.

16. Deposits can only be withdrawn by those at whose credit they stand in the books of the Bank. Persons depositing money on behalf of a minor, should be warned that such money cannot be withdrawn during the owner's minority, except by a legally appointed guardian. If it is desired that the minor shall be able to withdraw the money, he must deposit it himself. When a deposit is made on account of a minor, the age of the child must be communicated, that it may be recorded by the Bank.

G. O., No. 1026, 19th June, 1874.

17. On the death of a depositor, the balance at credit will be paid to the Executor or Assignee, but if a depositor dies, leaving a sum of money not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and if Probate of his Will or Letters of Administration of his Estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860, (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons) is not produced, the amount in deposit may then be paid in accordance with Sections 4 and 6 of Act V of 1873, on a Bond of Indemnity, copy of which will be furnished by the Secretary to the Bank on application. Should, however, the depositor have been in the Army or Navy, the balance will be paid in conformity with the rules of the service to which he may have belonged.

18. If a depositor becomes insane, or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, payments out of his deposits will be made from time to time to any proper person, or to a Committee, or Manager of the depositor's estate, under Section 12 of Act V of 1873.

19. Compound interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, or at such rate as may be authorized by Government, is allowed on deposits. No interest, however, is allowed for broken periods of a month, nor is it calculated on fractions of a rupee; but deposits during the first four working days of a month are dealt with as having been made in the preceding month, in regard to the interest due thereon.

A. G. C., No. 63, 3rd March, 1865.

20. All receipts given by Savings' Bank depositors for sums withdrawn exceeding Rupees 20, should bear a stamp of one anna.

21. The accounts are closed annually on the 31st of March, and the balance of Interest at that date is paid to depositors or carried to account.

22. In addition to the General Audit which all Public Accounts undergo in the Office of the Accountant General, a particular audit of the Accounts of the Bank after the close of each year, is effected by one of the gazetted Assistants to the Accountant General.

23. An Annual Statement of the transactions of the Bank, showing also the balance at the close of the year, is submitted for the information of Government and for publication in the Government Gazette.

24. Officers in charge of Civil, Hoozoor, and Divisional Paymasters' Treasuries are authorized to supply Pass-books, and to receive and refund deposits on behalf of the Government Savings' Bank, under the foregoing Rules; but every new book must be sent to the Bank that it may be registered and indexed before being made over to the depositor.

25. Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries, and Divisional Paymasters, communicate to the Bank, according to prescribed forms, the amounts deposited in, and withdrawn from, their Treasuries monthly.

26. As soon after the close of the official year as possible, Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries and Paymasters collect and forward to the Bank the Pass-books belonging to the depositors resident in their District, that the entries therein may be checked with those in the books of the Bank, and the interest due in each case credited.

27. Should an account be overdrawn in consequence of a withdrawal not having been duly debited, or through an erroneous entry in a Pass-book, the loss will have to be made good by the Officer at whose Treasury the oversight or mistake occurred.

28. When a depositor requests that his account may be finally closed, his Pass-book is to be sent to the Bank for that purpose.

29. Wherever Government Treasury business is conducted by Branch Banks, deposits on account of Government Savings' Bank should be received at the Branch Banks under orders of the Collector, part payments therefrom being also made under his orders. In regard to entire withdrawals, the sanction of the Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank is necessary.

30. Pass-books to new depositors should be issued by the Branch Banks, and statements of deposits and withdrawals should be rendered to the Secretary Savings' Bank, by Collectors.

31. A statement of Military deposits on account of the Government Savings' Bank, is forwarded annually by the Accountant General to the Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank for verification.

Form referred to in para. 5.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

Sir,

Dated _____ the _____ 18 ____

I have the honor to apprise you that I have authorized the

* Here insert designation of Government Officer. Rupees _____ at _____ as my security to Government, and that the same will not be payable to me until I shall produce to you the express written sanction of the _____ under whom I may be serving, for payment of the same. I have also agreed not to object to the payment by the Bank of this deposit to such _____ upon his claiming it, and not to make any claim for interest after such _____ shall have revoked the authority for the * Savings' Bank to pay me the interest.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Signature of Depositor _____

Designation of do. _____

Government Loans.*Interest when payable, &c.***FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.**

Opened 13th September, 1824, and closed 19th May, 1825.—Interest payable quarterly in cash, or to Proprietors *bona fide* resident in Europe, at their option in cash, by bills on the Home Government at the exchange of 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee, or 1s. 10d. per Government Rupee, and payable 12 months after date. The notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred to the Five per Cent. Loan of 1825-26, and Four per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May, 1865.

SECOND FOUR CENT. LOAN OF 1823-29.

Opened 3rd July, 1828.—Interest payable quarterly in cash and by bills on the Home Government as in the case of the above loan. Notes of this Loan have nearly all been transferred as above.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Opened 7th June, 1831, and closed 16th September, 1835.—Interest payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November as in the above loans. Notes of this loan have partly been transferred to the Four per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1835-36.

Opened 16th September, 1835, and closed 15th May, 1841.—Interest payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September as in the above loans.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1842-43.

Opened 4th January, 1843, and is comprised of cash subscriptions and transfers from the Five per Cent. Loans of 1825-26 and 1829-30.—Interest payable on 1st February and 1st August. The other conditions of this loan are the same as those of the Four per Cent. Loan of 1835-36. This loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent. Loans to Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

TRANSFER FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1854-55.

Opened 28th October, 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Loan, dated 30th June, 1841.—Interest payable on 30th June and 31st December.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN.

Opened 22nd January, 1853, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan.

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.

Opened 28th October, 1853, and closed 30th August, 1856.—Interest payable on 28th February and 31st August.

FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.

Opened 16th January, 1857.—Most of the Notes of this Loan have been transferred to the Four and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1872, under Financial Notification, dated 16th September, 1871, No. 3,206, the remainder being dischargeable in cash at the Bank of Bengal under Financial Notification, dated 16th October, 1871, No. 4,134.

FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 31st MAY, 1859.

Opened 1st May, 1859.—Interest payable on the 31st May and 30th November. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 1st May 1879.

FOUR PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1st MAY, 1865.

Opened 19th November, 1864.—Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. This Loan is open for the consolidation of Notes of the several Four per Cent. Loans into Notes of a corresponding amount in it.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1867.

Opened under Financial Notification, No. 2,010, dated 11th April, 1867.—Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Principal to the extent of 40 lacs re-payable on the 1st June, 1872, 50 lacs on the 1st June, 1877, and 60 lacs on the 1st June, 1882.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 15th JULY, 1870.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 31st December, 1869, No. 3,452, and is comprised of transfers from the Five per Cent. P. W. Loan of 12th March, 1855, and Four and a Half Per Cent. Loan of 28th February, 1857. Interest payable half-yearly on the 15th January and 15th July. Guaranteed not to be paid off before the 15th of July, 1885.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 4th JULY, 1871.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 1st May, 1871, No. 197, and is comprised of transfers from the Four and a Half per Cent. Debenture Loan of 1870. Interest payable half-yearly on the 4th January and 4th July, at the rate of Four and a Half per Cent. for 10 years and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 4th July, 1891.

FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 16th JANUARY, 1872.

Opened under Financial Notification, dated 16th September, 1871, No. 3,206, and is comprised of transfers from Five per Cent. Loan of 1856-57. Interest payable half-yearly on the 16th January and 16th July, at Four and a Half per Cent. for 7 years, and thenceforward at Four per Cent. No part of this Loan will be paid off before 16th January, 1882.

Lost Notes, obtainment of duplicates.

Loss of a Government Promissory Note is reported to the Comptroller General, Calcutta. It is then stopped in the Loan and Interest Books at the Public Debt Office, and the applicant for a duplicate note is required to advertise the loss in three successive issues of the *Gazette of India* as well as the *Government Gazette* of the Province where he resides. Should the note have been enfaced for payment of interest at any other Treasury than Calcutta, the loser is required to give the necessary information to the Treasury concerned, and two years after the date of the last advertisement of loss he has to apply to the Public Debt Office for a Duplicate Note.

Should the Note alleged to be lost not be forthcoming, and the title of the claimant be fully proved, the owner and two sureties to be approved of by the Solicitor to Government are required to execute a bond of indemnity, and on the receipt of such bond of indemnity, the Controller General submits the case, with his opinion, for the orders of the Government of India. In case, however, there be any doubt as to the title of the claimant, the case is in the first instance forwarded to the Advocate General.

As a general rule, duplicate Notes will not be issued until ten years after the last correct advertisement of loss, but meanwhile, interest will be paid on the lost Notes after the lapse of two years under a bond of Indemnity.

Bankers and Agents in Madras.

ARBUTHNOT AND Co.—Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach.—PARTNERS: Hon'ble Alexander Mackenzie, Patrick Macfadyen, Sir William Wedderburn Arbuthnot, Bart. (Consul for Sweden and Norway), George Gough Arbuthnot (*Eur.*), and James Woodgate Arbuthnot.—Assistants: J. W. Moscrop, J. H. Peebles and Thomas Angus.

AGENTS FOR

The Government of Ceylon.	The Bombay Assurance Company (Marine..)
The Government of Travancore.	The Alliance Marine Insurance Company)
The Mysore Administration.	The Canton Insurance Office, (Marine.)
The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	The China Traders' Insurance Co., (Ld.) do.
The Merchant Shipping Company, (Limited.)	The Maritime Insurance Co., (Ld.) do.
The Napier Foundry Company, (Limited.)	The Thames & Mersey Insur. Co., (Ld.) do.
The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, (Limited.)	The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
The Madras Equitable Assurance Society.	The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.
The London Assurance Corporation (Marine, Fire and Life.)	Campagne Lyonnaise d'Assur. Maritimes.
The Azienda Assicuratrice Compy., (Marine.)	The Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company, (Marine.)	Electric Light Company, (Limited.)

BEST AND Co.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS: A. V. Dunlop Best, J. McIntock.

AGENTS FOR

Brunton's Patent Press Company (Limited.)	Northern Assurance Company (Fire and Life.)
Universal Life Assurance Society.	

BINNY AND Co.—Armenian Street.—PARTNERS: Charles Alexander Ainslie, (*Europe*), Clement Simpson, J. A. Boyson, and Dornig Rasbotham.—Assistants, George L. Chambers, William Lambert, and John Campbell.

AGENTS FOR

The Buckingham Mill Company, (Limited.)	The Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, (Limited.)
The British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited.)	The Standard Life Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
The Madras Cotton Cleaning Company, (Limited.)	The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Socy. of London.
The Triton Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta.	The Alliance Fire Assurance Company of London.
The Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company of London, (Limited.)	The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London.
The Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia.	

BURNET AND Co.—North Beach.—PARTNER: William Burnet.

AGENTS FOR

The Queen Insurance Co., (Fire and Life.)	Union Marine Insurance Company, (Ld.)
CROYSDALE AND Co.—Second Line Beach.—SOLE PARTNER: T. Croysdale (Consular Agents for Italy).—Assistant G. W. Deane.	

AGENTS FOR

Messrs Kenckell DuBuisson and Co. London..

DYMES AND Co.—Rutter's Building, North Beach.—PARTNER: Lumsden Strange (*Madras*), (Consul for United States); J. R. Hunter and A. F. Beaufort, *Madras*; G. F.

Harcourt, Bellary; A. H. Deane, Coconada; H. S. Symons, Proodatoor; and E. M. Ewart, Adoni.

AGENTS FOR

North China Insurance Company.
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
Lancashire Insurance Company.
Peermad Coffee Company, (Limited).
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs Actien-Gesellschaft.
Bally Paper Mills Company, (Limited), Calcutta.

FACIOLLE AND CO.—Popham's Broadway—PARTNER: A. Faciollé.

AGENTS FOR

V. Versepuy, Paris.
F. Premavesi and Sons, Cardiff.
GORDON WOODROFFE AND CO.—21, North Beach.—PARTNERS: G. W. P. Woodroffe (London), and George Jackson.

Morgan Patent Plumbago Compy, London.
Burian and Bunzl, Gablontz.

AGENTS FOR

The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company.
The Globe Marine Insurance Company.

The Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company.
The Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Yangtze Insurance Association.

MASSEY AND CO.—Napier Works, Madras and Cullin Works, Calicut.—PARTNER: A. S. Massey, Madras.—Assistants, J. D. Massey and J. Moscrop.

AGENTS FOR

Ransome, Sims and Head, Ipswich.
The Pulsometer Company, (Ltd.) London.

Wm. Edward & Sons, Wolverhampton.
Silicate Paint Company, Charlton, Kent.
General, Civil and Mechanical Engineers.

MAUDE, A. R. AND CO.—McLean Street.—PARTNERS: A. R. Maude, Imperial German Consul Europe, and James Stiven. Assistant, Arthur W. Maude.

AGENTS FOR

Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, (Fire and Life).
Consolidated Marine Insurance Company of Berlin and Dresden.
McDOWELL AND CO.—Second Line Beach.—PARTNER: Ambrose Miller Hooper.—Assistants: George D. Coleman and George Adolphe Ruppell.

AGENTS FOR

Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Company, (Limited).
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association.
Messrs. Bass and Co., Burton-on-Trent.
Denman's Greek Wines.
Wm. Jameson's Irish Whisky.
Messrs. Evans, Lescher and Evans, London.
Fisse Thirion and Co., Reims.
Messrs. Thurston and Company, London.
Messrs. Jalichs and Company, Pesth.
Messrs. F. Giesler and Company.
Monro's Cooper.
Messrs. Thomas Duncan and Sons, Bordeaux.

Messrs. Daukes and Company, London.
Vine Growers' Association of Spain.
Vine Growers' Company of Bordeaux.
Vine Growers' Association of Cognac.
Bisquit DuBouche & Co., Cognac.
Riviere Gardrat Cognac.
William Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
Jules Champion Reims.
Messrs. Ackerman Laurence & Co., Saumur.
Messrs. J. & F. Martell & Co., Cognac.
Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., London.
Lock Katrine Whisky.
Baron de Conceicas, Madeira.

OAKES AND CO.—Broadway.—PARTNERS: H. R. Dawson, William Hoyland Oakes (Europe), and George Simmons.

AGENTS FOR

The Royal Insurance Company, Life and Fire, London and Liverpool.
Messrs. J. and C. White and Co., London.
Messrs. M. B. Foster and Sons, London.
Messrs. Flowers and Son, Stratford-on-Avon.
Messrs. Bagot and Hutton, Dublin.
Messrs. Curcier and Adet, Bordeaux.
Messrs. J. Hall and Sons, London.
Messrs. Pigou and Wilkes, London.
Messrs. W. Carson and Sons, London.
Messrs. McDougal and Co., London.
Messrs. Bryant and May, London.
Thorley's Cattle Food, London.
Claro Safety Kerosine Oil.
"Peerless" double distilled do.
Messrs. Pettit & Co., New York.
"Rollins & Co., London.
"Barclay & Perkins.
Spanish Port "Prioratos."
Messrs. F. C. Calvert and Co., Manchester.
Messrs. Jayne and Sons, New York.
Central Vineyard Proprietors (or Three Dagger) Brandy.

Messrs. Gosnell and Co., London.
J. E. Pellisson & Co.'s Brandies, Cognac.
Messrs. Haviland and Co., Limoges.
Silber's Patent Light Company, (Limited).
G. Goulet and Co., Rheims (Champagne).
Jennings and Co., London.
Rigaud and Co., Paris.
Stuart and Mills, Stourbridge.
Deinhard & Co., Coblenz, Hocks & Moselles.
Schultze Gunpowder Company, (Ltd.).
Henri Nestle, Vevey Suisse, Infants' food.
Hibbert and Son "Health-giving Saline."
J. Giesler & Co., London, Champagne.
The Royal Lochnagar Whisky.
Lamplough & Co., London.
J. Hennessey & Co., Bordeaux.
Curtis & Harvey.
Hope and Carter.
Vandenburgh & Co., Antwerp.
Wm. Morgan & Co., Adelaide, Australia.
W. T. Allen & Co., Founders.
Holman Pad Co.

PARRY AND CO.—North Beach.—PARTNERS: Alexander Forrester Brown, (Belgian Consul) (Europe), J. C. Shaw, and J. Fortune.—Assistants, J. W. Griffiths, A. Yorke and W. P. Crake.

WALKER AND CO.—37, Second Line Beach.—PARTNERS: George Walker (London), William Walker Munzie (London), and William Walker, (Madras).

AGENTS FOR

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company (Fire).

WILSON AND CO.—Bentinck's Buildings, Beach.—PARTNERS: Henry Bill, (Madras), John Brooks Wright (Eur.), Stewart Robertson Turnbull (Madras), John Wilson (Eur.), John Alexander Anderson, and Thomas Steel Anderson, (Calcutta)—Assistants: D. E. W. Leighton (signs per pro.), J. H. Tweedy, R. J. Shooter, E. J. Shelford, J. Young, J. Fraser, H. Carey, (Salem) R. St. Martin, (Gunttoor) J. McGregor, (Cuddapah) C. N. Minchin, (Gopulpore and Bimlipatam Agency).

AGENTS FOR

Lloyds, London.
Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.
Guardian Fire Assurance Company.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.
Liverpool Underwriters' Association.
Glasgow do. do.
Asiatic Steam Navigation Compy. Limited.

Società Italia d'Assicurazione Maritime Fluviale E. Terrestri.

INSURANCE AND ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

CORRESPONDENTS IN MADRAS.

Madras Equitable Assurance Society.....	
London Assurance Corporation, (Marine, Fire and Life).....	
Azienda Assicuratrice Company, (Marine).....	
Commercial Union Assurance Company, do.....	
Bombay Assurance Company, do.....	
Alliance Marine Insurance Company, do.....	
Canton Insurance Office, do.....	
China Traders' Insurance Company, (Ltd.) do.....	
Maritime Insurance Company, (Limited) do.....	
Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, (Ltd.) do.....	
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.....	
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company.....	
Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes.....	
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company.....	
Electric Light Company, (Limited).....	
Queen Insurance Company, (Fire and Life).....	
Union Marine Insurance Co., (Ltd.).....	
North China Insurance Company.....	
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.....	
Lancashire Insurance Company.....	
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.....	
Peermad Coffee Company, (Limited).....	
Bally Paper Mills Company, (Limited), Calcutta.....	
Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-Actien-Gesellschaft.....	
Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co. (Fire and Life)	
Globe Marine Insurance Company.....	
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company.....	
The Union Insurance Society of Canton.....	
Yangtze Insurance Association.....	
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Co.....	
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. (Fire and Life)	
Consolidated Marine Insurance Co. of Berlin and Dresden	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. (Ltd.)	
Royal Insurance Co., Life and Fire, London & Liverpool	
Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company...	
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.....	
Guardian Fire Assurance Company.....	
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.....	
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.....	
The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Co. (Ltd.) F. Rowlandson, LLN.	
Acting Agent.	

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Established 29th September, 1836.)

The Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, Chairman. | R. C. Walker, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

A. V. D. Best, Esq.	J. C. Shaw, Esq.	M. Gordon, Esq.
J. A. Boyson, Esq.	L. Strange, Esq.	

C. A. Lawson, Esq., Secretary. | Messrs. Binny and Co., Treasurers.

Ainslie, C. A., Esq.—Eur.	Cornet, G., Esq.	Millar, W. L., Esq.
Arbuthnot, Sir W. W.	DeClossets, H., Esq.	Munsie, W. W., Esq.—Eur.
Arbuthnot, G. G., Esq.—Eur.	Croysdale, T., Esq.	Rasbotham, D., Esq.
Arbuthnot, J. W., Esq.	Fortune, John, Esq.—Eur.	Scott, W., Esq.—Eur.
Aspinwall, J. H., Esq.—Cochin	Franck, T. E., Esq.	Simpson, C., Esq.—Eur.
Atkins, F. T., Esq.	Grant, S. D., Esq.—Eur.	Stiven, J., Esq.
Brown, A. F., Esq.—Eur.	Guigné, A. de, Esq.	Taylor, T. A., Esq.
Bill, H., Esq.—Eur.	Jackson, Geo., Esq.—Eur.	Turnbull, S. R., Esq.
Blaikie, T., Esq.—Eur.	Mackenzie, A. Esq.—Eur.	Walker, W., Esq.
Boyd, J. R., Esq.—Eur.	Maude, A. R., Esq.	

Rules and Regulations of the Chamber.

1st. That the Madras Chamber of Commerce is formed with a view to watch over and protect the interests of Trade; to receive and collect information on all matters of Mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of grievances and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon; to receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same and recording the decision made for future reference; and to form by that and other means a code of practice, whereby the transactions of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated.

2nd. That all merchants and other persons engaged in the general Trade of Madras be eligible as Members.

3rd. That persons desirous of joining the Chamber shall be proposed by one Member and seconded by another. Notice of the same shall be entered in the Ballot Book and circulated among the Members, and the election shall be made by ballot at the first General Meeting of the Chamber held after the expiry of one month from the date of the notice, a majority of two-thirds of those voting at the Meeting being necessary for admission.

4th. That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by parties whose subscriptions shall be in arrears.

5th. That the power of expulsion be reserved to the Chamber, to be decided by ballot by a majority at a General Meeting.

6th. That the executive duties of the Chamber shall be conducted by the Chairman with the assistance of the Committee, and that all matters of importance be referred for the decision of the general body of Subscribers, who shall be called together as often as is necessary by the Chairman, but not less frequently than once a month.

7th. That the Chairman shall on all occasions have a casting vote in addition to his own as a Member of the Chamber.

8th. That every member on election shall pay an entrance fee of Rupees 100.

9th. That the subscription be fixed at Rupees 160 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Absentees in Europe to pay no subscription.

10th. That if any Member allow his subscription to the Chamber to fall into arrears for more than one quarter without sufficient reason, his name shall be expunged from the list.

11th. That the Funds be paid as realized into the Treasurers' hands, and that when exceeding one thousand Rupees they may be vested in Government Paper.

12th. That the ordinary expenditure be at the discretion of the Chairman; and that extraordinary be made by him with the sanction of the Committee.

13th. That an Annual General Meeting be held on the second Monday of December, or as near thereto as convenient, at which the Treasurer's account shall be submitted, and the Chairman for the following year shall be elected; the retiring Chairman becoming Vice-Chairman. In case of the Chairman's re-election, a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

The Vice Chairman shall conduct the duties of Chairman during the absence of the latter.

14th. That Special General Meetings may be convened on the requisition of the Chairman or of any three Members of the Chamber, not being Members of the same Firm—notice of the subject of discussion to be given in the requisition calling the Meeting.

15th. That at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber, a Sub-Committee of not less than 7 Members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, shall be elected to assist the Chairman in the disposal of the business of the Chamber. Two members of the same Firm should not be on the Committee.

16th. That a Fee of 15 Rupees shall accompany all references to the Chamber.
17th. That in the event of any Member of the Chamber taking the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, he shall thereby cease to be a Member of the Chamber, but will be eligible for re-election without the repayment or the entrance donation.

General Rates of Agency and Commission,

As revised by the Chamber of Commerce, and recommended for general approval and adoption.

No.	Per cent.
1. On the total amount of payments and receipts of an Account excepting sums on which a higher Commission has been previously charged, and sums paid for Bills of Exchange on England drawn by the Agent.....	Half.
2. On purchasing or selling Bills of Exchange.....	One.
3. On subscriptions to Government loans, purchasing, selling, transferring or exchanging Public Securities and Bank Shares.....	Quarter.
4. On obtaining encasement of Government Promissory Notes.....	One-eighth.
5. On delivering up Public Securities or lodging them in any of the Public Offices.....	Quarter.
6. On negotiating or renewing a loan or Cash credit at the Bank of Madras or elsewhere.....	Half.
7. On receiving and delivering Private Commissions of Goods and Merchandize.....	Two and a half.
8. On charge of House Property and collection of Rents.....	Five.
9. On letters of Credit granted.....	One.
10. On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators, or on becoming Security for Administrators.....	Two and a half.
11. On debts when process of law or Arbitration is necessary.....	do.
If recovered by such means.....	Five.
12. On Bills of Exchange, Notes, &c., dishonored.....	One.
13. On overdue debts collected.....	Two and a half.
14. On all sales or purchases of Goods.....	Five.
With the following exceptions:—	
On Houses, Lands and Ships.....	Two and a half.
On Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery.....	do.
On Treasure and Bullion.....	One.
On all Goods and Merchandize withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order.	
On all other descriptions of property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owners.	Half Commission.
On Goods transferred to Auction or Commission Salesmen.	
15. On investing Proceeds of Sales in Goods.....	Two and a half.
16. On guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts for Goods, or other Engagements.....	do.
17. On Ship's Disbursements.....	do.
18. On Ship's Disbursements, when no outward Commission on Freight or Passage money is earned.....	Five.
19. On Chartering Ships or engaging Tonnage for other Parties.....	Two and a half.
20. On the amount of Freight or Passage money earned by Ships, by Charter or otherwise, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hands or not.....	Five.
21. When the Commission of 2½ per cent. on the Inward Freight, paid at Home or in Madras, does not in the case of steamers via the Suez Canal exceed Rs. 100, then that sum shall be charged.	
22. On effecting Insurance, whether on Lives or property.....	Half.
23. On settling Insurance claims, losses and averages of all classes, whether on Lives or Property and on recoveries of returns of Premium.....	Two and a half.
24. On negotiating Bottomry or Respondentia Bond.....	do.
25. On attending the delivery of Contract Goods.....	Two.
26. On receiving Passage Money by Ships entered inwards.....	One.
27. On realizing Freights.....	Two and a half.
28. On arranging and superintending the transshipment of Cargo, on the amount of Freight so re-engaged.....	Five.
29. On the management of Vessels chartered elsewhere for the conveyance of Coolies or Troops, on amount of Passage Money.....	Two and a half.
30. For acting in the capacity of Trustee, on the income of the Trust Fund.....	do.
31. On landing and re-shipping Goods from any vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged Goods from any such	

Per cent.

vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned, on the declared value of all such Goods as may be re-shipped, and on the net proceeds of all such Goods as may be publicly sold. Two and a half. 32 That brokerage at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ (half) per cent. be an accepted charge on all freight.

[Additions adopted by the Chamber, 27th November 1876, and which came into force on the 1st January, 1877.]

When the freight is payable in sterling, the commission shall be calculated on the sterling amount at the following rates for Bank Bills, viz., at the rate for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, when the freight is by sailing ships, and at the rate for 3 months' sight Bank Bills when by steamers.

On ships leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward, upon the English net registered tonnage, 6 annas per ton.

On steamers leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward, upon the English net registered tonnage 8 annas per ton.

On ships leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inwards and outwards, upon the English net registered tonnage, 12 annas per ton.

On steamers leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward and outward, upon the English net registered tonnage, Rs. 1 per ton.

When the amount on which commission is payable is stated in Rupees, the commission shall be calculated in that currency; and when in sterling at the rate provided for under the Rule which fixes the rate "on procuring freight."

With respect to a steamer or sailing vessel partially discharged, which does not return to this port for cargo on her homeward voyage, the rate shall be 8 annas a ton on every ton discharged, provided the total amount exceeds Rs. 100, failing which, Rs. 100 shall be charged.

The conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight payable in Madras should, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and the rate ruling at the close of a Mail, should be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

MADRAS COTTON-CLEANING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

Capital—Rupees 2,50,000 in 250 Shares of Rupees 1,000 each.

DIRECTORS—J. A. Boyson, Esq., of Messrs. Binny and Co., P. Somasundrum Chetty, Mr. S. Framjee, N. Ramalinga Pillay, C. V. Sashachella Chetty. BANKERS—Messrs. Binny & Co. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Barclay and Morgan. AUDITOR—G. L. Chambers, Esq. HONORARY SECRETARY—J. A. Boyson, Esq., of Messrs. Binny and Co.

Works—At Coimbatore, Pulladum and Virdooopetty

Office—Messrs. Binny and Co.'s, Armenian Street.

Manager—J. A. R. Clark, Esq., Coimbatore.

The Company buy cotton on commission and press or half-press it as may be desired. Terms are ascertainable by reference to the Honorary Secretary or to the Manager at Coimbatore.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

John H. Latham, Esq., Chief Engineer and Manager.
St. John Buchan, Esq., Chief Act. and Government Auditor.
H. E. FitzSimons, Esq., Acting do.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.—C. H. Wilks, Esq., (on furlough), and J. O. Dunphy, Esq.
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—A. L. Dunphy, Esq., and Jas. M. Simpson, Esq., (Acting Uncovd.)
BANKERS—Bank of Madras and Agra Bank. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Barclay and Morgan.

HEAD OFFICE—Kurnool.

MADRAS CARRYING COMPANY.

J. Brown and Co., Proprietors.

OFFICES AND AGENCIES—Head Office, Ooty.—Madras Agency, Mount Road, No. 192, R. Smaller, Agent. BRANCH OFFICES—Mettapollum, Coonoor, Bangalore and Bellary.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840.
NAMES OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

At Home.

WEST END OFFICE, 25, Cockspur St., S.W., F. H. Firth.
SOUTHAMPTON, W. M. Gillson.
LIVERPOOL, Fred. Leyland & Co.*
PLYMOUTH, Fox, Sons and Co.

Abroad.

Adelaide.....Elder, Smith & Co.	Lisbon.....R. Knowles & Co.
Aden.....F. D. Parker.	Lyons.....Arles-Dufour & Co.
Alexandria.....J. C. Chapman.	Madras.....J. H. DeSalis.
Amoy.....Tait & Co.	Malaga.....G. Hodgson.
Ancona.....A. Elia.	Malta.....C. Kirton.
Antwerp.....J. P. Best & Co.	Marseilles.....Estrine & Co.
Basle.....De Speyr & Co.	Manilla.....Walter F. Stevenson.
Batavia.....MacLaine, Watson & Co.	Melbourne.....F. R. Kendall.
Bombay.....A. Tait (Acting).	Milan.....Cassa di Risparmio.
Bordeaux.....Faure Bros.	Nagasaki.....Holme, Ringer & Co.
Boulogne.....Nollen, Henry & Co.	Naples.....Fratelli Questa.
Bremen.....August Block.	Nelson.....N. Edwards & Co.
Brindisi.....K. Du Gue.	New York.....Cook, Son & Jenkins,
Brisbane.....J. & G. Harris.	261, Broadway.
Cairo.....Cook & Sons.	(For Passage only.)
Calcutta.....C. J. Wilkinson.	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ceylon (Galle).....F. Bayley.	(For Cargo.)
Colombo.....Delmege Reid & Co.	Paris.....G. Dunlop & Co., 33,
Chefoo.....Fergusson & Co.	Avenue de l'Opera.
Christchurch, N. Z.....Dalgety, Nichols & Co.	Penang.....Brown & Co.
Dunedin, N. Z.....Dalgety, Nichols & Co.	Port Said.....G. Royle.
Foo-Chow.....Turner & Co.	Rome.....A. Scibona.
Genoa.....G. Mollo.	Rotterdam.....Ittmann & Sou.
Gibraltar.....W. H. Smith.	Saigon.....Behre & Co.
Hamburg.....Hermann Binder.	Shanghai.....G. Withers.
Havre.....Marcel & Co.	Singapore.....H. W. Geiger.
Hankow.....Evans, Pugh & Co.	Smyrna.....O. Marinitsch.
Hiogo (Kobe).....Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co.	Suez.....W. H. Roberts.
Hobart Town.....Justin, Browne & Co.	Swatow.....Bradley & Co.
Hong Kong.....A. Melver.	Sydney.....H. Moore.
King G.'s Sound.....W. C. Clifton.	Venice.....J. W. Cremer.
Launceston.....Dalgety, Moore & Co.	Wellington, N. Z.....Johnston & Co.
Leghorn.....A. Macbean & Co.	Yokohama.....J. Rickett.

CONDITIONS, REGULATIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Passengers.

The Company's Rates of Passage-money are for the sea passage only. They include Steward's Fees and Table; but not wine, spirits or beer, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices. Bedding Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture is provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced Male and Female Servants.

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors for use during the Voyage.

Each of the Company's Steamers carries a qualified Surgeon.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's Service.

Half the amount of passage-money is required to be paid on securing passage, and the balance before embarkation, and can be paid to the Company's Agents at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, whichever is most convenient.

Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, forfeit half the amount of passage money.

In case, however, of a passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a passage at the period for which it is taken, transfer of the passage can be effected to a subsequent Steamer, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the passage-money.

Passengers must comply with the regulations established on board the Steamers, for general comfort and safety.

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on board. It is to be understood that a passenger occupying a cabin of two or more berths, on the departure of the vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation) is not to object to the vacant berth or berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports, if required.

* For Overland Cargo.

Passengers for Bombay, Straits, China and Australia are transferred at Point de Galle, and will be required to defray their own Hotel expenses in the event of detention.

The intermediate rates of passage-money for reserved accommodation between Madras and Ports in India, China and Australia, will be regulated according to the accommodation required.

The rates for Native servants, between Ports in India and China, include a passage back to the Port of embarkation, if returning at once. A reduction of one-half is made in favour of Native servants returning from England within three months after arrival from India.

Passengers are at liberty to remain at one or more intermediate Ports, and proceed by the succeeding Steamer, provided there be room, upon application to the Agent, who will give written permission on the passage ticket.

Special Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay to Brindisi or Venice, available for Three Months from date of departure to arrival at Bombay, for Rs. 950, or available for Southampton, in one direction, Rs. 1,000, or via Southampton, both ways, Rs. 1,050.—These Tickets are also issued from Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, at the same rates.

Special Notice.

A Service of Sleeping Cars has now been organised to run once a week with the Indian Mail Train. The fare from Brindisi to Bologna is 30 francs., and 70 francs. from Bologna to Calais. Tickets are obtainable at the Company's Office at Brindisi.

Only passengers holding these Tickets are allowed to travel through with the Mails.

Bombay via Marseilles.

Under arrangement with the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, the P. and O. Company now issue Tickets from Marseilles to Bombay at the following Fares:—

First Class.....	£ 62	Exclusive of transit through
Second Class.....	£ 31	Egypt.

These tickets are available by the Steamers of the Messageries, from Marseilles to Alexandria, leaving the former Port every Thursday at noon, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Suez to Bombay.

Passengers are requested to take notice, that neither Company is responsible for any failure of the Steamers of the one to connect with those of the other: and that neither is responsible for the consequences of any act or default of the other.

Similar tickets from Bombay to Marseilles can be obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, in the former city.

Through Booking Brindisi and Venice to London.

Through Tickets (First Class), from Venice to Brindisi and Paris via the Mont Cenis Tunnel, can be obtained at the Company's Offices at Suez, Brindisi or Venice, at the undermentioned fares:—

Brindisi to Paris (First Class).....	£ 9 7 0
Venice to Paris ".....	6 11 0

Tickets from Paris to London, via Newhaven and Dieppe, are also issued.

Fare (First Class).....	£ 1 11 0
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Trains leave Southampton for Waterloo Station.

A. M. ...	1-25	6-55*	8-3	8-45	11-10	11-30
P. M. ...	12-5	1-25*	3-0	5-15	7-20	7-40

FARES, 1st Class 15/6, 2nd Class 11/, 3rd Class 6/6.

Note.—THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have agreed, that when a Steamer arrives at Southampton on Sunday too late for the passengers to leave for London by the 9-30 A. M. Train, they will put on a SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of such passengers, provided they are not less than 30 in number, and that the Train can start not later than 4 P. M.

Passengers are requested to give their orders as early as possible, so that the Wine may be cooled if required, and also to prevent confusion at Table.

Wines will only be served in the Saloon, and drinking will not be allowed elsewhere in the Ship, except in case of illness.

The hours during which the Bar will be open and Wines issued are as follows:—From 8 to 9-30 A. M., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 9-30 P. M.

Accounts must be settled weekly, and in every case before passengers leave the Vessel. Complaints to be made to the Purser or Steward in charge, and, if necessary, to the Commander.

Through Booking over Indian Railways.

For the convenience of passengers proceeding via Bombay to other parts of India, the Company are prepared to issue Tickets from that City to the principal Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Madras, and Scinde Railways.

These Tickets include the free conveyance of the Passengers' Baggage from the Steamer to the Bombay Railway Stations.

Baggage.

The attention of passengers by the Company's Steamers is particularly requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage; much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non-observance. These Regulations are equally im-

* These trains have 3rd class carriages attached.

portant to passengers between Suez and Alexandria, for the Egyptian Transit Administration will not accept any responsibility unless they be strictly complied with.

All Baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteaux or Trunks, marked with the owner's name and port of destination in paint in full, and fastened securely with case locks; padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages.

Deck-chairs are conveyed free of charge at passengers' risk.

Canvas covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed and lead to the loss of the Packages.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other Valuables, must be specially booked, and Freight paid thereon at the Company's established rates, failing which such Packages are liable to seizure and confiscation.

First Class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. of personal Baggage free of Freight; Second Class passengers and servants 168 lbs. each; children over 3 and under 10 years, half these weights.

A passenger taking a reserved cabin will be entitled to take in the Steamers, free of Freight, 4½ cwt.; and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, will be entitled to take 9 cwt.

Passengers from Bombay can ship their heavy Baggage either at Calcutta or Madras, should they find any convenience in doing so, and if proceeding via Brindisi can forward any of their Packages to Southampton without extra charge.

The charge for conveyance of extra Baggage, will be at the rate of 10s. per cwt. between Southampton, Gibraltar, Brindisi, Malta, or Alexandria; 10s. per cwt. between Suez, India, China, Japan and Australia.

The Insurance of Baggage can be effected on moderate terms.

Passengers passing through Egypt will be charged by the Transit Administration 7s. per cwt. for conveyance of Baggage through, should it exceed, for First Class passengers, 336 lbs. each, and Second Class 200 lbs. each; Children over 3 and under 10 years are allowed half the above weights. This amount is collected on Board the Company's Steamers, for the convenience of passengers.

Passengers requiring information, respecting their Baggage during the voyage, can obtain it on application to the Officer in charge.

Passengers who may miss any Package of Baggage on arrival at their destination, are recommended to apply, without delay, to the Company's Agent, giving full particulars, in writing, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Depot at Bombay or at Southampton.

Baggage can be occasionally had up from the Baggage-room during the passage, on application to the officer in charge.

No Trunks or Boxes allowed in the Saloon or Cabins, but only small Portmanteaux or Carpet Bags. The Portmanteaux for Cabin use should not exceed 3 feet in length, 1 foot 3 inches in width, and 1 foot 3 inches in depth.

In order to facilitate the shipment and stowing of Baggage, Passengers are requested to have their Packages distinctly marked "cabin," "Wanted on Voyage," or "Not Wanted on Voyage," as the case may be.

CAUTION.—Goods of a dangerous nature. The Company will not receive on board of their Vessels any goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such goods be shipped without notice, the shipper will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment.

NOTICE.—All parties are requested to take notice that the Company do not hold themselves liable for detention or delay of passengers arising from accident or from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from circumstances arising out of or connected with the employment of the Company's Vessels in Her Majesty's Mail Service, and that the Company do not hold themselves liable from danger to or loss or detention of Passengers' Baggage, or for any consequences arising from the restrictions of quarantine wheresoever imposed. In all cases in which the Company's Steamers may be placed in quarantine, First Class passengers will be charged Ten Shillings and Second Class passengers Five Shillings per diem for their maintenance on board during the detention of the ship.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Egyptian Transit Administration having issued a notice that they will decline to take charge of any Packages or Baggage intended for despatch through Egypt that are not properly secured, passengers are earnestly requested to see that all Portmanteaux, &c., shipped by the Steamers of this Company for Europe, are thoroughly efficient in this respect, thus obviating the probability of any plunder or delay in Egypt.

Terms and conditions for the conveyance of light Packages and Parcels from Madras. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY reserve to themselves the right of charging Freight by value, weight, or measurement, and will not be answerable for leakage, breakage, or consequences arising from insufficiency of address of package, or for any loss, damage, detention, or over-carriage, which may arise from the following regulations not being strictly complied with:—

All Parcels must be packed securely, and accompanied by a written declaration of contents and value, or they will not be received.

The Company are not to be responsible for any delay or Customs' restrictions that

may be imposed consequent upon a wrong declaration by Shippers of Contents and Value, and Shippers and Consignees will be held liable for all expenses arising therefrom, and subjected to charge of double Freight.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in Vessels employed for the purpose.

Shipments must be made in accordance with Company's Regulations at this Agency.

The Marks, Numbers and Port of Destination, must be distinctly marked on every package.

Packages exceeding one cubic foot should be in cases iron-clamped at each end.

Parcels are to be applied for to the Company's Agents at the Port of delivery.

Parcel tickets in which particulars of risk are specified, will be given on payment of Freight.

Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables, when exceeding Rs. 200 in value, will be charged an *ad valorem* rate of Freight.

Every assistance is afforded to the Senders of Parcels from the Mofussil, for whom the Agent will be happy to post Parcel tickets to the Consignees when so requested.

Parcels deliverable in England will be cleared through the Custom House at Southampton, and forwarded to their several addresses by the Company, to whom duty and all other charges incurred will have to be paid, and Parcel tickets issued for the same will have to be forwarded by the Shippers to the Consignees, and given over to the Company on delivery.

The following are the PARCEL RATES:—

Measure- ment.	Galle, Bombay, Calcutta and Straits.	Hongkong.	East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australia.	Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Gibraltar and Southampton
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3 inches.	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	2 8 0
4 "	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0
5 "	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 8 0	3 8 0
6 "	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0
7 "	4 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	5 0 0
8 "	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
9 "	5 8 0	6 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0
10 "	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
11 "	6 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	5 0 0
12 "	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	5 0 0

For Parcels in excess of the above measurement, an additional charge will be made at the rate of Rs. 3-8 per foot for Galle, Bombay, Calcutta, and Straits; Rs. 4 for Hongkong; Rs. 5-8 for East Coast of China, Shanghai, Yokohama and Australia; and Rs. 3 for Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Gibraltar and Southampton.

Small Parcels containing Specie or Jewellery under the value of Rs. 1,000 to be charged according to the discretion of the Company's Agent.

The rate for Treasure to Southampton includes the expense of conveyance to London; and delivery at the Bank of England. All other shipments are deliverable at Southampton.

Treasure, Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables must be sealed over tape in counter-sunk holes, and the boxes iron-hooped.

The Company require all charges for Freight, &c., to be prepaid.

The following additional charge is made upon Goods shipped under the Red Bill of Lading form, by which the Company take all insurable risks upon themselves:—

	Parcels.	Goods	Treasure.
Galle percent.	1	1	1
Bombay, Calcutta and Straits "	1	1	1
Hongkong "	1½	1	1
East Coast of China and Shanghai "	2	1½	1
Yokohama "	2½	1½	1
Australia "	2	1½	1
Aden and "	1½	1	1
Malta, Brindisi, Gibraltar, Southampton Ancona, Venice and London "	2	1	1

If the value is less than £200, 2 per cent. is charged to all Ports.
Packages not tin-lined are free of particular average.

The minimum charge to all Ports for additional freight is Rs. 1-4.

Cases, measuring not more than 5 cubic feet can be forwarded to London and Southampton for Rs. 5 each.

Cargo.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York; also to New Zealand and Batavia, &c.

Under Arrangement with the India Steam Navigation Company.

Under arrangement with the India Steam Navigation Company, cargo is received for shipment Overland, and through Bills of Lading granted for from all Ports at which their Steamers call.

MADRAS.
1st October, 1878. }

J. H. DESALIS,
Agent.

Fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

	Commander.	Tons.	Horse power.
1 Adria.....	W. A. Seaton, R. N.	1224	110
2 Ancona.....	E. G. Stead.....	3081	600
3 Assam.....	N. Stewart, R. N. R.	3033	500
4 Australia.....	G. F. Cates.....	3663	600
5 Avoca.....	J. C. Almond.....	1482	250
6 Bangalore.....	C. Fraser.....	2842	450
7 Baroda.....	.....	1874	400
8 Bokhara.....	W. D. Anderson.....	2932	450
9 Cathay.....	R. T. Dundas.....	2982	450
10 Ceylon.....	G. S. Brooks.....	2111	450
11 China.....	T. J. Alderton.....	2016	400
12 Deccan.....	W. B. Andrews.....	3429	550
13 Delhi.....	.....	2178	400
14 Geelong.....	E. Stewart.....	1635	250
15 Golconda.....	H. Weighell.....	1909	450
16 Gwalior.....	J. C. Babot.....	2732	450
17 Hydaspes.....	D. Rennoldson.....	2984	450
18 Indus.....	S. D. Shallard.....	3470	500
19 Kaiser-I-Hind.....	R. Methven.....	4200	700
20 Kashgar.....	E. I. Baker.....	2621	450
21 Khedive.....	J. D. Steward.....	3742	600
22 Khiva.....	G. Lee.....	2609	450
23 Lombardy.....	H. Wyatt.....	2723	450
24 Malacca.....	H. E. Smith.....	1709	300
25 Malwa.....	P. S. Tonslin.....	2933	450
26 Mirzapore.....	A. Parish, R. N. R.	3763	600
27 Mongolia.....	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	2833	530
28 Mooltan.....	.....	2257	450
29 Nepaul.....	J. S. Murray.....	3536	600
30 Nizam.....	A. E. Barlow.....	2725	450
31 Peking.....	W. Woolcott.....	3777	600
32 Pera.....	G. Hyde, R. N. R.	2110	450
33 Peshawur.....	C. A. White.....	3781	600
34 Poonah.....	J. Orman.....	3130	550
35 Siam.....	G. N. Hector, R. N. R.	3026	500
36 Sumatra.....	R. F. Briscoe.....	2488	450
37 Sunda.....	I. Reeves.....	1701	300
38 Surat.....	W. E. Breeze.....	3141	550
39 Tanjore.....	W. W. Pentiman.....	2263	450
40 Teheran.....	A. H. Johnson.....	2589	400
41 Thibet.....	J. H. Torbeck.....	2593	400
42 Travancore.....	.....	1900	350
43 Venetia.....	C. G. Perrins.....	2726	450
44 Verona.....	W. Barratt.....	3200	600
45 Zambesi.....	A. Symons.....	2431	870
Rohilla.....	Building.....	...	...
Ravenna.....	Do.....	...	...
Rosetta.....	Do.....	...	...

GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM MADRAS.

	Aden.	Suez.	Port Said.	Malta via Canal.	Brindisi.*	Ancona.*	Venice.*	Gibraltar via Canal.	Southampton via Canal.	Ceylon.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Penang.	Singapore.	Batavia†	Hongkong.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne and Adelaide.	Sydney.	Yokohama.
Married Couple; Reserved.	650	1,350	1,410	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,800	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gentleman, or Lady do.	600	1,200	1,260	1,400	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,650	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class.	500	1,000	1,060	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,450	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Children 3 years and under 10 with their Parents.	250	500	530	580	600	600	600	630	680	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Class, and European Servant.	125	250	265	290	300	300	300	315	340	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Male and Female.	180	280	300	320	330	330	330	345	370	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Native Servants.	90	140	150	160	150	150	150	160	185	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deck Passengers (victualling themselves).	84	167								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class, Native Passengers (victualling themselves).	188	375								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Children under 3 years of age. One child under 3 years of age if with the Parents travels free of charge. If more than one, a quarter fare is charged for each child in addition to the one entitled to a free passage.
Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors, for use during the voyage, an ample stock being provided on board at moderate prices.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board will be charged ten per cent. extra.

RETURN FARES.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within six months from the date of landing.—10 per cent. within twelve months.

A similar allowance of 20 per cent. is made to Passengers returning from Australia and other ports eastward of Suez, within four months from the date of landing. Return Tickets to Calcutta, Ceylon and the Straits within two months at a fare and a half.

* Passengers for Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, disembark at Suez, and cross Egypt by Rail to Alexandria, from whence they proceed by another of the Company's Steamers.

† Passengers for Batavia are transhipped at Singapore to one of the Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

Railway Tickets for the journey through Egypt are issued by the Agents of the Company on behalf of the Egyptian Government, at the following rates, viz:—

For First Class Passengers Rs. 30 0 0
 " Second " " 20 0 0
 " Children above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare;

or it is optional with the Passengers to pay the Company for the sea passage only, and to pay their own transit through Egypt upon arrival at Suez.

Passengers making their own arrangements for transit through Egypt must claim their baggage on the Homeward route at Suez, as it will not be conveyed through Egypt under the terms of the Company's contract with the Transit Administration.

The time occupied in transit will, under ordinary circumstances, be as follows:—

Distance.		Stations.	Running time.		Stoppages.		Remarks.
Miles.	Chains.		H.	M.	H.	M.	
11	42	Chalouf.....					Suez to Benha, 25 miles per hour.
1	21	Geneffe.....		28		1	
12	27	Faid.....		27		5	
10	10	Serapeum.....		30		1	
8	22	Nefishe.....		24		1	
13	73	Makshama.....		20		15	
13	70	Tel-el-kebir.....		33		5	
6	53	Abu-Hamed.....		33		1	
10	40	Zagazeg.....		16		1	
12	0	Minet-el-Gamh.....		25		1	
13	0	Benha.....		29		30	
11	30	Birket-el-Sab.....		29		1	
11	0	Tantah.....		28		10	
10	0	Kafr-Zayat.....		24		1	
16	7	Tel-el-Barood.....		22		15	
10	9	Damanhoor.....		32		1	Benha to Alexandria, 30 miles per hour.
11	24	Abow-Houmous.....		21		10	
17	26	Kafr-Dawar.....		22		1	
224	24	Alexandria.....		35		1	Total 10 H. 1 M.
			8	20	1	41	

These special Trains as a rule travel throughout the night commencing at 8 P. M., to avoid the fatigue and heat of the day.

Passengers booked through by the P. & O. Co., or their Agents, are conveyed from Ship to Ship between Suez and Alexandria by the Transit Administration of the Egyptian Government, as follows:—

By Steam Tender between the Ship and Shore.

By Omnibus or carriage conveyance between Hotels and Railway Stations.

By Rail between Suez and Alexandria—1st Class Passengers and their Children being conveyed in 1st Class; Servants and 2nd Class Passengers and their Children in 2nd Class Carriages.

The Company's Weekly Steamers now proceed with H. M. Mails via Suez Canal.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated 1856.

Offices:

13, Austin Friars, London, (E C.)—110A Wellington Street, Glasgow.

Secretary.

P. Macnaughtan, Esq.

Managing Agents in India.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.

Agents in Bombay.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, and Co.

Agents in Madras.

Messrs. Binny and Co.

The Dates of Departure and Rates of Freight and Passage-Money are subject to alteration from time to time.

1st January, 1877.

Names of the Company's Agents.

Aden	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.	Kyook Phyo	E. F. Da Costa.
Akyab	Bullock Brothers & Co.	Linga	Gray, Paul & Co.
Algiers	Mons. Henri Fils.	Lisbon	R. Knowles & Co.
Alleppey	Andrew & Co.	London	Gray, Dawes & Co.
Baghdad	Gray, Mackenzie & Co.	Madras	Binny & Co.
Barwah	Arbuthnot & Co.	Majunga	
Bassein	Bullock Brothers & Co.	Makullah	
Beypore	Stanes & Co.	Malacca	L. Neubronner & Co.
Bimlipatam	Stuart, Hall & Co.	Malta	Smith & Co.
Bombay	Mackinnon MacKenzie, & Co.	Mangalore	Alstons & Co.
Bunder Abbas	Gray, Paul & Co.	Masulipatam	Malden & Co.
Bushire	Do. do.	Mayotte	
Bussorah	Gray, Mackenzie & Co.	Mergui	
Calicut	Andrew & Co.	Moulmein	Mr. W. Kennedy.
Callinapatm	Arbuthnot & Co.	Mozambique	A. Fabre & Fils.
Cannanore	Herjee M. & Sons.	Muscat	W. J. Towell & Co.
Carwar	Mr. J. E. Yates.	Narrakal	Aspinwall & Co.
Chittagong	Bullock Brothers & Co.	Negapatam	A. Anderson (Acting.)
Cochin	Aspinwall & Co.	Nossi Be	
Coconada	Hall, Wilson & Co.	Pakchan	
Colachel	J. Grant (Acting)	Penang	Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
Colombo	Alstons, Scott & Co.	Pondicherry	Amalie & Co.
Comoro		Pooree	F. J. V. Minchin.
Cuddalore	Parry & Co.	Port Said	Mr. H. Worms.
Cuttack	Bullock, Wellstead & Co.	Rangoon	Bullock Brothers & Co.
Delagoa Bay	T. Thompson & Co.	Rutnagerry	Kisheo Gunsett.
False Point	Bullock, Wellstead & Co.	Sandoway	
Galle	Delmege, Reid & Co.	Singapore	Hamilton, Gray & Co.
Ganjam	Mr. F. G. V. Minchin.	Suez	G. Beyts & Co.
Goa	H. B. Major.	Tavoy	
Gopulpore	F. J. V. Minchin.	Tellicherry	Mr. A. Brown.
Hodeida	Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.	Tuticorin	Durley Butler & Co—Ag.
Jeddah	G. Beyts & Co.	Vingorla	Wamun Appajee.
Kopah		Vizagapatam	Stuart, Hall & Co.
Kurrachee	Mackinnon, MacKenzie & Co.	Waddagerry	Mr. A. Brown.
		Yperpollum	Hall, Wilson & Co.
		Zanzibar	Smith & Mackenzie.

Fleet of Steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

NAMES.	Gross.	HP.	COMMANDERS.	NAMES.	Gross.	HP.	COMMANDERS.
Abyssinia ...	1495	200	F. Nailer.	Himalaya ...	1427	193	J. Bellwood.
Africa ...	2032	250	Jas. Henderson.	India ...	1059	142	R. Turner.
Agra ...	1907	180	C. Heasman.	Jaya ...	1365	180	J. Pratt.
Akolia ...	578	120	A. Russel.	Khandalla ...	2040	222	A. W. Mann.
Arabia ...	1080	140	C. C. Thomson.	Kilwa ...	1552	200	J. Paterson.
Arcot ...	1782	200	J. E. Withers.	Madras ...	680	118	
Asia ...	1766	200	E. O. Russell.	Madura ...	1942	300	J. C. Sharp.
Assyria ...	1495	200	Alex. Hay.	Mahratta ...	742	120	J. T. Grainger.
Avagye ...	427	76	D. Eagleson.	Malda ...	1945	300	J. Lang.
Baghdad ...	1272	180	G. DeSmidt.	Mecca ...	1450	180	W. E. Hutchinson.
Burmah ...	1081	142	W. W. Allan.	Medina ...	811	112	
Busheer ...	792	120	J. James.	Moulmein ...	323	70	J. G. Bryning.
Byculla ...	1464	180	J. Mason.	Oriental ...	1496	165	W. Loutit.
Calcutta ...	863	120		Pachumba ...	867	140	E. Dowker.
Canara ...	1903	206	F. G. Hay.	Patna ...	1780	200	
Chanda ...	2022	220	C. M. H. Day.	Pemba ...	1536	200	N. R. Sayers.
Chilka ...	1988	200	D. Campbell.	Punjaub ...	1080	200	O. R. Mitchell.
Chinsura ...	2033	220	J. Gavin.	Purulia ...	1554	200	G. W. Wicks.
Chindwara ...	2027	200	A. Saunders.	Pattiala ...	839	180	W. Britten.
Chupra ...	1988	200	C. M. Wood.	Rajpootana ...	2032	221	J. T. Lewis.
Coconada ...	862	120	T. P. Nailer.	Rangoon ...	547	400	C. Kruse.
Colaba ...	1460	180	R. Henderson.	Satara ...	1801	200	H. Morly.
Commilla ...	872	149	J. Hart.	Simla ...	1616	180	T. H. Franks.
Culna ...	2027	200	G. Brown.	Sirdhana ...	2697	270	R. W. Ker.
Ellora ...	2014	200	J. Seaward.	Scidia ...	2700	270	J. Stone.
Ethiopia ...	2032	256	H. B. Smith.	Socotra ...	1947	200	E. G. Flower.
Euphrates ...	803	120	G. W. Gimlet.	Umballa ...	840	180	J. Smith.
Goa ...	1906	206	K. Macaulay.	Vingorla ...	678	120	J. McGenis.

Steamers running in London and Calcutta British India Fortnightly Line.

NAMES.	Gross.	HP.	COMMANDERS.	NAMES.	Gross.	HP.	COMMANDERS.
Almora ...	2613	300	C. D. Hutcheson	Manora ...	3242	500	W. Cosens.
Chyobassa ...	2644	348	E. H. Howell, R.N.R.	Merkara ...	2971	400	J. J. Ballantine, R.N.R.
Dorunda ...	2977	400	J. Templeton, R.N.R.	Navarino ...	3400	540	F. M. Burke.
El Dorado ...	3332	450	T. C. Kerr, R.N.R.				

Through-rates to England by P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.

PORTS.	P. & O. Co's Rates to Southampton via Suez Canal.	B. I. S. N. Co's Rates.	Through Rates.
From Chittagong, via Calcutta	Rs. 680	Rs. 60	Rs. 740
" Akyab " do.	680	75	755
" Rangoon " do.	680	100	780
" Do. " Madras	680	120	800
" Moulmein " Calcutta	680	120	800
" Do. " Madras	680	140	820
" Malacca " Singapore or Penang...	680	20	850
" False Point " Calcutta	680	40	720
" Bimlipatam & Vizagapatam, via Madras	680	70	750
" Coconada " do.	680	60	740
" Masulipatam " do.	680	60	740
" Negapatam " do.	680	40	720
" Colombo " Bombay	680	140	820
" Tuticorin " do.	680	130	810
" Colachel " do.	680	120	800
" Alleppey " do.	680	110	790
" Cochin and Narrakal " do.	680	105	785
" Beypore and Calicut " do.	680	100	780

Through-rates to England by P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers.—continued.

PORTS.	P. & O. Co's Rates to Southampton via Suez Canal.	B. I. S. N. Co's Rates.	Through Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Tellicherry and Cannanore via Bombay	680	90	770
" Mangalore " do.	680	80	760
" Carwar " do.	680	60	740
" Kurrachee " do.	680	90	770
" Guadur " do.	680	115	795
" Muscat " do.	680	140	820
" Bunder Abbas " do.	680	170	850
" Linga " do.	680	190	870
" Bushire " do.	680	240	920
" Bussorah " do.	680	270	950

Through-rates of passage to Brindisi, Venice, and Ancona are in all cases Rs. 50 less than those to Southampton, as above.

Through-rates of Freight on Cargo, Specie, &c., to Southampton and Liverpool may be ascertained by application at the Agents' Offices.

For general conditions under which Through Passage-Tickets for P. & O. Steamers are issued, see the following:—

General conditions under which through-tickets for P. & O. Steamers are issued.

On payment of through-passage, a receipt will be given, which Passengers will exchange at the port of embarkation (per Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels) for a ticket by that Company's Steamer.

The receipt so given does not guarantee passage by any vessel in particular, as no accommodation will be reserved for Passengers till they present the receipt and obtain passage-tickets at the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office.

The expenses of Passengers, while waiting at the port where they exchange vessels, are payable by themselves.

The rates charged for through-transit entitle a Passenger to a single berth in a Cabin only.

Children of 3 and upwards of 10 years of age, half-fare. Infants under 3 years of age, if with parent, free; when more than one, each child additional will be charged one quarter fare.

No Second-class or Deck Passengers are booked, as it is uncertain what accommodation may be available for these classes of Passengers by the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

First-class Passengers are allowed on board 336 lbs. of personal Baggage free of Freight: Children of first-class Passengers (over three and under ten years), Second-class Passengers and Servants, 168 lbs. each.

A Passenger taking a reserved Cabin is entitled to take, free of Freight 4½ cwt.; and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, are entitled to take 9 cwt.

The charge for the conveyance of Extra Baggage is—

From Southampton or any Mediterranean Port to any Port east of Suez, or vice versa, 20s. per cwt.

Between any two Ports east of Suez, 10s. per cwt.

Between any two Ports west of Alexandria, 10s. per cwt.

The rate to Brindisi and Venice is Rs. 50 less than that to Southampton for an Adult Passenger.

The rates of Passage-money are exclusive of wines and all liquors by the vessels of other Companies.

INFORMATION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Passengers.

The rate of Cabin passage-money includes Table, but not Wines or Liquors, which are provided on board and charged as per scale in possession of the Steward. Bedding, linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense.

The full amount of passage-money is payable on accommodation being secured. Those who fail to embark after securing accommodation will have half the passage-money returned.

Return-Tickets, available for six months from date of landing, are issued to Cabin Passengers only at a reduction of one-fifth on the return passage money. Passengers holding Return-Tickets, and travelling on board the Steamers after this period, will be charged on board with a fifth part of the return passage-money, if not previously paid on shore to an Agent of the Company.

No berth can be occupied by any passenger without application to the Agents or the Steward, on board.

During the North-East Monsoon, when all the berths are engaged, Quarter Deck passages are granted to Cabin Passengers entitling them to mess at the Cabin Table, at two-thirds of first-class fare. Quarter Deck Passengers are allowed space for a bed on the poop, which must be rolled up during the day, and a trunk or portmanteau of 5 cubic feet.

A number of the Steamers are provided with Forward-Cabins; and when such accommodation is available, second-class passages, inclusive of table, are granted at half of first-class rates.

It must be distinctly understood that the Saloon and Quarter Deck are reserved for the use of First Class Passengers only, and that, if any First Class Passenger desires to hold communication with a Deck Passenger, he must do so on the Main Deck.

Servants, being Deck Passengers, must not sleep in the Saloon nor enter the Saloon Cabins, except when in actual attendance on their employers.

European servants, half of first-class fare. European maid-servants occupying a berth in a Cabin with a lady, two-thirds of first-class fare. Native servants on deck, ordinary deck fare.

The rate of passage for deck passengers does not include diet, but they can be dieted on board as per scale in possession of the Steward.

One child under three years of age, if with the parent, free. When more than one, each child additional will be charged one-quarter fare. Children of three and upwards to ten years, half fare. Children are not allowed in Cabin unless accompanied by a Cabin Passenger.

Passengers are strictly prohibited carrying Gunpowder, Sulphuric or other Acid, or any material which might occasion accidents on board the Steamers.

Passengers must comply with the Regulations established on board for general comfort and safety.

Baggage.

Each adult Cabin Passenger is allowed 3 cwts. of personal baggage. Any baggage in excess will be charged at Cargo rates with 25 per cent. added.

Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, or other valuables must be specially booked, and freight paid thereon.

European servants, and children over three years of age, are allowed 168 lb. of personal baggage. Deck passengers allowed 56 lbs. each.

Passengers are requested to note that the Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to baggage or property under the former's charge.

Freight.

All packages shipped on board the Company's Steamers must be well packed, have a distinctive mark in English, and the port of destination also inscribed on each in English.

Although the Company's Steamers for the most part trade to free ports, all packages shipped on board must be accompanied by a registered Custom House Pass. Non-compliance with this Regulation will subject shippers to detention in having their goods put on board till a Pass from the Custom House is obtained.

Freight on all packages must be prepaid at port of shipment.

The Company reserve to themselves the liberty to charge by weight, measurement, or value, and are not accountable for leakage, or for breakage or damage arising from insufficiency of address or packing; nor for damage, leakage, or breakage to re-exported goods.

For general facility, the Company reserve to themselves the power of landing cargo at the ports of delivery in their own or hired boats, and when landed, to deposit the same on wharf, in receiving vessel, or in store: charging consignees with the expense of landing and storing, according to a scale of rates to be seen at the Offices of the Agents. Goods so landed to be at risk of consignees after being discharged from the Steamer.

The Company do not guarantee that the Steamers shall have room at ports of transhipment, nor that there shall be no delay there.

The correct contents of all packages must be stated in Bills of Lading. Packages containing Gunpowder, Sulphuric Acid, or any other material which might occasion accident, are strictly prohibited from being shipped on board the Steamers.

Packages weighing more than 3 cwt. (excepting bales and boxes of manufactured goods) are only carried at advanced rates of freight, and by special agreement.

When, owing to heavy weather or other causes, goods cannot be safely landed at their destination within the time stipulated for stoppage at such port in the Company's Mail Contract with Government, the Company reserve to themselves the right to convey them to the next port on the voyage or to the final port of call, to be returned thence by one of the Company's Steamers having space, at the Company's expense and Merchants' risk and the consignee cannot claim indemnity for such delay nor the consequences thereof.

A written declaration of the contents and value of goods is required by the Company, and must be delivered by the shipper to the Company's Agent with the Bill of Lading. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the Company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the goods shall be charged with the freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery.

In case of quarantine, the goods may be discharged at risk of the Owners of the goods into a quarantine depot, light, or other vessel, as required for the ship's despatch. Quarantine expenses upon the goods, of whatever nature or kind, shall be borne by the owners of the goods.

The Company will not be liable for any single package of cargo beyond the value of Five Hundred Rupees, unless additional freight at half specie rates has been paid on value above Five Hundred Rupees, and in all cases where claims are made, proof of loss must be furnished.

Specie, precious stones, jewellery, plated-ware, and other valuables will not be landed by the Company. It can only be delivered on presentation of Bill of Lading on board, and will be carried on at consignee's risk if delivery is not taken during the Steamer's stay in port.

Goods must be alongside at least 24 hours before the advertised hour of departure, and shippers are requested to see that their receipts for same are in order before leaving the vessel. Most of the mistakes made arise through shippers sending their goods at the last moment.

Bills of Lading are only signed on the Company's forms, which may be had of the Agents at the several ports for the stamp duty only. These must be presented and delivered up, cancelled, before delivery of goods can be granted.

Single packages and parcels, not exceeding 2 feet in measurement, are charged Rs. 2-8 under 1,000 miles; under 2,000 miles, Rs. 5; over that distance, Rs. 10.

Horses, &c., &c.

Carriages are conveyed by special agreement, and on deck at Shippers' risk. The rates of conveyance for animals are exclusive of food, and all animals are carried on deck at shippers' risk.

The charge for conveyance of horses includes passage of a syce in attendance on each horse, and space for fodder, which must be provided by the owner.

Horse boxes are not provided by the Company.

Shippers of horses are recommended to remove the shoes, and to provide coir matting for the animals to stand on, to prevent them slipping with the motion of the vessel.

FRENCH MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE,

Under contract with the French Government.

MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION AND MAURITIUS,

Via Suez Canal.

COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Paris.....28, Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires.
Marseille.....16, Rue Canabiere.
Bordeaux.....19, Quai de Bacalan, & No. 1, Place Richelieu.

AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

London.....Agency:—97, Cannon Street, E.C.
Liverpool.....West-End Sub-Agency:—51, Pall Mall, S. W.
G. H. Fletcher & Co., 9 and 12, Exchange Buildings.

Manchester.....Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co., Bridgewater Buildings, Albert Square.

Rotterdam.....Smith and Co.
Hamburg.....Eugene Cellier.
Mulhouse.....Wolf.
Geneva.....Ch. Fisher.
Zurich.....Compagnie Nord-Est des
Chemins de fer Suisses.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA AND MAURITIUS LINES.

Suez.....Edouard Pourpe.
Aden.....A. Delageniere.
Mahe (Seychelles).....Felix Cheyron.
St. Denis (Reunion).....Zaccharie Bertho.
Port Louis (Mauri-
tius).....Blyth Brothers.
Point de Galle.....C. Ruinat.
Pondicherry.....De Lautrec.
Madras.....Albert de Guigné.

Lyon.....Durand, 7, Place des
Terreaux.
St. Etienne.....H. Aguilon & Cie.
Bayonne.....A. Leon aine et frere.
Cette.....Gabriel Caffarel.
Le Havre.....Odinet.

Calcutta.....Chapsal.
Singapore.....Paul Brasier.
Batavia.....William Suermont.
Saigon.....Martin des Pallieres.
Manille.....Henry.
Hong Kong.....De Champceaux.
Shanghai.....Dupouey.
Yokohama.....Andre Conil, p. a.
Hiogo.....Schenten.

Fleet of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA AND MAURITIUS LINES.

	Gross Tonnage English.	H. P. Nominal.		Gross Tonnage English.	H. P. Nominal.
Anadyr.....	3,642	600	Amazone.....	3,141	600
Iraouaddy.....	3,676	600	Meinam.....	1,380	280
Djemnah.....	3,642	600	Dupleix.....	1,409	280
Tigre.....	3,063	500	Volga.....	1,502	280
Pei-ho.....	3,173	500	Godavery.....	1,423	280
Avn.....	3,147	500	Tanais.....	1,735	280
Yang-tse.....	3,642	600	Tibre.....	1,726	280
Sindh.....	3,181	500	Emirne.....	1,096	249

PORTS CALLED AT BY THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ON THE INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION AND MAURITIUS LINES,

Via Suez Canal.

MAIN LINE.

(Every Fourteen Days.)

From Marseilles to .. { Naples, Port Said, Ismailia, Suez, Aden, Point de Galle, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong and Shanghai, every alternate Sunday, at 10 A. M., beginning on Sunday, the 11th January, 1880.

BRANCH LINES.

(Every Fourteen Days, in connection with each of the Mail Line Steamers.)

From Singapore to .. { Batavia (direct), from Marseilles, every alternate Sunday, at 10 A. M., beginning on Sunday, the 11th January, and every alternate Friday from Singapore, beginning on Friday, the 18th February, 1880.

From Hong Kong to .. { Yokohama (direct), from Marseilles, every alternate Sunday, at 10 A. M., beginning on Sunday, the 11th January, and every alternate Saturday from Hong Kong, beginning on Saturday, the 21st February, 1880.

BRANCH LINES.

(Every Twenty-eight Days, in connection with every alternate departure from Marseilles.)
From Aden to .. { Port Victoria (Seychelles), Port Louis (Mauritius), and St. Denis (Reunion), from Marseilles every Fourth Sunday at 10 A. M., beginning on Sunday, the 11th January, and from Aden every Fourth Monday, beginning on Monday, 26th January, 1880.

From Point de Galle to .. { Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta, every Fourth Sunday, at 10 A. M., from Marseilles, beginning on Sunday, the 25th Jan., and every Fourth Friday from Point de Galle, beginning on Friday, the 20th February, 1880.

General information on the different Routes and Lines.

INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, BATAVIA, REUNION AND MAURITIUS LINES.

The Company's Steamers leave Marseilles every alternate Sunday at 10 A. M., beginning on Sunday, the 11th January 1880.

Passengers from Paris, London or Rotterdam, should start from:—
Average time of passages (approximate.)

Paris on the previous Saturday morning, at the latest.
London, on the previous Friday evening, at the latest.
Rotterdam, on the previous Thursday evening, at the latest.
These indications are subordinate to the changes which may take place in the hours of departures of Railway Trains or other conveyances used for the journey to Marseilles.

Average time of Passages.

MAIN LINE.

From Marseilles to Port Said (calling only at Naples about 2 hours, for Mails and Passengers), 6 days and 1.
From Port Said to Suez (via Suez Canal), about 24 hours.
From Suez to Aden—From 4 days and 1 to 5 days.

From Aden to Point de Galle—From 8 to 10 days.
 From Point de Galle to Singapore—About 5 days and $\frac{1}{2}$.
 From Singapore to Saigon—About 3 days.
 From Saigon to Hong-Kong—About 4 days and $\frac{1}{2}$.
 From Hong-Kong to Shanghai—From 3 days and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 days (according to the season).

BRANCH LINES.

From Hong-Kong to Yokohama—From 6 to 8 days (according to the season).
 From Singapore to Batavia—About 48 hours.
 From Aden to Mauritius—About 12 days (inclusive the stations).
 From Point de Galle to Calcutta—About 7 days (inclusive the stations).
 Making the average time for the whole journey (inclusive the stations), by this route:—
 From London to Shanghai—From 44 to 49 days, according to the season.
 From London to Yokohama—From 46 to 51 days, according to the season.
 From London to Batavia—From 32 to 34 days.
 From London to Mauritius—From 28 to 30 days.
 From London to Calcutta—From 30 to 32 days.

Inclusive of two days for the Overland Journey from London to Marseilles.

The days and hours of departure from Marseilles, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Batavia and Calcutta, are the only fixed dates, subject, however, to the alterations occasioned by changes in the monsoon. The days of departures from and arrivals at the other ports are subordinate to the length of the passage.

In case the Yokohama boats are delayed on their trips, the departure from Hong-Kong on the main line Steamer may be postponed 48 hours after the arrival of the Branch Steamer.

The boats on the Calcutta, Batavia Yokohama lines are not allowed to leave Point de Galle, Singapore or Hong-Kong, before the arrival of the Steamer from Suez.

During the S. W. Monsoon, from May to September, the departures from Yokohama are anticipated 5 days, from Shanghai and Hong-Kong 4 days, from Saigon 3 days, from Singapore 2 days, from Galle 1 day.

During the N. E. Monsoon, from November to March, an allowance of 4 supplementary days is made on the passage from Suez to Japan.

In the Ocean or River tidal ports, the hours of departures are regulated by the tides.

Bombay via Marseilles.

In consequence of recent arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, through tickets from Marseilles to Bombay by the M. M. Steamers from Marseilles to Alexandria, and thence by the P. & O. Co.'s Service to Bombay, are issued at the P. & Co.'s Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E. C., at the following fares:

FIRST CLASS	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 62
SECOND CLASS	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 31

(Second Class P. & O. and Third Class M. M.)

Exclusive of transit through Egypt.

These Tickets are available by the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles to Alexandria, leaving the former Port every Thursday at noon, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Suez to Bombay.

Passengers are requested to take notice that neither Company is responsible for any failure of the Steamers or the one to connect with those of the other; and that neither is responsible for the consequences of any act or default of the other.

Similar Tickets from Bombay to Marseilles can be obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, in the former City.

London and Marseilles Line.

In connection at Marseilles with the India, China, Japan, Batavia, and Mauritius Lines, also with all the Mediterranean Lines.

Departures from London.

Every alternate Saturday (morning tide).

For general Information, Rates of Passage Money and Freight, Insurance, and Parcel Business, also for *Specie Shipments*, and for the Overland Service, through France, to all Ports, apply to the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon Street, E. C.

For Passage and Parcel Business only, apply to West-End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall Mall, S. W.

For Freight and Insurance, on the London and Marseilles Line, apply to the Company's Brokers, Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell & Co., 109, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

General information on the application of the Tariffs.

1 TRANSIT THROUGH FRANCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's rates of Passage Money are for the sea passage only (including the Suez Canal dues on Passengers). They include the Stewards's Fees and Table, also Table Wine or Beer supplied to first or Second Class Passengers.

The Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon Street, E. C., issues First Class through Tickets by the South Eastern Railway, from London to Marseilles, available for 15 days, with option for the holders to break the journey by stopping at Folkestone and Boulogne (or Dover and Calais), Amiens, Paris, Dijon and Lyons, as follows:—

Via Dover and Calais, £7 5s. 0d.—Via Folkestone and Boulogne, £7 1s. 3d., also by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, available for one month, with option for the holder to break the journey at Newhaven, Dieppe, Rouen, Paris, Dijon and Lyons at the price of £5-18-1.

At the same Agency First Class through Tickets by the South Eastern Railway from London to Naples, via Boulogne or Calais, Mount Cenis Tunnel, Florence and Rome are issued at the cost of £12-3-6.

II—RESERVED ACCOMMODATION—WINES AND SPIRITS.

All First Class Passengers are entitled to one berth in a two-berth cabin.

Reserved accommodation for one First Class Passenger can be obtained by application to the Company by paying 50 per cent. additional fare.

Table Wines or Beer are supplied free to First and Second Class Passengers: extra Wines, Spirits, Beer, and Liquors, can be purchased on board the Steamers.

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors for use during the Voyage.

III—CHILDREN.

Children (with the Parent) between three and ten years of age, are charged half-rate of the class of the Parent; those under three years (no berth provided) free.

One berth will be allowed for 3 children paying half-fare.

IV—SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

In consequence of new arrangements, Special Second Class accommodation has been provided for Ladies and Gentlemen, who are entitled each to one berth in a four-berth Cabin, and have the use of a Second Class Saloon with separate Table.

V—PASSENGERS' NATIVE SERVANTS.

Passengers' Native Servants pay the rate of deck passage without Diet; they get, however, Natives' diet and remain on deck.

Native Servants travelling Third Class are carried under the same conditions as European Servants paying that fare (See Art. IV.)

VI—EUROPEAN SERVANTS.

Passengers, European Servants will be admitted as Third Class Passengers, paying that rate. They may, however, obtain berths in a special Second Class Cabin, with a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Second Class rate; but they cannot in any case be admitted at the table of Second Class Passengers.

VII—NATIVE SERVANTS AND THEIR RETURN.

Native servants are admitted as deck passengers, or as Third Class passengers. When brought to Europe by a First Class passenger and sent back immediately to a port eastward of Aden, they are entitled to a free return passage in the former case, and to a reduction of 50 per cent. in the latter case. If sent back within three months after arrival, they will be allowed half-fare reduction if deck passengers, and only 30 per cent. reduction if Third Class passengers. By exception, they may be admitted as Second Class passengers at full fare less 20 per cent. reduction.

VIII—REDUCTION ON RETURN PASSAGE HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage is made to Passengers from Ports East of Suez, re-embarking within six months from the date of their arrival; and a reduction of 10 per cent. to those re-embarking within twelve months.

From Port to Port, or between Ports East of Suez, a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage is made to Passengers re-embarking within three months from the date of their arrival, and a reduction of 10 per cent. to those re-embarking within twelve months.

IX—RETURN TICKETS IN THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Special Return Tickets, including the Outward and Inward Passages, when both paid in advance, are issued under a reduction of 25 per cent. on the tariff rates, for the following routes:—

From Calcutta to Madras or Pondicherry, or vice versa.

From one of the Indian Ports called at by the Company's Steamers to Point de Galle, Make, La Reunion, Maurice, or vice versa.

From Hong-Kong to Shanghai and Yokohama, or vice versa.

N. B.—The reductions mentioned in the Articles VI, VII, VIII and IX of this Handbook are calculated on the full rate of the Passage Money (including the victualling); the

reductions for Return Passages are calculated on the special rates as fixed by Articles I, II, III, IV, and V; but are not to be cumulated with any other reduction. The exceptional family reduction allowed on the Mauritius Line is calculated on the passage, after deduction of the victualling.

X—BEDDING, LINEN—STEWARD'S FEES.

Bedding, Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female Servants.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's Service.

XI—MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Each of the Company's Steamers carries a qualified Surgeon.

XII—BOOKING RULES.

Half the Passage Money, when the amount exceeds £20, is required to be paid on securing passage, and the balance a fortnight before embarkation.

Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, forfeit the deposit of half the amount of Passage Money.

In case, however, of a Passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a Passage at the period for which it was taken, a transfer of the passage to a subsequent Steamer can be effected, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the deposit paid, and accommodation will be allotted as similar as circumstances will permit.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board the Steamer will be charged ten per cent. additional.

Cheques, Letters of Credit, &c., remitted by post, to be drawn in favour of the "Messageries Maritimes Company's London Agent, or Order," and crossed "London Joint Stock Bank" (the Company's Bankers).

Cheques or Drafts on England cannot be accepted in payment of Passage Money by the Company's Agents at foreign ports.

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a Passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on Board. It is to be understood that a Passenger occupying a Cabin of two or more Berths, on the departure of the Vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation), is not to object to the vacant Berth or Berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports if required.

XIII—HOTEL EXPENSES—QUARANTINE.

Passengers will have to defray their own expenses for Hotels, in the event of any detention, and in all cases in which the Company's Ships may be placed in Quarantine. First Class Passengers will be charged 12s., Second Class Passengers 10s., Third Class Passengers 5s., Deck Passengers 3s. per day for their maintenance on board during the detention of the Ship.

XIV—HORSES, DOGS AND CARRIAGES.

Horses, Dogs and Carriages are carried on Deck at prices fixed by tariff or per agreement, without liability for the Company in case of accident. Horse boxes and food are to be supplied by the sender.

Dogs belonging to Passengers will be taken on deck at a charge, not including feeding, of one-tenth of the amount of passage-money paid by their owners, such charge not to exceed £4. The Dogs must be placed in charge of the butcher on board, and under no circumstances are admitted on the Quarter-deck or in the Saloon.

XV—OBSERVANCE OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Passengers must comply with the regulations established on board the Steamers for the general comfort and safety.

Baggage.

The attention of Passengers by the Company's Steamers is respectfully requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage: much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non-observance.

All Baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteau or Trunks, marked with the Owner's name and Port of destination in paint, in full, and fastened securely with case locks, padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages. Canvas Covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed, and lead to the loss of the Packages.

The Baggage of Passengers must contain only their personal effects; Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, and other valuables, must be specially declared and registered prior to shipment, and Freight paid thereon. Any infringement of these Regulations will subject the Packages to detention for Freight by the Company's Agents or Custom House authorities.

Baggage allowance and Tariffs from Marseilles.

When embarking at Marseilles, First and Second Class Passengers are allowed on board the Company's Steamers from Marseilles 3 cwt. of personal luggage, free of freight; children paying half-fare, and third class, or deck passengers, are allowed 1½ cwt.

A Passenger paying for a reserved accommodation is allowed 5 cwt. of personal luggage free.

Excess of luggage over the above limits of allowance will be charged, in Marseilles, as follows:—

Between Marseilles and the Suez Canal, and vice versa 10s. per cwt.

Between Marseilles and { Aden, Mahé, La Reunion, Mauritius, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and vice versa. } 20s. per cwt.

Between Suez or Aden, and { Mahé La Reunion, Mauritius, Point de Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and vice versa. } 16s. per cwt.

From an Indian Port to one of the Straits Ports, Cochin-China, China or Japan, } or vice versa. 16s. per cwt.

From an Indian Port to

Another Indian Port, the nearest Port excepted.....10s. per cwt.

From one Port to the nearest Port..... 6s. per cwt.

The reduction of 80 per cent. which is allowed to Passengers booked, by order of the French Government, is extended to the payment of their extra luggage fares.

Baggage allowance and Tariffs from London.

When starting from London, First and Second Class Passengers are allowed on board the Company's Steamers 3 cwt. of Personal Luggage, free of freight, and children from three to ten, and Third Class Passengers 1½ cwt.

A Passenger taking a reserved accommodation will be allowed 5 cwt. of Personal Luggage free.

Passengers Booked in London are entitled to the Free Conveyance of Luggage from London as above.

Luggage must be delivered at this Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon Street, E. C., or at the Sub-Agency, 51, Pall Mall, S. W., sixteen days before the departure of the Mail Steamer from Marseilles for conveyance to Marseilles via Gibraltar, by the Company's Steamers from London.

Extra Luggage exceeding the limits above stated will be charged from London 20s. per cwt. if forwarded to Marseilles via Gibraltar.

Luggage may also be delivered at the Company's London Agency, 97, Cannon Street, E. C., or at the Sub-Agency, 51, Pall Mall, S. W., nine days before the departure of the Steamer from Marseilles if forwarded overland, via Boulogne.

Extra Luggage over the above-mentioned limits will be then charged for as follows:—From London 36s. per cwt.; from Marseilles 20s. per cwt.; from Suez 10s. per cwt. to Ports eastward of Suez.

All Baggage must be shipped not later than noon on the day previous to sailing, except one Portmanteau for Cabin use, Carpet Bags or Hat Boxes.

The Portmanteau for Cabin use should not exceed 3 feet in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth.

Deck Chairs received on board at owner's risk.

Baggage is daily placed at the disposal of the Passengers in the Baggage room between Suez and the Port of destination. They can be occasionally hoisted in the between Decks or Cabins on application to the Officer in charge.

No Trunks or large Boxes are allowed in the Cabins, but only small Portmanteau or Carpet Bags.

Passengers who may miss any Package or Baggage on arrival at their destination are recommended to apply, without delay, to the Company's Agent, giving full particulars, in writing, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Department.

Caution to Passengers.—Goods of a dangerous nature.

The Company will not receive on board of their vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such Goods be shipped without notice, the Shippers will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment.

NOTICE.—The Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from all liability in respect of any detention or delay of Passengers arising from any circumstances whatever, and

the Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from any act, default, or negligence of the Company's servants, or from the restrictions of quarantine whosoever imposed, or from circumstances arising out of or connected with the employment of the Company's Vessels in the Mail Service of the French Government, or any foreign power.

Passenger's Personal Baggage (except plate, jewellery, precious stones, gold or silver of any kind, watches, specie or bullion, trinkets, bank-notes, deeds, papers or other valuables) can be insured against all the above risks on declaration of the value and payment of insurance, and such insurance may be effected at the Company's Offices on special application to that effect, by writing.

General Conditions.

The Passage Tickets are delivered on the conditions stipulated thereon. Passengers are to accept all consequences resulting from the employment of the Steamers in the Mail Service.

The Company waive all responsibility in the event of the Steamers' non-arrival at the several points of junction; such as Aden, Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, whether arising from accidents, or circumstances beyond their control; in such cases the company undertake only to convey Passengers to their destination by their next Steamer; the expense of such detention at the port of transhipment or any other consequences arising from the absence of such coincidence, will be borne by the Passengers.

In case of any advance or delay in the departure from any port, Passengers booked will not, on account of such advance or delay, be entitled to any claim whatever upon the Company.

The Passage Tickets delivered by the Agents of the Company must, in order to be made available, be signed by the Passenger to whom they are delivered.

The Passage Tickets must be given up on board to the Commander, or to the Purser, or any other appointed Company's Officer.

The Passage Tickets are *personal* and cannot be transferred without the authorization of the Company.

In case a Passenger should desire to change from a general Cabin to a single Cabin, or from Second to First Class, the difference will be charged from the last port called at to his destination.

Persons dangerously ill, or suffering with a contagious disease, or those suffering from mental alienation, cannot be admitted on board the Steamers.

In the event of either of such afflictions declaring itself in the course of the voyage, the person will be landed at the nearest port at which the Steamer may call; such detention will be at the Passenger's own expense, who will, however, after convalescence, be entitled to resume his journey, without additional expense, on one of the Company's Steamers.

Passengers must conform to the regulations of the respective Countries relative to Passports.

When that formality is required, Passengers should present themselves with their Passports duly *vises*, at the Company's Offices at least 3 hours before the departure of the Steamer.

N. B.—No Passport required at present for embarking on board the Company's Steamers at Marseilles.

Additional information for Passengers.

The After Ladies' Saloon, and its appurtenances, is exclusively appropriated to the use of Lady Passengers.

Gentlemen will not be admitted into the Ladies' Saloon; each Cabin is reserved for the exclusive use of its occupants.

No Passenger, except those who retain single Cabins, will be allowed the use of a whole Cabin as long as other Passengers of the same class require accommodation.

Third Class and Deck Passengers will not be admitted to the after-part or quarter-deck of the Steamers, the space allotted to them on Deck is that from the Funnel forward.

Passengers' Servants will be admitted into the Saloon and Cabins but whilst attending on their masters, and they will be allowed to remain there only the time strictly necessary.

Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Saloons, Cabins, and Steerage, or other parts between-decks, and will be tolerated only on such parts of the Deck where it may not be inconvenient to other Passengers.

Deck Passengers.

No Deck Passage Ticket issued except to Passengers booked by order of the French Government, and, as a matter of exception, to Male Native Passengers. Under no cir-

circumstances what ever between intermediate ports, women or children are admitted on Board as Deck Passengers.

Accommodation.	Via Suez Canal.		Suez.	Aden.	Galle.	Pondicherry.	Calcutta.	Singapore.	Batavia.	Saigon.	Hong-kong.	Shanghai.	Yokohama.	Mahé (Seychelles.)	Mauritius & Bourbon.	Naples.	
	Marselles:	Port Said.	Ismailia.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	
1st Class.....	600	540	520	500	320	76	16	108	300	480	480	592	592	592	670	720	600
2nd do.....	450	406	390	376	240	58	12	80	226	360	322	300	444	444	502	540	450
3rd do.....	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	216	104	216	266	266	302	324	270
<i>Children.</i>																	
Three years and under ten, half fare. Under three years, free.																	
<i>Servants.</i>																	
European.....	270	244	234	226	144	34	8	48	136	194	216	216	266	266	302	324	270
Native.....	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	176	170	148
<i>Deck Passengers.</i>																	
Victualling themselves.....	148	138	132	128	78	16	6	28	78	128	112	128	146	146	176	170	148
Do. by Steamer.....	160	162	156	150	96	18	6	32	90	144	130	144	178	178	202	216	180

* An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to passengers from Europe to India (or *vice versa*) re-embarking within 6 months from the date of landing, and of 10 per cent. to those re-embarking within 12 months.

BAGGAGE:—1st and 2nd Class passengers are allowed 3 cwt. of Baggage free of freight.
3rd Class and Deck Passengers are allowed 1½ cwt. of Baggage free of freight.
Children paying half rate, 1½ cwt.

FROM MARSEILLES TO LONDON.—First Class Through Tickets are issued in Marseilles for the journey from Marseilles to London at £7, 5s. via Calais and Dover; £7, 1s. 3d. via Boulogne and Folkestone. These Tickets are available for one month. Heavy baggage sent free from Marseilles to London by one of the Company's Steamers.

The Company provide bedding, linen, towels and wines.

ALBERT DE G'IGNE,
Agent.

MADRAS, 9th August, 1877.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

OPEN FOR TRAFFIC ON 1ST JANUARY, 1879.

1—East Indian Railway.

Traffic Manager.....St. Ledger Carter.
Deputy doUrban Broughton.

OFFICE.—JUMALPORE.

Consists of the *Main Line* from Calcutta to Delhi; the *Branch Line* from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, where the East Indian and G. I. P. systems are connected; the *Loop line* from Burdwan to Luckserai, and the *Branch lines* from Teenpahr to Rajmahal, from Seetaram-pore to Burrakur, from Jumalpole to Monghyr, from Mogul Serai to Benares, from Toondla to Agra and from Muddapur to Giridi Kurhurbalee; the whole length 1,461 miles, all of which are open for traffic.

2—Oude and Rohilcund Railway.

Traffic Superintendent.....J. Willes.

OFFICE.—LUCKNOW.

The *Main line* runs from Benares (Cantonment) through Malipore, Fyzabad, Nawabgunge, Lucknow, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly and other important towns to Moradabad, which is at present the Terminus and is distant 416 miles from Benares.

The *Branch lines* open for traffic are

1. Nawabgunge to Byramghat, 21 miles.
2. Lucknow to Cawnpore, 46 miles.
3. Chundansie to Allyghur, 60 miles.

Total length open, 543 miles.

There are Junctions between this Railway and the East Indian Railway at Benares, Cawnpore and Allyghur.

3—Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Traffic Manager.....David Ross.

OFFICE.—LAHORE.

This Railway is connected with the East Indian Railway at Gazeabad Junction near Delhi and passes through Meerut, Saharunpore, Umballa, Loodiana, Jullundur, Lahore and Montgomery to Sher Shah, 11 miles west of Mooltan. The *SCINDE SECTION* runs from Kurrachee to Kotree on the banks of the River Indus. Total Railway mileage open for traffic 676. The *INDUS FLORILLA* Boats worked by the S. P. and D. Servants ply between Kotree and Mooltan (Sher Shah), and Passengers are booked throughout their journey. Through communication between Calcutta and Lahore was first established on the opening of the Sutlej Bridge on the 15th October, 1870.

4—Eastern Bengal Railway.

This Railway was designed to open out traffic for Assam, Dacca, Cachar, Sylhet and Chittagong. It is open for traffic between Calcutta and Damookdeah, situate on a principal branch of the Ganges, and the line serves the important towns of Barrackpore, Kanchrapara and Ramnuggur. The main line is 169 miles long, and a branch of 5 miles to Kooshtea is also worked for traffic.

5—Northern Bengal State Railway.

This line runs from Damookdeah Ferry on the N. B. Railway to Silliguri a distance of 196 miles, with a Branch line from Parbatipur to Kawnea 33 miles. This line is really an extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway running from Calcutta to Kooshtea. Passengers between Kooshtea and Sara Ghat are conveyed across the Ganges by steamers.

6—Rajputana State Railways.

OFFICE.—AGRA.

These Railways which are worked on the metre or narrow gauge system are open for traffic between Agra and Beawar (264 miles) with Branch Lines from Phalera to Sambhar Salt Lake (4 miles) Ajmere to Nussarabad (14 miles) and Delhi and Bondihui (134 miles) with a Branch Line from Garhi Harsaru to Farukhnagar (7 miles). The passenger fares from station to station are uniform throughout, and are 1st Class, 8 annas; 2nd Class, 4 annas; and 3rd Class, 1½ annas.

7—Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway

Is open between Calcutta and Canning (29 miles) and feeds the town of Sonapore of some little importance. The line is not financially a success.

8—Nulhattee State Railway

Is open for traffic between Nulhattee and Azimgunge, 27 miles. There are 7 stations on the line and 2 mixed trains are run daily.

9—Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Traffic Manager.....Henry Conder. | Passenger Superintendent.....E. W. Keiley.
Goods Superintendent.....H. Swan.

OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

This Railway consists of the main line running North-East from Bombay to Jubbulpore where it joins the East Indian Railway; the South East line to Raichoor where it joins the North-West line of the Madras Railway; and the important Branch line from Bhosawul to Nagpore. Through communication between Bombay and Calcutta, as well as the North-West Provinces was established in March 1869 by the opening of the line to Jubbulpore. The completion of the Kistna Bridge on the South-East line opened in 1873 permitted of through Trains passing to Madras. The total mileage is 1,272 miles.

The principal stations are Bombay, Poona, Sholapora, Goolburga, Raichoor, Callian, Nassick, Challisgaum, Bhosawul, Nagpore, Khundwah and Jubbulpore.

10—Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

OFFICE.—MHOW.

These Railways are connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Khundwah. The line is open for traffic direct from Khundwah to Rutlam a distance of 159 miles. The principal stations are Mhow, Indore and Oojein. Eventually these Railways will be extended to Neemuch in connection with the Rajpootana Metre Gauge State Railway.

11—Punjab Northern State Railway.

This line which was sanctioned to establish through communication to the Frontier has been opened for traffic between Lahore and Jhelum, 103 miles.

12—Khamgaum State Railway.

This line is connected with the G. I. P. Railway at Jullum, on the North-East section and runs to the important town of Khamgaum, distance 8 miles.

13—Oomrawuttee State Railway.

Its length is 6 miles and it connects Badnaira and other stations on the G. I. P. system with Oomrawuttee.

14—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Traffic Manager.....J. R. Duxbury. | Deputy Traffic Manager.....W. Pendlebury.

OFFICE.—BOMBAY.

This Railway runs from Bombay through the important towns of Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad to Wudwan, and Kharaghora in North Guzerat. There are Branch lines from Anand to Pali, 19 miles, and from Veerungaum to Kharaghora, 22 miles. The total length open for traffic is 444 miles.

15—Guicowar of Baroda's State Railway

This Railway is worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company. The line extends from Meagaum to Chandoha, a distance of 29 miles.

16—Nizam's State Railway,

Is open for traffic between Wadi Junction and Secunderabad and Hyderabad.

17—Madras Railway.

Traffic Manager.....H. E. Church. | Deputy Traffic Manager...Louis S. Moss.

OFFICE.—MADRAS.

This Railway consists of the South-West line from Madras to Beyppoor with Branches from Jollarett to Bangalore and Pothanore to Mettappolium; and the North-West line from Arconum to Raichoor where the Railway joins the G. I. P. line. There is a Branch on the North-West line from Goondacul to Bellary. The whole of this undertaking, 858 miles, is now open for traffic.

18—South Indian Railway.

Traffic Manager.....Alfred Stanton.

OFFICE.—TRICHINOPOLY.

The Great Southern of India and the Carnatic Railways have been amalgamated under the title of the South Indian Railway. The lines opened for traffic extend from Erode (Junction with the Madras Railway) to Negapatam 168 miles, from Arconum to Conjeveram 19 miles, from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin 191 miles, from Madras to Chilambaram 151 miles, and from Coleroon to Tanjore, 67 miles.

19—Wurdah Valley State Railway.

There are four stations on this line and they are connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Company's system at Wurdah, a station 471 miles distant from Bombay. The line is under State Management.

20—Tirhoot State Railway

Is open for traffic between Barrh ghaut and Mozufferpore, a distance of 52 miles with a Branch 23 miles long from Somastipore to Durbhunga.

21—Dhond and Maumad State Railway

This line is open during the fair weather and closed during the monsoon which commences on the 1st June. The line runs from Manmad to Dhond Junction and passes the town of Ahmednugger. It is 145 miles in length and is worked by the State Railways Staff.

22—Indus Valley State Railway.

This line is open for traffic between Mooltan and Kotree (Hyderabad Scind) connecting the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi system between Kurrachee and Lahore. The total length of line is 508 miles and there are some 49 stations between Mooltan and Kotree.

23—Scindia's State Railway.

This line is open for traffic from Agra Fort to Dholpur a distance of 35 miles, but will eventually be extended to Gwalior.

24—Patna and Gya State Railway

Is open from Bankipore on the East Indian Railway to Gya with 6 intermediate stations.

25—Muttra-Hatnass Light State Railway,

Open for 29 miles from Hatnass Road on the East Indian Railway to Muttra.

26—Ceylon Railway.

Traffic Manager.....E. Robinson.

OFFICE.—COLOMBO.

This is a Government Railway and it is worked under the control of the Home Colonial Secretary. The line is open between Colombo and Nawalapitiya, and 11 intermediate stations are passed on the journey between the termini.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY.**Board of Directors.**

Col. J. T. Smith, R. E., *Chairman*—W. H. Crane, Esq., *Dy. Chairman.*

Ex-Officio Director appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Juland Danvers, Esq.

N. B. Acworth, Esq.

Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I.

Arthur Hall, Esq.

George Noble Taylor, Esq.

Julian Byrne, Esq., *Secretary.*

S. W. Line.

The Main Line has been opened throughout to Beypore, a distance of 406½ miles.

The Trains commenced to run from one side of the Peninsula to the other on the 12th May, 1862.

N. W. Line.

This Line leaves the Main Line at Arconum, 42 miles from Madras. A distance of 340 miles from the Junction Station at Arconum to Raichore has been opened for traffic.

Bangalore Branch.

This Branch leaves the S. W. Line at Jollapett, 132 miles from Madras. The length of the Branch Line is 8½ miles, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st August, 1861.

Bellary Branch.

The Branch to Bellary, 32 miles in length, leaves the North-West Line, one mile north of Goondacul Station, and it was opened for traffic on the 1st March, 1871.

Neilgherri Branch.

Opened for traffic on the 31st August 1873, leaves the South-West Line at Pothanoor Junction and extends to Mettappolium, length 26 miles.

Indian Executive.

A. M. Saunders.....Agent and Manager.	D. Park.....Dy. Locomotive Supt.
J. W. Mellis.....Assistant do.	E. F. E. Dunsterville.Locomotive Acct.
W. R. Robinson.....Chief Engineer.	H. E. Church.....Traffic Manager.
H. R. P. Carter.....Deputy do. (Eur.)	L. S. Moss.....Deputy do.
H. C. West.....Ag. Depy. Chief Engr.	Jas. Craik.....Asst. at Madras.
H. D. Johnston.....Asst to Chief do. and in charge of Perambore Works.	Jas. Butcher.....Do. Salem.
F. Church.....Chief Auditor.	James Binger.....Do. Cuddapah.
J. Cramp.....Chief Accountant.	G. H. Pooley.....General Storekeeper.
F. H. Trevithick....Locomotive Supt.	F. Peele.....Cashier.
	C. Bartoli.....Paymaster.
	R. Ross.....Supt. of Watchmen.

Medical Staff.

South-West Line.

Stewart H. Harris, Esq., M.D.	Supp. Physician.....	Royapooram.
Mr. J. Harris.....	Apothecary.....	do.
" J. Ringrow.....	Relieving Apothecary.....	do.
" W. Lowe.....	Apothecary.....	Perambore
" H. A. Hussey.....	do.	Vellore.
" W. McCoy.....	do.	Jollapett
" W. K. Kierulf.....	do.	Bangalore.
" Hoossain Baig.....	do.	Salem.
" R. G. Wright.....	do.	Erode.
" J. Westwood.....	do.	Pothanore.
" J. Chandli.....	do.	Paulghat
" J. C. Ellis.....	do.	Beypore.

North-West Line.

Mr. C. Peroomaul Naidoo.....	Apothecary.....	Arconum.
" J. D. Jones.....	do.	Tripetty.
" M. Chinnasawmy Pillay...	do.	Cheyar Bridge.
" Anuntaram.....	do.	Cuddapah.
" C. Rungasawmy Naicker.....	do.	Gooty.
" R. Ragavooloo Naidoo.....	do.	Bellary and Huggry Bridge.
" D. P. Mann.....	do.	Raichore

List of Engineers,

W. R. Robinson, Esq.....	Chief Engineer.
H. D. Johnston, Esq.....	Assistant to Chief Engineer, and in charge of Perambore Works, Terminal Buildings and Workshops.
H. R. P. Carter, Esq.....	Deputy Chief Engineer, (Europe.)
H. C. West, Esq.....	Acting Deputy Chief Engineer.
W. Boulthoe, Esq.....	Resident Engineer, 1st Division, S. W. Line.
G. E. Smith, Esq.....	Do. 2nd do.
E. W. Stoney, Esq.....	Do. 3rd do.
A. T. Wilkinson, Esq.....	Do. 4th do.
F. C. Bullmore, Esq.....	Do. 1st N. W. L.
C. J. Bowstead, Esq.....	Do. 2nd do.
F. B. Hanna, Esq.....	Do. 3rd do.
H. Haworth, Esq.....	Engineer in charge of Cheyair Bridge.
G. K. Winter, Esq.....	Do. do. Telegraph Department.

On Leave.

P. Scott, Esq., (Furlough.)
G. A. F. French, Esq. (do.)
H. R. P. Carter, Esq. (do.)

NOTICE.

The Madras Railway Company hereby give public notice, that under the provisions of Act No. III. of 1865, entitled "An Act relating to the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers," they will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, the undermentioned Goods, unless the value of such Goods shall have been declared to the said Company at the time of booking and an increased charge of 2½ pias per maund per mile, shall have been paid:—

"Cloths and tissues embroidered with the precious metals" or "of which such metals form part."

"Articles of ivory, ebony or sandal wood."

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, }
16th March 1865.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

Dates of opening South-West Line.

EASTERN COAST. Miles.			
Madras	to Arcot.....	65	1st July 1856.
Arcot	" Vellore.....	16	7th May 1857.
Vellore	" Gooriatum.....	15	19th May 1858.
Gooriatum	" Amboor.....	17	16th January 1860.
Amboor	" Vaniembady.....	10	1st February 1860.
Vaniembady	" Tripatore.....	14	23rd May 1860.
Tripatore	" Salem.....	70	1st February 1861.
Salem	" Sunkerydroog.....	24	1st December 1861.
Sunkerydroog	" Pothanoor.....	71	12th May 1862.
WESTERN COAST. Miles.			
Pothanoor	to Puttamby.....	65	14th April 1862.
Puttamby	" Cootipooram.....	12	23rd September 1861.
Cootipooram	" Tiroom.....	9	1st May 1861.
Tiroom	" Beypore.....	19	12th March 1861.

Main South-West Line... 407 Miles. Open throughout, 12th May 1862.

Jollarpett	Bangalore.....	85	Miles, 1st August 1864.
Pothanoor	Coimbatore.....	4	1st February 1873.
Coimbatore	Mettpollum.....	22	31st August 1873.

South-West Line..... 518 Miles.

North-West Line. Miles.

Arconum	to Naggery.. ..	17	4th March 1861.
Naggery	" Puttoor... ..	10	8th December 1861.
Puttoor	" Tirupetty	14	15th September 1862.
Tirupetty	" Reddypully	38	1st October 1864.
Reddypully	" Cuddapah	40	1st September 1865.
Cuddapah	" Moodanoor	34	1st August 1866.
Moodanoor	" Tadputri	32	1st September 1869.
Tadputri	" Gooty	30	1st August 1869.
Gooty	" Toongabudra River ..	76	12th December 1870.
Goondacul	" Veerapoor	18	16th January 1871.
Veerapoor	" Bellary.. ..	14	1st March 1871.
Toongabudra River	" Raichoor	17	15th March 1871.

North-West Line... 340 Miles. Open throughout, 15th March 1871.

Third Class Passengers are conveyed as under:—

WESTWARDS.

From Madras to Perambore, Avady, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Chinnamapett, Arconum, the North-West Line Stations as far as Cuddapah, and all stations between Arcot and Coimbatore, by the 7 A. M. Train.

From Madras to all stations up to Jollarpett, by the 8-50 A. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Tinnanore, Trivellore, Arconum, Puttoor, Tirupetty, Codoor, Nundalore, and all stations between Cuddapah and Raichoor, by the 2 P. M. Mail Train.

From Madras to all stations as far as Vellore and Tirupetty, by the 2-30 P. M. Train.

From Madras to Perambore, Trivellore, Arconum, Arcot, Vellore, Gooriatum, Vaniembady, Jollarpett, Salem and all stations between Salem and Beypore, and Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam, by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Jollarpett to all stations as far as Coimbatore by the 7-30 P. M. Train from Madras.

From Jollarpett to all stations on the B. Branch and Bangalore, by the 1-50 A. M., 5-30 A. M. and 1-45 P. M. Trains.

From Gooty to Goondacul, Veerapoor and Bellary, by the 4-45 A. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Bellary, by the 7 A. M. Train.

EASTWARDS.

From Beypore to all stations between Beypore and Salem to Jollarpett, Vaniembady, Amboor, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Avady, Perambore and Madras, by the 8-15 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all stations as far as Jollarpett, to Vaniembady, Amboor, Gooriatum, Veerincepuram, Vellore, Arcot, Arconum, Trivellore, Perambore and Madras, by the 4-45 A. M. Train.

From Coimbatore to all stations between Coimbatore and Jollarpett, by the 8 A. M. Train.

From Vellore to all stations between Vellore and Madras, by the 6 A. M. Train.

From Jollarpett to all stations between Jollarpett and Madras, by the 5-50 A. M. Train.

From Raichoor to all stations between Raichoor and Cuddapah, to Nundalore, Codoor,

Tirupetty, Puttoor, Arconum, Trivellore, Tinnanore, Perambore and Madras, by the 4 P. M. Mail Train.

From Bellary to all stations between Bellary and Cuddapah, by the 9-15 A. M. Train.

From Bellary to all stations between Bellary and Gooty, by the 5 P. M. Mail Train.

From Cuddapah to all stations between Cuddapah and Arconum, by the 7-45 A. M. Train.

From Tirupetty to all stations between Tirupetty and Madras, by the 5-30 A. M. Train.

From Bangalore to all stations on the Branch and Jollarpett, by the 9 A. M. Train.

From Bangalore to all stations on the Branch to Jollarpett, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Palghat, Beypoor, Caroor, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam, by the 8-30 P. M. Train.

The following Rules are published for general information:—

1. No passenger will be allowed to take his seat in or upon any Carriage used on the Railway, without having paid his fare.
2. Passengers must show their Tickets to the Guard when required, and deliver them up to the persons authorized to receive them, before leaving the Station.
3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets, will be required to pay the fare from the place whence the Train originally started.
4. Passengers at the Road Stations will only be booked conditionally upon there being room in the Carriages.
5. Every person attempting to defraud the Company by, in any manner, endeavouring to evade the payment of his full fare is liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees.
6. Any person attempting to get into or upon, or to quit any Carriage after the Train has been put in motion, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees.
7. Any person smoking in a Carriage or Station, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees; and if after being warned any person shall persist in smoking, he will be liable, in addition to the penalty of Twenty Rupees, to removal from the premises and the forfeiture of his fare.
8. Any person found intoxicated, committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other Passengers, or obstructing any Officer of the Company in the discharge of his duty, is liable to a penalty of Twenty Rupees, and to removal from the premises and to forfeit his fare.
9. Any Passenger wilfully damaging, or removing any Lamp, Number, Plate, or any part of any Carriage, Wagon, Truck, or other property of the Railway Company, will be liable to a fine of Fifty Rupees.
10. No person, unless duly authorized, will be permitted to ride on the Engine or Tender, under a penalty of Twenty Rupees.
11. No Male person shall enter a Carriage or waiting Room reserved for Females, under a penalty of one Hundred Rupees.
12. Any person trespassing on the Railway, or on the Stations, or on any part of the Company's premises, will be liable to a fine of Twenty Rupees and to a further penalty of Fifty Rupees, for persisting, after due notice has been given.
13. Any person driving any Animal across the Railway, except at the appointed times and places, will be liable to a penalty of Fifty Rupees.
14. The owner of Cattle, found trespassing on any part of the Company's premises, is liable to a penalty of Ten Rupees for each Animal.
15. Any person carrying dangerous goods, without due notice and permission having been given, shall be liable to a fine of Two Hundred Rupees.
16. The Officers and Servants of the Railway Company are required to enforce the strict observance of the above Rules and are empowered if necessary to apprehend offenders.

ROBERT B. ELWIN, Agent and Manager.

Sanctioned by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 180, dated 12th June, 1856, in conformity with the Act of the Legislative Council, No. 18 of 1854, dated 12th August, 1854, entitled "An Act relating to Railways in India."

J. C. ANDERSON, Lieut. Col., R. E.,

Consulting Engineer for Railways.

General Information.

MADRAS TIME is kept at all Stations. The times shown in these Tables are those at which the Trains are intended to arrive at, and depart from the various Stations, but the Company do not guarantee these times being kept, nor do they hold themselves responsible for delays.

II. PASSENGERS, to insure being booked, should be at the Stations 10 minutes before the time named in the Table; the doors of the Booking Offices will be closed at the times mentioned, after which no person can be admitted. Passengers cannot be re-booked at Roadside Stations, to proceed by the Train in which they have arrived, except under special circumstances. Passengers are booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the Carriages upon the arrival of the Train.

Passengers from Madras, Bellary, Bangalore and Mettpollum intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway, can secure their tickets and book their luggage at any time during the day at the authorized Booking and Luggage Offices.

III. PASSENGERS are requested to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office Counter, as mistakes cannot be afterwards recognized.

CHILDREN under three years of age travel "free." Children above 3 and not exceeding 12 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

IV. THE TICKETS given to Passengers on payment of their Fares will be required to be produced to the Company's servants or given up to them whenever demanded; any Passenger unable or refusing to produce his Ticket is liable to be charged the fare from the Station whence the Train originally started. The Tickets are not transferable, and are only available on the day of issue. When Passengers leave the Train, the Tickets will be required to be given up.

"Any person who shall attempt to defraud the Company by travelling or attempting to travel upon the Railway, without having previously paid his fare, or who shall in any other manner attempt to evade the payment thereof, is subject to a penalty not exceeding Rupees Fifty."

V. PASSENGERS desiring to travel from any Station on the Main Line to any Station on the Branches, must change Carriages as under:—For Bellary and Veerapoor at Goondacul Junction. For Bangalore, and Stations on that Branch, at Jollarpet Junction. For the Neilghiri Branch at Pothanoor Junction.

VI. PASSENGERS wishing to avoid a change of Carriages at the Junction can engage Through Carriages at the following rates, by giving two days' notice:
First Class Carriage on payment for Six Tickets.
Second do. do. do. for Ten do.

The first class charge includes six and the second class ten passengers. Any number in excess of six and ten respectively will be charged the ordinary fare.

Reserved Accommodation.

VII. Will be provided on the following terms:—

For whole of a Double Saloon.....Six First Class fares.
For half of do.Three do.
For whole of a Second class Day carriage.....Twenty Second class fares.
For one compartment of a Second class Sleeping carriage.....Five Second class fares.
For whole of a 3rd class carriage.....Thirty-five third class fares.
For one compartment of a 3rd class carriage to Seat 20 persons.....Fifteen third class fares.
For one compartment of a 3rd class carriage to Seat 10 persons.....Seven third class fares.

Whenever these numbers are exceeded, each Passenger in excess of the numbers specified will be charged the ordinary fare.

VIII. RETURN TICKETS—First Class Return Tickets for the double journey can be obtained at any Station at a fare and a half of the signal fare (all fractions of a Rupee being charged as one Rupee.)

Second Class Return Tickets for the double journey can be obtained at any Station at a fare and a half of the Second Class fare (all fractions of a Rupee being charged as one Rupee.)

RETURN TICKETS will be available for one month, thus: if issued on the 15th of the month the return journey must be completed on the 14th of the following month.

These Tickets cannot be extended.

IX. CRICKET PARTIES.—The Company are prepared to issue, on application to the Traffic Manager, First and Second Class Return Tickets at reduced rates to Cricket and Pleasure parties.

LADIES.—A lady's compartment will be reserved in any of the Trains without extra charge by giving 48 hours' notice to the Traffic Manager at the Central Station, Madras.

X. EUROPEAN, EURASIAN AND NATIVE FEMALE SERVANTS are allowed to accompany their Mistresses in a 1st Class Carriage on payment of 2nd Class fare, or in a 2nd Class Carriage on payment of 3rd Class fare.

EUROPEAN, EURASIAN AND NATIVE FEMALE SERVANTS accompanying young children with or without their parents, are allowed to travel in a 1st Class Carriage on payment of 2nd Class fare, and in a 2nd Class Carriage on payment of 3rd Class fare.

INVALIDS producing a Certificate from a European Medical man, shewing that personal attendance during the journey is necessary, will be allowed to take an attendant in a 1st Class Carriage on payment of 2nd Class fare, and in a 2nd Class Carriage on payment of 3rd Class fare.

One servant only is allowed to travel with each party at the reduced fare.

The wives of Officers travelling under Government warrant are allowed the same privilege in respect to female servants.

These rules apply to the Madras, South Indian, G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.

XI. PERIODICAL TICKETS—First Class Periodical Tickets, available between Madras and Bangalore at the undermentioned rates, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Manager, Royapooram Terminus, Madras:—

For One Month.....	Rs. 70	For Four Months.....	Rs. 245
" Two "	" 130	" Six "	" 360
" Three "	" 180		

1st 2nd and 3rd Class Monthly, Quarterly and Half-yearly Periodical Tickets for dis-

tances of not less than 12 and not exceeding 100 Miles will be issued at the undermentioned rates, payable in advance, on application to the Agent and Manager, Royapooram.

Monthly Ticket.	Quarterly Ticket.	Half-yearly Ticket.
1st Class .. 10 Single fares.	24 Return fares.	40 Return fares.
2nd do. .. 10 do.	21 do.	40 do.
3rd do. .. 15 Single Mail Train fares.	36 Single Mail Train fares.	60 Single Mail Train fares.

XII. THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued at Arcot and Vellore to Trivellore and back at the following fares, during the New Moon festivals, available for two days during the Monthly, and for three days, during the Half-yearly festivals.

Arcot.....	Rs. 0 14
Vellore.....	" 1 4

TIRUTANY FESTIVALS RETURN TICKETS will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to Tirutany during the Kirthecay Festivals available for two days during the Monthly Festivals and three days during Andy, Kirthecay, Thy, and Massee, exclusive of date of issue:—

FARES.		FARES.	
2nd Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Madras.....	2 0	Naggery.....	0 6
Trivellore.....	0 15	Puttoor.....	0 12
Arconum.....	0 6	Poody.....	1 2
Arcot.....	1 0	Tirupetty.....	1 5
Vellore.....	1 12		

THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS will also be issued at Conjeveram to Tirutany and Trivellore on the same terms at the following fares:

Conjeveram to Tirutany..... 8 Annas.

" to Trivellore..... 12 "

THIRD CLASS MARKET RETURN TICKETS are issued on Thursdays at the undermentioned Stations to Bangalore at the following Fares available for return by night Mail Train on the same day only.—Each passenger is allowed to carry "Free of charge" 40 lbs. of produce and will be charged for all in excess of 40 lbs. at the Goods Rates.

Cadgoody.....	Rs. 0 4 6	Colar Road.....	Rs. 1 0 0
Malloor.....	" 0 9 0	Coopum.....	" 1 8 0

Note.—Holders of 3rd Class Market Tickets over-riding on the return journey will be charged 2nd Class fare from Bangalore.

PLANTATION COOLIES.—Plantation coolies, in batches of not less than 50 in number, for distances of 150 miles and under, and in batches of not less than 40 in number for distances exceeding 150 miles will be conveyed at the reduced rate of 2 pies per cooly per mile.

XIII. S. I. RAILWAY.—By the Night Trains from Madras and Bangalore, First, Second and Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Madras, Arcot, Jollarpett, Salem, and Bangalore to Caroor, Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Madras, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, Tanjore, and Negapatam. By the Goods Train from Madras, Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Jollarpett and Salem to Caroor and Trichinopoly. By the 7-30 A. M. Goods Train, Third Class Through Tickets will be issued at Coimbatore and Pothanoor to Caroor and Trichinopoly.

Holders of through tickets for distances of over 200 miles will be allowed one day extra for every additional 200 miles or part of 200 miles in the through distance to enable them to break their journey if they wish to do so at any place along the route at which the Train stops.

XIV. SPECIAL TRAINS may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, Madras, by giving thirty-six hours' previous notice.

XV. LUGGAGE.—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge, 120 lbs., Second Class 60 lbs., Third Class 20 lbs., and Cooly Class 15 lbs. of personal baggage. All baggage in excess of this weight (whether in the owner's charge or not) will be charged at 2 pies per pound per mile.

Passengers from Madras, Bellary, Bangalore and Mettapollium intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway, can secure their tickets and book their luggage at any time during the day at the authorized Booking and Luggage Offices.

ALL LUGGAGE MUST BE PRE-PAID AT THE BOOKING STATION, and Passengers are particularly requested to satisfy themselves that the amount paid for Luggage is entered on the Luggage Ticket.

Act No. 18 of 1854, Clause 9.

"No such Railway Company shall in any case be answerable for loss or injury to any passenger's Luggage, unless it shall have been booked and separately paid for."

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages except small Packages which can be placed under the Seat occupied by the Owner. Station Masters and Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the Seat.

XVI. THE COMPANY will not be responsible for loss of, or injury to, any Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Securities and valuable papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, China and such like valuable articles, unless the same shall have been accepted by an authorized servant of the Company, and an increased charge paid.

XVII. **SMOKING.**—Smoking in the Carriages and on the Company's premises is prohibited.

XVIII. **FERS.**—The Company's Servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

XIX. **HORSES.**—The Company will not undertake to forward Horses by the Mail Train direct to destination *without previous arrangement* with the sender.

XX. **COMPLAINTS.**—It is requested that any incivility or want of attention on the part of any Servant of the Company may be communicated to H. E. CHURCH, Traffic Manager. 25th June, 1876.

By order, R. B. ELWIN, Agent and Manager.

Rules and Regulations for the Conveyance of Horses, Carriages and Dogs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES must be at the Stations 45 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are intended to be despatched, and when sent from any other Station than Madras, one day's previous notice should be given. They are conveyed only to and from the Stations shown in the following Tables. The Company do not undertake to forward them by any particular Train, nor do they hold themselves responsible for any injury occurring in loading or unloading.

The Company will not undertake to carry direct to their destination Horses or other animals or Vehicles booked for carriage by any of the Company's Mail Trains, whether such Horses or other animals or Vehicles are accompanied by their owners or any other persons or not, unless an arrangement for through carriage by any such Mail Train be made in each case with the Company by the sender prior to, or at the time of the Horses, other animals or Vehicles being booked.

Horses and Carriages intended for dispatch by the 6 p.m. Mail Train must be at the Central Station (Madras) not later than 3 p.m.

The Company will not be responsible for any injury to Horses conveyed by GOODS' Train, whether arising from fear, sudden starting of the Train, or from any other cause. Owners will be required to signify on paper their assent to these conditions of carriage before a Horse is loaded.

GROOMS.—One Groom or Horsekeeper will be allowed to travel free with each Horse and in the same Vehicle.

DOGS.—Each Dog must be provided with a chain and muzzle, or the Company will not be responsible for their safe conveyance. Special compartments are provided for Dogs, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages. Cats and Monkeys will be charged at the same rates as Dogs.

The minimum charge for Horses is.....3 Rupees.

Do. do. for 4-wheeled Carriages.....5 „

Do. do. for 2 do. do.3 „

Rates for Parcels.

By Passenger Train charged for Local Traffic, as well as in through booking with the South Indian Railway.

DISTANCE.	Including Delivery within 4 miles of Receiving Station.		Exclusive of Collection and Delivery.									
	1 lb. and under.	Above 1 lb. & not exceeding 2 lbs.	Above 2 lbs. & not exceeding 10 lbs.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 60 lbs.	61 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 120 lbs.	121 to 140 lbs.	141 to 160 lbs.	161 to 180 lbs.
1 to 50 Miles	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
51 to 100 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
101 to 150 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
151 to 200 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
201 to 250 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
251 to 300 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
301 to 350 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
351 to 400 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
401 to 450 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
451 to 500 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
501 to 550 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
551 to 600 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
601 to 650 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
651 to 700 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
701 to 750 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1
751 to 800 „	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 4 1	1 6 1	1 8 1	2 0 1	2 2 1	2 4 1	2 6 1

1. Parcels weighing more than 180 lbs. or 90 seers, will be charged in proportion to the rate for 180 lbs.

2. In consignments of 2 or more Parcels, each Parcel will be separately charged for.

3. Parcels of Newspapers from Madras are conveyed at half the rates charged for other Parcels, subject to a minimum charge of 4 annas.

4. Parcels booked at the 6 and 8 anna rates must be prepaid, and fully addressed in English. Receipt Notes will not be given for such Parcels. These rates include delivery within a distance of 4 miles from the receiving Station.

5. All Parcels must be addressed in English.

6. Parcels exceeding 2 lbs. in weight consigned to "Madras" will be delivered by the Company's delivery Agents, if fully addressed in English, and for which service an additional charge will be made. Parcels not fully addressed will be left "until called for."

7. All Parcels must be delivered at the respective Stations, 30 minutes before the departure of the Train by which they are to be forwarded, or they cannot be booked for that Train.

8. All charges for Parcels booked to or from Stations on the Madras, South Indian Railway will be made according to mileage.

The Company will not be answerable in any case for loss of, or injury to Gold, Silver, Jewellery, Glass, China, Valuable Papers, Plated Goods, Pictures, Silks, Lace, Shawls and such like valuable articles, unless the value and nature of such articles shall have been declared, and an increased charge for their safe conveyance accepted by an authorized servant of the Company: neither will they be responsible for loss of, or injury to Parcels when insecurely packed, nor for loss or damage by leakage. Perishable Parcels will only be conveyed at "Owner's risk," and must be pre-paid.

Rates for Bread, Fish, Fruit, Ice, Vegetables, Meat, and Flowers.

By Passenger Train charged for Local Traffic as well as in through booking with the South Indian Railway.

DISTANCE.	10 lbs. and under.	11 to 20 lbs.	21 to 40 lbs.	41 to 60 lbs.	61 to 80 lbs.	81 to 100 lbs.	101 to 120 lbs.	121 to 140 lbs.	141 to 160 lbs.	161 to 180 lbs.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 to 50 Miles	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11
51 to 100 „	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12
101 to 150 „	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13
151 to 200 „	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14
201 to 250 „	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15
251 to 300 „	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16
301 to 350 „	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17
351 to 400 „	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18
401 to 450 „	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19
451 to 500 „	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20
501 to 550 „	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21
551 to 600 „	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22
601 to 650 „	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23
651 to 700 „	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24
701 to 750 „	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25
751 to 800 „	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26

1. Parcels weighing more than 180 lbs. or 90 Seers will be charged in proportion to the rates for 180 lbs.

2. In consignments of 2 or more Parcels, each Parcel will be separately charged for.

3. Fish, Fruit, Ice, Vegetables, Meat, and Flowers are only conveyed "at Owner's risk."

4. All charges must be pre-paid.

5. All Parcels must be addressed in English.

Abstract of Through Trains from Madras to Hyderabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Calcutta, Delhi, and Lahore, on and after 1st July, 1876.

FROM MADRAS TO HYDERABAD AND BOMBAY.

Distance from Madras.	STATIONS.	Train.	Duration of Stoppage for Refreshments.	FARES FROM MADRAS.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		P. M.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
43	MADRAS.....Dep..	6 0	35 Minutes for dinner.			
	*Arconum.....Arr..	7 50		4 0	2 0	0 14
	Do.....Dep..	8 25		8 0	3 0	1 12
84	*Tirupetty.....Dep..	10 23	19 Minutes for Early Tea.	15 0	6 0	3 6
162	*Cuddapah.....Arr..	2 13				
228	*Tadputri.....Arr..	5 13		21 0	8 0	3 15
	Do.....Dep..	5 32		24 0	9 0	4 9
258	*Gooty.....Arr..	6 58		28 0	10 0	4 13
274	*Goondacul.....Arr..	7 53		33 0	13 0	6 8
351	*Raichore.....Arr..	11 30				
		A. M.				
	G. I. P. RAILWAY.					
	*Raichore.....Dep..	P. M.	40 Minutes for Breakfast.	30 15	16 8	8 1
425	*Shahabad.....Arr..	12 10				
		A. M.				
	Shahabad.....Dep..	10 0		50 3	21 9	10 5
524	Hyderabad.....Arr..	P. M.		50 12	21 14	10 7
540	Secunderabad.....Arr..	6 15				
		A. M.				
	*Shahabad.....Dep..	P. M.	30 Minutes for Dinner.	41 7	17 4	8 6
441	Kulbarga.....Arr..	4 1				
501	*Sholapur.....Arr..	4 53		48 0	20 8	9 13
	Do.....Dep..	8 9	35 Minutes for early Tea.	63 6	28 3	13 4
675	*Poona.....Arr..	8 39		71 7	32 4	15 1
	Do.....Dep..	4 40		74 6	33 11	15 11
761	Kalyan Junction.....Arr..	5 15		74 9	33 12	15 12
792	Byculla.....Arr..	9 58				
794	BOMBAY.....Arr..	11 5				
		A. M.				

FROM JUBBULPORE TO CALCUTTA.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.		P. M.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1344	*JUBBULPORE.....Dep..	10 15	30 Minutes for Early Tea.	126 2	59 9	27 3
		A. M.				
1573	*Allahabad.....Arr..	6 45		147 10	70 5	32 9
	Do.....Dep..	7 15	30 Minutes for Breakfast.	155 11	74 6	34 9
1659	*Mogulserai Junction.....Arr..	10 40				
		A. M.				
	*Mogulserai Junction.....Dep..	10 55		156 4	74 10	34 12
1605	Benares.....Arr..	11 15				
		A. M.				
	*Mogulserai Junction.....Dep..	A. M.	30 Minutes for Dinner.	161 2	77 1	35 15
1717	*Buxar.....Arr..	11 5		167 8	80 4	37 9
1785	*Dinapore.....Arr..	1 18		173 4	83 2	38 14
1846	*Mokameh.....Arr..	3 51		192 12	92 14	43 13
	Do.....Dep..	6 3		193 8	93 4	44 1
2054	Kanoo Junction.....Arr..	6 33		199 11	96 5	45 4
2062	*Burdwan.....Arr..	2 39		199 12	96 6	45 10
2128	Howrah.....Arr..	3 5				
2129	CALCUTTA.....Arr..	5 25				
		A. M.				

* Refreshment Rooms.

Abstract of Through Trains from Madras to Hyderabad, &c.—continued.

FROM MADRAS TO NAGPUR AND JUBBULPORE.

Distance from Madras.	STATIONS.	Train.	Duration of Stoppage for Refreshments.	FARES FROM MADRAS.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
		P. M.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	MADRAS.....Dep..	6 0	35 Minutes for Dinner.			
43	*Arconum.....Arr..	7 50		4 0	2 0	0 14
	Do.....Dep..	8 25				
84	*Tirupetty.....Arr..	1 25	19 Minutes for Early Tea.	8 0	3 0	1 12
162	*Cuddapah.....Arr..	13		15 0	6 0	3 6
228	*Tadputri.....Arr..	5 13		21 0	8 0	3 15
	Do.....Dep..	5 32				
258	Gooty.....Arr..	6 58		24 0	9 0	4 9
274	*Goondacul.....Arr..	7 53		26 0	10 0	4 13
351	*Raichore.....Arr..	11 30	40 Minutes for Breakfast.	33 0	13 0	6 8
		A. M.				
	G. I. P. RAILWAY.					
	*Raichore.....Dep..	P. M.				
		12 10				
425	*Shahabad.....Arr..	4 1	30 Minutes for Dinner.	39 15	16 8	8 1
441	Kulbarga.....Arr..	4 53		41 7	17 4	8 6
511	*Sholapur.....Arr..	8 9		48 0	20 8	9 13
	Do.....Dep..	8 39	35 Minutes for Early Tea.	63 6	28 3	13 4
675	*Poona.....Arr..	4 40				
	Do.....Dep..	5 15	10 Hours Stoppage.	71 7	32 4	15 1
761	Kalyan Junction.....Arr..	9 54				
		A. M.				
	Do.....Dep..	P. M.				
		7 30				
		A. M.				
1004	*Bhusawal.....Arr..	6 2	15 Minutes for Early Tea.	94 4	43 10	20 2
	Bhusawal.....Dep..	6 30				
1247	Nagpur.....Arr..	9 0		117 0	55 0	25 3
		P. M.				
		A. M.				
	*Bhusawal.....Dep..	6 17	30 Minutes for Breakfast.	101 7	47 4	21 11
1031	*Khandua.....Arr..	10 5				
		P. M.				
1221	*Sohagpur.....Arr..	4 30	30 Minutes for Dinner.	114 9	53 13	24 10
1344	JUBBULPORE.....Arr..	9 20		126 2	59 9	27 3
		P. M.				

* Refreshment Rooms.

Abstract of Through Trains from Madras to Hyderabad, &c.—continued.

FROM JUBBULPORE TO DELHI AND LAHORE.

Distance from Madras.	STATIONS.	TRAIN TO DELHI.		TRAIN TO LAHORE.		FARES FROM MADRAS.		
		Train.	Duration of Stoppage for Refreshments.	Train.	Duration of Stoppage for Refreshments.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1344	*JUBBULPORE.....Dep..	P. M. 10 15		P. M. 10 15		RS. A. 123 2	R. A. 59 9	R. A. 273
1573	*Allahabad.....Arr..	A. M. 6 45	50 Minutes for Early Tea.	A. M. 6 45	16 hours Stoppage.	147 10	70 5	32 9
	Do. ....Dep..	P. M. 7 35		P. M. 11 18				
1692	*Cawnpore.....	P. M. 2 30	50 do. Tiffin.	P. M. 5 0	40 Minutes for Early Tea.	158 12	75 14	35 6
1770	*Etawah.....	P. M. 7 45	55 do. Dinner.	P. M. 9 0		163 15	79 15	37 6
1836	*Toondla Junc.....Arr..	P. M. 10 55		P. M. 11 20	25 Minutes for Breakfast.	172 4	82 10	38 12
	Toondla Junc.....Dep..	P. M. 11 15		P. M. 11 40				
1849	Agra Fort.....Arr..	P. M. 12 10		P. M. 12 35		173 11	83 5	39 1
	Toondla Junc.....Dep..	P. M. 11 40		A. M. 11 55				
1854	*Allypore.....	P. M. 3 15		P. M. 2 17	19 Minutes for Tiffin.	176 12	84 14	39 14
1950	*Gazecabad.....Arr..	P. M. 6 35	20 Minutes for Early Tea.	P. M. 5 5	65 Minutes for Refreshments.	182 15	88 0	41 6
	*Gazecabad.....Dep..	P. M. 6 55		P. M. 5 30		184 1	88 9	41 11
1962	Delhi.....Arr..	P. M. 7 30		P. M. 6 0				
	*Gazecabad.....Dep..	P. M. 6 10		P. M. 7 43	21 Minutes for Refreshments.	185 12	89 7	41 14
1980	*Meerut Cantonment.....	P. M. 10 17		P. M. 10 47	30 do. do..	192 2	92 10	42 15
2048	*Saharanpore.....Arr..	P. M. 10 47		P. M. 10 47				
	Do. ....Dep..	P. M. 12 50		P. M. 1 20		196 13	94 15	43 11
2098	*Umballa Cant.....Arr..	P. M. 1 20		P. M. 4 29		203 8	93 4	44 13
	Do. ....Dep..	P. M. 4 29		P. M. 6 22	10 o. do..	206 8	99 12	45 5
2163	*Loodiana.....	P. M. 6 22		P. M. 9 22	15 do. do..	211 6	102 3	46 2
2201	*Jullundur Cant.....	P. M. 9 22		P. M. 10 35		214 1	103 9	46 0
2253	*Umrutur.....	P. M. 10 35		P. M. 10 45		214 6	103 11	46 10
2282	*Meeran Meer, East.....	P. M. 10 45		P. M. 10 45				
2285	LAHORE.....Arr..	P. M. 10 45		P. M. 10 45				

* Refreshment Rooms.

Through 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets are issued at all the principal Stations on Madras Railway to all Stations on G. I. P. Railway and vice versa.
Children under 3 years of age travel "free." Children above 3 and not exceeding 12 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

MONTHLY RETURN FIRST and SECOND Class Tickets will be issued between the undermentioned Stations only of the MADRAS, G. I. P., EAST INDIAN and S. P. & D. Railways at a fare and a half for the double Journey.

Madras Railway.				G. I. P. Railway.				H. S. Railway.			
Madras.	Mallore.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Bombay.	Nagpur.	Sholapur.					
Arconum.	Bangalore.	Mettapollum.	Gooty.	Byculla.	Itarsi.	Kulbarga.					
Arcon.	Salem.	Palghat.	Bellary.	Kalyan.	Jubbulpore.	Shahabad.					
Vellore.	Erode.	Paypant.	Adoni.	Nasik.	Chorah.	Raichoor.					
Jollarpett.	Pothanore.	Tirupetty.		Bhusawal.	Neral.	Hyderabad.					
				Khandwa.	Poonna.	Secunderabad.					
East Indian Railway.				S. P. & D. Railway.				O. & Rohilkund Railway.			
Calcutta.	Patna.	Etawah.		Mooltan.		Fyzabad.					
Howrah.	Bankipore.	Shekhabad.		Montgomery.		Nawabganj.					
Serampore.	Dinapore.	Toondla.		Lahore.		Lucknow.					
Hooghly.	Arrah.	Agra Fort.		Meeran Meer, East.		Cawnpore.					
Bardwan.	Buxar.	Allypore.		Umrutur.		Hurdai.					
Raneegunge.	Zumanenah.	Gazecabad.		Jullundur City.		Shahjehanpur.					
Sahibganj.	Benares.	Delhi.		Do. Cant.		Bareilly.					
Bhangulpore.	Mirzapore.	Manickpore.		Sutlej.		Chundausi.					
Jumalpor.	Allahabad.	Sutna.		Loodiana.		Moradabad.					
Monghyr.	Cawnpore.			Umballa City.		Allypore.					
				Saharanpore.							

These Tickets entitle the holder to one journey only in each direction, and to break the journey in either direction along the route. They are available for return over the Madras & G. I. P. Railways within 2 months from the date of issue and over the other Railways within 1 month from date of issue.

Rates for Passengers.

From MADRAS TO	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cooly Class.
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	Day.	Mail.	
Perambore and Royapooram	0	8	0	3	0	1	....
Avady	1	0	0	8	0	4	....
Tinnanore	2	0	0	11	0	5	....
Trivellore	2	0	0	15	0	7	....
Cudumbatoor	3	0	1	0	0	8	....
Chinnampett	3	0	1	0	0	9	....
ANCONUM Junction	4	0	2	0	0	11	....
N. W. I.							
Tirutany	5	0	2	0	0	13	....
Nagery	6	0	2	0	0	15	....
Puttoor	7	0	3	0	1	2	....
Poodi	7	0	3	0	1	4	....
Tirupetty	8	0	3	0	1	5	....
Codoor	10	0	4	0	1	11	....
Reddypully	11	0	4	0	1	15	....
Rajampett	12	0	5	0	2	1	....
Nundalore	13	0	5	0	2	2	....
Wontimettah	14	0	5	0	2	5	....
CUDDAPAH	15	0	6	0	2	9	....
Camalappoor	17	0	6	0	....	....	....
Yerragootla	17	0	7	0	....	....	....
Moodanoor	18	0	7	0	....	....	....
Kondipuram	20	0	8	0	....	....	....
Tadputri	21	0	8	0	....	....	....
Royalcherroo	23	0	9	0	....	....	....
GOOTY	24	0	9	0	....	....	....
GOONDACUL JUNCTION	26	0	10	0	....	....	....
Veerapoor	27	0	11	0	....	....	....
BELLARY	29	0	11	0	....	....	....
Nuncherla	26	0	10	0	....	....	....
Auspre	28	0	11	0	....	....	....
Adoni	29	0	11	0	....	....	....
Kosgee	31	0	12	0	....	....	....
Toongabudra	31	0	12	0	....	....	....
Mutmurri	32	0	12	0	....	....	....
Raichoor	33	0	13	0	....	....	....
Sholinghur	5	0	2	0	0	14	....
Arcon	6	0	2	0	1	0	....
Tiruvellum	7	0	3	0	1	2	....
Vellore	8	0	3	0	1	4	....
Veeringepooram	8	0	3	0	1	6	....
Gooriattum	9	0	4	0	1	8	....
Mailputty	10	0	4	0	1	11	....
Amboor	11	0	4	0	1	12	....
Vaniembady	12	0	5	0	1	15	....
B. E. I.							
JOLLARPETT	12	0	5	0	2	1	....
Coopum	14	0	6	0	2	7	....
Colar Road	17	0	6	0	2	12	....
Malloor	18	0	7	0	3	0	....
Cadgoody	19	0	8	0	3	3	....
Bangalore	20	0	8	0	3	6	....
S. I. R.							
Tripatore	13	0	5	0	2	2	....
Samulputty	14	0	6	0	2	6	....
Morapoor	16	0	6	0	2	10	....
Mullapuram	17	0	7	0	2	13	....
Shevaroy Hills	18	0	7	0	3	0	....
SALEM	19	0	8	0	3	4	....
McDonald's Choultry	21	0	8	0	3	7	....
Sunkery Droog	22	0	8	0	3	10	....
ERODE	23	0	9	0	3	13	....
Caroor	24	12	9	11	....	....	....
Trichinopoly Fort.	26	10	10	7	....	....	....
Trichinopoly Junction	26	12	10	7	....	....	....
Dindigul	29	2	11	5	....	....	....
Madura	30	11	11	14	....	....	....
Tinnevely	34	13	13	7	....	....	....
Tuticorin	34	13	13	7	....	....	....
Tanjore	28	1	10	14	....	....	....
Neyyapattam	30	1	11	10	....	....	....

Rates for Passengers—continued.

From MADRAS to	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Cooly Class.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Day.	Mall.	
Peranduray	24	0	9	0	....	5	1
Wutakallee	25	0	10	0	....	5	4
Avenashy Road	26	0	10	0	....	5	9
Soomanoor	27	0	10	0	....	5	13
Pothanoor	28	0	11	0	....	5	14
Coimbatore	29	0	11	0	....	5	15
Tudialore	30	0	12	0	....	6	2
Karamady	31	0	12	0	....	6	3
Metapollum	31	0	12	0	....	6	11
Muddikuray	30	0	11	0	....	6	13
Walliar	30	0	12	0	....	6	1
Conjcode	31	0	12	0	....	6	5
PAIGHAUT	32	0	12	0	....	6	8
Purley	33	0	13	0	....	6	9
Luckady	33	0	13	0	....	6	11
Wootapollum	34	0	13	0	....	6	13
Shoranoor	34	0	13	0	....	7	0
Puttamby	35	0	14	0	....	7	2
Cootipooram	36	0	14	0	....	7	4
Tiroor	37	0	15	0	....	7	5
Tanoor	37	0	15	0	....	7	7
Perpangady	38	0	15	0	....	7	7
BEYPOOR	38	0	15	0	....	7	7

Rates for Horses and Carriages.

From MADRAS to	HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If ONE PROPERTY.		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Arconum Junction	4 1	6 1	8 1	6 12	4 1
N.W.L. { Tirupetty	7 14	11 13	15 12	13 2	7 14
CUDDAPAH	15 3	22 13	30 6	25 5	15 3
Tadputri	21 6	32 1	42 12	35 10	21 6
Gooty	24 3	36 5	48 6	40 5	24 3
Goondacul	25 11	38 9	51 6	42 13	25 11
BELLARY	23 11	43 1	57 6	47 13	23 11
RAICHOOR	32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15
Arcon	6 2	9 2	12 3	10 3	6 2
Vellore	7 10	11 6	15 3	12 11	7 10
Gooriatum	9 0	13 8	18 0	15 6	9 0
Jollarpett	12 6	18 9	24 12	20 10	12 6
B.L. { Colar Road	16 8	24 12	33 9	27 8	16 8
Mallor	13 0	27 0	36 0	30 0	13 0
BANGALORE	20 6	30 8	40 11	33 15	20 6
Tripatore	12 14	19 4	25 11	21 7	12 14
Mullapuram	16 14	25 5	33 12	27 6	16 14
Salem	19 7	29 2	38 13	32 6	19 7
ERODE	22 13	34 3	45 9	38 0	22 13
S.L.R. { Caroor	26 12	40 2	53 7	44 9	26 12
Trichinopoly Fort	31 0	46 7	61 14	51 10	31 0
Trichinopoly Junction	31 4	46 14	62 7	52 1	31 4
Dindigul	36 10	54 14	73 2	61 0	36 10
Madura	41 3	60 3	80 4	66 15	40 3
Tinnevely	49 7	74 2	98 13	82 8	49 7
Tuticorin	49 7	74 2	98 13	82 8	49 7
Tanjore	34 3	51 3	68 4	56 15	34 3
Negapatam	33 11	57 15	77 4	64 7	33 11

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

From MADRAS to	HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If one Property.		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Avenashy Road	25 13	33 11	51 9	43 0	25 13
Pothanoor	28 5	42 8	56 10	47 3	28 5
COIMBATORE	28 11	43 1	57 6	47 13	28 11
Metapollum	30 12	46 2	61 8	51 4	30 12
Palghat	31 2	46 11	62 4	51 14	31 2
Wootapollum	33 0	49 8	66 0	55 0	33 0
Shoranoor	33 12	50 10	67 8	56 4	33 12
Tiroor	36 0	54 9	72 12	60 10	36 0
BEYPOOR	38 3	57 4	76 5	63 10	38 3
FROM JOLLARPETT TO					
MADRAS	12 6	18 9	24 12	20 10	12 6
Arconum Junction	8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7
N.W.L. { Tirupetty	12 5	18 7	24 9	20 8	12 5
CUDDAPAH	19 8	29 4	39 0	32 8	19 8
Tadputri	25 11	38 9	51 6	43 13	25 11
Gooty	28 8	42 12	57 0	47 8	28 8
Goondacul Junction	30 0	45 0	60 0	50 0	30 0
Bellary	33 0	49 8	66 0	55 0	33 0
RAICHOOR	37 4	55 13	74 7	62 1	37 4
Arcon	6 5	9 7	12 9	10 8	6 5
Vellore	4 14	7 5	9 12	8 2	4 14
Gooriatum	3 8	5 3	6 15	5 13	3 8
Vaniembady	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0
B.L. { Colar Road	4 2	6 3	8 4	6 14	4 2
Mallor	5 10	8 7	11 4	9 6	5 10
BANGALORE	8 0	11 1	15 15	13 5	8 0
Tripatore	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0
Shervaroy Hills	5 10	8 7	11 4	9 6	5 10
Salem	7 1	10 9	14 1	11 12	7 1
Erode	10 7	15 10	20 13	17 6	10 7
S.L.R. { Caroor	14 6	21 9	28 11	23 15	14 6
Trichinopoly Fort	18 10	27 1	37 2	31 0	18 10
Trichinopoly Junction	18 14	28 5	37 11	31 7	18 14
Dindigul	24 4	36 5	48 6	40 6	24 4
Madura	27 13	41 10	55 8	46 5	27 13
Tinnevely	37 1	55 9	74 1	61 12	37 1
Tuticorin	37 1	55 9	74 1	61 12	37 1
Tanjore	21 13	32 10	43 8	36 5	21 13
Negapatam	26 5	39 6	52 8	43 13	26 5
Avenashy Road	13 7	20 2	26 13	22 6	13 7
Pothanoor	15 15	23 15	31 14	26 9	15 15
Coimbatore	16 5	24 8	32 10	27 3	16 5
Metapollum	18 6	27 9	36 12	30 10	18 6
Palghat	18 12	28 2	37 8	31 4	18 12
Wootapollum	20 10	30 15	41 4	34 6	20 10
Shoranoor	21 0	32 1	42 12	35 10	21 0
Tiroor	24 0	36 0	48 0	40 0	24 0
BEYPOOR	25 13	38 11	51 9	43 6	25 13
FROM BANGALORE TO					
Madras	29 6	30 8	40 11	33 15	29 6
Arconum Junction	16 5	21 8	32 10	27 3	16 5
S.L.R. { Cuddapah	27 8	41 3	54 15	45 13	27 8
Tadputri	33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11
Gooty	36 8	54 11	72 15	60 13	36 8
Goondacul Junction	33 0	56 15	75 15	63 5	33 0
Bellary	41 0	61 7	81 15	68 5	41 0
RAICHOOR	45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM MADRAS TO	HORSES.					CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If one property.			Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.	
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.				
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Arcot	14 4	21 6	28 8	23 12	14 4		
Vellore	12 12	19 2	25 8	21 4	12 12		
Gooriatum	11 6	17 0	22 11	18 15	11 6		
Jollapett	8 0	11 15	15 15	13 5	8 0		
B.B.L. | Colar Road	3 14	5 12	7 11	6 7	3 14		
Malloor	3 0	3 6	4 8	5 0	3 0		
Tripatore	8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7		
Shervaroy Hills	13 10	20 6	27 3	22 11	13 10		
Salem	14 15	22 0	29 13	24 14	14 15		
Erode	18 6	27 9	36 12	30 10	18 6		
S. I. R. | Caroor	22 5	33 8	41 10	37 3	22 5		
Trichinopoly Fort	26 9	39 13	53 1	44 4	26 9		
Trichinopoly Junction	26 13	40 4	53 10	41 11	26 13		
Dindigul	32 3	48 4	64 5	53 10	32 3		
Madura	35 12	53 9	71 7	59 9	35 12		
Tinnevely	45 0	67 8	90 0	75 0	45 0		
Tuticorin	45 0	67 8	90 0	75 0	45 0		
Tanjore	29 12	44 9	59 7	49 9	29 12		
Negapatam	34 4	51 5	68 7	57 1	34 4		
Pothanoor	23 13	35 12	47 10	39 11	23 13		
Coimbatore	24 3	36 5	47 6	40 5	24 3		
Mettapollum	26 4	39 6	52 8	43 12	26 4		
Palghaut	26 12	40 1	53 7	44 9	26 12		
Beyoor	33 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	33 11		

FROM CUDDAPAH TO

Madras	15 3	22 13	30 6	25 5	15 3		
Arconum Junction	11 3	16 12	22 5	18 10	11 3		
S. I. R. | Tirutany	10 7	15 10	20 13	17 6	10 7		
Nagery	9 9	14 6	19 2	15 15	9 9		
Tirupetty	7 5	11 0	14 10	12 3	7 5		
Reddypully	3 12	5 10	7 8	6 4	3 12		
Tadputri	6 3	9 5	12 6	10 5	6 3		
Gooty	9 0	13 8	18 0	15 0	9 0		
Goondacul Junction	10 8	15 12	21 0	17 8	10 8		
Bellary	13 8	20 4	27 0	22 8	13 8		
Raichoor	17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12		
N. W. L. | Arcot	13 5	20 0	26 10	22 3	13 5		
Vellore	14 12	22 1	29 7	24 9	14 12		
Jollapett	19 8	29 4	39 0	32 8	19 8		
B.B.L. | Bangalore	27 8	41 3	54 15	45 13	27 8		
Tripatore	20 0	29 15	39 15	33 5	20 0		
Shervaroy Hills	25 4	37 13	50 7	42 1	25 4		
Salem	26 9	39 13	53 1	44 4	26 9		
Erode	30 0	45 0	60 0	50 0	30 0		
S. I. R. | Caroor	33 15	50 15	67 14	56 9	33 15		
Trichinopoly Fort	39 3	57 4	76 5	63 10	39 3		
Trichinopoly Junction	38 7	57 11	76 14	64 1	38 7		
Dindigul	43 13	65 11	87 9	73 0	43 13		
Madura	47 6	71 5	94 11	78 15	47 6		
Tinnevely	56 10	84 15	113 4	94 6	56 10		
Tuticorin	56 10	84 15	113 4	94 6	56 10		
Tanjore	1 6	62 0	82 11	68 15	1 6		
Negapatam	45 15	68 12	91 11	76 7	45 15		

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM CUDDAPAH TO	HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If one Property.		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Avenashy Road	32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15
Pothanoor	35 7	53 3	70 14	59 1	35 7
Coimbatore	35 13	53 12	71 10	59 11	35 13
Mettapollum	37 14	56 13	75 12	63 2	37 14
Palghaut	39 6	57 8	76 11	63 15	39 6
Shoranoor	40 14	61 5	81 12	68 2	40 14
Tiroor	43 8	65 4	87 0	72 8	43 8
Beyoor	45 5	67 15	90 9	75 8	45 5

FROM RAICHOOR TO

MADRAS	32 15	49 6	65 13	54 14	32 15
Arconum Junction	28 14	43 5	57 12	48 2	28 14
S. I. R. | Tirutany	28 2	42 3	56 4	46 14	28 2
Nagery	27 6	40 15	54 9	45 8	27 6
Tirupetty	25 1	37 9	50 1	41 12	25 1
Reddypully	21 8	32 3	42 15	35 13	21 8
Nundaloor	20 1	30 2	40 2	33 7	20 1
Wontimettah	19 2	28 11	38 4	31 14	19 2
Cuddapah	17 12	26 9	35 7	29 9	17 12
Yerragoontla	15 8	23 3	30 15	25 13	15 8
Moodanoor	14 9	21 13	29 1	24 4	14 9
Tadputri	11 9	17 5	23 1	19 4	11 9
Gooty	8 12	13 1	17 7	14 9	8 12
Goondacul Junction	7 4	10 13	14 7	12 1	7 4
Bellary	10 5	15 8	20 10	17 3	10 5
Adoni	4 1	6 1	8 1	6 12	4 1
Arcot	31 1	46 9	62 1	51 12	31 1
Vellore	32 7	48 11	64 14	54 1	32 7
Jollapett Junction	37 4	55 13	74 7	62 1	37 4
Bangalore	45 3	67 13	90 6	75 5	45 3
Tripatore	37 11	56 9	75 6	62 13	37 11
Shervaroy Hills	42 15	64 7	85 14	71 9	42 15
Salem	44 4	66 6	83 8	73 12	44 4
Erode	47 12	71 9	95 7	79 9	47 12
S. I. R. | Caroor	51 11	77 8	103 5	86 2	51 11
Trichinopoly Fort	55 15	83 13	111 12	93 3	55 15
Trichinopoly Junction	56 3	84 4	112 5	93 10	56 3
Dindigul	61 9	92 4	123 0	102 9	61 9
Madura	65 2	97 9	130 2	108 8	65 2
Tinnevely	74 6	110 8	148 11	123 5	74 6
Tuticorin	74 6	111 8	148 11	123 15	74 6
Tanjore	59 2	88 9	118 2	98 8	59 2
Negapatam	63 10	95 5	127 2	10 0	63 10
N. W. L. | Avenashy	50 10	75 15	101 4	84 6	50 10
Pothanoor	53 3	79 12	106 5	88 10	53 3
Coimbatore	53 9	80 5	107 1	89 4	53 9
Mettapollum	55 10	83 6	111 3	92 11	55 10
Palghaut	56 1	84 2	112 2	93 7	56 1
Shoranoor	58 10	87 14	117 3	97 11	58 10
Tiroor	61 4	91 13	122 7	102 1	61 4
Beyoor	63 0	94 8	126 0	105 0	63 0

FROM BELLARY TO

MADRAS	28 11	43 1	57 6	47 13	28 11
ARCONUM JUNCTION	24 11	37 0	49 5	41 2	24 11
S. I. R. | Tirutany	23 15	35 14	47 13	39 14	23 15
Tirupetty	20 13	31 4	41 10	34 11	20 13
Nundaloor	15 14	23 12	31 11	26 7	15 14
Cuddapah	13 8	20 4	27 0	22 8	13 8
Yerragoontla	11 4	16 14	22 8	18 12	11 4
Tadputri	7 5	11 0	14 10	12 3	7 5
Gooty	4 8	6 12	9 0	7 8	4 8
GOONDACUL	3 0	4 8	6 0	5 0	3 0
Adoni	6 3	9 6	12 6	10 5	6 3
Raichoor	10 5	15 8	20 10	17 3	10 5

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM BELLARY TO	HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If one Property.		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Arcot	26 13	40 4	53 10	44 11	6 13
VELLORE	28 4	42 5	56 7	47 1	28 4
Gooriatum	29 10	44 7	59 4	49 6	29 10
JOLLARPETT JUNCTION	33 0	49 8	66 0	55 0	33 0
B.B.L. { Coorur	35 3	52 12	70 5	58 10	35 3
Colar Road	37 2	55 11	74 4	61 14	37 0
Malloor	38 12	58 1	77 7	64 9	38 12
BANGALORE	41 0	61 7	81 15	68 5	41 0
Tripatore	33 8	50 3	66 15	55 13	33 8
Shervaroy Hills	38 12	58 1	77 7	64 9	38 12
SALEM	40 1	60 1	80 1	66 12	40 1
Erode	43 8	65 4	87 0	72 8	43 8
S.I.R. { Caroor	47 7	71 3	94 14	79 1	47 7
Trichinopoly Fort	51 11	77 8	103 6	86 2	51 11
Trichinopoly Junction	51 15	77 15	103 14	86 9	51 15
Dindigul	57 5	85 15	114 9	95 8	57 5
Madura	60 14	91 4	121 11	101 7	60 14
Tinnevely	70 2	05 3	140 4	116 14	70 2
Tuticorin	70 2	05 3	140 4	116 14	70 2
Tanjore	54 14	82 4	109 11	91 7	54 14
Negapatam	59 6	89 0	118 11	98 15	59 6
Avenashy Road	46 7	69 10	92 13	77 6	46 7
Pothanor	48 15	73 7	97 14	81 9	48 15
COIMBATORE	49 5	74 0	98 10	82 3	49 5
Metapollum	51 6	77 1	102 12	85 10	51 6
PALGHAT	51 14	77 12	103 11	86 7	51 14
Shoranoor	55 6	81 9	108 12	90 10	55 6
BEYPOOR	58 13	89 0	117 9	98 0	58 13

FROM COIMBATORE TO

	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Madras	23 11	43 1	57 6	47 13	23 11
Arconum Junction	24 11	37 0	49 5	41 2	24 11
N.W.L. { Cuddapah	35 13	53 12	71 10	59 11	35 13
Tadputri	42 0	63 0	84 0	70 0	42 0
Gooty	44 13	67 4	89 10	74 11	44 13
Goondacul Junction	46 5	69 8	92 10	77 3	46 5
Bellary	49 5	74 0	98 10	82 3	49 5
Raichoor	53 9	80 5	107 1	89 4	53 9
Arcot	22 10	33 14	45 3	37 11	22 10
Vellore	21 2	31 10	42 3	35 3	21 2
Vanlembaddy	17 3	25 12	34 5	28 10	17 3
Jollarpett	16 8	24 8	32 10	27 3	16 8
B.B.L. { Bangalore	24 3	36 5	48 6	40 5	24 3
Tripatore	15 14	23 12	31 11	26 7	15 14
Salem	5 5	13 15	18 9	15 8	5 5
Erode	5 15	8 14	11 13	9 14	5 15
S.I.R. { Caroor	9 14	14 13	19 11	16 7	9 14
Trichinopoly Fort	14 3	21 2	28 2	23 8	14 3
Trichinopoly Junction	14 6	21 9	28 11	23 15	14 6
Dindigul	19 12	29 9	39 6	32 14	19 12
Madura	23 5	34 14	46 8	38 13	23 5
Tinnevely	32 9	48 13	65 1	54 4	32 9
Tuticorin	32 9	48 13	65 1	54 4	32 9
Tanjore	17 5	25 14	34 8	28 13	17 5
Negapatam	21 13	32 10	43 8	36 15	21 13

Rates for Horses and Carriages—continued.

FROM COIMBATORE TO	HORSES.			CARRIAGES.	
	One Horse.	If one Property.		Four Wheel.	Two Wheel.
		2 Horses.	3 Horses.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Avenashy Road	3 0	4 6	5 13	5 0	3 0
Pothanor	3 0	4 6	5 13	5 0	3 0
Metapollum	3 0	4 2	5 0	5 0	3 0
Palghat	3 3	4 13	5 6	5 5	3 3
Wootapollum	5 1	7 10	10 2	8 7	5 1
Shoranoor	5 13	8 12	11 10	9 11	5 13
Tiroor	8 7	12 11	16 14	14 1	8 7
BEYPOOR	10 2	15 3	20 4	16 14	10 2

FROM BEYPOOR TO

	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Madras	38 3	57 4	76 5	63 10	38 3
Arconum Junction	34 2	51 3	69 4	56 14	34 2
N.W.L. { Cuddapah	45 5	67 15	90 9	75 8	45 0
Tadputri	51 8	77 3	102 15	85 13	51 8
Gooty	54 5	81 7	108 9	90 8	54 5
Goondacul	55 13	83 11	111 9	93 0	55 13
Bellary	58 13	89 3	117 9	98 0	58 13
Raichoor	63 0	94 8	126 0	105 0	63 0
Arcot	32 0	47 15	63 15	53 5	32 0
Vellore	30 9	45 14	61 2	50 15	30 9
Vanlembaddy	26 10	39 15	53 4	44 6	26 10
Jollarpett	25 13	38 11	51 9	43 0	25 13
B.B.L. { Bangalore	32 11	50 8	67 5	56 2	32 11
Tripatore	25 5	38 0	50 10	42 3	25 5
Salem	18 12	28 2	37 8	31 4	18 12
Erode	15 6	22 15	30 9	25 8	15 6
S.I.R. { Caroor	19 4	23 14	38 7	32 1	19 4
Trichinopoly Fort	23 8	35 3	46 14	39 2	23 8
Trichinopoly Junction	23 12	35 10	47 7	39 9	22 12
Dindigul	29 2	43 10	53 2	48 8	29 2
Madura	32 11	49 15	65 4	54 7	32 11
Tinnevely	41 15	62 14	83 13	69 14	41 15
Tuticorin	41 15	62 14	83 13	69 14	41 15
Tanjore	26 11	39 15	53 4	44 7	26 11
Negapatam	31 3	46 11	62 4	51 15	31 3
Avenashy Road	12 6	18 9	24 12	20 10	12 6
Pothanor	9 14	14 12	19 11	16 7	9 14
Coimbatore	10 2	15 3	20 4	16 14	10 2
Metapollum	12 3	18 5	24 6	20 5	12 3
Palghat	6 15	10 7	13 14	11 9	6 15
Wootapollum	5 3	7 12	10 5	8 10	5 3
Shoranoor	4 7	6 10	9 13	7 6	4 7
Tiroor	3 0	3 0	3 9	5 0	3 0

PONDICHERY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office:—London, 2, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

Chairman.—John Chapman, Esq.; Managing Director.—Henry W. Notman, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEGAPATAM.

W. S. Betts, Esq. Agent. [D. Logan, Esq. (M.I.C.E.) Chief Engr.

This Company has been incorporated for the purpose of connecting the town of Pondicherry with a branch of the South Indian Railway from Villupuram to the Gingee river, that river being the boundary between the English and French territory. The necessary arrangements having been made with the French Government and a Convention signed at Paris, the construction of the Pondicherry Railway (which for its entire length, about 8 miles, traverses French territory) has been carried out to completion. There are two stations, one at Villenour, and the other (the terminus) at Pondicherry. The surf is not so violent at Pondicherry as at other places on the coast, and as an iron pier of a serviceable character has been erected in a central position near the Custom House and offices of the principal merchants, this important town now that it is placed in direct railway communication with all parts of India, possesses considerable advantages for the exportation and importation of merchandize.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office:—London, 2, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Chairman, John Chapman, Esq.; Deputy Chairman, Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson; *Ex-Officio Director*, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, J. L. Danvers, Esq., General Sir J. Alexander K.C.B., Henry Brockett, Esq., Major General C. J. Green, R.E., Captain J. G. Johnston, R.E., Henry Kimber, Esq., T. B. Roupell, Esq. Managing Director, Henry W. Notman, Esq.; Auditors, George Smith, Esq. and Henry Whitworth, Esq.; Consulting Engineers, G. B. Bruce, Esq. and C. D. Fox, Esq.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEGAPATAM.

W. S. Betts, Esq. Agent.
D. Logan, Esq., (M. I. C. E.) Chief Engineer.
J. Smith, Esq. Chief Auditor.
W. Griffith, Esq. Resident Engineer.
E. G. Sheward, Esq. Locomotive Supt.
A. Stanton, Esq. Traffic Manager.
G. H. W. Tremenhare, Esq. General Storekeeper.
J. F. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.D. Superintending Physician.

This Company has been incorporated under a special Act of Parliament (37 and 38 Victoria, Session 1874) and is formed by the amalgamation of the Great Southern of India Railway Company and the Carnatic Railway Company. The object of the S. I. R. is to provide communication between Madras and the provinces of Southern India lying to the south of the existing Madras Railway. Starting from the People's Park at Madras (Cochrane's Canal) the line passes through Egmore, Chetput, Saidapet, Saint Thomas's Mount Cantonment, Palaveram, Chingleput, Villupuram, (from whence there is a branch to the Gingee river and Pondicherry), Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Combaconum, Tanjore, (from which town there is a branch to Negapatam), Trichinopoly (from whence a branch extends to Karur and Erode) Dindigul, Madura, Maniyachi, (from whence a branch is open to Tinnevely), Thattaparai, and Tuticorin. At present an outlying portion of the South Indian Railway system connects Conjeeveram with Arkonam, but the construction of a branch line from Chingleput through Wallajahabad to Conjeeveram, for the purpose of completing the link between this outlying portion of the Company's system and the main line from Madras to the south, has been commenced (1879).

The whole of the Company's lines is planned on the metre gauge system (3 feet 3 inches), and the South Indian Railway will when finally completed consist of nearly 700 miles of line, the longest continuous route in India constructed on this principle.

A branch from Villupuram (South Arcot District) to the Gingee river has been constructed by the South Indian Railway Company, the line being continued from the river into the town of Pondicherry by the Pondicherry Railway Company.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

List of Stations shewing the distance of each from the People's Park, Madras, and the height of rails above mean sea-level.

Distance from Madras (People's Park) Terminus.	Distance between Stations.	Height of rails above mean sea-level.	Stations.
...	...	9-44	Madras (Park) Station.
2 1/2	1 1/2	9-44	Egmore.
6	4	20-52	Chetput.
7 1/2	1 1/2	24-84	Saidapet.
8 1/2	1 1/2	31-39	Guindy.
12 1/2	4	34-22	St. Thomas' Mount.
19 1/2	7 1/2	71-21	Pallavaram.
23 1/2	4	110-38	Vandalur.
30	6 1/2	107-93	Guduvancheri.
35 1/2	5 1/2	138-39	Singaperumalkoil.
41	5 1/2	124-90	Chingleput (Junction for Branch to Conjeeveram).
50 1/2	9 1/2	90-36	Kalatūr.
59	8 1/2	87-97	Madhurantakam.
68 1/2	9 1/2	131-54	Acharapakam.
76	7 1/2	125-55	Olakūr.
81 1/2	5 1/2	142-51	Tindivanam.
91	9 1/2	160-37	Mylam.
99	8	126-59	Vikravandi.
111 1/2	12 1/2	139-51	Villupuram (Junction for Branch to Pondicherry).
119 1/2	8 1/2	80-01	Panroti.
125 1/2	6	44-51	Nellikupam.
		15-74	Cuddalore New Town, (Station for Pondicherry until completion of Branch from Villupuram to Pondicherry.)
128	2 1/2	7-51	Cuddalore Old Town.
135 1/2	7 1/2	11-51	Alambakam.
145	9 1/2	10-11	Porto Novo.
151 1/2	6 1/2	13-37	Chilambaram.
156 1/2	4 1/2	17-83	Anaikarai Chattram (Coleroon).
162 1/2	6 1/2	17-83	Shiyali.
166	3 1/2	19-40	Vaidhavarankoil.
174 1/2	8 1/2	45-40	Mayavaram.
180	5 1/2	51-40	Kutalam.
184	4	62-40	Narasinganpetai.
189	5	69-65	Tiruvadamardur.
194	5	82-53	Combaconum.
199 1/2	5 1/2	94-72	Sundra Perumalkoil.
203	3 1/2	100-40	Papanasam.
207 1/2	4 1/2	110-40	Ayyampet.
212 1/2	4 1/2	123-90	Tittai.
218 1/2	6	191-71	Tanjore (Junction for Negapatam Branch.)
229	10 1/2	187-18	Badalur.
243	14	229-07	Tiruverambur.
249 1/2	6 1/2	273-21	Trichinopoly Junction (Junction for Erode Branch.)
260 1/2	11 1/2	375-36	Kolatur.
271 1/2	11	512-22	Mannalparai.
280 1/2	8 1/2	711-86	Vaiyampati.
291 1/2	11	1,085-78	Ayyalur.
296 1/2	5 1/2	967-98	Vadamadarai.
306 1/2	10	923-02	Dindigul.
320 1/2	13 1/2	781-89	Ammayanayakanur (Station on the Pulney Hills)
332	11 1/2	545-61	Sholavandan.
337 1/2	5 1/2	508-25	Sami Nellur.
345 1/2	7 1/2	440-64	Madura.
349 1/2	4 1/2	469-64	Tiruparankundram.
355 1/2	6 1/2	414-64	Tirumangalam.
365 1/2	9 1/2	361-64	Kalligudi.
372	6 1/2	330-46	Virudupatti.

Distances from Madras (People's Park) Terminus.	Distance between Stations.	Height of rails above mean sea-level.	Stations.
381½	9½	269-68	Thulukapatti.
389½	7	208-49	Sátúr.
401½	13	291-24	Kovilpatti.
409	7½	349-62	Kumárapuram.
415½	6½	292-48	Kadambúr.
425½	10	205-62	Maniyáchi (Junction for Tinnevely).
434½	8½	98-23	Thattapárai.
443½	9½	5-54	Tuticorin.
TINNEVELLY BRANCH.			
425½	..	205-62	Maniyáchi (Junction with Main Line from Madras to Tuticorin.)
434½	9	139-24	Gangaikondán.
444	1½	121-61	Tinnevely.
NEGAPATAM BRANCH.			
218½	..	191-71	Tánjore (Junction with Main Line from Madras to Tuticorin.)
227½	9½	120-29	Sáliamangalam.
230½	8½	107-04	Ammápétai.
236½	6	76-48	Nidámangalam.
242	6½	62-60	Koradáchéri.
248½	6½	45-35	Kulikarai.
252	3½	36-97	Tiruválúr.
259½	7½	25-18	Kivalúr.
263	8½	15-35	Sikal.
266½	3½	10-50	Negapatam (Station for Nagore, Karikal and Tranquebar.)
ERODE BRANCH.			
249½	..	273-21	Trichinopoly Junction (Junction with Main Line from Madras to Tuticorin.)
251½	2½	226-94	Trichinopoly Fort.
261½	9½	248-18	Elamanúr.
272½	11½	293-17	Kulitalai.
278½	6	316-85	Lálapétai.
385½	7	945-67	Kattalai.
296½	11	390-85	Karúr.
306	9½	504-06	Págalore.
313½	7½	430-48	Kodumudi.
317	3½	445-53	Unjalur.
325½	8½	496-50	Pásúr.
333½	13	650-29	Erode (Junction with Madras Railway South West Line.)
ARKONAM BRANCH.			
35½	..	124-90	Chingleput (Junction with Main Line from Madras to Tuticorin.)
41½	6½	148-40	Palur.
48½	6½	196-69	Wárájhabad.
56½	8	272-06	Conjeveram.
63	6½	294-39	Chengalráyan's Choultry.
65	2	288-61	Pallúr.
74	9	296-77	Arkónam (Junction with Madras Railway S. W. and N. W. Lines.)

Scale of Fares.

First Class.....8 pies	} Per Passenger
Second Class.....3 "	
Third Class.....2 "	

Fractions of miles and of annas are calculated as whole numbers.

MINIMUM CHARGE.

First Class..... 3 Annas. | Second Class..... 2 Annas. | Third Class..... 1 Anna.

DATES AT WHICH VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY WERE OPENED FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

From	To	Miles.	Dates
Negapatam	Tiruválúr	14½	15th July 1861.
"	Tanjore	39½	2nd December 1861.
"	Trichinopoly	81	11th March 1862.
"	Karúr	47½	8rd December 1866.
"	Kodumudi	17	1st July 1867.
"	Erode	25	1st January 1868.
"	Madura	26	1st September 1875.
"	Tuticorin & Tinnevely	116½	1st January 1876.
"	Tindivanam	75½	1st September 1876.
"	Cuddalore	52½	1st January 1877.
"	Porto Novo	17½	1st July 1877.
"	Máyaveram	43½	15th February 1877.
"	Shiyali	12	1st July 1877.
"	Great Conjeveram	17	8th May 1865.
"	Little Conjeveram	2	1st August 1865.
"	Anaikarai Chattram	6	1st January 1878.
"	Chelambaram	6½	1st October 1878.
"	Anaikarai Chatham	10	1st July 1879.

Rules and Regulations in Regard to Passenger Traffic.

1. PASSENGERS can be booked at intermediate Stations only on condition that there shall be room in the train and class of Carriages for which their tickets shall have been issued. To ensure being booked, Passengers should be at the Station at least 30 minutes before the time mentioned in the Tables. The door of the Booking Office will be closed punctually at the hours mentioned. Passengers cannot be re-booked at roadside stations, to proceed by the train in which they have arrived.

2. TICKETS.—The tickets given to Passengers on payment of their fares, will be required to be produced to the Company's servants, or given up to them whenever demanded. Passengers unable or refusing to produce their tickets are liable to be charged the fare from the most distant Station from whence the train started. The tickets are not transferable, are only available for the Stations named thereon, and can only be used on the day or for the journey issued.

Tickets which have been torn or mutilated, particularly when the date or progressive number is off, will not be recognised, and the holder will be charged full fare.

N. B.—Section 32, Chapter V, Indian Railway Act, (No. IV) of 1879:—

"Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud any carrier by Railway

a.—by travelling, or attempting to travel, on any Railway without having previously paid his fare;

b.—by riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare;

c.—by using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available;

d.—by continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare without previously paying the fare for the additional distance;

or who, in any other manner whatever, attempts to evade the payment of his fare; or who wilfully alters or defaces his ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay the fare (if any) which he ought to have paid; and such fare shall be recoverable in manner provided by section thirty-one, and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway administration."

Passengers are requested to examine their tickets before leaving the Booking Office counter as mistakes in tickets or money cannot be afterwards recognised.

3. CHILDREN under 3 years of age travel free, above that and under 12 years of age they are charged half fares.

4. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION will be provided upon the following terms subject to the conditions in Rule 12.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION.—One Double Saloon Carriage, on payment for six 1st Class Tickets.

Half of a Double Saloon, on payment for three 1st Class Tickets.

SECOND CLASS ACCOMMODATION.—The whole of a Second class Day Carriage, on payment for twenty 2nd Class Tickets.

A second Class Compartment, on payment for five 2nd Class Tickets.—(See Rule 12.)

THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION.—The whole of a Third Class Carriage, on payment for thirty-five 3rd Class Tickets.

A Compartment containing 10 seats, on payment for seven 3rd Class Tickets.

Any number of passengers in excess of the number specified travelling in each carriage or compartment, will be charged the ordinary fare.

5. LADIES:—A Ladies compartment will be reserved in any of the trains without extra charge if 48 hours notice be given to the Traffic Manager at Trichinopoly Junction.

6. FARES FOR SERVANTS.

European Female..	Accompanying Ladies and if occupying.	1st Class to be charged	...	...	...	...	{ 1st Class. 1st do. 2nd do.	
Eurasian do. ...			...	...	...	...		
Native do. ...			...	...	...	...		
European do. ...		2nd	" " "	...	...	...	...	2nd do.
Eurasian do. ...				...	...	...	...	
Native do. ...				...	...	...	...	
European do. ...		1st	" " "	...	...	...	...	2nd do.
Eurasian do. ...				...	...	...	...	
Native do. ...				...	...	...	...	
European do. ...		2nd	" " "	...	...	...	...	3rd do.
Eurasian do. ...				...	...	...	...	
Native do. ...				...	...	...	...	
Attendants ...		1st	" " "	...	...	...	...	2nd do.
Male or Female ...				...	...	...	...	
Do. ...		2nd	" " "	...	...	...	...	3rd do.

7. Passengers travelling in their own Private Carriages will be charged First Class fare in addition to the charge made for the Vehicle.

8. PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE.—First Class Passengers will be allowed free of charge 120 lbs., Second Class Passengers 60 lbs., and Third Class 20 lbs. All baggage in excess of this (whether in the owner's care or not) will be charged at 2 pies per maund per mile.

All Luggage must be prepaid at the Booking Station, and to insure it being sent away it must be delivered at that station 20 minutes before the time announced for the departure of the train. Passengers not conforming to this rule will run the risk of travelling without their luggage being sent in the same train.

Excluding furniture no exception will be taken to the articles conveyed with passengers as Luggage, but all articles will be weighed, and after deduction has been made of the weight allowed free by the Company, the balance will be charged for.

N. B.—Indian Railway Act No. IV of 1879 Section 12, Chapter III.

"A carrier by Railway shall in no case be answerable for loss, destruction or deterioration of or damage to any passengers' luggage unless a Railway servant has booked and given a receipt for the same."

No Luggage is allowed in the Carriages small Packages excepted which can be placed under the seat occupied by the owner. Guards are required to remove all Packages which cannot be deposited under the seat.

9. LIVE ANIMALS.—Such as Dogs, Cats, Monkeys, &c., also Birds are not to be considered as Luggage but separately charged for.

10. LOST LUGGAGE.—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway are placed in a Lost Luggage Office at the Trichinopoly Junction and Madras Stations where application should be made by the owners.

A fee of two annas will be charged for each article of Luggage when claimed at the Lost Luggage Office, but if articles be not claimed within one month, an additional storage charge of annas 4 per month, after the first month, will be made. All Lost Luggage, if not claimed within six months, will be sold by the Company to pay expenses.

11. NON-LIABILITY FOR VALUABLE GOODS, INSURANCE OF THE SAME, &c., &c.—By virtue of section XI, chapter III, of the Indian Railway Act of 1879 (Act No. IV of 1879) the South Indian Railway Company gives public notice that the said Company will not be liable for loss, destruction, or deterioration of, or damage to, property of the description mentioned in the second schedule of the Act (see below), unless at the time of delivery the value and nature of the property have been declared by the person sending, or delivering the same; and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same, or an engagement to pay such charge, has been accepted by some servant of the Company specially authorized in that behalf. And when any property, of which the value and nature have been declared under the said section, has been lost, destroyed, or damaged, or has deteriorated, the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the section, will not grant as compensation any greater sum than the value so declared.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT

No. IV of 1879.

SEE SECTION XI, CHAPTER III.

- Gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured.
- Plated articles.
- Cloths and tissue and lacé of which gold or silver forms part.
- Precious stones, jewellery, trinkets.
- Watches, Clocks, or Time pieces of any description.
- Government Securities.
- Government Stamps.
- Bills of Exchange, Hundies, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Orders or other securities for payments of money.
- Maps, Writings, Title-deeds.
- Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs, Photographs, Carvings, Sculpture and other works of art.
- Glass, China, Marble.
- Silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials.
- Shawls.
- Lace.
- Opium.
- Ivory, Ebony, Sandalwood, and Sandalwood oil.
- Musical and Scientific Instruments.

12. SPECIAL OR RESERVED ACCOMMODATION in the Ordinary trains may be had on application to the Traffic Manager, or to the District Traffic Superintendents at Madras, Trichinopoly or Madura, on 24 hours' notice being given.

13. TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS it is requested that no Passenger will lean upon or open the Carriage door, or step from or into any Carriage when the train is in motion; any person doing so is liable to be prosecuted for a breach of Section 33, Chapter V, Indian Railway Act, No. IV, of 1879, viz:—

"Any passenger who gets into or upon, or quits, or attempts to quit, any Carriage upon any Railway, while such Carriage is in motion, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to twenty Rupees."

14. PARCELS are received and booked at all Stations on the line. Parcels must be delivered at the Station 30 minutes before the Departure of trains.

15. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—As Horse boxes and Carriage trucks are only kept at the principal Stations, notice should be given the day previous of such being required; and Carriages and Horses must be at the station 30 minutes before the time mentioned in the Time Tables. Each horse must be in charge of a Horse-keeper who will be conveyed free.

16. GOODS, HEAVY BAGGAGE, HORSES AND CARRIAGES AND ALL ARTICLES INTENDED TO BE SENT FROM TRICHINOPOLY by Goods Trains must be delivered at the Company's warehouse at the Fort Station.

Passengers' Luggage (not exceeding the regulated allowance) and small parcels only are received at the Trichinopoly Junction Station.

The Address of all Parcels must show distinctly for which Station (whether Trichinopoly Fort or Trichinopoly Junction) they are intended, as the charges for those two stations differ. An extra charge will be made for all Parcels sent from the Fort to the Junction Station and vice versa, according to the advertised scale.

17. Dogs must each be provided with Muzzle, Collar, and Chain, without which the Company will not be answerable for their safety. Dogs will be conveyed, in a compartment of a Carriage provided for that purpose, and under no consideration will they be allowed to accompany Passengers inside the Carriages.

18. SMOKING.—Any traveller who smokes, without the consent of his fellow passengers, if any, in the same compartment, (except in a compartment specially provided for the purpose) is liable to be punished with a fine which may extend to 20 Rs.

19. FEES.—The Company's servants are prohibited from receiving any gratuity under pain of dismissal.

20. CUDDALORE NEW TOWN.—At this station only passengers and their luggage can be booked. Goods Traffic and horses and carriages must be sent to the Cuddalore Old Town Station.

21. ROUTE BY WHICH PARCELS OR GOODS SHOULD BE SENT TO MADRAS.—As goods or parcels can be sent via Erode or via Tanjore, the public are requested to enter on the addresses the route by which they desire articles to be sent.

22. COMPLAINTS.—It is requested that any incivility, want of attention or any other irregularity may be immediately notified to Mr. ALFRED STANTON, Traffic Manager, Trichinopoly, or to the undersigned.

NEGAPATAN.

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.

MADRAS TRADE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—Messrs. Faciolla & Co., Gantz Bros., Garratt, Camille & Co., Higginbotham & Co., Hughes Bros. & Co., Laybourn & Co., Lewis Milner & Co., Nicholas & Co., Oakes & Co., P. Orr and Sons, Simpson & Co., W. E. Smith & Co., Spencer & Co., Storey & Co., West & Co.

Chairman, Mr. G. Simmons; Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. P. Oakshot; Secretary, Mr. Richard Harper; Solicitors.—Messrs. Barclay and Morgan.

MADRAS TRADE LIST.

Agent for Tudor Ice Company.

E. F. Kelley Ice House, Black Town.
C. H. Ives Asst. do.

Army and Police Clothing Contractors.

Passanha Brothers 32, Arathoon's Road Royapooram.

Architects, Builders, Contractors and Stone Masons.

Burr, F. Pursawaulkum High Road.
Goodsir, J. R. Royapooram.
Law, C. G. 2-164, Mount Road.
Ostheider and Co. 84, Mount Road.

Auctioneers, Commission Salesmen, &c.,

Faciolla and Co. 168, Broadway.
Frank and Co. 200, Mount Road.
King and Co. 1st Line Beach.
Oakes and Co. 9, Broadway.

Bakers, Ice Confectioners, &c.,

Dale, J. 199, Mount Road
Laybourn and Co. 12, Mount Road.

Billiard Table Makers.

Deschamps and Co. 13, Mount Road.

Boarding House.

Mr. D. Eaton Rundall's Road, Vepery.

Book Binders and Visiting Card Printers.

Asylum Press (Lawrence) 166, Mount Road.
Adelphi Press 7 and 8, Mount Road.
Addison and Co. "Eastern Castlet," Mount Road.
Foster Press 23, Rundall's Road, Vepery.
Higginbotham & Co., (also Monagram & Die Cutters) 165, Mount Road.
Scottish Press 6, Broadway.

Booksellers and Stationers.

Addison and Co. "Eastern Castlet," Mount Road.
Burton, C. 406, Broadway.
Christian Knowledge Society's Depository Vepery.
D'Silva, A. McLean Street.
Gantz Brothers 7 and 8, Mount Road.
Hawken, J. D. 8, Broadway.
Higginbotham and Co. {Depôt for Miscellaneous, Fancy
Goods, &c., 165, Mount Road.

Cabinet Makers.

Deschamps and Co. 13, Mount Road.
Shaw, W. P. 168, Mount Road.
Wilcox and Co. 8, Broadway.

Boot and Shoe Makers.

Attock, C. Stringer's Street.
Augustin, S. 5-30, Mount Road.
Browne, A. J. Mount Road.
Crizzle Stringer's Street.
Harvey and Co. Stringer's Street.
Hussam, J. Stringer's Street.
Lawrence, A., and Co. 24, Mount Road.
Teddy, J. Black Town.

Chemists and Druggists.

Allan and Co. 149, Broadway.
Barrio and Co. { 2, Poonamallee Road,
and 16 Mount Road.
Debeaux, G. W. and Co. 190, Esplanade and Mount Road.
Holmes, and Co. 163, Broadway.
LeFebour and Co. 160, Broadway.
Norton and Co. Mount Road.
Scott, Mascutine and Co. Broadway.
Smith, W. E. and Co. Mount Road.
Turnbull and Co. Vepery.
West and Co. Esplanade.

Civil and Military Tailors, Clothiers and Out-Fitters.

Garratt, Camille and Co. 20, Mount Road.
Higgins and Co. Mount Road.
Lewis, Milner and Co. Mount Road.
Moses and Co. Mount Road.
Moses J. Mount Road.
Oakes and Co. 9, Exchange Hall, Broadway.
Smith and Co. Mount Road.

Coach Builders.

Deschamps and Co. 13, Mount Road.
Grant, C. Perambore.
Simpson and Co. Mount Road.
Tod and Co. 160, Mount Road.

Commission and General Agents.

Short, James and Co. 18, 2nd Line Beach.

Commission Salesmen, Wine and Spirit Merchants and General Mess Purveyors and Warehousemen.

Abraham, and Co. Stringer's Street.
Ephraim Cohen and Co. Broadway.
Laybourn and Co. 12, Mount Road.
McDowell and Co. 2d Line Beach.
Oakes and Co. 9, Broadway.
Spencer and Co. 167, Mount Road.
Smith, J. A., and Co. 27, Broadway.

Dental Surgeon (Registered.)

Clerk, S. W., M.O.S.G.B. Spur Tank, Egmore.

Freight, Stock and Produce Brokers & Custom House Agents, &c.

Barton, W. and Co. 2nd Line Beach.
Bowden, F. M. and Co. 2nd Line Beach.
Brown, Charles No. 2, Phillips' Street, Bk. Town.
Croysdale, T. 2nd Line Beach.
Murray and Co. 2nd Line Beach.
Shaw and Winch Armenian Street.
Short, James and Co. 18, 2nd Line Beach.

Friend-in-Need Society's Workshop.

A. Hosie, Superintendent (Men's) Poonamallee Road.
Ashton, Mrs. (Women's) Poonamallee Road.
Ladies' Workshop (Mrs. Dyer, Supt.) Harris Road, Egmore.

Government Auctioneers and General Dealers.

Macartoom, E.114, Armenian Street.
D'Rozario and Co.Broadway.

Gun Smith (Licensed.)

F. J. JupeBroadway.

Hotels, &c.

Albany (The).. .. .Royapettah.
Capper HouseSouth Beach.
ClarendonMcLean Street.
ElphinstoneMount Road.
Elphinstone (Branch).. .. .Egmore.
English FamilyDent's Garden, Mount Road.
Imperial153, Mount Road.
Lippert's12, 1st Line Beach.
Mount Road FamilyMackay's Garden.
Royallate Comdr-in-Chief's House.
UnionNo. 3, Mount Road.
VictoriaAmeer Bagh, Mount Road.

Ice Manufacturing Company (Limited.)

M. S. Saunders, Capt., AgentPoonamallee Road.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Engravers, Seal and Die Cutters, Manufacturers of Military Appointments, Musical Instrument Tuners and Repairers and Watch and Clock Repairers.

D'Alvez, and Co.15, Broadway.
D'Alvez, J. and Co.Broadway.
Deschamps and Co.13, Mount Road.
Dunkil, E. S.Broadway.
Hawes and Co.Mount Road.
Hayes and Co.A19, Broadway.
Orr, P. and Sons.Mount Road.
Panchard and Sons.Mount Road.
Strange, ColinEsplanade.
Storey and Co.Broadway.
Wilder, JamesAt Deschamps and Co.

Lending Library.

Burton, C.Broadway.

Lithographers.

Barren, A.St. Thome.
Ross Brothers44, Vepery High Road.

Livery Stable-Keepers.

Dring, J.Pursewalkum High Road.
Husana, J.Stringer's Street.
Mackenzie, Mrs.Wood's Road, Poodoopankum.
Taylor and Co.Mount Road.
Waller and Co.17, Mount Road.

Marine Surveyor and Surveyor to Lloyds.

St. Martin, Robert Henry.Maclean Street.

Milliners and Dress-Makers.

Clinton, MissCondy Chetty Sireet.
Davis, Mrs. H. S.No. 21, Rundall's Road, Vepery.
Day, MadameMount Road.
Fox, Mrs.162, Mount Road.
Garratt, Camille and Co.20, Mount Road.
Jackson and Co.Do.
Kelly, Mrs.Jones' Street.
Lewis, Milner and Co.Mount Road.
Oakes and Co.9, Broadway.
Passanha, V. S.Mount Road.

Neilgherry Transit Agency.

J. Brown and Co.192 Mount Road.
Madras Carrying Company192, Mount Road.

Photographers.

Hughes BrothersMount Road.
Jupe, F. J. and Co.Broadway.
Nicholas and Co.152, Mount Road.

Provision Store Depots.

Dickson and Co.Broadway.
Smith, J. A. and Co.Broadway.
Vanderwart and Co.Broadway.

Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited.

Short, James (Agent)18, Second Line Beach.

Saddle and Harness Makers.

Deschamps and Co.15, Mount Road.
Passanha, V. S.Mount Road.
Simpson, and Co.Mount Road.

Ship Chandlers and Marine Storekeepers.

Grant, Cyrus12, North Beach.

Surgeon and Private Practitioner.

Currie, G., M.D. L.R.C.P.E., L.F.P. S.G., & L.S.A., LondonBroadway.

Tent Makers.

Burton and Co.406, Broadway.

Type Founders, Printing Material Manufacturers and Agents to Messrs. V. and J. Figgins and Co., London.

Aroolanandam and SonsTeeroovengada Naick Street, Poodoopettah.

Undertakers and Sculptors.

Fenn, J.186, Mount Road and Broadway.
Lees, J. and Co.Broadway.
Trotter and Co.17, Vepery High Road.

Veterinarian.

R. HammondNear the Club.

NATIVE TRADESMEN.**Agarum Distillery.**

Raghavendra Rao, A.Govt. Gauger, Poonamallee H. Rd.

Army Suppliers, &c., &c.

Mooroogasa, W. T. and Co.Poonamallee Road.
M. Narasemmooloo Naidoo and Co.No. 4, Kelly Street, Choolay.
Thuchanamoorthy Aucharry and Co.Pursewalkum

Auctioneers and Shop-Keepers.

Chuckrapany Naidoo and Co.Blacker's Road, Narsingapooram
Cundasawmy Chetty and Co.Blacker's Road do.
Fox and Co.Broadway.
King and Co., Calavela Cundapah Chetty, Calavela
Chellum Chetty.2nd Line Beach.
Rungiah Chetty, C.Broadway.

Book-Binders and Visiting Cards Printers.

Moonesawmy Naidoo, M.18, General Patter's Road.
Parthasarthi, K.Blacker's Road.
Ramasawmy Chetty, T.152, Broadway.
Reneaux and Co.Stringer's Street, Black Town.

Booksellers, &c.,

Krishnasawmy, C. V.Broadway.
Moonecappah, B. and Co.Mount Road.

Cabinet-Makers.

Moothia Pillay and Co.183, Mount Road.

Chemists and Druggists.

Shunmoogum Chetty and Co.Ordnance Lines.

Chinese Repository.

Limjee and Co.180, Mount Road.
Panday and Co.181, do.

Confectioners.

Ponnoosawmy Moodelly, C.185, Mount Road.
Rajagopal, G.Broadway.
Vencatachelum P.St. Thome.

Coach-Builders.

Chellapillay Moodelliar.	..	..	..	..	Mount Road.
Cooposawmy and Co.	..	..	..	..	..27, Mount Road.
Kistnasawmy, M. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..22, General Patter's Road.
Mathee Hoossain and Co.	..	..	..	..	..6-23, General Patter's Road.
Narrainsawmy, S. P. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..16, General Patter's Road.
Rammaick and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Runga Pillay and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Poonamallee Road.
Rungiah Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..16, Poonamallee Road.
Soobaroy, S. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Rundall's Road, Vepery.
Thaunagachella Moodelly and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Egmore, near Kirk.
Tholacy Acharry, P.	..	..	..	..	..18, General Patter's Road.
Veerasawmy Naick, C.	..	..	..	..	..21, General Patter's Road.
Veerabuthra Acharry.	..	..	..	..	..General Patter's Road.
Vyapoory Maistry and Co.	..	..	..	..	..General Patter's Road.

Furniture Rooms.

Appacooty Pillay, S. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.
Moothia Pillay and Co.	..	..	..	..	..26, Mount Road.
Govindu Pillay and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.

General Shop-Keepers.

Alwar Chetty, S. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..14, Broadway.
Alagasingary Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..4, Broadway.
Appacooty Pillay, S. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.
Cundasawmy Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..25, Mount Road.
Cunneappah Chetty, S. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..191, Mount Road.
Gopal Kistnamah Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..173, Broadway.
Jeeyar Chetty, C. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..112, Anna Pillai St. Black Town.
Moorogasum, Moodelly	..	..	..	..	..178, Mount Road.
Numbaroomal Chetty, P. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..174, Mount Road.
Mumaloor Chetty, P.	..	..	..	..	..Opposite the General Market.
Ragavaloo Chetty, C. and C.	..	..	..	..	..185, Broadway.
Ramanjum Chetty, N. V. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..12, Broadway.
Ramiah and Co., P. S.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Runganatham, R. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..23, Mount Road.
Rungiah Chetty, C. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..11, Poonamallee Road.
Sabapathy Moodelly, T. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..185, Mount Road.
Sabapathy Chetty, M. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway, Branch Royapooram, ..Ord. Lines, Mt. Rd. & Pancherry.
Thapermal Chetty, R.	..	..	..	..	..148, Broadway.
Vencatachellum, P.	..	..	..	..	..1 and 2, Broadway.
Vencataramanojum Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..175, Broadway.
Veerasawmy Chetty and Co.	..	..	..	..	..172, Broadway.

Livery Stables, &c.

Syde Esack.	..	..	..	..	..193, Mount Road.
Syed Emam and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.

Milliners and Dress-makers.

Runganatham and Co.	..	..	..	..	..23, Mount Road.
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Photographers.

Maselamoney Brothers	..	..	..	..	..156, Broadway.
Thotharam, M. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..152, Mount Road.

Provisioners and General Dealers.

Silver and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.
Vencatasen Chetty, V. and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.

Watch and Clock Repairers and Jewellers, &c.

Arnachella Moodelly.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Armoogum Moodelly, C.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Dorasawmy and Co., C.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Pushpanatha Putter and Co., A.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Thagaroya Moodelly and Co, P.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.

Tailors, &c.

Azeesooddeen Saib.	..	..	..	..	..185, Broadway.
Ebrampeer Mahomed and Co., (General Bombay Merchants and Calcutta Agents)	..	..	..	..	..
Meer Saib and Co.	..	..	..	..	..160, 181, Broadway.
Moiddeen Saib.	..	..	..	..	..178, Broadway.
Rassook Saib and Co.	..	..	..	..	..5, Broadway.
Shaik Buddoo and Co.	..	..	..	..	..162, Broadway.
Shaik Madar	..	..	..	..	..165, Broadway.
Shumshooddeen Saib.	..	..	..	..	..11, Broadway.
Yatheem Saib and Co.	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.

PUBLICATIONS.**Weekly.**

Fort St. George (Official), Tuesday evenings	..	..	..	..	..Publishers, &c.
Gup and Gossip	..	..	..	..	..E. Keys.
Overland Athenæum..	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Woolridge.
Overland Mail	..	..	..	..	..J. Hunter.
Overland Times	..	..	..	..	..J. J. Craen.
Chamber of Commerce, Price Current	..	..	..	..	..J. B. Salisbury.
Native Public Opinion	..	..	..	..	..J. J. Craen.
	..	..	..	..	..Foster and Co.

Monthly.

Civil Service List	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Moore.
Church Missionary Record	..	..	..	..	..do.
Indian Jurist, (Bi-Monthly)	..	..	..	..	..Foster and Co.
Journal of Education	..	..	..	..	..Addison and Co.
Railway Guide	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Moore.
The India Methodist Watchman	..	..	..	..	..Addison and Co.
Undergraduates' Friend	..	..	..	..	..Burton and Co.
Law Journal..	..	..	..	..	..V. K. Ragava Charry.

Quarterly.

Army and Civil Service Lists, (by authority)	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Moore.
Indian Evangelical Review	..	..	..	..	..Foster and Co.

Annually.

Asylum Press Almanac	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Moore.
Pocket Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Sheet Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Gantz's People's Almanac	..	..	..	..	..Gantz Brothers.
Pocket Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Sheet Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Foster's Almanac	..	..	..	..	..Foster and Co.
Pocket Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Rangoon Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
Sheet Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.
South India Almanac	..	..	..	..	..do.

Newspapers.

Athenæum and Daily News—Daily, Sundays excepted..	..	..	..	..	..J. Hunter.
Tri-weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturday mornings	..	..	..	..	..
Gup and Gossip—Weekly	..	..	..	..	..W. H. Woolridge.
Madras Times—Daily, Sundays excepted	..	..	..	..	..
Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings..	..	..	..	..	..J. B. Salisbury.
Saturday Evening Supplement, issued gratis	..	..	..	..	..
Madras Mail—Daily, (Evening)	..	..	..	..	..J. J. Craen.
Standard—Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings	..	..	..	..	..H. A. Pereyra.
Native Public Opinion	..	..	..	..	..Foster and Co.

ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.

Asylum (Lawrence)	..	..	..	..	..No. 166, Mount Road.
Addison	..	..	..	..	..Mount Road.
Adelphi	..	..	..	..	..Nos. 7 and 8, Mount Road.
Albert Mercantile	..	..	..	..	..Errabauloo Chetty Street.
Asiatic	..	..	..	..	..do.
Athenæum	..	..	..	..	..2nd Line Beach.
Christian Knowledge Society..	..	..	..	..	..Church Street, Vepery.
Examiner	..	..	..	..	..Armenian Street.
Foster	..	..	..	..	..No. 23, Rundall's Road, Vepery.
Higginbotham and Co.	..	..	..	..	..No. 165, Mount Road.
Hobart	..	..	..	..	..Broadway.
Madras Mail..	..	..	..	..	..No. 6, North Beach Road.
Madras Times	..	..	..	..	..No. 164, Popham's Broadway.
Oriental	..	..	..	..	..Sembodoss Street.
Price Current	..	..	..	..	..No. 4, Phillips' Street.
Scottish	..	..	..	..	..Popham's Broadway.

TABLES OF COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(INDIAN.)

MONEY.

Silver is the legally constituted medium of exchange in all money transactions throughout the British Indian possessions. Gold Coin was intended to be a legal tender at a fixed value of 16 Rupees for the Gold Mohur of Calcutta and 15 Rupees for the Gold Rupee of Madras and Bombay; but it is not demandable in payment and is left to find its current value in the market. In 1841 officers in charge of public treasuries were authorized to receive gold coins struck in conformity with the provisions of Act XVII of 1835, establishing the 15 Rupee pieces, but in 1852 when the gold from California and Australia began to pour their treasures over the globe and in apprehension that India would be inundated with gold, the proclamation of 1841 was rescinded and gold debarred from entrance into any of the treasuries. Since then the sovereign has been made a legal tender for 10 Rupees.

1½ Pies = 1 Pice.....	£ s. d.
3 Pies = 1 Paisa or ¼ Anna	0 0 0½
12 Pies = 1 Anna.....	0 0 1½
16 Annas = 1 Rupee.....	0 2 0
15 Rupees = 1 Gold Rupee....	1 10 0
16 Rupees = 1 Gold Mohur....	1 12 0
1,00,000 Rupees = Madras (old) 1 Lakh	10,000 0 0

In Madras, accounts were formerly kept in Star Pagodas, fanams and cash, and are still used in some parts of the Presidency.

80 Cash = 1 Fanam.

42 Fanams = 1 Star Pagoda.

The Pagoda was of gold 19½ carats fine and intrinsically worth 7s. 5½d.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN TAMIL COUNTRIES.

32 Red seeds.....	= 1 Pagoda Weight.
	= 52½ Grs. Troy.
10 Pagoda Weight.....	= 1 Pollum or 3 Tolas=1½ oz.
	Avoirdupois, or 3 Rs. weight.
8 Pollums.....	= 1 Kucha seer.
24 ".....	= 1 Pucka seer.
40 ".....	= 1 Viss=3 lbs. 2 oz.
60 ".....	= 1 Thook.
8 Viss.....	= 1 Maund=25 lbs.
20 Maunds.....	= 1 Barum or Candy=500 lbs.

MEASURE OF CAPACITY (MADRAS.)

8 Olluks or 4 Hollucks.....	= 1 Measure=100 c. in.
8 Measures.....	= 1 Mercal=800 c. in.
5 Marcals.....	= 1 Parrah of Chunam=4,000 c. in.
400 ".....	= 1 Garce or 3,20,000 c. in.

When grain is sold by weight, 9,256½ lbs.=18 Candy. 12½ Mds. are allowed to a garce. Milk, Ghee, Oil, &c., are sold by the grain measure, containing 8 Ollucks. 20 Ollucks=1 Gallon.

SALT MEASURE.

80 Tolas.....	= 1 Seer.
40 Seers.....	= 1 Indian Maund.
85 Seers.....	= 72 lbs. Avoirdupois.

SQUARE MEASURE (MADRAS.)

144 Inches.....	= 1 Square foot
2,400 Square feet.....	= 1 Mannie or goun
24 Mannies.....	= 1 Cawnie or 57,600 Sq. feet.
484 Cawnies.....	= 1 Square mile.

In some Districts the Cawnie is divided into annas or sixteenths, each anna being 3,600 square feet or a square of 60 feet each way. A Kole or Rod=24 feet. A goolee or square Kole (also called Coollee or Goontel)=576 square feet. 100 Goolies make a cawnie.

The Indian Cawnie is in proportion to the English acre as 160 to 121.

CLOTH MEASURE (MADRAS.)

4 Ungalums or Thumbs.....	= 1 Hand.
3 Hands.....	= 1 Span.
2 Spans.....	= 1 Coid or Cubit.
2 Cubits.....	= 1 Yard.
2 Yards.....	= Thundum, or fathom.
2,200 Thundums.....	= 1 Coss (2½ miles.)
4 Coss.....	= 1 Kadum (10 miles.)

(ENGLISH.)

MONEY.

R.S.A.P.		R.S.A.P.		
1 Farthing = (¼d)	= 0 0 2	2s. 6d.	= 1 Half crown = 1 4 0	
4 Farthings.....	= 1 Penny (d)	= 0 0 8	5 Shillings.....	= 1 Crown = 2 8 0
4 Pence.....	= 1 Groat	= 0 2 8	10 Shillings.....	= 1 Half sovereign = 5 0 0
6 Pence.....	= 1 Tester	= 0 4 0	20s. or 10 Florins..	= 1 Pound (£)
12 Pence.....	= 1 Shilling(s)	= 0 8 0		or Sovereign = 10 0 0
2 Shillings.....	= 1 Florin (fl)	= 1 0 0	21 Shillings.....	= 1 Guinea = 10 8 0

The English Sovereign weighs 123½ or 123.274 grains Troy with a legal 'remedy' 0.256 grains and consists of 22 parts of Gold and 2 of copper.

For Gold, Silver, Jewellery and in Philosophical Experiments.

21 grains.....	= 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweight.....	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces or 5,760 grains....	= 1 pound.
1 gold carat.....	= 240 grains Troy = 16 Masha.
16 parts.....	= 1 diamond or pearl grain = ¼ grains Troy.
1 diamond carat.....	= 4 diamond grains = 3½ " "

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The origin of all *Weights and Measures* in England was derived from a grain of wheat; 32 of them, well dried and gathered from the middle of the ear, were to make one pennyweight; 20 dwts. 1 ounce; and 20 oz. 1 pound. It was subsequently thought better to divide the *pennyweight* into 24 equal parts, called *grains*.

William the Conqueror introduced into England what was called Troy Weight, from Troyes, a town in the province of Champagne, in France, now in the department of Aube, where a celebrated fair was held. The English were dissatisfied with this weight, because the pound did not weigh so much as the pound in use at that time in England. Hence arose the terms *avoir du poids*, which was a medium between the French and the ancient English weights.

Avoirdupois Weight was first made legal in the reign of Henry VII, and its particular use was to weigh provisions and coarse heavy articles. Henry fixed the stone at 14 lbs., which has been confirmed by a recent Act of Parliament.

With respect to Measures of Length, it is recorded that the various denominations were constructed from a *corn of barley*, 3 of which, well dried from the middle of the ear, made an inch. Other terms were taken from portions of the human body—such as the *digit* (¼ of an inch, or a finger's breadth), a *palm* (3 inches), a *hand* (4 inches), a *span* (9 inches), a *foot* (12 inches), and a *cubit* (18 inches), being the length of the arm or bone from the elbow to the wrist. A *pace* (5 feet), or two ordinary steps; a *fathom* (6 feet), from the extremity of one hand to that of the other, the arms oppositely extended. It is stated that Henry I, in 1101, commanded that the *ulna*, or ancient ell, which answers to the modern yard, should be made the length of his arm; and that the other measures of length were thence derived, whether *lineal*, *superficial* or *solid*.

The *restored standard of Lineal Measure*, whose length is called a yard is a solid square bar 38 inches long, and one inch square in transverse section, the bar being of bronze or gun-metal, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, marked copper 16 oz., 5 in 2½ oz., zinc 1 oz.; and near to each end a cylindrical hole is sunk to the depth of half an inch; the distance between the centres of the two holes being 3 feet or 36 inches, or 1 imperial standard yard. The standard *square* and *cubic* measures will therefore depend entirely upon it.

All Measures of Capacity were first taken from Troy Weight, and several laws were passed in the reign of Henry III, enacting that 8 lb. Troy of wheat, taken from the middle of the ear and well dried, should make 1 gallon of Wine Measure, and 8 such gallons make a bushel.

The carat is divided into grains, and the grains into quarters, thus:—

The Carat.—Troy.			
	lb. dwt.		dwt. gr.
24 carats make	1 0	1 grain or ¼ carat make	2 10
2 carats " "	0 20	1 quar. of a grain " "	0 15
1 carat " "	0 10		

The carat for weighing diamonds is 3½ grains Troy

TROY WEIGHT.

24 grains	make 1 pennyweight (dwt.)	12 ounces	make 1 pound (lb.)
20 pennyweights " "	= 1 ounce (oz.)		

By this weight gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones are weighed. It is also used in ascertaining the strength of spirituous liquors, and in experiments in natural philosophy, though the weights for this latter purpose are generally constructed in decimals from 10,000 grains to the one-hundredth part of a grain; it is used to compare the different weights with each other. The weighing of diamonds is an exception in jewellery; they are weighed by the carat, which is 3½ grains.

14 oz., 11 dwt., 16 grs. Troy, are equal to a pound avoirdupois; or a pound Troy bears nearly the same proportion to a pound avoirdupois as 14 to 17 or 5,760 grains are a Troy pound, and 7,000 such grains are a pound avoirdupois. This standard was adopted as being the weight of a cubical inch of distilled water, which was found to weigh by Fahrenheit's thermometer (the barometer being at thirty-six inches), 252 grains, 458 thousandth part of a grain.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

16 drachms	make 1 ounce (oz.)	28 pounds	make 1 quarter (qr.)
16 ounces	" 1 pound (lb.)	4 qrs. or 112 lb.	" 1 hundred wt. (cwt.)
14 pounds	" 1 stone (st.)	20 cwt.	" 1 ton (ton.)

By this weight are weighed all articles sold by weight, excepting gold, silver, platina diamonds, and other precious stones, and drugs when sold by retail.

The sign *lb.* (*libra*, a pound) should never have an *s* after it, the plural being *libre*.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE OF LIQUID MEASURES.

1 hhd. of Claret.....	make 48 galls.	1 hhd. of Marsala.....	make 93 galls.
1 pipe of Sherry.....	" 100 "	1 punch. of Scotch Whisky ..	" 112 to 120 "
1 pipe of Port.....	" 115 "	1 punchon of Brandy.....	" 100 to 110 "
1 pipe of Madeira.....	" 92 "	1 hogshhead of Brandy.....	" 45 to 60 "
1 pipe of Tancriff.....	" 100 "	Quarter cask of Brandy.....	" 20 to 25 "
1 pipe of Lisbon.....	" 117 "	1 pipe of Cider.....	" 100 to 118 "
1 pipe of Malaga.....	" 105 "	1 piece of Geneva, about.....	" 116 "
1 hogshhead of Hock, Rhine	" 80 "	1 punchon of Rum.....	" 90 to 100 "
and Moselle.....	" 80 "	1 hogshhead of Rum.....	" 45 to 50 "
1 hogshhead of Cape.....	" 92 "	A ton of Wine.....	" 252 "
1 hogshhead of Tent.....	" 52 "	A pipe or butt.....	" 126 "

LONG MEASURE.

3 barleycorns.....	make 1 inch (in.)	5½ yards, or 11	
3 inches.....	" 1 palm (pm.)	half yards	
4 inches.....	" 1 hand (hd.)	or 16½ feet.....	make 1 rod, pole or perch
9 inches.....	" 1 span (sp.)	4 poles, or 100 links ..	" 1 chain (ch.)
12 inches.....	" 1 foot (ft.)	40 poles, or 10 chains,	
3 feet.....	" 1 yard (yd.)	or 220 yards.....	" 1 furlong (fur.)
1½ foot.....	" 1 cubit (cub.)	8 furl. or 80 chains,	
2½ feet.....	" 1 Mily. pace m.pa	or 1,760 yards.....	" 1 mile (mi.)
5 feet.....	" 1 pace (pa.)	3 miles.....	" 1 league (leag.)
6 feet or 2 yards.....	" 1 fathom (fa.)	60 Geographical	
120 fathoms.....	" 1 cable's length.	miles, or 60½	
		Statute miles.....	" 1 degree (deg.)

A line is the 12th part of an inch.

The Scotch and Irish miles are about 1½ English.

The hand is rarely used except in the measurement of horses; and the fathom sounding the depth of the ocean or of mines. The navy long-line is 48 feet long.

SQUARE OR LAND MEASURE.

144 inches.....	make 1 square foot (sq. ft.)		
9 feet.....	" 1 sq. yard (sq. yd.)		
100 feet.....	" 1 sq. of flooring (sq. fl.)		
272½ feet.....	" 1 rod of brickwork (r. b. w.)		
30½ yards.....	" 1 pole, rod, or perch (p.)		
16 poles.....	" 1 chain (ch.)		
40 poles or 1,210 square yards.....	" 1 rood (r.)		
4 roods, or 10 chs., or 160 poles, or 4,840 yds.....	" 1 acre (a.)		
640 acres.....	" 1 mile (m.)		

N. B.—The square of a number is obtained by multiplying the number by itself as $12 \times 12 = 144$, the square of 12.

By this measure all things that have length and breadth are measured.

Land is measured by *Gunter's Chain*; which is as follows:—

Length.	Square.
7·92 inches.....	make 1 link.
12 inches, or 1·515 links.....	" 1 foot.
36 inches, or 4·515 links.....	" 1 yard.
198 inches, or 25 links.....	" 1 pole.
66 feet, 100 links.....	" 1 chain.
10 chains.....	" 1 furl.
80 chains.....	" 1 mile.
62·726 sq. inches.....	make 1 sq. link.
2·295 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. foot.
22·661 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. yard.
625 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. pole.
10,000 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. chain.
25,000 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. rood.
100,000 sq. links.....	" 1 sq. acre.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1,728 inches.....	make 1 solid foot.
27 feet.....	" 1 solid yard.
40 feet of rough, or 50 feet of hewn timber.....	" 1 ton or load.
42 feet.....	" 1 ton of shipping.
½ yard of earth.....	" 1 load.

The dimensions of timber, stones, excavations, and all works which have length,

breadth and thickness, are taken by lineal measure; but the contents are calculated by cubic measure.

A Cube is a solid body, and contains length, breadth and thickness. A cubic number is produced by multiplying the simple number twice into itself; thus 343 is a cubic number, being produced by multiplying the number 7 twice into itself; as $7 \times 7 \times 7 = 343$.

ARTIFICERS' TABLES AND CALCULATIONS.

TIMBER.

40 cubic feet of unhewn timber.	1 load.	240 superficial feet, 2½ inch planks or deals
50 do. of squared timber.		200 do. 3 inch ditto.
600 superficial feet, 1 inch planks or deals.		170 do. 3½ inch ditto.
400 do. 1½ inch ditto.		150 do. 4 inch ditto.
300 do. 2 inch ditto.		

20 deals 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, 9 inches wide, 5½ loads.

1 ditto contains 2 feet, 3 inches cubic.

A batten is from 2 to 8 inches broad, and from ½ to 1½ inch thick.

A deal is above 7 inches wide.

A plank is 11 inches wide, or above.

120 deals are 1 hundred.

TO MEASURE PIPES, TANKS, &c.

The following is a rough-and-ready way to find the contents of circular tanks, wells and pipes:—

Square the diameter in inches, and cut off the right-hand figure as a decimal, and the result will be gallons in each 3 feet (yard) of depth,—or length, if a pipe; as,—

Diameter Inches.	Inches.	Square.	Gallons in 3 feet.
2.....	$2 \times 2 =$	4 or	0·4
6.....	$6 \times 6 =$	36 or	3·6
12.....	$12 \times 12 =$	144 or	14·4

WELL OR TANK.

36.....	$36 \times 36 =$	1,296 or	129·6
100.....	$100 \times 100 =$	10,000 or	1,000·0

TO FIND THE CONTENTS OF A BARREL.

If the diameter is equal everywhere—Multiply the square of the diameter in inches by the depth, and divide the product by 359. Thus a barrel with the diameter of 86 inches, and 50 inches deep; $86 \times 86 \times 50 = 64,800 \div 359 = 180½$ old measure = 180½ Imperial gallons. If the centre or bung diameter is larger than the ends—First square the centre diameter in inches; and then multiply it by 2, to which add the square of the diameter of the end; then multiply this by the length of the cask and divide by 1,077. Thus a barrel with a centre diameter of 28 inches, end 25 inches and length 36 inches: $28 \times 28 \times 2 = 1,568 \div 625 (25 \div 25) = 3,163 \times 36 = 78,948 \div 1,077 = 73$ old measure = 74½ Imperial gallons.

TO MEASURE TIMBER.

In order to ascertain the contents of unsquared timber, multiply the square of the quarter girth, or of ¼ of the mean circumference, by the length. When the buyer is not allowed his choice of girth in taper trees, he may take the mean dimensions, either by girthing it in the middle for the mean girth, or by girthing it at the two ends, and taking half of their sum. If not, girth the tree in so many places as is thought necessary, then the sum of the several girths divided by their number, will give a mean circumference, the fourth part of which being squared, and multiplied by the length, will give the solid contents.

The superficial feet in a board or plank is known by multiplying the length by the breadth. If the board be tapering, add the breadth of the two ends together, and take half their sum for the mean breadth, with which multiply the length.

The solid contents of squared timber are found by measuring the mean breadth by the mean thickness, and the product again by the length. Or multiply the square of what is called the quarter girth, in inches by the length in feet, and divide by 144, and you have the contents in feet.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains (gr.)	make 1 scruple =	20 gr. Troy, sign Ⓕ
3 scruples	" 1 drachm =	60 " " Ⓕ
8 drachms	" 1 ounce =	480 " " Ⓕ
12 ounces	" 1 pound =	5,760 " " lb.

Apothecaries compound their medicine by these weights, but buy and sell by Avoirdupois.

The pound, ounce, and grain, are the same as in Troy weight.

APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE.

60 minims (ʒ) make 1 drachm, f 3	16 ounces make 1 wine pint, O.
8 drachms " 1 ounce, f 3	8 pints " 1 gallon, gal.

MEDICAL PROPORTIONATE DOSES.

If a dose be a single drachm for a person of 21 years of age, the proportionate doses according to the age will be:—

Under 1 year	$\frac{1}{12}$ or 5 grs.
2 years	$\frac{1}{6}$ " 7½ grs.
3 " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ " 10 grs.
4 " "	$\frac{1}{3}$ " 15 grs.
7 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 20 grs.

Under 14 years	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 30 grs.
20 " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 40 grs.
Above 21 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " 70 grs.
65 the inverse ratio.	

Women require smaller doses than men.

As a familiar guide to the house-nurse in giving medicine to a patient, the following will be found useful.

8 ounces.....	make a tumblerful.	1 ounce.....	make an eggcupful.
4 to 5 ounces...	" a teacupful.	4 drachms....	" a tablespoonful.
2 " " "	" a wineglassful.	1 drachm.....	" a teaspoonful.

DRY MEASURE.

4 gills.....	make 1 pint (pt.)	2 bushels.....	" 1 strike (str.)
2 pints.....	" 1 quart (qt.)	4 bushels.....	" 1 coomb (cb.)
2 qts. or 4 pints..	" 1 pottle (pot)	8 bushels.....	" 1 quarter (qr.)
2 pottles, or 8	" "	32 bushels or 4 qrs..	" 1 chaldron (chal.)
pints, or 4 quarts.	" 1 gallon (gall.)	40 " 5 " "	" 1 weight or horse
2 gallons.....	" 1 peck (pk.)	80 " 2 weights	" 1 last [load.]
4 pecks.....	" 1 bushel (bush.)	1 last of meal.....	" 12 barrels

WINE AND SPIRIT MEASURE.

4 gills.....	make 1 pint (pt.)	2 hogsheads, or	[(pipe.)
2 pints.....	" 1 quart (qt.)	126 gallons	make 1 pipe or butt
4 quarts.....	" 1 gallon (gall.)	4 hogsheads, or	" "
63 gallons.....	" 1 hogshead (hhd.)	252 gallons	" 1 tun (tun.)
84 gallons.....	" 1 puncheon (pun.)		

In London the gill is called a quarter; in the North and West of England, a noggin; and a half-pint is termed a gill.

ALE, BEER AND PORTER MEASURE.

4 gills.....	make 1 pint (pt.)	2 kilderkins, or 36	
2 pints.....	" 1 quart (qt.)	gallons	make 1 barrel (bar.)
4 quarts.....	" 1 gallon (gall.)	3 kilderkins, or 54	
9 gallons.....	" 1 firkin (fir.)	gallons	" 1 hogshead (hhd.)
2 firkins or 18 gal-	" "	2 hogsheads, or	" "
lons.....	" 1 kilderkin (kild.)	108 gallons....	" 1 butt (butt.)

CLOTH MEASURE.

2½ inches.....	= 1 nail.....	= 2½ inches.
4 nails.....	= 1 quarter.....	= 9 "
4 quarters.....	= 1 yard.....	= 3 feet.
5 quarters.....	= 1 ell (English).....	= 3½ "
3 quarters.....	= 1 Flemish Ell.....	= 2½ "
6 quarters.....	= 1 French Ell.....	= 4½ "
37 inches.....	= 1 Scotch Ell.....	= 3½ "

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches.....	= 1 cubic foot.
27 " feet.....	= 1 " yard.
40 " feet of rough or.....	} = 1 load.
50 " feet of hewn timber.....	
42 " feet.....	= 1 ton of shipping.
108 " feet.....	= 1 stack of wood.
128 " feet.....	= 1 cord of wood.

For shipping cargo 50 c. ft. are reckoned to the ton for sailing vessels, and 40 c. feet for steamers.

A cubic foot of distilled water weighs 63·3211 lbs. Av., or roughly 62½ lbs. and a cubic inch 252·459 grains at 62° Fahr., baromet. 30 inches.

A cubic foot is 2·831486 centisteres, and astero is 35·31716 cubic feet or 1·3080215 cubic yards. A cubic inch is 16·3861759 centimetres cubic.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

In Brit. Ind. measure.

4 gills.....	= 1 pint.....	0·6076 ser.
2 pints.....	= 1 quart.....	1·2153 "
4 quarts.....	= 1 gallon.....	4·861 "
2 gallons.....	= 1 peck.....	9·722 "
4 pecks or 8 gallons.....	= 1 bushel.....	39·888 "
2 bushels.....	= 1 strike.....	1·914 man.
4 bushels.....	= 1 coom.....	3·9 "

TABLE of the Equivalent value of 4, 5 and 5½ per Cent. Government or other Securities, and the Interest arising from each Investment.

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
50	62½	68½	8·800	66·4	83	91·3	6·024
50·182	62·727	69	7·971	66·667	83·333	91·667	6
50·4	63	69·3	7·937	66·909	83·6	92	5·978
50·909	63·636	70	7·857	67	83½	92½	5·970
51	63½	70½	7·843	67·2	84	92·4	5·952
51·2	64	70·9	7·813	67·636	84·545	93	5·914
51·613	64·516	71	7·75	68	85	93½	5·882
51·636	64·545	71	7·747	68·361	85·455	94	5·851
52	65	71½	7·692	68·8	86	94·6	5·814
52·364	65·455	72	7·639	69	86½	94½	5·797
52·3	66	72·3	7·576	69·091	86·361	95	5·790
53	66½	72½	7·547	69·565	86·956	95·652	5·75
53·091	66·364	73	7·531	69·6	87	95·7	5·747
53·333	66·667	73·333	7·5	69·818	87·273	96	5·729
53·6	67	73·7	7·463	70	87½	96½	5·714
53·909	67·273	74	7·432	70·4	88	96½	5·682
54	67½	74½	7·407	70·545	88·182	97	5·660
54·4	68	74·8	7·353	71	88½	97½	5·631
54·545	68·182	75	7·333	71·2	89	97·9	5·618
55	68½	75½	7·272	71·273	89·091	98	5·612
55·172	68·966	75·9	7·25	72	90	99	5·556
55·2	69	76	7·216	72·727	90·909	100	5·5
55·273	69·091	76	7·237	72·8	91	101·1	5·495
56	70	77	7·143	73	91½	101½	5·479
56·727	70·909	78	7·051	73·455	91·818	101	5·445
56·8	71	78·1	7·042	73·6	92	101·2	5·435
57	71½	78½	7·017	74	92½	101½	5·405
57·143	71·429	78·571	7	74·182	92·727	102	5·392
57·455	71·818	79	6·962	74·4	93	102·3	5·376
57·6	72	79·2	6·944	74·909	93·636	103	5·340
58	72½	79½	6·897	75	93½	103½	5·333
58·182	72·727	80	6·875	75·2	94	103·4	5·319
58·4	73	80·3	6·849	75·636	94·515	104	5·288
58·909	73·636	81	6·790	76	95	104½	5·263
59	73½	81½	6·780	76·19	95·238	104·762	5·25
59·2	74	81·4	6·757	76·364	95·455	105	5·238
59·259	74·074	81·481	6·75	76·8	96	105·6	5·280
59·636	74·685	82	6·707	77	96½	105½	5·195
60	75·145	82½	6·667	77·091	96·361	106	5·188
60·364	75	83	6·627	77·6	97	106·7	5·155
60·8	76	83·6	6·579	77·818	97·273	107½	5·140
61	76½	83½	6·557	78	97½	107	5·128
61·091	76·364	84	6·518	78·	98	107·8	5·102
61·538	76·923	84·615	6·65	78·45	98·182	108	5·093
61·6	77	84·7	6·494	79	98½	108½	5·063
61·818	77·273	85	6·471	79·2	99	108·9	5·051
62	77½	85½	6·452	79·273	99·091	109	5·046
62·4	78	86	6·410	80	100	110	5
62·545	78·182	86½	6·395	80·727	100·909	111	4·955
63	78½	86½	6·319	80·8	101	111·1	4·950
63·2	79	86·9	6·329	81	101½	111½	4·938
63·273	79·091	87	6·322	81·455	101·818	112	4·911
64	80	88	6·25	81·6	102	112·2	4·902
64·727	80·909	89	6·179	82	102½	112½	4·878
64·8	81	89·1	6·173	82·182	102·727	113	4·867
65	81½	89½	6·151	82·4	103	113·3	4·854
65·455	81·818	90	6·111	82·909	103·636	114	4·824
65·6	82	90·2	6·098	83	103½	114½	4·819
66	82½	90½	6·061	83·2	104	114·4	4·808
66·182	82·727	91	6·044	83·636	104·545	115	4·781

4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.	4 per Cent.	5 per Cent.	5½ per Cent.	Interest on Capital.
84	105	115½	4.762	92	115	126½	4.348
84.211	105.203	115.89	4.75	92.362	115.455	127	4.330
84.364	105.455	116	4.741	92.8	116	127.6	4.310
84.8	106	116.6	4.717	93	116½	127½	4.301
85	106½	116½	4.706	93.091	116.364	128	4.297
85.091	106.364	117	4.701	93.6	117	128.7	4.274
85.6	107	117.7	4.673	93.818	117.273	129	4.263
85.818	107.273	118	4.661	94	117½	129½	4.254
86	107½	118½	4.651	94.118	117.647	129.412	4.25
86.4	108	118.3	4.630	94.4	118	129.8	4.237
86.545	108.182	119	4.622	94.545	118.182	130	4.231
87	108½	119½	4.598	95	118½	130½	4.211
87.2	109	119.9	4.587	95.2	119	130.9	4.202
87.273	109.091	120	4.583	95.273	119.091	131	4.193
88	110	121	4.545	96	120	132	4.167
88.727	110.909	122	4.508	96.727	120.909	133	4.135
88.8	111	122.1	4.505	96.8	121	133.1	4.132
88.889	111.111	122.22	4.5	97	121½	133½	4.124
89	111½	122½	4.494	97.455	121.818	134	4.104
89.455	111.818	123	4.471	97.6	122	134.2	4.098
89.6	112	123.2	4.464	98	122½	134½	4.082
90	112½	123	4.444	98.182	122.727	135	4.074
90.132	112.727	124	4.436	98.4	123	135.3	4.065
90.4	113	124.3	4.425	99.090	123.636	136	4.044
90.909	113.636	125	4.4	99	123½	136½	4.040
91	113½	125½	4.396	99.2	124	136.4	4.032
91.2	114	125.4	4.386	99.636	124.545	137	4.015
91.936	114.545	126	4.365	100	125	137½	4

PROPORTIONAL PARTS.

4 p cent.	4½ p c.	5 p c.	5½ p c.	4 p cent.	4½ p c.	5 p c.	5½ p c.	4 p cent.	4½ p c.	5 p c.	5½ p c.
R. 0.073	.091	.1	.11	R. 0.24	.3	.33	.36	R. 0.48	.6	.66	.72
.08	.11	.125	.138	.291	.364	.4	.44	.625	.688	.7	.77
.1	.125	.138	.152	.3	.375	.413	.45	.637	.7	.77	.8
.146	.182	.2	.22	.32	.4	.44	.48	.652	.727	.8	.88
.16	.2	.22	.25	.364	.455	.5	.55	.677	.77	.88	.99
.2	.25	.275	.3	.4	.5	.55	.6	.75	.825	.9	1.0
.218	.273	.3	.3	.473	.545	.6	.6	.8	.88	1.0	1.238

USES OF THE PRECEDING TABLE.

1.—When Government 4 per cent. Securities sell at 76, what are the equivalent values of the 5 and 5½ per cent. loans?

In the table opposite 76 in the first column are 95, the value of 5 per cent. loan, and 104½ the value of 5½ per cent. loan—the interest in all the three cases being 5.263 or 55.19 per cent.

2.—At what price should I purchase 4 per cents. to obtain 5½ per cent. for my money? In the fourth column opposite 5½ or 5.5 in the column for 4 per cent. stands 72.727 or 728.11 the price required.

3.—What would I gain, by selling out Rs. 10,000, 5 per cent. Government loans at 104 and purchasing 5½ per cent. at 112?

In the third column opposite 104 in the 2nd, is..... 114.4
112

Gain on Rs. 100 of Capital 2.4
And in the fourth column opposite 112 in the 3rd, is 4.911 per cent.

" " 104 " 2nd, 4.808 "

Difference, or gain per cent. per annum on Capital 0.103 " or fully 1.10 per cent. being Rs. 10 5a. on every Rs. 1,000 is invested.

4.—To find the equivalent values of four and 5½ per cent. Securities when 5 per cents are selling at 103½, or Rs. 103 6a.

Opposite 103 in the second column, are 84.4 and 113.3 in the 1st and 3rd, and among the "proportional parts" corresponding to 375 or 6a. in the 5 per cent. column are 0.3 R. the 4 per cent. and .413 in the 5½ per cent. column.

Hence 82.4 + .3 = 82.7, the equivalent price of 4 per cent., and 113.3 + .413 = Rs. 113.713, or Rupees 113, 11a. 5p. the equivalent price of 5½ per cents.

Other uses of this Table will readily occur to brokers and others.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH.

Pr.	At 2 per cent.	At 2½ per cent.	At 3 per cent.	At 3½ per cent.	At 4 per cent.
Rs.	Rs. A. P. D.	Rs. A. P. D.	Rs. A. P. D.	Rs. A. P. D.	Rs. A. P. D.
1,00,000	166 10 8	203 5 4	250 0 0	291 10 8	333 5 4
90,000	150 0 0	187 8 0	225 0 0	262 8 0	300 0 0
80,000	133 5 4	166 10 8	200 0 0	233 5 4	266 10 8
70,000	116 10 8	145 13 4	175 0 0	204 2 8	233 5 4
60,000	100 0 0	125 0 0	150 0 0	175 0 0	200 0 0
50,000	83 5 4	104 2 8	125 0 0	145 13 4	166 10 8
40,000	66 10 8	83 5 4	100 0 0	116 10 8	133 5 4
30,000	50 0 0	62 8 0	75 0 0	87 8 0	100 0 0
20,000	33 5 4	41 10 8	50 0 0	58 5 4	66 10 8
10,000	16 10 8	20 13 4	25 0 0	29 2 8	33 5 4
9,000	15 0 0	18 12 0	22 8 0	26 4 0	30 0 0
8,000	13 5 4	16 10 8	20 0 0	23 5 4	26 10 8
7,000	11 10 8	14 9 4	17 8 0	20 6 8	23 5 4
6,000	10 0 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	17 8 0	20 0 0
5,000	8 5 4	10 6 8	12 8 0	14 9 4	16 10 8
4,000	6 10 8	8 5 4	10 0 0	11 10 8	13 5 4
3,000	5 0 0	6 4 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	10 0 0
2,000	3 5 4	4 2 8	5 0 0	5 13 4	6 10 8
1,000	1 10 8	2 1 4	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 5 4
900	1 8 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
800	1 5 4	1 10 8	2 0 0	2 5 4	2 10 8
700	1 2 8	1 7 4	1 12 0	2 0 8	2 5 4
600	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
500	0 13 4	1 0 8	1 4 0	1 7 4	1 10 8
400	0 10 8	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 5 4
300	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
200	0 5 4	0 6 8	0 8 0	0 9 4	0 10 8
100	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 8	0 5 4
90	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 7	0 4 2	0 4 9
80	0 2 1	0 2 8	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 4 3
70	0 1 10	0 2 4	0 2 9	0 3 3	0 3 8
60	0 1 7	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 9	0 3 2
50	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 2 8
40	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 2 1
30	0 0 9	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 4	0 1 7
20	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 11	0 1 0
10	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6
9	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 6
8	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 5
7	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4
6	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3
5	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 3
4	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 2
3	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
*8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE MONTH—continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.				At 5 per cent.				At 5½ per cent.				At 6 per cent.				At 12 per cent.			
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
1,00,000	375	0	0		416	10	8		458	5	4		500	0	0		1000	0	0	
90,000	337	8	0		375	0	0		412	8	0		450	0	0		900	0	0	
80,000	300	0	0		333	5	4		366	10	8		400	0	0		800	0	0	
70,000	262	8	0		291	10	8		320	13	4		350	0	0		700	0	0	
60,000	225	0	0		250	0	0		275	0	0		300	0	0		600	0	0	
50,000	187	8	0		208	5	4		229	2	8		250	0	0		500	0	0	
40,000	150	0	0		166	10	8		183	5	4		200	0	0		400	0	0	
30,000	112	8	0		125	0	0		137	8	0		150	0	0		300	0	0	
20,000	75	0	0		83	5	4		91	10	8		100	0	0		200	0	0	
10,000	37	8	0		41	10	8		45	13	4		50	0	0		100	0	0	
9,000	33	12	0		37	8	0		41	4	0		45	0	0		90	0	0	
8,000	30	0	0		33	5	4		36	10	8		40	0	0		80	0	0	
7,000	26	4	0		29	2	8		32	1	4		35	0	0		70	0	0	
6,000	22	8	0		25	0	0		27	8	0		30	0	0		60	0	0	
5,000	18	12	0		20	13	4		22	14	8		25	0	0		50	0	0	
4,000	15	0	0		16	10	8		18	5	4		20	0	0		40	0	0	
3,000	11	4	0		12	8	0		13	12	0		15	0	0		30	0	0	
2,000	7	8	0		8	5	4		9	2	8		10	0	0		20	0	0	
1,000	3	12	0		4	2	8		4	9	4		5	0	0		10	0	0	
900	3	6	0		3	12	0		4	2	0		4	8	0		9	0	0	
800	3	0	0		3	5	4		3	10	8		4	0	0		8	0	0	
700	2	10	0		2	14	8		3	3	4		3	8	0		7	0	0	
600	2	4	0		2	8	0		2	12	0		3	0	0		6	0	0	
500	1	14	0		2	1	4		2	4	8		2	8	0		5	0	0	
400	1	8	0		1	10	8		1	13	4		2	0	0		4	0	0	
300	1	2	0		1	4	0		1	6	0		1	8	0		3	0	0	
200	0	12	0		0	13	4		0	14	8		1	0	0		2	0	0	
100	0	6	0		0	6	8		0	7	4		0	8	0		1	0	0	
90	0	5	4	8	0	6	0		0	6	7	2	0	7	2	4	0	14	4	8
80	0	4	9	6	0	5	4		0	5	10	4	0	6	4	8	0	12	9	6
70	0	4	2	4	0	4	8		0	5	1	6	0	5	7	2	0	11	2	4
60	0	3	7	2	0	4	0		0	4	4	8	0	4	9	6	0	9	7	2
50	0	3	0	0	0	3	4		0	3	8	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	0
40	0	2	4	8	0	2	8		0	2	11	2	0	3	2	4	0	6	4	8
30	0	1	9	6	0	2	0		0	2	2	4	0	2	4	8	0	4	9	6
20	0	1	2	4	0	1	4		0	1	5	6	0	1	7	2	0	3	2	4
10	0	0	7	2	0	0	8		0	0	8	8	0	0	9	6	0	1	7	2
9	0	0	6	48	0	0	7	2	0	0	7	92	0	0	8	64	0	1	5	28
8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	4	0	0	7	04	0	0	7	68	0	1	3	36
7	0	0	5	04	0	0	5	6	0	0	6	16	0	0	6	72	0	1	1	44
6	0	0	4	32	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	28	0	0	5	76	0	0	11	52
5	0	0	3	60	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	40	0	0	4	80	0	0	9	60
4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	52	0	0	3	84	0	0	7	68
3	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	64	0	0	2	88	0	0	5	76
2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	76	0	0	1	92	0	0	3	84
1	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	92
*8	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	96
7	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	84
6	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	72
5	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	60
4	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	48
3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	36
2	0	0	0	09	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	24
1	0	0	0	04	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	05	0	0	0	06	0	0	0	12

* Annas.

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR.

Pr.	At 2 per cent.				At 2½ per cent.				At 3 per cent.				At 3½ per cent.				At 4 per cent.			
RS.	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D	RS.	A.	P.	D
1,00,000	2000	0	0		2500	0	0		3000	0	0		3500	0	0		4000	0	0	
90,000	1800	0	0		2250	0	0		2700	0	0		3150	0	0		3600	0	0	
80,000	1600	0	0		2000	0	0		2400	0	0		2800	0	0		3200	0	0	
70,000	1400	0	0		1750	0	0		2100	0	0		2450	0	0		2800	0	0	
60,000	1200	0	0		1500	0	0		1800	0	0		2100	0	0		2400	0	0	
50,000	1000	0	0		1250	0	0		1500	0	0		1750	0	0		2000	0	0	
40,000	800	0	0		1000	0	0		1200	0	0		1400	0	0		1600	0	0	
30,000	600	0	0		750	0	0		900	0	0		1050	0	0		1200	0	0	
20,000	400	0	0		500	0	0		600	0	0		700	0	0		800	0	0	
10,000	200	0	0		250	0	0		300	0	0		350	0	0		400	0	0	
9,000	180	0	0		225	0	0		270	0	0		315	0	0		360	0	0	
8,000	160	0	0		200	0	0		240	0	0		280	0	0		320	0	0	
7,000	140	0	0		175	0	0		210	0	0		245	0	0		280	0	0	
6,000	120	0	0		150	0	0		180	0	0		210	0	0		240	0	0	
5,000	100	0	0		125	0	0		150	0	0		175	0	0		200	0	0	
4,000	80	0	0		100	0	0		120	0	0		140	0	0		160	0	0	
3,000	60	0	0		75	0	0		90	0	0		105	0	0		120	0	0	
2,000	40	0	0		50	0	0		60	0	0		70	0	0		80	0	0	
1,000	20	0	0		25	0	0		30	0	0		35	0	0		40	0	0	
900	18	0	0		22	8	0		27	0	0		31	8	0		36	0	0	
800	16	0	0		20	0	0		24	0	0		28	0	0		32	0	0	
700	14	0	0		17	8	0		21	0	0		24	8	0		28	0	0	
600	12	0	0		15	0	0		18	0	0		21	0	0		24	0	0	
500	10	0	0		12	8	0		15	0	0		17	8	0		20	0	0	
400	8	0	0		10	0	0		12	0	0		14	0	0		16	0	0	
300	6	0	0		7	8	0		9	0	0		10	8	0		12	0	0	
200	4	0	0		5	0	0		6	0	0		7	0	0		8	0	0	
100	2	0	0		2	8	0		3	0	0		3	8	0		4	0	0	
90	1	12	9	6	2	4	0		2	11	2	4	3	2	4	8	3	9	7	2
80	1	9	7	2	2	0	0		2	6	4	8	2	12	9	6	3	3	2	4
70	1	6	4	8	1	12	0		2	1	7	2	2	7	2	4	2	12	9	6
60	1	3	2	4	1	8	0		1	12	9	6	2	1	7	2	2	6	4	8
50	1	0	0	0	1	4	0		1	8	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	0	0	0
40	0	12	9	6	1	0	0		1	3	2	4	1	6	4	8	1	9	7	2
30	0	9	7	2	0	12	0		0	14	4	8	1	0	9	6	1	3	2	4
20	0	6	4	8	0	8	0		0	9	7	2	0	11	2	4	0	12	9	6
10	0	3	2	4	0	4	0		0	4	9	6	0	5	7	2	0	6	4	8
9	0	2	10	56	0	3	7	2	0	4	3	84	0	5	0	48	0	5	9	12
8	0	2	6	72	0	3	2	4	0	3	10	08	0	4	5	76	0	5	1	44
7	0	2	2	88	0	2	9	6	0	3	4	32	0	3	11	04	0	4	5	76
6	0	1	11	04	0	2	4	8	0	2	10	56	0	3	4	32	0	3	10	08
5	0	1	7	20	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	80	0	2	9	60	0	3	2	40
4	0	1	3	36	0	1	7	2	0	1	11	04	0	2	2	88	0	2	6	72
3	0	0	11	52	0	1	2	4	0	1	5	28	0	1	8	16	0	1	11	04
2	0	0	7	68	0	0	9	6	0	0	11	52	0	1	1	44	0	1	3	86
1	0	0	3	84	0	0	4	8	0	0	5	76	0	0	6	72	0	0	7	68
*8	0	0	1	92	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	88	0	0	3	36	0	0	3	84
7	0	0	1	68	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	94	0	0	3	86
6	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	8	0	0	2	16	0	0	2	52	0	0	2	88
5	0	0	1	20	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	80	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	40
4	0	0	0	96	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	44	0	0	1	68	0	0	1	92
3	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	08	0	0	1	26	0	0	1	44
2	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	96
1	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	42	0	0		48

INTEREST TABLES.

FOR ONE YEAR—continued.

Pr.	At 4½ per cent.	At 5 per cent.	At 5½ per cent.	At 6 per cent.	At 12 per cent.
RS.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.
1,00,000	4500 0 0	5000 0 0	5500 0 0	6000 0 0	12000 0 0
90,000	4050 0 0	4500 0 0	4950 0 0	5400 0 0	10800 0 0
80,000	3600 0 0	4000 0 0	4400 0 0	4800 0 0	9600 0 0
70,000	3150 0 0	3500 0 0	3850 0 0	4200 0 0	8400 0 0
60,000	2700 0 0	3000 0 0	3300 0 0	3600 0 0	7200 0 0
50,000	2250 0 0	2500 0 0	2750 0 0	3000 0 0	6000 0 0
40,000	1800 0 0	2000 0 0	2200 0 0	2400 0 0	4800 0 0
30,000	1350 0 0	1500 0 0	1650 0 0	1800 0 0	3600 0 0
20,000	900 0 0	1000 0 0	1100 0 0	1200 0 0	2400 0 0
10,000	450 0 0	500 0 0	550 0 0	600 0 0	1200 0 0
9,000	405 0 0	450 0 0	495 0 0	540 0 0	1080 0 0
8,000	360 0 0	400 0 0	440 0 0	480 0 0	960 0 0
7,000	315 0 0	350 0 0	385 0 0	420 0 0	840 0 0
6,000	270 0 0	300 0 0	330 0 0	360 0 0	720 0 0
5,000	225 0 0	250 0 0	275 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0
4,000	180 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0	240 0 0	480 0 0
3,000	135 0 0	150 0 0	165 0 0	180 0 0	360 0 0
2,000	90 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0
1,000	45 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0
900	40 8 0	45 0 0	49 8 0	54 0 0	108 0 0
800	36 0 0	40 0 0	44 0 0	48 0 0	96 0 0
700	31 8 0	35 0 0	38 8 0	42 0 0	84 0 0
600	27 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	36 0 0	72 0 0
500	22 8 0	25 0 0	27 8 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
400	18 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	48 0 0
300	13 8 0	15 0 0	16 8 0	18 0 0	36 0 0
200	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
100	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
90	4 0 9	4 8 0	4 15 2	5 6 4	10 12 9
80	3 9 7	4 0 0	4 6 4	4 12 9	9 9 7
70	3 2 4	3 8 0	3 13 7	4 3 2	8 6 4
60	2 11 2	3 0 0	3 4 9	3 9 7	7 3 2
50	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
40	1 12 9	2 0 0	2 3 2	2 6 4	4 12 9
30	1 5 7	2 1 8 0	1 10 4	1 12 9	3 9 7
20	0 14 4	1 0 0	1 1 7	1 3 2	2 6 4
10	0 7 2	0 8 0	0 8 9	0 9 7	1 3 2
9	0 6 5	0 7 2	0 7 11	0 8 7	1 1 3
8	0 5 9	0 6 4	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 15 4
7	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 6 1	0 6 8	0 13 5
6	0 4 3	0 4 9	0 5 3	0 5 9	0 11 6
5	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 4 9	0 9 7
4	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 3 10	0 7 8
3	0 2 1	0 2 4	0 2 7	0 2 10	0 5 9
2	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 1 9	0 1 11	0 3 10
1	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 1 11
8	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 11
7	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 10
6	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 8
5	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 7
4	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 5
3	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2	0 0 4
2	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 2
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1

* Annas.

INCOME TABLES.

FOR ONE DAY.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.	Per month of 30 days.	Per month of 29 days.	Per month of 28 days.
RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.	RS. A. P. D.
10,000	322 9 3	333 5 4	344 13 2	357 2 3
9,000	161 4 7	166 10 8	172 6 7	178 9 1
8,000	129 0 6	133 5 4	137 14 10	142 13 8
7,000	96 12 4	100 0 0	103 7 2	107 2 3
6,000	64 8 3	66 10 8	68 15 5	71 6 10
5,000	32 4 1	33 5 4	34 7 8	35 11 5
4,000	29 0 6	30 0 0	31 0 6	32 2 3
3,000	25 12 10	26 10 8	27 9 4	28 9 1
2,000	22 9 3	23 5 4	24 2 2	25 0 0
1,000	19 5 8	20 0 0	20 11 0	21 6 10
900	16 2 0	16 10 8	17 3 10	17 13 8
800	12 14 5	13 5 4	13 12 8	14 4 6
700	9 10 10	10 0 0	10 5 6	10 11 5
600	6 7 2	6 10 8	6 14 4	7 2 3
500	6 4 7	6 8 0	6 11 7	6 15 5
400	6 2 0	6 5 4	6 8 9	6 12 6
300	5 15 5	6 2 8	6 6 0	6 9 8
200	5 12 10	6 0 0	6 3 3	6 6 10
100	5 10 3	5 13 4	6 0 6	6 4 0
90	5 7 8	5 10 8	5 13 9	6 1 1
80	5 5 1	5 8 0	5 11 0	5 14 3
70	5 2 6	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 11 5
60	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 5 6	5 8 6
50	4 13 5	5 0 0	5 2 9	5 5 8
40	4 10 10	4 13 4	5 0 0	5 2 10
30	4 8 3	4 10 8	4 13 2	5 0 0
20	4 5 8	4 8 0	4 10 5	4 13 1
10	4 3 1	4 5 4	4 7 8	4 10 3
9	4 0 6	4 2 8	4 4 11	4 7 5
8	3 13 11	4 0 0	4 2 2	4 4 6
7	3 11 4	3 13 4	3 15 5	4 1 8
6	3 8 9	3 10 8	3 12 8	3 14 10
5	3 6 2	3 8 0	3 9 11	3 12 0
4	3 3 7	3 5 4	3 7 2	3 9 1
3	3 1 0	3 2 8	3 4 4	3 6 3
2	2 14 5	3 0 0	3 1 7	3 3 5
1	2 11 10	2 13 4	2 14 10	3 0 6
90	2 9 3	2 10 8	2 12 1	2 13 8
80	2 6 8	2 8 0	2 9 4	2 10 10
70	2 4 1	2 5 4	2 6 7	2 8 0
60	2 1 6	2 2 8	2 3 10	2 5 1
50	1 14 11	2 0 0	2 1 1	2 2 3
40	1 12 4	1 13 4	1 14 4	1 15 5
30	1 9 9	1 10 8	1 11 7	1 12 6
20	1 7 2	1 8 0	1 8 9	1 9 8
10	1 4 7	1 5 4	1 6 0	1 6 10
9	1 2 0	1 2 8	1 3 3	1 4 0
8	15 5	1 0 0	1 0 6	1 1 1
7	12 10	13 4	13 9	14 3
6	10 3	10 8	11 0	11 5
5	7 8	8 0	8 3	8 6
4	5 4	5 4	5 6	5 8
3	4 7	4 9	4 11	4 1
2	4 1	4 3	4 4	4 6
1	3 7	3 8	3 10	3 5
9	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 5
8	2 6	2 8	2 9	2 10
7	2 0	2 1	2 2	2 3
6	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 8
5	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1
4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 28 days.			
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	9,032	4	1	54	9,333	5	4		9,655	2	9	10	10,000	0	0	
5,000	4,516	2	0	77	4,666	10	8		4,827	9	4	55	5,000	0	0	
4,000	3,612	14	5	41	3,733	5	4		3,862	1	1	24	4,000	0	0	
3,000	2,709	10	10	06	2,800	0	0		2,896	8	9	52	3,000	0	0	
2,000	1,806	7	2	70	1,866	10	8		1,931	0	6	62	2,000	0	0	
1,000	903	3	7	35	933	5	4		965	8	3	30	1,000	0	0	
900	812	14	5	41	840	0	0		868	15	5	37	900	0	0	
800	722	9	3	48	746	10	8		772	6	7	44	800	0	0	
700	632	4	1	54	653	5	4		675	13	9	49	700	0	0	
600	541	14	11	61	560	0	0		579	4	11	58	600	0	0	
500	451	9	9	67	466	10	8		482	12	1	65	500	0	0	
400	361	4	7	74	373	5	4		386	3	3	72	400	0	0	
300	270	15	5	80	280	0	0		289	10	5	79	300	0	0	
200	180	10	3	86	186	10	8		193	1	7	86	200	0	0	
195	176	2	0	77	182	0	0		188	4	4	96	195	0	0	
190	171	9	9	67	177	5	4		183	7	2	06	190	0	0	
185	167	1	6	57	172	10	8		178	9	11	17	185	0	0	
180	162	9	3	48	168	0	0		173	12	8	27	180	0	0	
175	158	1	0	38	163	5	4		168	15	5	37	175	0	0	
170	153	8	9	28	158	10	8		164	2	2	48	170	0	0	
165	149	0	6	19	154	0	0		159	4	11	58	165	0	0	
160	144	8	3	09	149	5	4		154	7	8	68	160	0	0	
155	140	0	0	00	144	10	8		149	10	5	79	155	0	0	
150	135	7	8	90	140	0	0		144	13	2	89	150	0	0	
145	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0	00	145	0	0	
140	126	7	2	70	130	10	8		135	2	9	10	140	0	0	
135	121	14	11	61	126	0	0		130	5	6	20	135	0	0	
130	117	6	8	51	121	5	4		125	8	3	30	130	0	0	
125	112	14	5	41	116	10	8		120	11	0	41	125	0	0	
120	108	6	2	32	112	0	0		115	13	9	51	120	0	0	
115	103	13	11	22	107	5	4		111	0	6	62	115	0	0	
110	99	5	8	12	102	10	8		106	3	3	72	110	0	0	
105	94	13	5	03	98	0	0		101	6	0	82	105	0	0	
100	90	5	1	93	93	5	4		96	8	9	92	100	0	0	
95	85	12	10	83	88	10	8		91	11	7	03	95	0	0	
90	81	4	7	74	84	0	0		86	14	4	13	90	0	0	
85	76	12	4	64	79	5	4		82	1	1	24	85	0	0	
80	72	4	1	54	74	10	8		77	3	10	34	80	0	0	
75	67	11	10	45	70	0	0		72	6	7	44	75	0	0	
70	63	3	7	35	65	5	4		67	9	4	55	70	0	0	
65	58	11	4	25	60	10	8		62	12	1	65	65	0	0	
60	54	3	1	16	56	0	0		57	14	10	75	60	0	0	
55	49	10	10	06	51	5	4		53	1	7	86	55	0	0	
50	45	2	6	96	46	10	8		48	4	4	96	50	0	0	
45	40	10	3	87	42	0	0		43	7	2	06	45	0	0	
40	36	2	0	77	37	5	4		38	9	11	17	40	0	0	
35	31	9	9	67	32	10	8		33	12	8	27	35	0	0	
30	27	1	6	58	28	0	0		28	15	5	37	30	0	0	
25	22	9	3	48	23	5	4		24	2	2	48	25	0	0	
20	18	1	0	38	18	10	8		19	4	11	58	20	0	0	
15	13	8	9	28	14	0	0		14	7	8	68	15	0	0	
10	9	0	6	19	9	5	4		9	10	5	79	10	0	0	
9	8	2	0	77	8	6	4	8	8	11	0	41	9	0	0	
8	7	3	7	35	7	7	5	6	7	11	7	03	8	0	0	
7	6	5	1	93	6	8	6	4	6	12	1	65	7	0	0	
6	5	6	8	51	5	9	7	2	5	12	8	27	6	0	0	
5	4	8	3	09	4	10	8	0	4	13	2	89	5	0	0	
4	3	9	9	67	3	11	8	8	3	13	9	51	4	0	0	
3	2	11	4	25	2	12	9	6	2	14	4	13	3	0	0	
2	1	12	10	83	1	13	10	4	1	14	10	75	2	0	0	
1	0	14	5	41	0	14	11	2	0	15	5	37	1	0	0	
1	0	7	2	70	0	7	5	6	0	7	8	68	0	8	0	

INCOME TABLES.

FOR TWENTY-NINE DAYS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

At Rs.	Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.				Per month of 29 days.				Per month of 31 days.				Per month of 30 days.			
	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.	RS.	A.	P.	D.
10,000	9,354	13	5	03	9,666	10	8		10,000	0	0		9,677	6	8	51	10,000	0	0	
5,000	4,677	6	8	51	4,833	5	4		5,000	0	0		4,838	11	4	25	5,000	0	0	
4,000	3,741	14	11	61	3,866	10	8		4,000	0	0		3,870	15	5	80	4,000	0	0	
3,000	2,806	7	2	70	2,900	0	0		3,000	0	0		2,903	3	7	35	3,000	0	0	
2,000	1,870	15	5	80	1,933	5	4		2,000	0	0		1,935	7	8	90	2,000	0	0	
1,000	935	7	8	90	966	10	8		1,000	0	0		967	11	10	44	1,000	0	0	
900	841	14	11	60	870	0	0		900	0	0		870	15	5	80	900	0	0	
800	748	6	2	31	773	5	4		800	0	0		774	3	1	15	800	0	0	
700	654	13	5	03	676	10	8		700	0	0		677	6	8	51	700	0	0	
600	561	4	7	74	580	0	0		600	0	0		580	10	3	87	600	0	0	
500	467	11	10	44	483	5	4		500	0	0		483	13	11	22	500	0	0	
400	374	3	1	15	386	10	8		400	0	0		387	1	6	57	400	0	0	
300	280	10	3	87	290	0	0		300	0	0		290	5	1	93	300	0	0	
200	187	1	6	57	193	5	4		200	0	0		193	8	9	28	200	0	0	
195	182	6	8	51	188	8	0		195	0	0		188	11	4	25	195	0	0	
190	177	11	10	44	183	10	8		190	0	0		183	13	11	22	190	0	0	
185	173	1	0	38	178	13	4		185	0	0		179	0	6	19	185	0	0	
180	168	6	2	32	174	0	0		180	0	0		174	3	1	16	180	0	0	
175	163	11	4	25	169	2	8		175	0	0		169	5	8	13	175	0	0	
170	159	0	6	19	164	5	4		170	0	0		164	8	3	09	170	0	0	
165	154	5	8	12	159	8	0		165	0	0		159	10	10	06	165	0	0	
160	149	10	10	06	154	10	8		160	0	0		154	13	5	03	160	0	0	
155	145	0	0	00	149	13	4		155	0	0		150	0	0	00	155	0	0	
150	140	5	1	93	145	0	0		150	0	0		145	2	6	96	150	0	0	
145	135	10	3	86	140	2	8		145	0	0		140	5	1	93	145	0	0	
140	130	15	5	80	135	5	4		140	0	0		135	7	8	90	140	0	0	
135	126	4	7	74	130	8	0		135	0	0		130	10	3	87	135	0	0	
130	121	9	9	67	125	10	8		130	0	0		125	12	10	83	130	0	0	
125	116	14	11	61	120	13	4		125	0	0		120	15	5	80	125	0	0	
120	112	4	1	54	116	0	0		120	0	0		116	2	0	77	120	0	0	
115	107	9	3	48	111	2	8		115	0	0		111	4	7	74	115	0	0	
110	102	14	5	41	106	5	4		110	0	0		106	7	2	70	110	0	0	
105	98	3	7	35	101	8	0		105	0	0		101	9	9	67	105	0	0	
100	93	8	9	28	96	10	8		100	0	0		96	12	4	64	100	0	0	
95	88	13	11	22	91	13	4		95	0	0		91	14	11	61	95	0	0	
90	84	3	1	15	87	0	0		90	0	0		87	1	6	57	90	0	0	
85	79	8	3	09	82	2	8		85	0	0		82	4	1	54	85	0	0	
80	74	13	5	03	77	5	4		80	0	0		77	6	8	51	80	0	0	
75	70	2	6	96	72	8	0		75	0	0		72	9	3	48	75	0	0	
70	65	7	8	90	67	10	8		70	0	0		67	11	10	45	70	0	0	
65	60	12	10	84	62	13	4		65	0	0		62	14	5	42	65	0	0	
60	56	2	0	78	58	0	0		60	0	0		58	1	0	59	60	0	0	
55	51	7	2	70	53	2	8		55	0	0		53	3	7	35	55	0	0	
50	46	12	4	64	48	5	4		50	0	0		48	6	2	32	50	0	0	
45	42	1	6	58	43	8	0		45	0	0		43	8	9	29	45	0	0	
40	37	6	8	51	38	10	8		40	0	0		38	11	4	25	40	0	0	
35	32	11	10	45	33	13	4		35	0	0		33	13	11	22	35	0	0	
30	28	1	0	38	29	0	0		30	0	0		29	0	6	19	30	0	0	
25	23	6	2	32	24	2	8		25	0	0		24	3	1	16	25	0	0	
20	18	11	4	25	19	5	4		20	0	0		19	5	8	13	20	0	0	
15	14	0	6	19	14	8	0		15	0	0		14	8	3	09	15	0	0	
10	9	5	8	12	9	10	8		10	0	0		9	10	10	06	10	0	0	
9	8	6	8	90	8	11	2	4	9	0	0		8	11	4	25	9	0	0	
8	7	7	8	90	7	11	8	8	8	0	0		7	11	10	44	8	0	0	
7	6	8	9	28	6	12	3	2	7	0	0		6	12	4	64	7	0	0	
6	5	9	9	67	5	12	9	6	6	0	0		5	12	10	83	6	0	0	
5	4	10	10	06	4	13	4	0	5	0	0		4	13	5	03	5	0	0	
4	3	11	10	44	3	13	10	4	4	0	0		3	13	11	22	4	0	0	
3	2	12	10	83	2	14	4	8	3	0	0		2	14	5	41	3	0	0	
2	1	13	11	22	1	14	11	2	2	0	0		1	14	11	61	2	0	0	
1	0	14	11	61	0	15	5	6	1	0	0		0	15	5	80	1	0	0	
1	0	7	5	80	0	7	8	8	0	0	0		0	7	8	90	0	8	0	

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—

Sterling.			1s. 6d. per Rupee.		1s. 6½d. per Rupee.		1s. 6¾d. per Rupee.		1s. 7d. per Rupee.		1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	
£.	s.	d.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
10,000	0	0	1,33,333	5 4	1,31,506	13 7	1,29,729	11 8	1,28,000	0 0	1,26,315	12 8
5,000	0	0	66,666	10 8	65,753	6 10	64,864	13 10	64,000	0 0	63,157	14 4
4,000	0	0	53,333	5 4	52,602	11 10	51,891	14 3	51,200	0 0	50,526	5 1
3,000	0	0	40,000	0 0	39,452	0 11	38,918	14 8	38,400	0 0	37,894	11 9
2,000	0	0	26,666	10 8	26,301	5 11	25,945	15 2	25,600	0 0	25,263	2 6
1,000	0	0	13,333	5 4	13,150	11 0	12,972	15 7	12,800	0 0	12,631	9 3
500	0	0	6,666	10 8	6,575	5 6	6,486	7 9	6,400	0 0	6,315	12 8
400	0	0	5,333	5 4	5,260	4 5	5,189	3 0	5,120	0 0	5,052	10 1
300	0	0	4,000	0 0	3,945	3 3	3,891	14 3	3,840	0 0	3,789	7 7
200	0	0	2,666	10 8	2,630	2 2	2,594	9 6	2,560	0 0	2,526	5 1
100	0	0	1,333	5 4	1,315	1 1	1,297	4 9	1,280	0 0	1,263	2 6
50	0	0	666	10 8	657	8 7	648	10 5	640	0 0	631	9 3
40	0	0	533	5 4	526	0 5	518	14 8	512	0 0	505	4 3
30	0	0	400	0 0	394	8 4	389	3 0	384	0 0	378	15 2
20	0	0	266	10 8	263	0 3	259	7 4	256	0 0	252	10 1
10	0	0	133	5 4	131	8 1	129	11 8	128	0 0	126	5 1
5	0	0	66	10 8	65	12 1	64	13 10	64	0 0	63	2 6
4	0	0	53	5 4	52	9 8	51	14 3	51	3 2	50	8 5
3	0	0	40	0 0	39	7 3	38	14 8	38	6 5	37	14 4
2	0	0	26	10 8	26	4 10	25	15 2	25	9 7	25	4 3
1	0	0	13	5 4	13	2 5	12	15 7	12	12 10	12	10 1
0 15	0	0	10	0 0	9	13 10	9	11 8	9	9 7	9	7 7
0 10	0	0	6	10 8	6	9 2	6	7 9	6	6 5	6	5 1
0 5	0	0	3	5 4	3	4 7	3	3 11	3	3 2	3	2 6
0 4	0	0	2	10 8	2	10 1	2	9 6	2	9 0	2	8 5
0 3	0	0	2	0 0	1	15 7	1	15 2	1	14 9	1	14 4
0 2	0	0	1	5 4	1	5 0	1	4 9	1	4 6	1	4 3
0 1	0	0	0	10 8	0	10 6	0	10 5	0	10 3	0	10 1
0 0 6	0	5 4	0	5 4	0	5 3	0	5 2	0	5 1	0	5 0
0 0 5	0	4 5	0	4 5	0	4 4	0	4 3	0	4 3	0	4 2
0 0 4	0	3 7	0	3 6	0	3 6	0	3 5	0	3 4	0	3 4
0 0 3	0	2 8	0	2 8	0	2 7	0	2 7	0	2 6	0	2 6
0 0 2	0	1 9	0	1 9	0	1 9	0	1 8	0	1 8	0	1 8
0 0 1	0	0 11	0	0 11	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 10

LONDON AND MADRAS.

1s. 7½d. per Rupee.		1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.		1s. 8d. per Rupee.		1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.		1s. 8½d. per Rupee.		1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.		Sterling.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	£	s.	d.
1,23,076	14 9	1,21,518	15 10	1,20,000	0 0	1,18,518	8 4	1,17,073	2 9	1,15,662	10 5	10,000	0	0
61,538	7 5	60,769	7 11	60,000	0 0	59,259	4 2	58,536	9 4	57,831	5 2	5,000	0	0
49,230	12 4	48,607	9 6	48,000	0 0	47,407	6 6	46,829	4 4	46,265	1 0	4,000	0	0
36,923	1 3	36,455	11 2	36,000	0 0	35,555	8 11	35,121	15 3	34,698	12 9	3,000	0	0
24,615	6 2	24,303	12 9	24,000	0 0	23,703	11 3	23,414	10 2	23,132	8 6	2,000	0	0
12,307	11 1	12,151	14 5	12,000	0 0	11,851	13 8	11,707	5 1	11,566	4 3	1,000	0	0
6,153	13 6	6,075	15 2	6,000	0 0	5,925	14 10	5,853	10 6	5,783	2 1	500	0	0
4,923	1 3	4,860	12 2	4,800	0 0	4,740	11 10	4,682	14 10	4,626	8 1	400	0	0
3,692	4 11	3,645	9 1	3,600	0 0	3,555	8 11	3,512	3 1	3,469	14 1	300	0	0
2,461	8 7	2,430	6 1	2,400	0 0	2,370	5 11	2,341	7 5	2,318	4 1	200	0	0
1,230	12 4	1,215	3 0	1,200	0 0	1,185	3 0	1,170	11 8	1,156	10 0	100	0	0
615	6 2	607	9 6	600	0 0	592	9 6	585	5 10	578	5 0	50	0	0
492	4 11	486	1 3	480	0 0	474	1 2	468	4 8	462	10 5	40	0	0
369	3 8	364	8 11	360	0 0	355	8 11	351	3 6	346	15 10	30	0	0
246	2 6	243	0 7	240	0 0	237	0 7	234	2 4	231	5 2	20	0	0
123	1 3	121	8 4	120	0 0	118	8 4	117	1 2	115	10 7	10	0	0
61	8 7	60	12 2	60	0 0	59	4 2	58	8 7	57	13 4	5	0	0
49	3 8	48	9 9	48	0 0	47	6 6	46	13 3	46	4 3	4	0	0
36	14 9	36	7 3	36	0 0	35	8 11	35	1 11	34	11 2	3	0	0
24	9 10	24	4 10	24	0 0	23	11 3	23	6 8	23	2 1	2	0	0
12	4 11	12	2 5	12	0 0	11	13 8	11	11 4	11	9 1	1	0	0
9	3 8	9	1 10	9	0 0	8	14 3	8	12 6	8	10 10	0	15	0
6	2 6	6	1 3	6	0 0	5	14 10	5	13 8	5	12 6	0	10	0
3	1 3	3	0 7	3	0 0	2	15 5	2	14 10	2	14 3	0	5	0
2	7 5	2	6 11	2	6 5	2	5 11	2	5 6	2	5 0	0	4	0
1	13 6	1	13 2	1	12 10	1	12 5	1	12 1	1	11 9	0	3	0
1	3 8	1	3 5	1	3 2	1	3 0	1	2 9	1	2 6	0	2	0
0 9	10	0 9	9	0 9	7	0 9	6	0 9	4	0 9	3	0	1	0
0 4	11	0 4	10	0 4	10	0 4	9	0 4	8	0 4	8	0	0	6
0 4	1	0 4	1	0 4	0	0 3	11	0 3	11	0 3	10	0	0	5
0 3	3	0 3	3	0 3	2	0 3	1	0 3	1	0 3	1	0	0	4
0 2	6	0 2	5	0 2	5	0 2	4	0 2	4	0 2	4	0	0	3
0 1	8	0 1	7	0 1	7	0 1	7	0 1	7	0 1	7	0	0	2
0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	9	0 0	9	0 0	9	0	0	1

TABLE OF EXCHANGE—

Rupees.		1s. 6d. per Rupee.		1s. 6½d. per Rupee.		1s. 6¼d. per Rupee.		1s. 7d. per Rupee.		1s. 7½d. per Rupee.	
rs.	l. p.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1,00,000	0	7,500	0	7,604	3 4	7,708	6 8	7,812	10 0	7,916	13 4
50,000	0	3,750	0	3,802	1 8	3,854	3 4	3,906	5 0	3,958	6 8
40,000	0	3,000	0	3,041	13 4	3,083	6 8	3,125	0 0	3,166	13 4
30,000	0	2,250	0	2,281	5 0	2,312	10 0	2,343	15 0	2,375	0 0
20,000	0	1,500	0	1,520	16 8	1,541	13 4	1,562	10 0	1,583	6 8
10,000	0	750	0	760	8 4	770	16 8	781	5 0	791	13 4
5,000	0	375	0	380	4 2	385	8 4	390	12 6	395	16 8
4,000	0	300	0	304	3 4	308	6 8	312	10 0	316	13 4
3,000	0	225	0	228	2 6	231	5 0	234	7 6	237	10 0
2,000	0	150	0	152	1 8	154	3 4	156	5 0	158	6 8
1,000	0	75	0	76	0 10	77	1 8	78	2 6	79	3 4
500	0	37	10	38	0 5	38	10 10	39	1 3	39	11 8
400	0	30	0	30	8 4	30	16 8	31	5 0	31	13 4
300	0	22	10	22	16 3	23	2 6	23	8 9	23	15 0
200	0	15	0	15	4 2	15	8 4	15	12 6	15	16 8
100	0	7	10	7	12 1	7	14 2	7	16 3	7	18 4
50	0	3	15	3	16 1	3	17 1	3	18 2	3	19 2
40	0	3	0	3	0 10	3	1 8	3	2 6	3	3 4
30	0	2	5	2	5 8	2	6 3	2	6 11	2	7 6
20	0	1	10	1	10 5	1	10 10	1	11 3	1	11 8
10	0	0	15	0	15 3	0	15 5	0	15 8	0	15 10
5	0	0	7	0	7 7	0	7 9	0	7 10	0	7 11
4	0	0	6	0	6 1	0	6 2	0	6 3	0	6 4
3	0	0	4	0	4 7	0	4 8	0	4 8	0	4 9
2	0	0	3	0	3 1	0	3 1	0	3 2	0	3 2
1	0	0	1	0	1 6	0	1 7	0	1 7	0	1 7
0	12	0	0	0	1 2	0	1 2	0	1 2	0	1 2
0	8	0	0	0	0 9	0	0 9	0	0 9	0	0 10
0	4	0	0	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0 5
0	3	0	0	0	0 3	0	0 3	0	0 4	0	0 4
0	2	0	0	0	0 2	0	0 2	0	0 2	0	0 2
0	1	0	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1
0	0	9	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1
0	0	6	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1

MADRAS AND LONDON.

1s. 7½d. per Rupee.		1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.		1s. 8d. per Rupee.		1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.		1s. 8½d. per Rupee.		1s. 8¾d. per Rupee.		Rupees.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	rs.	l. p.
8,125	0	8,229	3 4	8,333	6 8	8,437	10 0	8,541	13 4	8,645	16 8	1,00,000	0 0
4,062	10	4,114	11 8	4,166	13 4	4,218	15 0	4,270	16 8	4,322	18 4	50,000	0 0
3,250	0	3,291	13 4	3,333	6 8	3,375	0 0	3,416	13 4	3,458	6 8	40,000	0 0
2,437	10	2,468	15 0	2,500	0 0	2,531	5 0	2,562	10 0	2,593	15 0	30,000	0 0
1,625	0	1,645	16 8	1,666	13 4	1,687	10 0	1,708	6 8	1,729	3 4	20,000	0 0
812	10	822	18 4	833	6 8	843	15 0	854	3 4	864	11 8	10,000	0 0
406	5	411	9 2	416	13 4	421	17 6	427	1 8	432	5 10	5,000	0 0
325	0	329	3 4	333	6 8	337	10 0	341	13 4	345	16 8	4,000	0 0
243	15	246	17 6	250	0 0	253	2 6	256	5 0	259	7 6	3,000	0 0
162	10	164	11 8	166	13 4	168	15 0	170	16 8	172	18 4	2,000	0 0
81	5	82	5 10	83	6 8	84	7 6	85	8 4	86	9 2	1,000	0 0
40	12	41	2 11	41	13 4	42	3 9	42	14 2	43	4 7	500	0 0
32	10	32	18 4	33	6 8	33	15 0	34	3 4	34	11 8	400	0 0
24	7	24	13 9	25	0 0	25	6 3	25	12 6	25	18 9	300	0 0
16	5	16	9 2	16	13 4	16	17 6	17	1 8	17	5 10	200	0 0
8	2	8	4 7	8	6 8	8	8 9	8	10 10	8	12 11	100	0 0
4	1	4	2 4	4	3 4	4	4 5	4	5 5	4	6 6	50	0 0
3	5	3	5 10	3	6 8	3	7 6	3	8 4	3	9 2	40	0 0
2	8	2	9 5	2	10 0	2	10 8	2	11 3	2	11 11	30	0 0
1	12	1	12 11	1	13 4	1	13 9	1	14 2	1	14 7	20	0 0
0	16	0	16 6	0	16 8	0	16 11	0	17 1	0	17 4	10	0 0
0	8	0	8 3	0	8 4	0	8 5	0	8 7	0	8 8	5	0 0
0	6	0	6 7	0	6 8	0	6 9	0	6 10	0	6 11	4	0 0
0	4	0	4 11	0	5 0	0	5 1	0	5 2	0	5 2	3	0 0
0	3	0	3 4	0	3 4	0	3 5	0	3 5	0	3 6	2	0 0
0	1	0	1 8	0	1 8	0	1 8	0	1 9	0	1 9	1	0 0
0	1	0	1 3	0	1 3	0	1 3	0	1 3	0	1 4	0	12 0
0	0	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	8 0
0	0	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	0 5	0	4 0
0	0	0	0 4	0	0 4	0	0 4	0	0 4	0	0 4	0	3 0
0	0	0	0 2	0	0 2	0	0 3	0	0 3	0	0 3	0	2 0
0	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	1 0
0	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 9
0	0	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 6

TABLE OF EXPENSE, INCOME, OR WAGES.

From 1 Rupee to 15 Rupees per Month, for a Month of 31 days, showing the amount for one or more days.

Days.	1 Rupee per Month.	2 Rupees per Month.	3 Rupees per Month.	4 Rupees per Month.	5 Rupees per Month.	6 Rupees per Month.	7 Rupees per Month.	8 Rupees per Month.	9 Rupees per Month.	10 Rupees per Month.	11 Rupees per Month.	12 Rupees per Month.	13 Rupees per Month.	14 Rupees per Month.	15 Rupees per Month.
1	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
2	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
3	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
4	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
5	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
6	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
7	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
8	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
9	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
10	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
11	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
12	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
13	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
14	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0
15	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0	R. A. P. 0 0 0

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN MADRAS

WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICE-BEARERS AND TIMES OF SERVICE.

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

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

Ven'ble Archd. C. R. Drury, M.A., Joint Chaplain; Rev. H. Pope, B.A., Joint Chaplain; Col. J. W. Rideout, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner, Kt., and Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. E. Chamier, Trustees; Mr. W. Douglas St. Leger, Organist; Mr. W. F. Hyter, Clerk, and Clerk to the Trustees; Mr. H. Wilson, Beadle; Mr. G. Oliver, Bishop's Verger; Mr. G. Duncan, Church Keeper & Sexton; Sunday morning, 11 A.M.; Sunday evening 6 P.M.; Daily Matins, 7 A.M.; The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday 8 A.M., and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11 A.M. also, and at 7 A.M. on Saints' days which do not fall on a Sunday.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, FORT SAINT GEORGE,
(1680.)

Rev. G. Warlow, M.A., Garrison Chaplain; Major Gubbins, R.A., and Captain Hope, Trustees; Mr. S. B. Lamoury, Organist; Mr. C. S. Trotter, Clerk; Sunday morning 11 A.M.; Sunday and Wednesday evenings at 6-30 P.M.; Holy Communion is administered on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 o'clock service, is also administered on the principal feasts of the Church.

During the hot season Sunday morning service is held at 7 o'clock.

From 15th October to the end of February, the Sunday evening service commences at 6 o'clock.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTH BLACK TOWN,
NEAR GENERAL MARKET, (1862.)

Rev. J. Smithwhite, Chaplain; Mr. John Wilcox, and Mr. G. B. Home, Lay Trustees; R. S. Johnson, Clerk & Organist. Sunday morning, Choral celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon on first Sunday in the month 8 A.M. On other Sundays Holy Communion 7 A.M.; Matins and Sermon, 8 A.M.; Sunday Evening, Evensong and Sermon, 6, or 6-30 P.M.; according to time of year. Offertory at each service; Daily Prayers, 7-30 A.M.; Wednesday evening 6-30 P.M.; Friday, Children's Service and Catechising, 9-45 A.M.; Holy Days, Celebration, 7-30 A.M.; Evensong, 6-30 P.M.; Holy Communion every Sunday and Holy Day; Baptisms and Churchings at any

Week-day Service, except Wednesday and Friday mornings, due notice being given. There is an excellent Parochial School attached to this Church.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NORTH BLACK TOWN,
NEAR THE GRAND JAIL, (1804.)

Rev. W. M. Babington, B.A., Chaplain; John Harris, Esq. Lay Trustee; Mr. C. Vieyra, Clerk and Organist; Sunday morning, Matins and Holy Communion, at 7-30; Evening Service, at 6, (or 6-30); Wednesday Morning, Litany, 7-30; Wednesday Evening Service, 6; Friday Morning, Litany, 7-30; Friday Evening, Evening Service Leper Hospital, 5; Saints' Days Matins, 7-30.

CHRIST CHURCH, MOUNT ROAD, (1852.)

Rev. W. Johnson, (Colonial & Continental Church Society)—Incumbent; Mr. J. A. White, Clerk; W. Wallace Misquith, Organist; Sunday morning 7-30 or 11 A.M.; Sunday evening 6 or 6-30 P.M.; according to the season of the year. Services Wednesday Evenings and Friday Mornings in Christ Church Mount Road, & on Sunday Mornings at 9-30 and Friday Evening at 6-30 at the C.M.S. Chapel, Chintadrepattah, and on Saturday Evenings at the Poor School, Narasingapoom. The Administration of the Lord's Supper takes place at Christ Church on the first Sunday after the Morning, and on the third Sunday after the Evening Service. There is a Children's Service in the Church on the 2nd Sunday of every month. The Sunday Schools open at 4-45 or 5-15 P.M. On Thursday Evenings Bible Class for Young Men, conducted by R. C. Chapman, Esq.

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

Rev. A. C. Taylor, Priest, B.A., Oxon, Chaplain; W. G. Hubbard, Asst. Priest; Mr. H. J. Tarrant and Mr. W. M. Scherlieb, Trustees; Mr. F. N. Zscherpel, Organist; Mr. N. Gabriel, Organist, New Town Chapel; Sam. Christian, Beadle. Services—Sundays, Holy Communion, 7 A.M.; Matins, 8 A.M.; Evensong 6 or 6½ P.M.; Holy Days, as on Sundays, with a Sermon after Evensong on the Vigil; Daily Matins at 7, Evensong at 6-30; celebration of Holy Communion at 7 A.M. on Thursdays, and Service on Wednesday evenings. The celebration of Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month is at 8½ A.M., the early Com-

munion on this Sunday being celebrated at the School Chapel in New Town at 7 A.M. On the first Tuesday in every month the Holy Eucharist is celebrated at 6 A.M. At S. Matthias' School Chapel, New Town, (1872) served by the Chaplain of Vepery, assisted by Rev. W. G. Hubbard; Sunday Services—(Holy Communion on the third Sunday in each month only) Matins and Sermon; Evensong and Sermon on Fridays. Hours of Service as in the Parish Church; There are Services at the Gun Carriage Factory. Instruction Classes for men and women once a week at the Church as a rule throughout the year.

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

Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan has charge of the District; E. J. Firth, Esq., Church Warden; Mr. Croom, Organist; Sunday Morning 7½ A.M.; Sunday Evening 6½ P.M.; Holy Communion is administered every Sunday morning and on Holy days.

CHURCH MISSION CHAPEL, BROADWAY, (1820.)

ENGLISH CONGREGATION.

Rev. Augustus William Atkinson, M.A., Incumbent; S. Hall, Esq., N. Bazely, Esq., Wardens; J. D'Roza, Organist; Sunday Morning 11 A.M.; Sunday Evening 6½ P.M.; (6 P.M. from Oct. to March.)—NATIVE CONGREGATION—Rev. V. Simeon, Minister; Dr. S. Jesudasan Pillai, Trustee; D. Jesudasan Pillai, Organist; Sunday Morning 8 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.

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

(ENGLISH.)—Rev. E. Sell, Incumbent; Mr. S. J. Sairs, Warden; Mr. A. Johnson, Organist; Mr. S. Vaughan, Beadle; Sunday Morning 7½ A.M.; Sunday Evening 6 P.M. Wednesday Evening 6-30 P.M.

NATIVE—Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan, Native Pastor; Sunday Morning 10 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.; Friday Morning 7-30 A.M.

C. M. SOCIETY'S SOUTHERN PASTORATE.

I. CHINTADREPETTAH C. M. CHAPEL.

Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan, Minister; Sunday Morning 7-30 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.; Daily Service 6-30 A.M.

II. TRINITY CHAPEL, JOHN PEREIRA'S.

Sunday Morning 10 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.; Week-day Service, Friday Morning 7-30 A.M.

ST. PAUL'S, HUNTER'S ROAD, VEPERY (1858.)

Rev. H. Bower, D.D., Minister; Sunday Morning 8 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.; Daily Morning 7 A.M.

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

Rev. C. E. Kennet, Incumbent; Sunday Morning 8 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.; Saints' Days 8 A.M.: Holy Communion every Sunday morning.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

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

Rev. Alexander Walker, Senior Chaplain, (Eur); Rev. W. A. Liston, Ag. Senior Chaplain; W. P. F. Shaw, Esq., Surg. R. Harvey, F.R.C.S. (Edin.) Dr. G. Bidie, M.D., G. Jackson, Esq. (Eur.), D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., Rev. A. Dowsley, D. Hony.—Elders; Mr. F. J. Jupe, Organist; Mr. R. H. Lee, Session Clerk and Clerk of the Church, Mr. W. Brailly, Scripture Reader, Sundays, (April to September) 7 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.; (October to March) 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.; Holy Communion on first Sunday Evening of every month.

NATIVE CHURCH—Rev. W. Samuel, Pastor; Sunday Morning 8 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4 P.M.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL.—Mr. A. J. Atkinson, Head Master.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE, (1862.)

Rev. W. Stevenson, M.A., Minister; Rev. P. Rajahgopal, Native Minister; Sunday Tamil 11 A.M.: English 6½ P.M.

DISSENTING CHAPELS.

LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, DAVIDSON STREET, BLACK TOWN, (1812.)

(ENGLISH.)

Rev. S. W. Organe, Pastor; Messrs. E. S. Mayley, J. Cochran, B. Prichard, H. G. Norris, Deacons; Sunday Morning 7½ A.M.; Sunday Evening 6½ P.M.; Wednesday 6½ P.M.; Saturday 6½ P.M. ½

NATIVE—Rev. C. Parthasarthy, Sunday 9-30 A.M.

NATIVE, PURSEWALKUM, (1824.)—Rev. C. Runganathan, Native Pastor: Sunday Morning 9 A.M.; Sunday Evening 4-30 P.M.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, POPHAM'S BROADWAY, (1812.)

(ENGLISH.)

Minister, Rev. G. MacKenzie Cobban. Sunday Services are held at 8-15 A.M. and 6-30 P.M. Week Evening Service, Thursday, 6-45 P.M. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Saturday, 6-45 P.M. The Girls' Day School conducted by Miss Spencer is in a very flourishing condition, and numbers 120 scholars, who are all taught by certificated teachers of the first grade. The Sunday School numbers over 150 Scholars. The

Sunday Ragged School is attended by about 100 Scholars, who receive in addition to their instruction a substantial meal of curry and rice every Sunday. There is also a Band of Hope and Temperance Society numbering about 140 members.

ROYAPETTAH WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

Revs. G. Fryar, J. Cooling, G. Patterson, P. J. Evers, and M. Cooposamy Row, Ministers; TAMIL SERVICES—Sunday 8 A.M. and 4-30 P.M., also on Thursdays 7 A.M.; ENGLISH SERVICE—Sunday at 6 P.M.

FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHAPEL, VEPERY HIGH ROAD, NEW TOWN, (1847.)

Rev. R. Maplesden, Pastor.

Messrs. Wm. Thomas, Robert D'Sylva and James Charles Cox, Deacons; Sunday Morning 7½ A.M.; throughout the year, Sunday Evening, 1st April to 30th September, ½ past 6 P.M.; 1st October to 31st March, 6 P.M.; Wednesday Evening ½ past 6 P.M.

BAPTIST CHURCH (STRUCT.)

CHAPEL—Chintadrepettah, Rev. H. F. Doll, Pastor; Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Deacon; Lord's day evening, ½ past 6 o'clock; and Thursday evenings, ½ past 6 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Black Town.—Pastor Rev. F. G. Davis. Service Old Bible Hall 155, Broadway, Sunday 8-30 A.M., and 6 P.M., Sunday School, 7 A.M., General Prayer Meeting Thursday Evening 6-30.

Vepery.—Rev. J. Shaw Pastor. Service, London Mission Chapel, Pursewalkum, Sabbath 11 A.M., and 6 P.M., Sunday School 7 A.M., General Prayer Meeting, Tuesday Evening 7-30.

Pernambore.—Rev. A. Gibruth, Pastor. Services, Sabbath, 7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M. Week Night Service, Wednesday 6-30.

THE MADRAS UNITARIAN MISSION.

Chapel situated in Menaud's Lane, Pursewalkum. Divine Service on Sundays, commencing at 11 A.M.—Minister—Rev. William Roberts.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. MARY OF ANGELS (CATHEDRAL), ARMENIAN STREET.

Sunday Masses, at 6 o'clock, 7-15 and 8-30 A.M.; Vespers at 6-30, and during the winter months at 6 o'clock P.M.; Daily Mass at 7 o'clock A.M.; Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic; Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General; Revs. E. Lee, J. Brower, F. X. Kroot and E. H. DeSilva.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S—North Black Town, Sunday Mass at 7 o'clock A.M.; Rev. T. D. Doyle.

ST. PETER'S, ROYAPOORAM—Sunday Masses 5-30 and 7 o'clock A.M.; Rev. F. Aloysius Nader and Rev. J. Bala Nader. ST. ANDREW'S, VEPERY—Sunday Mass at 8 o'clock A.M.; Rev. H. E. Hennessy.

ST. ANTHONY'S, POODOOPETT, Sunday Mass at 7 o'clock A.M.; The Rev. F. Arokianader. ST. THOME—Sunday Mass at 6-30 A.M.; Rev. E. M. Angelo.

CHURCH OF THE PURIFICATION AT WALLA-JAHPETTAH—Sunday Mass at 7-45 A.M.; The Rev. E. M. Angelo.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, ST. THOME.

The Very Rev. A. T. S. Le Castro, Vicar General and Episcopal Governor;—ST. THOME CATHEDRAL—Rev. J. B. Gonsalves, Acting Prior; Rev. M. A. Pinto, Chorister;—ST. THOME SEMINARY—Rev. J. B. Gonsalves, Rector and in charge of St. Rita's;—ST. THOME, MAI DE DEOS—Rev. F. B. de Quadros, Vicar;—in charge of St. Lazarus Church and that at Descance;—Luz, B. V. M. of NIVES—Rev. C. F. Fernandez, Vicar;—POODOOPETT, SACRED HEART OF JESUS—Rev. M. C. de Sousa, Vicar;—BLACK TOWN, ST. JOHN'S—Rev. J. L. Dos Reis, Vicar;—BIG PANCHERRY, B. V. M. of ASSUMPTION—Rev. B. E. Falleiro, Vicar;—BIG PANCHERRY, B. V. M. of REFUGE—Rev. S. M. Siqueira, Vicar—ROYAPOORAM, Rev. M. E. Rodrigues, Vicar;—ST. THOMAS' MOUNT—Rev. R. F. Baretto.

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. MARY,

ARMENIAN STREET.

Rev. Elisha J. Mackertoom, Diocesan Priest.

The New Lectionary—Arranged for the Year 1880.

MATINS.

	FIRST.	SECOND.
JAN.	1. Circumc.... Gen. 17 v 9	Rom. 2 v 17
	42 af. Christ. Isaiah 42	Matt. 5
	6 Epiphany. 60	Luke 3 v 15 to 23
	11 af. Epiph. 61	Matt 6 v 19 to 7 v 7
	18 2..... 65	 10 to v 21
	25 Septuages. Gen. 1 & 2 to v 4	Gal. 1 v 11
	25 C. of S. Paul Isa. 49 to v 12	Rev. 21 to v 9
	1 Sexages. Gen. 3	Matt. 18 to v 21
	8 Quinquag. 9 to v 20	 22 to v 15
	11 Ash Wed. Isa. 58 to v 13	Mark 2 v 13 to v 17
	Proper Psalms 6, 32, 38	[23]
	15 in Lent. Gn. 19 v 12 to 30	Matt. 25 v 31
	22 2..... 27 to v 41	 28
	29/3 37	 7

EVENSONG.

	FIRST.	SECOND.
JAN.	1. Deut. 10 v 12	Colos. 2 to v 18
	4 Isaiah 43 or 44	Acts 2 v 22
	6 49 v 13 to v 21	John 2 to v 12
	11 52 v 13 & 53 or 54	Acts 7 v 35
	18 57 or 61	 10 to v 21
	25 Gen. 2 v 4 or Job 38	Rev. 21 v 9 to 22 v 6
	25 Jeremiah 1 to v 11	Acts 26 to v 21
	1 Gen. 6 or 8	 19 v 21
	8 12 or 13	 23 v 12
	11 Jonah 3	Heb. 12 v 3 to 18
	Proper Psalms	102, 130, 143
	15 Gen. 22 to v 20 or 23	Acts 28 v 17
	22 28 or 32	Romans 6
	29 39 or 40	 12

The New Lectionary—Arranged for the Year 1850.

MATINS.				EVENSONG.			
		FIRST.	SECOND.			FIRST.	SECOND.
MARCH.				MARCH.			
7	In Sent.	Gen. 42	Mar 7 to 8 r 16	7	Gen. 43 or 45		Rev. 16
14	5	Exodus 3	11 to 27 to 2	14	Exod. 5 or 6 to v 14		1 Cor. 7 r 25
21	Palm Sun.	9	Matt. 26 [13]	21	10		Luke 19 v 28 or 20 v 9
22	Mon. b. E.	Sam. 1 to r 15	John 14 to r 15	22	Samuel 2 to r 13		John 14 v. 15 [to 21]
23	Wed. b. E.	4 r 31	16 to v 16	23	Daniel 9 v 20		16 v 16
24	Maundy Th.	Hosea 13 to r 15	17	24	Hosea 14		13 v 36
25	Annuncia.	Gen. 3 to r 16	Luke 1 r 45	25	Isaiah 52 v 7 to 13		1 Cor. 15 to r 35
26	*Good Fri.	22 to r 20	John 16	26	52 v 13 & 53		1 Peter 2
28	*Easter Day	Proper Psalms 22, 40, 54	Rev. 1 r 10 to r 19	28	Exod. 12 v 29 or 14		69, 88 [or Rev. 5]
29	Mon. in E.	Exo. 15 to r 22	Luke 24 to r 13	29	Lamentations 2 r 10		John 20 v 11 to v 19
4	Low Sun.	Num. 16 to r 36	1 Cor. 15 to r 25	4	Num. 16 v 36 or 17 to r 12		Matt. 28 to v 10
11	2d Easter.	20 to r 14	Luke 10 to v 14	11	20 v 14 to 21 or 21		Galatians 2
18	3	22	14 v 25 [11]	18	23 or 24		10 Ephesians 2
25	4	Deut. 4 to v 23	18 v 31 to r 9	25	Deut. 4 v 23 to 41 or 5		Philippians 2
2	Rogation S.	6	22 to v 31	2	9 or 10		Coloss. 3 v 18 to 4 v 7
6	*Ascension	Dan. 7 r 9 to r 15	24 v 44	6	Kings 2 to v 16		Hebrews 4
9	S. af. Ascen.	Deut. 30	John 1 to v 25	9	Proper Psalms		24, 47, 103
16	*Whitsun.	16 to v 18	Rom. 8 to v 18	16	Isa. 11 or Exo. 36 v 25		2 Th. ss. 1
17	M. in Whit.	Gen. 11 to r 10	1 Cor. 12 to r 14	17	Numbers 11 v 16 to 31		Gal. 5 r 16 or Acts 1 v 6
23	Trinity S.	Isaiah 6 to r 11	Rev. 1 to v 9	23	Gen. 18 or 1 v 2 to v 4		104, 145 [24 to 10 v 21]
30	1 af. Trin.	Joshua 3 r 7 to	John 11 r 47 to	30	Joshua 5 v 13 to 6		1 Cor. 12 v 27 & 13
		4 v 15	12 v 20				Eph. 4 to v 17 or Matt. 3
	2 af. Trin.	Judges 4	16 v 16		5 Judges 5 or 6 v 11		Hebrews 11 v 17
	3 af. Trin.	Deut. 33 to r 12	Acts 4 v 31		11 Nahum 1		Acts 14 v 8
	4	Sam. 2 to r 27	John 20 to v 19		13 Sam. 3 or 4 to v 15		James 4
	5	Joshua 1 to r 10	Acts 4 to r 32		20 Ezra 10 to r 20		1 Peter 5
	S. John Bpt.	Mat. 3 to v 7	Matt. 3		24 Malachi 4		Matt. 14 v 13
	5 af. Trin.	1 Sam. 15 to r 24	Acts 8 v 5 to 26		27 1 Sam. 16 or 17		1 John 2 v 15
	St. Peter.	Ezek. 3 v 4 to	John 21 v 15 to 22		29 Zechar. 3		Acts 4 v 8 to 23
	6 af. Trin.	2 Sam. 1 [15]	Acts 11		4 2 Sam. 12 to v 24 or 18		3 John
	7	1 Chron. 21	16 v 16		11 Chr. 22 or 28 to v 21		Matt. 5 v 13 to 33
	8	29 r 20 to 29	20 v 17		18 2 Chr. 1 or 1 Kings 3		9 to v 18
	9	1 Kgs. 10 to r 25	Luke 9 v 51 to 53		25 1 Kgs. 11 to r 15 or 11 r 26		13 to v 34
	St. James.	2 1 to v 16	9 v 51 to 57		25 Jeremiah 26 v 8 to 16		13 to v 11
	10 af. Trin.	1 12	Rom. 2 to r 17		11 Kings 13 or 17		16 v 24 to 17 v 14
	8	Gen. 23 v 10 to	8 to v 18		8 Deut. 18 v 15 or 1 Kgs. 1		21 to v 23
	15	1 Kgs. 22 to r 11	12		15 2 Kgs. 20 to r 6 or 4 to 38		24 v 29
	22	2 5	1 Cor. 3		22 6 to v 24 or 7		27 v 27 to 57
	St. Barthol.	Gen. 28 v 10 to 18	4 v 18 & 5		24 Deut. 18 v 15 or 1 Kgs. 21		23
	14 af. Trin.	2 Kgs. 9	9		29 2 Kgs. 10 to v 32 or 13		Mark 3 v 13
	5	1 Kings 19 v 15	14 v 20		5 Chr. 29 to 20 or 2 Kgs. 23		2 to v 24
	12	2 Chron. 35	11 to v 30		12 Neh. 1 & 2 to r 30 or 8 [to r 31]		11 to v 27
	19	Jer. 5	12 v 14 & 13		19 Jer. 22 or 35 [23 to r 31]		14 v 53
	*S. Matthew	1 Kgs. 19 v 15	12 v 14 & 13		21 Chr. 29 to 20 or 2 Kgs. 23		15 v 42 and 16
	18 af. Trin.	Jer. 36	Gal. 4 to r 10 v 12		26 Ezek. 2 or 13 to v 17		Luke 2 v 21
	S. M. & Aug.	Gen. 32	Acts 12 v 5 to 18		29 Daniel 10 v 4		Revelation 14 v 14
	3 af. Trin.	Ezek. 14	Eph. 4 to v 25		3 Ezek. 18 or 24 v 15		Luke 6 to v 20
	10	34	Philip. 4		10 37 or Dan. 1		9 v 29 to 51
	17	Dan. 3	1 Thes. 2		17 Dan. 4 or 5		13 to v 18
	22	6	1 Tim. 1 to r 16		24 7 v 9 or 12		17 v 20
	*St. Simon & St. Jude.	Isa. 28 v 0 to 17	6		28 Jeremiah 3 v 12 to 19		19 v 28
	31 23 af. Trin.	Hosea 14	2 Tim. 2 [to r 7]		31 Joel 2 v 21 or 3 to v 9		21 v 5
	1 All S. s. Day	Wis. 3 to v 10	Heb. 11 r 23 & 12		1 Wisdom 5 v 17		Rev. 19 to v 17
	7 24 af. Trin.	Amos 3	Philemon		7 Amos 5 or 9		Luke 23 v 50 to 24 v 13
	14	Micah 4 & 5 to r 8	Heb. 8		14 Micah 4 or 7		John 4 to v 31
	21	Eccles. 11 & 12	13 [2 v 11]		21 Hag. 2 to v 10 or Mal. 3 & 4		7 to v 35
	28 Advent Sun.	Isaiah 1	1 Peter 1 to 2 to 6		28 Isaiah 2		11 to v 17
	*St. Andrew	54	John 1 r 35 to 42		30 65 to v 17		12 v 20 to v 42
	5 2 In Advent	5	2 Peter 2		5 11 to v 11 or 24		John 14
	12	25	1 John 4 v 7		12 26 or 28 v 5 to v 19		19 to v 25
	19	30 to v 27	Rev. 4 [v 24]		19 32 or 33 v 2 to 23		Rev. 5
	St. Thomas	Job 42 to v 7	John 20 v 10 to		21 35		John 14 to v 8
	*Christmas	Isaiah 9 to v 8	Luke 2 to v 15		25 7 v 10 to 17		Titus 3 v 4 to 9
		Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85			Proper Psalms		63, 110, 132
	1 af. Christ.	Jer. 31 to v 18	Acts 6		26 Baruch 4 v 21 to 31, Isa. 4		Acts 8 to v 9
	St. Stephen	Gen. 4 to v 11	6		26 Chro. 24 v 15 to 23		8 to v 9
	S. John Ev.	Exod. 33 to v 9	John 13 v 23 to 36		27 Isaiah 36		Revelation 1
	29 Innocent.	Jer. 31 to v 18	Rev. 16		28 Baruch 4 v 21 to 31		13

The St. Athanasian Creed to be read on those days marked thus.

PART VIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

SEE OF MADRAS.

The Right Reverend FREDERICK GELL, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras, formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.—Consecrated at Lambeth, 29th June 1861 and installed 27th November 1861.

The Venerable CHARLES ROUS DRURY, M. A., Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary—Inducted, 29th July, 1875.

The Reverend SAMUEL MORLEY, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 19th November, 1878.

F. ROWLANDSON, Esq., B. A. and LL. B., Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras, 1st Dec. 1875.

Names.	Colleges, &c.	Date of arrival.	Stationed at
19 SENIOR CHAPLAINS.			
S. T. Pettigrew, M. A.	Trinity College, Cambridge.	9 Oct. 1855	Europe.
J. D. Ostrehan, B. A.	New Inn Hall, Oxford	4 Mar. 1856	Europe.
H. P. James, B. A.	St. Bees' College.	1 April	St. Thomas' Mt. & Palaveram.
C. R. Drury, M. A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	11 Sept.	St. George's Cathedral.
J. McKee, D. D.	Trinity College, Dublin.	28 Feb. 1857	Europe.
O. Dene, B. A.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	27 Sept. 1860	Ootacamund.
J. W. Wynch, M. A.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	14 Jan. 1861	Trimulgherry.
G. English.	Church Miss. Coll., Islington.	20 Mar.	Trinity District, Bangalore.
T. Foulkes	Church Missionary College.	10 Dec.	St. John's District, Bangalore.
W. Leeming, M. A.	Christ College, Cambridge.	6 Sept. 1862	Wellington.
W. S. Trotman, B. A.	Exeter College, Oxford.	9 May 1863	Vizianagram.
C. H. Deane, M. A.	Magdalene College, Oxford.	22 July	Coonoor.
G. Warlow, M. A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	10 Dec.	Fort St. George.
F. G. Lys, M. A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	23 Dec. 1864	Mysore.
D. G. Clarke, B. A.	Jesus College, Oxford.	6 Nov. 1865	Vellore.
W. M. S. Babington, B. A.	Clare College, Cambridge.	24 May 1866	North Black Town.
H. Pope	Christ College, Cambridge.	6 Oct.	St. George's Cathedral.
C. Smith, B. A.	New Inn Hall, Oxford.	16 Jan. 1869	Cocanada.
J. B. Trend, M. A.	St. Mark's Hall, Oxford.	7 Nov.	St. Mark's District Bangalore
20 JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.			
J. F. Browne	Divinity College, London.	20 July 1870	Furlough to Europe.
W. W. Elwes, M. A.	Trinity College, Cambridge.	20 Oct.	Coimbatore.
J. M. Walker, M. A.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	1 Jan. 1872	Europe.
A. C. Taylor, B. A.	St. Alban Hall, Oxford.	25 Feb. 1874	Vypir.
H. A. Williams, M. A.	St. John's College, Cambridge	21 Apr. 1875	Cannanore.
D. W. Kidd, B. A.	Madras University.	12 Feb. 1875	Poonamallee.
J. Smithwhite		2 Mar.	South Black Town.
S. Morley		13 April	Domestic Chaplain.
W. Wace, B. A.	Trinity College, Cambridge.	26 Oct.	Bellary.
A. P. Rowe		11 Feb. 1876	Vizagapatam.
C. H. Pelly, M. A.	Trinity College, Dublin.	20 June	Bolarum.
F. Penny, B. A., LL.M.	Sidney Sus. Coll., Cambridge	6 Sept. 1877	Trichinopoly.
D. J. French		23 Dec.	Aurungabad.
W. Scott, B. A.	Trinity College, Dublin.	20 July 1878	Trivandrum.
R. J. Brandon, LL.D.		3 Nov.	Secunderabad.
J. Sharp (Literate)		12 Jan. 1879	Calcutt.
F. G. Glitten, B. A.		16 Oct. 1879	Bangalore.
C. J. Eddy		11 Nov. 1879	Mercara.
J. W. Cassels, M. A.			
J. Black, B. A.			

SERVICES OF CHAPLAINS

On the Madras Establishment,

CORRECTED UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

SAMUEL THOMAS PETTIGREW, M. A., Trinity College, Cambridge. 1855. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th October 1855. Chaplain of Burmah, 10th October 1855. Chaplain of Kamptee, 20th September 1856. Acting Joint Chaplain

of Bangalore, 2nd Oct. 1863. Senior Chaplain, 8th April 1865. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 16th July 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th December 1863. Chaplain of Rajahmundry, 16th March 1869. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 22nd June 1869. Europe S. C., from 19th March 1872 to 12th March 1874. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 24th March 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 17th February 1878.—20 years, 4 months, 16 days.

JOSEPH DUNCAN OSTREHAN, B. A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 4th March 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 7th March 1856. Europe S. C., from 28th January 1861 to 25th December 1862. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 10th Feb. 1863. Chaplain of Vizianagrum, 12th April 1864. Senior Chaplain, 26th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 18th April 1866. Europe furlough, from 25th November 1871 to 12th November 1873. Acting Chaplain, Vepery, 12th November 1873. Chaplain, Wellington, 3rd June 1874. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 4th July 1876. Chaplain of Vellore, 16th January 1877. On furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate from 20th March 1879.—19 years, 2 months.

HENRY PIGOT JAMES, B. A., St. Bees' College.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 1st April 1856. Acting Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th April 1856. Chaplain of Seetabuldee, 26th July 1856. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th January 1861. On furlough to Europe, from 29th October 1863 to 22nd October 1866. Senior Chaplain, 18th January 1866. Chaplain of Berar, 20th November 1866. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 28th June 1872. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, with charge of Palaveram, from 16th July 1877.—20 years, 9 months, 6 days.

CHARLES ROUS DRURY, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1856. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1856. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 20th Sept. 1856. Chaplain of Black Town, 30th March 1858. Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th March 1864. Senior Chaplain, 11th Sept. 1866. Acting Chaplain of Ooty, 15th December 1868. Europe S. C., from 17th August 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assumed charge of St. Thomas' Mount with Palaveram on 9th November 1872. Chaplain, Ootacamund, 9th June 1874. Archdeacon and Commissary of the Diocese of Madras—Inducted, 29th July 1875. Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, October 1875. In charge of the Diocese of Madras, from 27th Feb. to 16th March 1877, and from 17th May to 8th November 1878.—22 years, 1 month, 1 day.

JAMES McKEE, D.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

1857. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th February 1857. Acting Chaplain of Quilon, 21st April 1857. Confirmed Chaplain of Quilon, 15th April 1859. Chaplain of Calicut, 25th May 1860. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 12th September 1865. Confirmed Chaplain of Trevandrum, 13th April 1866. Senior Chaplain, 29th February 1867. Chaplain of Coonoor, 16th July 1867. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 17th August 1869. Acting Chaplain of Mercara, 23rd May 1873. Chaplain, Mercara, 5th Oct. 1875. On furlough to Europe, from 8th May 1878.—21 years, 2 months, 10 days.

OCTAVIUS DENT, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1860. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 27th September 1860. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th September 1860. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 30th June 1865. Acting Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 16th March 1866. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 28th August 1866. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, 29th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 24th April 1868. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral without prejudice to his appointment of Domestic Chaplain, 12th June 1868 and 16th March 1869. Europe S. C., from 16th April 1870 to 16th April 1872. Senior Chaplain, 27th September 1870. Acting Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George, 26th April 1872. Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, 4th March 1874. Acting Chaplain St. John's, Bangalore, from 27th June to 8th September 1879. Chaplain of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1879. Officiating Chaplain of Ootacamund, from 17th October 1879.—17 years, 3 months, 4 days.

JOHN WILLIAM WYNCH, M.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 14th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Arcot, 18th January 1861. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 3rd May 1861. Confirmed in Vizagapatam, 24th March 1863. Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 30th June 1865. Acting Joint Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd November 1865. Europe S. C., from 29th February to 20th November 1868. Chaplain of Mercara, 17th November 1868. Chaplain of Mysore, 30th November 1869. Senior Chaplain, 14th January 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 25th July 1871. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 26th March 1872. Chaplain of Mysore, 28th June 1872. Chaplain of Wellington, 10th December 1872. Chaplain, Vepery, 23rd June 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 1st August 1875 to 26th October 1876. Actg. Chaplain,

Trichinopoly, 31st October 1876. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 23rd January 1877. In charge of Calicut, 3rd April 1877. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, from 27th November 1878.—16 years, 11 months, 29 days.

GEORGE ENGLISH, Church Mission College, Islington.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 20th March 1861. Acting Chaplain of Masulipatam, 5th April 1861. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 11th March 1863. Confirmed in Secunderabad, 21st June 1864. Chaplain of Mysore, 2nd October 1866. Europe S. C., from 5th April 1868 to 3rd April 1870. Acting Chaplain of Bellary, 12th April 1870. Senior Chaplain, 20th March 1871. Confirmed in Bellary, 17th August 1871. Chaplain of Coonoor, 29th April 1873. Acting Garrison Chaplain Fort St. George, 29th April 1875. Chaplain of Trinity District, Bangalore, 7th August 1875.—16 years, 9 months, 12 days.

THOMAS FOULKES, Church Mission College, Islington.

1861. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 10th December 1861. Acting Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 4th February 1862. Acting Chaplain of Trevandrum, 7th August 1863. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th June 1865. Confirmed in Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 25th August 1866. Chaplain of Coonoor, 13th July 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 12th May 1871 to 5th March 1873. Senior Chaplain, 10th December 1871. Acting Chaplain, Trinity District, Bangalore, from 14th March 1873. Chaplain of Calicut with charge of Coimbatore, 23rd May 1873. Chaplain, St. John's District, Bangalore, 9th June 1874.—16 years, 3 months.

WILLIAM LEEMING, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge.

1862. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 6th September 1862. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 19th September 1862. Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 7th November 1862. P. A., from 1st to 18th October 1865 and from 6th March to 4th July 1866. Ag. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 10th July 1866. Europe S. C., from 10th March 1867 to 17th Jan. 1868. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 3rd March 1868. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 15th April 1869. Acting Chaplain of Cocanada, 14th June 1870. Chaplain of Rajahmundry and Cocanada, 12th Dec. 1871. Senior Chaplain, 6th Sept. 1872. On furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1874 to 1st April 1876. Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 30th May 1876. Chaplain of Aurungabad, 14th August 1877. Chaplain of Wellington, 27th March 1878.—14 years, 1 month, 18 days.

WILLIAM SAMUEL TROTMAN, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 9th May 1863. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 22nd May 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Bangalore, 28th July 1863. Acting Joint Chaplain of Kamptee and Seetabuldee, 2nd Oct. 1863. Chaplain of Seetabuldee, 23rd July 1864. Acting Chaplain of Cuddalore, 22nd December 1865. S. C., from 6th June to 31st December 1865. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 19th July 1867. P. A., from 22nd to 31st July 1867. S. C., from 12th June to 18th September 1868. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 25th August 1868. Acting Chaplain of Mercara, 4th August 1871. Furlough to Europe for two years, from 19th April 1873 to 1st March 1875. Senior Chaplain, 9th May 1873. Chaplain of Coonoor, 29th April 1875. Acting Chaplain, Bolarum, 15th May 1877. Chaplain of Vizianagaram, 16th October 1877.—13 years, 10 months, 27 days.

CHARLES HENRY DEANE, M.A., Magdalene College, Oxford.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 22nd July 1863. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 7th August 1863. Confirmed in Cannanore, 5th August 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of (St. John's) Bangalore, 2nd February 1869. Chaplain of Mercara, 29th Nov. 1870. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 25th July 1871. Acting Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 30th August 1872. Confirmed in Bangalore, 19th November 1872. Senior Chaplain, 29th July 1873. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd May 1874 to 3rd May 1876. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 19th May 1876. Chaplain of South Black Town, 25th July 1876. Chaplain of Coonoor, 16th May 1879.—14 years, 5 months, 9 days.

GEORGE WARLOW, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

1863. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 19th December 1863. Joint Chaplain of Secunderabad, 23rd December 1863. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 6th December 1864. S. C., from 19th February to 14th November 1867. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 31st March 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd October 1869. Confirmed in the Cathedral, 7th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1873 to 30th March 1875. Senior Chaplain, 23rd December 1873. Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 31st March 1875. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 5th October 1875. Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 24th July 1877. On furlough to Europe, from 18th May 1878 to 4th May 1879. Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, 5th May 1879.—12 years, 4 months, 8 days.

- FRANCIS GEORGE LYS, M. A., St John's College, Cambridge.
1864. Admitted Assistant Chaplain, 28th Dec. 1864. Acting Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 10th January 1865. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 15th December 1868. Europe, furlough from 15th May 1869 to 3rd November 1870. Chaplain of North Black Town, 6th December 1870. Acting Joint Chaplain of (Trinity District), Bangalore, 31st January 1872. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount with charge of Palaveram, 30th August 1872. Resumed charge of North Black Town, 9th November 1872. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, from 9th May 1873. On furlough to Europe, 9th March 1876 to 16th July 1877. Chaplain of Mysore, 17th July 1877.—12 years, 2 months, 23 days.
- DAVID GEORGE CLARKE, B. A., Jesus College, Oxford.
1865. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th November 1865. Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, 21st November 1865. Chaplain of Bolarum and Chudderghaut, 25th February 1868. Acting Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 23rd February 1869. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 22nd June 1870. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 11th October 1870. Confirmed in Vepery, 25th July 1871. Acting Chaplain, Mysore, 12th November 1873. Chaplain, Mysore, 12th June 1874. Senior Chaplain, 6th Nov. 1875. Chaplain of Wellington, 20th June 1876. Acting Chaplain, South Black Town, 15th June 1878. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 3rd September 1878. Acting Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram, 4th March 1879. Chaplain of Vellore, 15th August 1879.—14 years, 1 month, 26 days.
- WILLIAM MARSHALL SARGENT BABINGTON, B. A., Clare College, Cambridge.
1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 24th May 1866. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st July 1866. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 15th April 1869. Acting Chaplain of South Black Town, 2nd June 1869. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 3rd July 1868. Chaplain of Rajamundry, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Cuddalore, 16th September, 1870. S. C., from 25th May to 24th September 1870. Furlough from 22nd January to 20th September 1871. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 21st September 1871. Chaplain of Vizianagram, 28th November 1871. Chaplain, Cocanada and Rajamundry, 13th October 1874. Senior Chaplain, 24th May 1876. On furlough to Europe, from 8th February 1876 to 8th July 1877. Acting Chaplain, South Black Town, from 10th July 1877. Chaplain, North Black Town, from 3rd August 1877.—11 years, 2 months, 18 days.
- HENRY POPE, Christ College, Cambridge.
1866. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th October 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Black Town, 20th Nov. 1866. Passed examination in Tamil, 5th Dec. 1866. Acting Joint Chaplain of Vepery, 16th March 1867. Passed examination in Hindustani, 7th August 1867. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 29th Nov. 1867. Acting Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 6th March 1868. Europe S. C., from 13th March 1868 to 5th March 1871. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 14th March 1871. Acting Chaplain of Vepery, 13th September 1872. Acting Chaplain, Cannanore, 29th November 1872. Acting Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 9th June 1873. Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 6th April 1875. Chaplain of Bellary, 30th May 1876. Senior Chaplain, 6th October 1876. Chaplain of Ootacamund, 14th August 1877. Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 26th September 1879.—10 years, 2 months, 9 days.
- CLEMENT SMITH, B. A., New Inn Hall, Oxford.
1869. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th January 1869. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 22nd February 1869. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 30th November 1869. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 26th June 1872. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 29th April 1875. Chaplain of Coonoor, 1st May 1877. Senior Chaplain, on 16th January 1879. Chaplain of Cocanada, 2nd May 1879—10 years, 11 months, 16 days.
- JOHN BOWDEN TREND, M. A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.
1869. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 7th November 1869. Chaplain of Cannanore, 30th Nov. 1869. Acting Chaplain of Berar, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of Mysore, 5th February 1873. Acting Chaplain, Vellore, 18th November 1873. Chaplain, Vellore, 16th June 1874. Acting Chaplain of Vepery from 17th November to 18th December 1874. On furlough to Europe from 17th February 1877 to 9th January 1879. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, 14th January 1879. Chaplain of Vellore, 18th February 1879. Chaplain of St. Mark's District, Bangalore, 15th August 1879. Senior Chaplain, 7th November 1879—8 years, 3 months, 1 day.
- JAMES FRANCIS BROWNE, Divinity College, London.
1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th July 1870. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 2nd August 1870. Confirmed in Cannanore, 26th August 1870. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 9th January 1872. Chaplain of North Black Town, 29th June 1875. In charge of South Black Town from 4th to 10th July 1877. On furlough to Europe for 2 years from 7th August 1877. Extension of leave for 6 months on medical certificate, 11th July 1879—7 years, 18 days.
- WILLIAM WESTON ELWES, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
1870. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th Oct. 1870. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 1st Nov. 1870. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 12th July 1872. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord

- Bishop, 22nd June 1874. On furlough to Europe, from 11th February 1878 to 2nd December 1879. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 2nd December 1879.—7 years, 4 months, 20 days.
- JOHN MILLS WALKER, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
1872. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 1st January 1872. Chaplain of Cannanore, 9th Jan. 1872. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 6th July 1875. Chaplain of Trimulgherry, 15th February 1876. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 19th June 1877. Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 18th September 1877. Furlough to Europe for two years, from 10th February 1879—7 years, 1 month, 9 days.
- ALFRED CHARLES TAYLOR, B. A., St. Alban Hall, Oxford.
1874. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 25th February 1874. Acting Chaplain, Fort St. George, 3rd March 1874. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, 28th April 1874. Chaplain, Berar, 29th July 1874. Chaplain, Vepery, 29th June 1875.—5 years, 10 months, 7 days.
- HARRY ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, M. A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
1874. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 21st April 1874. Acting Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 5th May 1874. Acting Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George, 29th May 1874. Chaplain, Vizagapatam, with charge of Vizianagram, 14th July 1874. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 6th October 1874. On furlough to Europe from 12th February 1877 to 30th January 1878. Acting Chaplain, Poonamallee, 5th February 1878. Acting Chaplain, Fort St. George, 12th March 1878. Chaplain of Cannanore, 8th April 1879.—4 years, 8 months, 21 days.
- DANIEL WILSON KIDD, B. A., Madras University.
1875. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 12th February 1875. Acting Chaplain, Trinity District, Bangalore, 2nd March 1875. Acting Chaplain, St. John's District, Bangalore, 14th May 1875. Chaplain of Vizianagram, 31st August 1875. Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, with charge of Vizianagram, 23rd April 1877. Chaplain of Vizagapatam with charge of Vizianagram, 26th June 1877. Acting Chaplain, Vepery, 17th April 1878. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 9th July 1878. Acting Chaplain, Vepery, 18th July 1879. Chaplain of Poonamallee.—4 years, 10 months, 20 days.
- JOHN SMITH WHITE.
1875. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 2nd March 1875. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 9th March 1875. Acting Chaplain of Cannanore, 29th April 1875. Chaplain of Cannanore, 6th July 1875. Acting Chaplain, Saint Mark's, Bangalore, 7th May 1878. Chaplain of South Black Town, 8th April 1879.—4 years, 10 months.
- SAMUEL MORLEY.
1875. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 18th April 1875. Acting Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, 29th April 1875. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 29th June 1875. Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, 19th November 1878. Acting Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, without prejudice to his duties as Domestic Chaplain, from 27th February to 14th April 1879. Domestic Chaplain, Acting Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, without prejudice to his duties as Domestic Chaplain, from 1st October 1879 to 3rd October 1879.—4 years, 8 months, 14 days.
- WALTER WACE, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
1875. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 26th October 1875. Chaplain of Calicut, 2nd Nov. 1875. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, 6th March 1877. Acting Chaplain, St. Mark's, Bangalore, 24th July 1877. Chaplain of Bellary, 9th October 1877. Acting Bishop's Chaplain, 13th February 1878.—4 years, 2 months, 6 days.
- ARTHUR ROWE.
1876. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 11th February 1876. Chaplain of Poonamallee, 22d February 1876. Acting Chaplain, Fort St. George, from 11th August to 10th October 1876. Chaplain of Vizagapatam, 30th April 1878.—3 years, 10 months, 21 days.
- CHARLES HENRY PELLY, M. A., Trinity College, Dublin.
1876. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th June 1876. Acting Chaplain, South Black Town, 27th June 1876. Acting Chaplain, North Black Town, 25th July 1876. Chaplain, Cuddalore, 31st October 1876. Acting Chaplain, Trinity District, Bangalore, 10th June 1877. Chaplain of Bolarum, 14th August 1877.—3 years, 6 months, 12 days.
- FRANK PENNY, B. A., LL.M., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
1877. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 6th September 1877. Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, 18th September 1877. Acting Chaplain of Trichinopoly, 18th February 1879.—2 years, 3 months, 26 days.
- DAVID JOHN FRENCH, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
1877. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 28th December 1877. Acting Chaplain, Poonamallee, from 2nd January to 9th February 1878. Acting Chaplain, Bellary, 5th February 1878. Acting Chaplain, Cannanore, 7th May 1878. Acting Chaplain of St. Mark's, Bangalore, 8th April 1879. Chaplain of Aurangabad, 15th August 1879—2 years, 4 days.
- WILLIAM SCOTT, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin.
1878. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 20th July 1878. Chaplain of Trevandrum, 6th August 1878.—1 year, 5 months, 12 days.

- ROBERT JOSEPH BRANDON, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
1878. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 3rd November 1878. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 19th November, 1878.—1 year, 1 month, 29 days.
- JAMES SHARP. (*Literate*).
1879. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 12th January 1879. Chaplain of Calicut with charge of Coimbatore, 25th February 1879. Chaplain of Coimbatore, 27th September 1879.—11 months, 20 days.
- FORSTER CLARKE GITTENS, B. A.
1879. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 16th October 1879. Acting Chaplain, Trinity Church, Bangalore, 24th October 1879.—2 months, 16 days.
- CHARLES JOHN ETTY.
1879. Admitted Junior Chaplain 11th November 1879. Chaplain of Mercara, 20th November 1879.—1 month, 21 days.
- JOHN WILBERFORCE CASSELS, M. A.
1879. Admitted Junior Chaplain, 14th December, 1879.—18 days.
- JOHN BLACK, B. A.
Not arrived.

PRESIDENCY ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS.

1. *St. George's Cathedral District*.—Including Chetput and all the houses from the South of the Coom to the Adyar river, exclusive of Chintadrepettah and St. Thome.
 2. *The Fort*.—All within its walls.
 3. *Black Town, Northern*.—Including Royapooram and the part of Black Town north of Mahfoos Khan's Street and Mahnuddy Street.
 4. *Black Town, Southern*.—Including the part of Black Town south of the above-mentioned streets, with the charge of the General Hospital.
 5. *Vepery*.—Including the Villages of Perambore, Vesaravelly, Choolay, Vepery, Pursewalkum, Kilpauk, Egmore, Chintadrepettah and Poodoopettah.
- The boundaries are as follows:—
To the East, Cochrane's Canal.
To the North and West, the boundary of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
To the South, the Poonamallee Road, from the point where it meets the Western boundary to the Eastern side of the Spur Tank.

OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS.

6. *John Pereira's District*.—Trinity Church.
7. Christ Church.
8. St. Thome.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO CHAPLAINS.

I.—The Chaplain of a Station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw travelling allowance at the usual mileage rates of twelve and three Annas when visiting Out-stations more than five miles distant from his principal Station. The Chaplain of a Station in which no conveyance allowance is given will draw travelling allowance for visiting Outstations not less than three miles distant.

II.—A Chaplain absent from his Station on any gazetted leave will forfeit his conveyance allowance.

III.—A Chaplain officiating for another at a Station to which a conveyance allowance is attached will draw that conveyance allowance for the period during which he officiates.

IV.—A Chaplain officiating at a Station to which a conveyance allowance is not attached without being relieved of the charge of his substantive Station will draw, for visiting the former station, the same travelling allowance which he would receive if it were an Out-station.

V.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible to him under Rules I and IV for an allowance of Rupees six per diem for the period of absence from his principal Station.

Travelling allowances to Chaplains and their families on changing Stations.

	By Dak.	By Rail.	By Steamer.
Chaplains	8 annas a mile.	3 annas a mile.	Actual cost of passage G. I., No. 2,902, Financial, 8th Oct. 1863.
Wife	8 do. do.	3 do. do.	
Each child not less than 12 years of age	4 do. do.	1½ do. do.	
Each child above 6 years of age	4 do. do.	9 Pies do.	
Each child under 6 years of age	Nil.	9 do. do.	

G. I., 9th March 1869, No. 1548.—Financial.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES, 23rd July 1875, No. 2305.—The Governor-General in Council having had under consideration the subject of the allowances of public officers travelling on duty by State Railways is pleased to decide that such Officers shall, if they are entitled under existing rules to travelling allowance at three or one and a half annas per mile be permitted to draw in lieu of such mileage the allowances shown below.

In lieu of a mileage of three annas, double first class fare.
One and a half anna, double second class fare.

CHAPLAIN'S REGISTER OF HIS VISITS AND SERVICES IN HOSPITAL.

Fort St. George, 31st October 1863, No. 87.—Government having directed that the following Rules are to be observed in every Military Hospital, they are published accordingly for general information:—

- I. A book shall be placed in every European Military Hospital to be entitled "The Chaplain's Register of his visits and services in the Hospital."
- II. This book is to be provided by the Chaplain, and each visit and service performed at the Hospital is to be entered in it.
- III. It is to be kept for the information of the Bishop, and is to be open to the inspection of the *Military and Hospital* authorities.
- IV. It is not to be removed from the Hospital, the Medical Officer in-charge is to arrange for its safe custody and production when required by the Chaplain or for inspection.

CHAPLAINS' VISITS TO OUT-STATIONS.

Extracts from Court's Despatch, 12th April 1842.

"Section 27 of the Regulations respecting leave of absence and deputation and travelling allowances which we have recently approved, you will find a Rule on the subject of travelling allowances on joining a station, and when any change takes place except at the desire of the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain.

3. But to avoid inconvenience and guard against the possibility of misunderstanding we think it desirable that for every circle of stations, the Lord Bishop should be requested to frame a plan determining the periods at which each place shall be visited by the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain officiating in such circle, which plan being approved by Government shall continue in force till varied by the same authority. As minute local information will be necessary to the successful formation of such plan, we can only offer a few suggestions on the subject. The frequency of Ecclesiastical visits should be governed in a great degree by the extent of the Christian population of the place to be visited. A place may contain not more than three or four members of the English Church, and though it might not be right to exclude those few persons from the benefit of Christian ordinances, it is obvious that in the present state of our Ecclesiastical Establishment such a place could not be visited frequently without injury to others of greater importance. An annual visit might in some cases be all that could reasonably be afforded; while to others, visits twice, three or four times a year, might be expedient; and to others again, which might be more populous, it might be desirable that visits should be made once in six weeks, or once a month.

4. When a circle of Stations may, from the deficiency of our Establishment, or any other cause, be left without a resident Clergyman, we are of opinion that the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain of a neighbouring district should, as desired by the Lord Bishop, be appointed to visit the Station thus deprived of clerical services. In such cases the most convenient course will be for the Lord Bishop to bring the subject to the notice of Government, and submit a plan of visitation. Such plan being approved, the Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who can most conveniently discharge the required duty, should be specially appointed thereto, and thenceforward be entitled to draw travelling allowances in conformity with the provisions of the plan, and in accordance with our Financial Despatch of the 30th October 1839.

5. We should lament that the practice of visiting Stations at which no Clergyman is permanently resident should be discontinued, and it would be unjust to subject the Clergy to the expense attendant to such visits. Under these impressions we deem it proper to sanction the payment of such reasonable charges not exceeding those authorized in our Despatch of the 30th October 1839, before referred to, and we are encouraged in this view by the fact that although Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains when absent from their duty are subject to the same deductions as Civil Servants, no charge is incurred in providing for the duty of the absentee. The deductions may thus be regarded as a fund, meeting to a certain extent the extra charges incurred by occasional or provisional visits of the Clergy to Stations in which they do not reside."

The revised Plan, determining the Circle of Out-stations for the several Chaplaincies under this Presidency, is published for general information in lieu of the one sanctioned under date 19th October 1852.

Principal and Out-stations.	Miles distant from			Number of Visits.	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station.	Remarks.
	Next principal Station.	Next Subordinate Station.	Presidency.			
Cathedral.....	...	...	...	...	2	
Chingleput.....	...	...	35	Once quarterly.	1	
Fort.....	...	...	...	...	1	
North Black Town.....	...	...	...	...	1	
South Black Town.....	...	...	...	...	1	
Vepery.....	...	...	...	...	2	
Aurungabad.....	...	657	...	...	1	
Jaulnah.....	40	697	Eight visits a year.	...	...	
Hingolee.....	94	92	596	Twice a year.	...	
Jahnyphul.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore.....	...	208	...	...	3	
Osoor.....	24	109	188	Once in 2 months.	...	Visited by Chaplains.
Remount Depot.....	27	4	192	...	...	
Toomcoor.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Chitaldroog.....	...	...	...	Once quarterly.	...	
Shemoga.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Chikmagaloor.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.....	...	361	...	...	1	
Ramandroog.....	93	130	349	Once quarterly.	...	
Lingasogoor.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Gooty.....	...	...	...	Once in 4 months.	...	
Raichore.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Berhampore.....	...	...	...	...	1	
Chetterpore.....	14	...	9	Once a month.	...	
Russelcoudah.....	56	66	709	Once a quarter in one tour.	...	
Aska.....	21	27	681	...	...	
Ganjam.....	19	34	676	...	...	
Gopaulpore near Munsoorcottah.....	11	13	661	Once a quarter in one tour.	...	
Calingapatam.....	88	18	578	...	...	
Itchapore.....	16	70	641	...	1	
Berar.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Ellichpore.....	129	118	723	...	...	
Akola.....	175	125	873	...	...	
Oomrawuttee.....	179	...	833	...	...	
Budneira.....	103	282	630	...	...	
Yeotmahl.....	74	177	788	...	...	
Bolarum and Chudderghaut }	5	4	406	...	1	
Chudderghaut }	19	96	406	...	...	
Calicut*.....	...	...	418	...	1	
Mallipooram†.....	32	...	...	Once in 6 weeks.	...	
Beyapore.....	...	...	...	Once in 6 weeks.	...	
Cannanore.....	...	400	...	...	1	
Tellicherry.....	13	415	...	Once in 4 months.	...	
Manantoddy.....	...	...	Do.	...	1	
Coimbatore.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Paulghaut.....	...	...	...	Once in 3 months.	...	
Coonoor.....	...	343	...	...	1	
Kotagherry.....	41	...	321	Once quarterly.	...	

* Opened 30th September, 1856.

† 25th April 1857, No. 185. And to remain there for 4 or 5 days on the occasion of each visit, goes via Tiroor Station.

Chaplains' visits to Out-stations, &c.—continued.

Principal and Out-stations.	Miles distant from			Number of Visits.	Number of Chaplains required to each principal Station.	Remarks.
	Next principal Station.	Next Subordinate Station.	Presidency.			
Cuddalore.....	...	...	109	...	1	
Pondicherry.....	12	...	97	Once monthly.*	...	
Tindevanum.....	20	32	129	Once quarterly.	...	
Kurnool.....	...	...	...	...	1	No Chaplain—Visited by the Chaplain of Bellary.
Masulipatam.....	...	...	315	...	1	No Chaplain.
Condipilly.....	54	31	282	Once in 6 months.	...	22nd March 1861.
Guntoor.....	63	65	251	Once quarterly.	...	
Ongole.....	129	...	285	Once in 6 months from Guntoor.	...	
Mercara.....	...	...	361	...	1	
Mangalore.....	81	...	420	Once in 4 months	...	
Pootoor.....	53	31	193	in one tour.	...	
Frazerpett.....	18	27	342	Once a year.	...	
Veera-jendrapet.....	...	...	...	Five times in a year.	...	
Mysore.....	...	...	...	...	1	
Hoonsoor.....	...	...	...	...	...	
French Rocks.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Palhalli.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Hassan.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Ootacamund.....	...	332	...	...	1	
Neddiwattam & Goodaloor.....	...	...	...	Once in 3 months.	...	
Devala.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Poonamallee.....	...	12	...	...	...	
Tripasore.....	18	...	31	Once monthly.	...	
Rajahmundry.....	...	365	...	...	1	
Dowlaiswaram.....	4	55	369	Thrice a month.	...	
Cocanada.....	39	10	403	Twice a month [tour]	...	
Coringa.....	51	11	416	Once monthly in one	...	
Nursapur.....	43	47	359	Once quarterly.	...	
Ellore.....	...	...	...	Once in 3 months.	...	
Secunderabad.....	...	...	391	...	1	
St. Thos' Mount.....	...	8	...	As ordered by Govt	1	
Palaveram.....	3	...	12	23rd Oct. 1849, No. 277, Eccl. Dept.	...	
Trevarndrum.....	...	...	...	...	1	
Quilon.....	...	459	...	Once monthly.	...	
Trichinopoly.....	...	198	...	...	1	
Trimulgherry.....	4	...	389	...	1	
Vellore.....	...	81	...	...	1	
Arcoot.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Chittoor.....	22	...	...	...	...	
Palmanair.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Mudnapilly.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Vizagapatam and Waltair†.....	...	...	...	4 times in the month	1	
Vizianagram.....	39	25	513	...	1	
Bimlipatam.....	19	...	510	Twice a month.	...	
Chicacole.....	75	42	555	Once in 2 months.	...	
Wellington.....	...	345	...	...	1	

Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Secunderabad.—Two visits every month to Chudderhaut and Bolarum.

Clergyman at Yercaud.—To visit Salem once a month.

* Opened 20th September, 1856, 12th September, 1851, No. 292.

† 9th April, 1857, No. 162.

CONSISTORY COURT,

OPENED 27th OCTOBER, 1845.

The Archdeacon.....Commissary.

F Rowlandson, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar. | William Francis Hyter....Apparitor.

RULES RELATING TO BURIAL GROUNDS FOR THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 29th October, 1866.

I. The Chaplain of the Station shall have the care of the General Cemetery. It shall be his duty to apply to the proper Officer, when the walls want repairing; to see that weeds, grass, or jungle be cleared away, and the remains of dilapidated tombs be removed, and that the Cemetery be kept in proper order.

In the absence of the Chaplain, the Lay Trustees shall have the care of the Cemetery. N. B.—These Rules apply in places where there is no Chaplain, to Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and to any other Clergymen who are appointed to the charge of English Congregations, and are in receipt of part of their salary from Government.

II. The Sexton or Lascar in charge of the Cemetery, shall be borne on the Church Establishment, and shall be paid by Government through the Chaplains, with whom the appointment and dismissal of this servant shall rest.

III. In every station, a portion of the Cemetery shall be set apart for the use of members of the Roman Catholic congregation. For the use of any body or bodies of Christians at such station, not being members of the Church of England, nor of the Church of Rome, another portion of the Cemetery shall be appropriated, should they desire it, for the sole use of such congregation, or for the joint use of such congregations. The portions thus set apart shall not be fenced or walled off, but simply divided by a pathway, from the rest of the Cemetery, and shall be added to, or reserved from, the existing Cemetery according as such Cemetery has, or has not, been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The whole Cemetery thus divided shall be surrounded by a wall, and shall have but one gate of entrance. The entire Cemetery shall be under the care of the Chaplain, for the purposes specified in Rule I. The key shall be kept by the Sexton or Lascar acting under the Chaplain's directions, so that access to the ground may be had by those having a right thereto, easily and without delay.

IV. The Chaplain shall provide that one or more graves be kept ready for cases of sudden emergency: such graves shall be covered with planks or boards. No grave shall be less than six feet deep.

V. A scale of charges for ordinary masonry-graves, headstones, and tombs, to be submitted by the Undertakers at each station, and approved by the Chaplain and District Engineer, shall be affixed to the Cemetery gate, or to the wall of the Church Porch, or exhibited in some other suitable place.

VI. Inscriptions intended for monuments to be placed in that portion of the Cemetery devoted to the Church of England, and for tablets to be placed in Churches shall be submitted to the Chaplain for approval; if not approved, such inscriptions shall not be allowed to be engraved on such monuments or tablets. But any party considering himself aggrieved by the Chaplain's decisions, may appeal to the Bishop.

VII. Stone or brick monuments shall not be placed over any but masonry graves; such monuments, unless built over masonry work, are liable to fall in during the rains. Brick monuments are to be discouraged, as they soon fall into decay in this climate.

VIII. The dimensions of no monuments shall be allowed to exceed nine feet in length, and four and a half feet in width. In special cases, where more space is desired, a fee calculated at the rate of Rupees 3 for every square foot, shall be charged by the Chaplain. The sum collected shall be placed to the credit of the Fund for improving the Burial Ground, and repairing the monuments in it and the Church.

IX. The Chaplain shall communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument requires repair. Should a monument fall into a ruined condition, and no one be willing to undertake its restoration, the ruined monument shall be made level with the ground, and any slab it may have contained shall be placed over the grave.

X. Every reasonable effort shall be made by the Chaplain, not only to keep the Cemetery in decent order, but to preserve the sacred associations of the place, by suggesting appropriate designs for monuments, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The money obtained by the sale of the grass, and the fees abovementioned, shall be laid out in the improvement of the Cemetery.

XI. The Cemetery shall be inspected once a year by the Chaplain, in company with the Executive Engineer, and a report made to the Archdeacon; such reports shall be recorded in the Ecclesiastical Record Book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

XII. The Collector, or one of his Assistants, shall annually, or as occasion may require, visit all Cemeteries in his District, as well as those disused as those still in use, and shall

make suggestions to the Clergymen or Lay Trustees in charge, and, if necessary, shall make a brief report to the Government or Archdeacon, regarding the condition of such Cemeteries.

XIII. Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments shall cause a report to be made to the nearest Civil Officer of graves dug for Commissioned Officers, for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers dying on the line of march, in order that measures may be taken for the effectual protection and preservation of such graves.

XIV. At stations where there is no Chaplain or other Clergyman in the pay of Government, the Lay Trustees will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by these rules, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions, which are to be forwarded to the Chaplain of the station or, during a vacancy, to the Archdeacon; such inscriptions shall not be engraved till the sanction of the Chaplain or Archdeacon is obtained. The Lay Trustees in stations where there is no Chaplain, shall place the key of the Cemetery at the disposal of the visiting Chaplain, on the occasion of that Minister's periodical visits to his out-stations. In the absence of a Clergyman of the Church of England, one of the Lay Trustees, or some Officer appointed by him, shall read the burial service at the interment of all persons entitled to burial according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and shall forward a return of the same, in duplicate, by the first post, one copy to the Registrar of the Diocese, Madras, and the other to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of the District. Forms can be obtained by application at the Office of the Diocesan Registrar, Madras.

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The following P. W. D. Standing Order, No. 37 of 1865, regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil stations, is, we learn, to be considered applicable to the Madras Presidency:—

Churches and Chapels in Military and Civil Stations.

The following general principles and rules regarding the expenditure of public money on Churches and Chapels are published for general information, and must be strictly adhered to by local Governments and Administrations in considering proposals for such works, and in according sanction to them:—

I. In the case of purely Military stations, where there is no European population excepting the troops, such as the Hill Sanitaria at Dugshai or Subathoo, &c., applications for Protestant Churches, will not, as a rule, be entertained by the Government, and a Regimental School-room or other large suitable building should be made available for Divine worship.

II. Where, however, a Military station is of a permanent character, and there is also a Civil European community, Protestant Churches are desirable, and will be constructed by the Government.

III. Roman Catholic Chapels will be provided by the Government to the extent required for troops in those Military stations in which sanction is accorded to the erection of Protestant Churches.

IV.—The amount of Government Grant for a Protestant Church, will, in no case, exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain substantial building adapted to its special purposes and large enough to contain the whole congregation which may ordinarily be expected to attend together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting ecclesiastical features, and architectural decorations to the building, should they desire it, and also of supplying additional furniture, or furniture of a more costly description and means of lighting.

V. The same principles with regard to the extent of accommodation and amount of the Government Grants will hold good in the case of Roman Catholic Chapels.

VI.—At the chief Civil station of a district, the Government will be ready to provide a small Protestant Church, on a scale commensurate with the probable congregation to be accommodated, whenever the community of the station is willing to bear a portion of the expense, the share taken by the Government being calculated on the principle above laid down, viz., that the Government will provide the cost of the solid and essential parts of the fabric, while it shall rest with the community to supply the means of giving to the building the special architectural character and the distinguishing features of ecclesiastical form, which it is desirable Churches should possess.

VII.—The following sums are fixed as sufficient to provide places of worship on the above principles for the various details of troops and for Civil stations. The scale of size for Military stations, and of expense for all Churches or Chapels, now laid down, are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India, even though the proposed expenditure may be within the power of sanction, vested in the Local Government or Administration.

Military Stations.

DETAILS.	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
	Number of Sittings.	Amount.	Number of Sittings.	Amount.
For each Regiment of European Infantry ...	700	Rs. 20,000	300	9,000
For each Wing and European Infantry	350	10,000	150	6,000
For each Regiment of British Cavalry	400	12,000	200	7,000
For each wing of British Cavalry	200	7,000	100	5,000
For each Field Battery of Artillery	150	6,000	50	3,000
For each Garrison Battery of Artillery	50	3,500	...	...

N. B.—As a rule, one Church and one Roman Catholic Chapel only will be provided at any station, the necessary accommodation and amount of grant being calculated on the above standard, and if the required number of sittings exceed 700, the addition to the grant will be Rupees 25 for each sitting above that number.

Civil Stations or Stations where there are only Native Troops.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION.	PROTESTANT CHURCH.	
	Maximum Government Grant.	Maximum amount to be raised by private subscription.
Probable congregation	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,000
Do. do.	3,500	1,750
Do. do.	5,000	2,500
Do. do.	6,000	3,000
Do. do.	7,000	3,500
Do. do.	9,000	4,500
Do. do.	12,000	6,000
Do. do.	15,000	7,500
Do. do.	20,000	10,000

RULES RELATING TO THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF LAY TRUSTEES IN THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.

Fort St. George, 29th October, 1867.

I. Two Lay Trustees are appointed to each Chaplaincy or station where there is property belonging to or held in trust for the Church of England.

II. At Civil stations, or Joint Civil and Military stations, the Senior Civil Servant should be appointed a Trustee, provided that he is a communicant of the Church of England, and has no objection to hold the office. At Military stations the Officer Commanding the Cantonment or Garrison under the same provisos. When these Officers are unwilling to hold the office the officer next in seniority (Civil or Military as the case may be), if qualified as above, should be nominated.

III. The second Trustee may be any communicant resident at the station, nominated by the Chaplain, and approved by the Bishop.

IV. When the office of either Trustee is vacant, the Chaplain should report the circumstances to the Lord Bishop, for the information of Government, and at the same time nominate a duly qualified person to fill the vacancy.

V. The duties of the Trustees are in many respects similar to those of Church Wardens in England. They are appointed to see that the Church and Churchyard or Cemetery* are kept in good order and repair, to provide for the preservation of the property belonging to the Church, to present to the Bishop or Archdeacon, either on their visitation or immediately by letter, whatever is wrong or irregular on the part either of the Chaplain or the congregation, and to aid and assist the Chaplain in the performance of his duties.

VI. During the absence of the Chaplain or other licensed Clergymen, one of the Lay

Trustees is, in ordinary cases, the proper person to read the Service and a sermon on Sundays, and to take charge of the Register and other books connected with the Chaplaincy.

N. B.—It is to be borne in mind that Lay Trustees have no power to interfere in the administration of Divine Service, but merely to represent to the Ecclesiastical authorities whatever they may deem objectionable. Their office in this respect is one of observation and complaint; not of control.

VII. The Lay Trustees, in conjunction with the Chaplain or Minister, form a Committee of Management on all Church matters, and should meet for business once in each month, or oftener, if necessary. The assignment of seats in Church and (in places where they are authorised) the collection and disbursement of pew rents, the management of school and charity funds, should be supervised and arranged by the Committee at their Meetings.

VIII. All indents, letters, proceedings and other papers emanating from a Church Committee, are to be signed by both the Lay Trustees (unless for special reasons which are always to be assigned), as well as by the Chaplain; and all indents, letters, &c., received or sent, are to be entered in a correspondence book distinct from that of the Chaplain, and should be produced for examination at Meetings of the Committee.

IX. The Chaplain or Officiating Chaplain or Minister present, as a mark of respect due to religion in the person of its Minister, presides at all Meetings of the Committee of Management and signs proceedings and letters as President, and the two Lay Trustees in the order of their relative rank.

X. The Church Committee are responsible that no alteration is made whatever in the Church or Churchyard without representing the matter to the Archdeacon, who will, except in matters of trifling importance, bring it before Government for their consideration.

XI. When any addition, alteration or improvement to a Church or other Ecclesiastical building is considered necessary, or when any new building is required, the subject should be brought with full explanation to the notice of the Bishop, who, if approved by him, requests the Archdeacon to submit the same for the consideration and orders of Government, on whose approval the necessary plans and estimates (if not previously furnished) are called for from the Public Works Department.

XI All ordinary repairs to Ecclesiastical buildings in the provinces, the cost of which does not exceed Rupees 50, are effected, and all trifling articles within the same limit are supplied on the direct application of the Church Committee in the provinces by the District Executive Engineer, and at the Presidency by the Barrack Master. Contingent charges for the supply of matting, blinds, and other articles of a similar kind necessary for each Chaplaincy, not exceeding 50 Rupees per annum, will be entered in a Contingent Bill, which should be submitted for the approval of the Archdeacon.

LAY TRUSTEES AND CHURCH WARDENS.

St. George's Cathedral... Sir C. A. Turner, Colonel Chamier and Colonel J. W. Ridout.

Fort St. George... Major J. E. Gubbins and Captain H. R. Hope.

North Black Town... Mr. J. Harris.

South Black Town... Mr. John Wilcox, Mr. S. B. Wiltshire and Mr. J. B. Home.

Church Mission Chapel,

Black Town... Mr. S. Hall and Mr. O'Hara.

Christ Church, Mt. Road... Messrs. J. P. Waller, C. Hall, Hon. J. G. Coleman and Mr. R. Franck.

Trinity Church, John

Pereira's... Mr. S. J. Sairs.

St. Thome... Mr. E. J. Firth.

Vepery... Mr. H. J. Tarrant and Mr. W. M. Scharlieb.

Arcot... Mr. A. F. Cox and Mr. G. F. T. Power.

Aurangabad... Colonel H. C. Dowker and Captain F. T. Goad.

Bangalore, Trinity... Lieutenant F. J. Romilly and Colonel H. Wallace.

Do. St. Mark's... Mr. J. D. Gordon, c.s.r. and Major-General P. Payn, c.n.

Do. St. John's... Lieut.-Col. H. N. D. Prendergast and Captain A. F. Hamilton.

Do. All Saints... Mr. J. B. Clarke.

Do. The Fort...

Bellary... Brigadier General F. G. Kempster and Captain J. F. Bellis.

Bellary Fort Church... Major E. H. Eyre and Mr. J. H. Nelson.

Berar, Akola... Major J. G. Bell, Captain R. Bullock, E. J. Kitts, Esq. and G. C. Aitken, Esq.

Do. Ellichpore... Colonel C. Conway-Gordon and Major K. MacKenzie.

Do. Hingoli... Colonel T. Turton and Colonel A. A. Johnson.

Do. Oomrattee... Colonel F. C. Menzies and F. Wright, Esq.

Berhampore... Mr. W. F. Grahame, Colonel E. O. Leggatt and Col. A. Jenkins.

Bimlipatam... Mr. G. Ripley and Mr. W. Elsworthy.

Bolarum... Brigadier-General T. Wright and Lieut.-Col. J. LeQuesne.

Calicut... Mr. H. Wigram and Captain F. Hole.

Cannanore... Brigadier-General E. F. Burton and Major A. Curtois.

Chicnecole... Mr. G. R. Leggatt and F. J. Maltby, Esq.

Chittoor.....	Mr. W. S. Whiteside and Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks.
Chadarghaut.....	
Cochin.....	Mr. A. F. Sealy and Mr. James Wilkins.
Cocanada.....	Mr. R. Darling and Mr. R. B. Nixon.
Coimbatore.....	Mr. H. R. Grimes and Mr. A. J. Stuart.
Combaconum.....	Mr. G. W. Fawcett.
Coonoor.....	Captain C. T. Morris.
Cuddalore.....	
French Rocks.....	Capt. F. S. Fitzpatrick, Major B. H. Preston and Col. T. C. Georges.
Jaulnah.....	Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Way.
Kurnool.....	Mr. J. H. Latham and C. J. Crosthwaite, Esq.
Madura.....	Mr. P. P. Hutchins and Mr. A. E. Pole.
Mangalore.....	Mr. J. W. Best and Colonel A. B. Marsack.
Masulipatam.....	Mr. J. G. Horsfall and Dr. H. D. Cook.
Mercara.....	Major H. G. Thomson and Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Stuart.
Mysore.....	Major A. C. Hay and Mr. J. G. North.
Nagapatam.....	Mr. E. B. Dawson.
Nellore.....	Surgeon Major E. M. Ross and Mr. James Grose.
Ootacamund.....	R. W. Barlow, Esq. and Major J. L. L. Morant.
Palamcottah.....	Mr. F. C. Carr-Gomm and Captain W. Miller.
Palaveram.....	Captain V. L. Matthias.
Poonamallee.....	
Pulicat.....	Mr. J. Perriman and Mr. Rahm.
Quilon.....	Mr. C. B. Sherman.
Rajahmundry.....	Surgeon Major J. Bunderbeck and E. F. Metcalfe.
Salem.....	Mr. C. T. Longley.
Secunderabad.....	Lieut. Colonel G. Wynne Cole and Lieut. Col. E. M. Norie.
Tellicherry.....	Mr. H. R. Hinde, Mr. F. Bagshawe and Dr. H. Hyde.
St. Thomas' Mount.....	Major J. B. Richardson and Surgeon Major R. Dempster.
Tranquebar.....	J. D. B. Gribble.
Trevandrum.....	A. MacGregor, Esq.
Trichinopoly.....	Major G. H. Tillard and Deputy Surgeon General J. Wilson.
Trimulgherry.....	Surgeon Major C. E. M. Shaw.
Tripasore.....	Mr. Donald Macintyre.
Tuticorin.....	Captain G. H. Phipps and Mr. D. T. Tucker.
Vellore.....	Surgeon G. H. D. Cook.
Vizagapatam.....	Colonel G. N. Johnstone and Major E. A. Wood.
Vizianagaram.....	Major J. Macdougall and Lieutenant Colonel J. Crawford.
Wellington.....	Major C. J. Godfrey.
Yercaud.....	Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Trent.
Yercaud.....	Mr. W. Ingle Lechler, Mr. R. Rahm, Mr. F. J. Dawes, Mr. C. T. Longley and Dr. Shortt.

Rules in regard to the Levy of Ecclesiastical Fees.

ECCLESIASTICAL, Simla, the 20th September, 1869, No. 482.—The following amended Rules for the levy of Ecclesiastical fees throughout India, which have been framed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information in supersession of the Rules which appeared under Notification, No. 548, dated the 18th September, 1868:—

I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of those offices.

II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of Officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

III.—The fee for the Surrogate's license shall be Rs. 50 both at the Presidency Towns and in the interior. No fee will be charged on marriages by banns.

IV.—When registers are searched and copy of any entry given, a fee of one Rupee shall be charged for the first year,* and four Annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of one Rupee for the certificate. Soldiers, Sailors and Non-Commissioned and petty Officers are exempted from payment.

V.—A fee of eight Annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial ground.

VI.—A further fee of one Rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground: provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab of the size of an ordinary headstone, an uniform fee of Rs. 15 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a Church.

VII.—The fees levied on the construction of masonry graves and the erection of monuments shall form a fund for keeping the burial ground and Church compound in order except in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, where they will be credited to Government.

VIII.—British Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed six square feet, and no masonry grave shall occupy more ground than an area of eight feet by four. The simple stone slab or headstone should be generally adopted.

IX.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee for searching registers and making copies, as well as the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

X.—The fees prescribed in these Rules should be paid to the Chaplain, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the Officer in charge of the burial ground, and shall be duly accounted for.

All fees levied for masonry graves and for cemetery monuments and all other receipts for cemeteries will now be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments who will take them as an asset simply with the gross, and will provide per contra in their budgets under the heads "Department Public Works" and "Civil" (Ecclesiastical) respectively, for such repairs as are to be done by the Chaplains or other Officers in charge of cemeteries as laid down in the Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3015, dated 3rd September, 1870.

Letter from the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Ecclesiastical), to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 8th July, 1872 No. 165.

"The Lord Bishop of Calcutta having brought to notice that difficulty is occasionally experienced by Chaplains in collecting fees, under existing rules, on monuments and masonry graves, the Governor-General in Council considers that in all cases where such difficulty arises the duty of collection should be made over by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district in which the burial ground may be situated; and I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, instructions may be issued to the District Officers accordingly."

Orders for the performance of Funeral Rites on verdicts of Coroner's Inquests.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort Saint George Gazette, June, 11, 1850, page 623.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the Order of Government of 5th April, 1842, which directs a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest to be furnished, when practicable, to the Clergyman who is to officiate at the interment of a body on which an inquest may have been held, and the Reverend Chaplains will in future consider the warrant of the Coroner for the interment of a body on which an inquest has been held to be a sufficient authority for their performance of the Burial Service over it, if it would be their duty, under ordinary circumstances, to perform that service.

2. In the provinces where no Coroner's jurisdiction exists, the same course will be observed by the authorities appointed to enquire into the causes of sudden death, and the same difference will be paid by the Clergymen to their certificates of Warrant.

Surrogates for granting Marriage Licenses.

The following Clergymen have been empowered to grant Marriage License under the Episcopal Seal in the Diocese of Madras.

The Venerable the Archdeacon—Commissary.

The Reverend	The Reverend	The Reverend
A. Fennell, B.A.	W. S. Trotman, M.A.	A. C. Taylor, B.A.
G. U. Pope, D.D.	C. H. Deane, M.A.	H. A. Williams, M.A.
S. T. Pettigrew, M.A.	J. M. Strachan, M.D.	D. W. Kidd, B.A.
J. D. Ostrahan, B.A.	W. Scott, B.A.	J. Smithwhite.
H. P. James, B.A.	G. Warlow, M.A.	S. Morley.
W. B. Otley, M.A.	H. Bower, D.D.	W. Wace, B.A.
W. W. G. Cooper, M.A.	G. Y. Heyne.	A. P. Rowe.
C. R. Drury, M.A.	F. G. Lys, M.A.	C. H. Pelly, M.A.
P. O'M. Deane, M.A.	W. M. S. Babington, B.A.	S. Percival.
J. McKee, D.D.	D. G. Clarke, B.A.	H. Haden.
J. Guest.	H. Pope.	A. J. Wilkins.
G. English.	John Sharp, M.A.	James Sharp.
S. A. Godfrey.	C. Smith, B.A.	W. Johnson.
O. Dene, B.A.	J. B. Trend, M.A.	R. J. Brandon, LL.D.
E. Sargent.	J. F. Browne.	C. H. L. Wright, B.A.
J. W. Wynch, M.A.	W. W. Elwes, M.A.	F. C. Gittens, M.A.
T. Foulkes.	E. Crampton.	D. J. French.
W. Leeming, M.A.	J. M. Walker, M.A.	W. H. Kay.

Parties desirous of being married should apply direct to some Surrogate residing near them; but from places where there is no Surrogate, application should be made to the Registrar, who will procure a commission under the Episcopal Seal, authorizing some

persons to administer the usual oath and grant the necessary license. None but a Clergyman of the Church of England can marry by virtue of Episcopal license. Parties who cannot on account of distance obtain the services of a Clergyman to marry them must state the fact, and apply to the Brigade Major, Fort Saint George, who will obtain the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor for their marriage under which the Senior Judicial Officer of any station is authorized by Government to marry them.

In the case of a minor in H. M.'s or the Honorable Company's Services, the written consent of the Governor must be obtained previous to the publication of Banns, or the grant of a license.

Further information respecting marriages can be obtained on application to the Registrar of the Diocese, F. Rowlandson, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Instructions for the Guidance of Surrogates in administering Oaths and granting Marriage Licenses within the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras.

1. The Surrogate will use great caution in examining the parties to be sworn filling up the Forms with the names, rank, and places of residence, and dates at full length.

2. In no case is a License to issue unless the parties are sworn before the Surrogate, and in case of doubt or difficulty the Surrogate will refer to the Registrar as recommended in the Surrogate's appointment.

3. In case the lady to be married has been divorced, the License should issue in her maiden name.

4. In case the party to be married is a minor, consent of the father if living must be obtained, or if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor may give consent, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

5. In case the party to be married is a minor, either in the Civil or Military Service, and without possessing either parents or guardian in this country, the consent of the Governor of Madras must be obtained by the minor to his marrying under age, unless the proper consent can be shown to be already given on the part of the absent parents or guardians to his marrying as a minor, in which case the consent of the Governor of Madras need not be obtained.

6. If the parties to be married are both of full age (twenty-one years), and both of them are to be sworn, the Surrogate will use No. 1 Form; but if one of the parties is prevented from attending and another person joins in the Affidavit on behalf of the party not present, No. 2 is in such case to be used instead of No. 1.

7. If one of the parties only is of full age (namely, twenty-one years), and the other is under that age, and the parent, next friend, or guardian makes oath on the part of the minor as to age and consent, the Surrogate will use No. 3 Form.

8. If both the parties are minors (under the age of twenty-one years) and the respective parents, next friends, or guardians swear on their behalf, No. 4 is to be used.

9. In case the lady to be married is a widow and under the age of twenty-one years, Oath No. 1 is to be used, the Surrogate first running his pen through the words, "that they have respectively attained their respective ages of twenty-one years and upwards," and adding at the foot of the oath (above the signature), "the former being twenty-one years of age and upwards, and the latter a widow."

10. The Surrogate having filled up, and the party having read and signed the Affidavit at the proper places, the former will then give the Testament to the party to be sworn and holding the paper in his hand, say, "You (A.B.) do swear that the contents of this your Affidavit are true. So help your God."

11. The party answers, "I do," and kisses the book, repeating, "So help me God."

12. The same form is observed to each person sworn.

13. The Surrogate will then fill up the License, date and sign it, adding his title as Surrogate, and hand the License to the parties.

14. In case of any caveat entered in the Registry or intimation received through the Surrogate against the grant of a License, the Surrogate will ascertain the particulars and communicate the same to the Registrar for the immediate advice, refusing the License until the result of that reference is known and forwarding any Affidavit sworn.

15. The Surrogate will forward to the Registrar for record all Affidavits as above on the day they are administered, and the Licenses with the Quarterly Returns, unless sooner whenever required.

16. A fee of Government Rupees fifty to be received by the Surrogate on each License previous to delivery of the same to the parties entitled to receive such License, Rupees sixteen of which fees for the License being due and payable to the Registrar, are to be transmitted to him either on the day the License is granted or with the Quarterly Return.

Rules for the guidance of Surrogates in administering Oaths and granting Marriage Licenses within the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras.

I. Every application for a license must be made in writing and the names of both the applicants be given in full with the age, race, condition, (i. e., bachelor, spinster, widow, or person whose previous marriage has been dissolved), and occupation, if any, each, and the place or places in which each has resided for the six months prior to the application.

II. If either of the applicants is a person whose former marriage has been dissolved, the application besides stating such fact, must also state the cause of the dissolution of such former marriage.

N.B.—(a) If the cause of such dissolution be stated to have been adultery, the Surrogate shall require from the applicant, a copy of the Decree of the Court dissolving such marriage, and if it shall become known to the Surrogate, that such former marriage was dissolved on the ground of the adultery of the applicant, the Surrogate shall note such fact on the license, to the end that any Clergyman, other than the Surrogate, who shall marry the parties, may be duly apprised thereof; as no Clergyman is compelled to solemnize the remarriage of such person. (b) If the cause of such dissolution be stated to be, the conversion of the applicant, or applicants, to Christianity, the Surrogate shall by enquiry satisfy himself, before proceeding in the matter, that the circumstances connected with such conversion, such dissolution, and the proposed marriage be not such as to give occasion to scandal, or reproach.

III. When both applicants are non-residents in the place where the application is made, and are unknown to the Surrogate, he may decline to grant his license, until he shall have had time to make due enquiry, as to whether there be any impediment to the marriage, and may further require from the applicants the names of two or more persons to whom reference may be made.

IV. On a day subsequent to the receipt of the application, which shall be appointed by the Surrogate, and shall be not earlier than the fifth day (that is the ninety-seventh hour), after such receipt, the parties, or one of them, shall in every case appear before the Surrogate, and either one or both swear to the "Affidavit of Residence," to which the written application for the license shall be annexed by way of an exhibit, being marked as such, and endorsed as follows by the Surrogate:—

In the matter of the marriage of A. B. and C. D.

This is the exhibit referred

A
to in the affidavit of A. B. sworn
to herein on the day of

before me.

E. F.

Surrogate.

V. The Surrogate will use great caution in examining the parties to be sworn, filling up the forms with the names, rank, and places of residence, and dates at full length.

VI. In no case is a license to issue unless the parties are sworn before the Surrogate, and in case of doubt or difficulty the Surrogate will refer to the Registrar as recommended in the Surrogate's appointment.

VII. In case the lady to be married has been divorced, the license should issue in her maiden name (see Rule 2).

VIII. In case the party to be married is a minor, consent of the father, if living, must be obtained, or if the father be dead, the guardian of the person of such minor, and in case there be no such guardian, then the mother of such minor may give consent, unless no person authorized to give such consent be resident in India.

IX. In case the party to be married is a minor, either in the Civil or Military service, and without possessing either a parent or guardian in this country, the consent of the Governor of Madras must be obtained by the minor to his marrying under age, unless the proper consent can be shown to be already given on the part of the absent parents or guardians to his marrying as a minor, in which case the consent of the Governor of Madras need not be obtained.

X. If the parties to be married are both of full age (twenty-one years) and both of them are to be sworn, the Surrogate will use No. 1 Form; but if one of the parties is prevented from attending and another person joins in the affidavit on behalf of the party not present, No. 2 is in such case to be used instead of No. 1.

XI. If one of the parties only is of full age (namely, twenty-one years), and the other is under that age, and the parent, next friend, or guardian makes oath on the part of the minor as to age and consent, the Surrogate will use No. 3 Form.

XII. If both the parties are minors (under the age of twenty-one years) and the respective parents, next friends, or guardians swear on their behalf, No. 4 is to be used.

XIII. In case the lady to be married is a widow and under the age of twenty-one years, Oath No. 1 is to be used, the Surrogate first running his pen through the words, "that they have respectively attained their respective ages of twenty-one years and upwards," and adding at the foot of the oath (above the signature), "the former being twenty-one years of age and upwards, and the latter a widow."

XIV. The Surrogate having filled up, and the party having read and signed the affidavit at the proper places, the former will then give the Testament to the party to be sworn, and holding the paper in his hand, say, "you (A. B.) do swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God."

XV. The party answers, "I do," and kisses the book, repeating, "So help me God."

XVI. The same form is observed to each person sworn.

XVII. The Surrogate will then fill up the license, date and sign it, adding his title as surrogate, and hand the license to the parties.

706 CLERGYMEN NOT BEING CHAPLAINS OR MISSIONARIES. [PART VIII.]

XVIII. In case of any caveat entered in the registry or intimation received through the Surrogate against the grant of a license, the Surrogate will ascertain the particulars and communicate the same to the Registrar for immediate advice, refusing the license until the result of that reference is known and forwarding any affidavit sworn.

XIX. The Surrogate will forward to the Registrar for record all affidavits as above on the day they are administered, and the licenses with the Quarterly Returns, unless sooner or whenever required.

XX. A fee of Government Rupees fifty to be received by the Surrogate on each license previous to delivery of the same to the parties entitled to receive such license, Rupees sixteen of which fee for the license, being due and payable to the Registrar, are to be transmitted to him on the day the license is granted.

N.B.—Although every Surrogate has legal power to issue a license under which a marriage can be solemnized in any church or place where Divine Service is usually performed in any part of this Diocese, it has always been the custom for the Surrogate or one of the Surrogates in the District in or nearest to which the parties usually have resided to grant them his license even if it should be the wish of the parties that the marriage should be solemnized by some Clergyman other than such Surrogate. And of this custom the careful observance is commended to all Surrogates by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

(By Order.)

F. ROWLANDSON, LL.B.,

Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Madras.

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

I, _____, being one of the parties to the written application for a marriage license now produced and shown to me at the time of making this my affidavit and marked with the letter A, and which application bears date the _____ day of _____, I have subsequently to the said _____ day of _____ resided for the period of the four successive days of twenty-four hours each immediately prior to this day within the _____ of _____

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-_____ at _____

Surrogate for granting Marriage Licenses in the Diocese of Madras.

N.B.—This Affidavit, with the written application for License annexed thereto by way of an exhibit, should be returned to the Registrar of the Diocese.

CLERGYMEN NOT BEING CHAPLAINS OR MISSIONARIES.

Names.	Stations.	Remarks.
Atkinson, Rev. A.W., M.A.	Madras	Incumbent of C. M. Chapel and Head Master, Retired. [Bishop Corrie's School.]
Crammer, Rev. A. F.	Nellore	Retired, S. P. G.
Crampton, Rev. E.	Vepery	Retired.
David, Rev. B.	Mercara	do
Feunell, Rev. A.	Bangalore	Incumbent.
Franklin, Rev. C.	Chudderghaut	do.
Fitzpatrick, Rev. H.	Madras	With the other Stations in Berar.
Godfrey, Rev. S. A.	Oomraotte	Retired.
Haden, Rev. H.	Trichoor	Assisting the Chaplain and on the Additional Clergy Fund.
Harley, Rev. H.	Vepery	Colonial and Continental Church Society, Incumbent of Christ Church.
Hubbard, Rev. W. G.	Madras	Railway Chaplain.
Johnson Rev. W.	Madras	In charge of the Station.
Nailer, Rev. A. R. C.	Raichore	Chaplain, Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Ottley, Rev. W. B., M.A.	Berham pore	On Additional Clergy Fund.
Percival, Rev. P.	Madras	Warden, Bishop Cotton's School and College.
Percival, Rev. S. M.A.	Negapatam	Incumbent of the Fort and All Saints.
Pope, D.D., Rev. G. U.	Bangalore	Madras Railway Chaplain.
Sharpe, Rev. J.	Pothanore	Colonial and Continental Church Society.
Shutic, Rev. C. C.	Pulicat	Retired.
Taylor, Rev. W.	Bangalore	Bible Society.
Theophilus, Rev. A.	Madras	
Wilkins, Rev. A. J.	Kurnool	

MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.

No.	District.	Names.	Official Designation.	Date of appointment
1	Arcot, North.....	Mr. H. V. D'Roza.....	Hd. Ck. Coll's. Office Chittoor.	3 May 1875
2	Arcot, South.....	" J. E. Edwards.....	Hd. Clerk, Collector's Office.....	9 July 72
3	Bellary	" B. Blake	Deputy Collector.....	24 June 56
4	Canara, South.....	" B. C. Leggatt.....	Deputy Collector.....	1 Feb. 70
5	Cochin.....	" M. A. Platel.....	Tahsildar.....	12 Mar. 67
6	Coimbatore.....	" P. A. Cole.....	Deputy Collector.....	18 April 78
7	Cuddapah.....	" T. R. A. Chauvel.....	Clerk, Collector's Office.....	31 Dec. 72
8	Ganjam District.....	Rev. H. Wood.....	Missionary at Berhampore.....	17 Apr. 77
9	Godavery do.....	Mr. R. R. Franz.....	Eng. Rec. Keeper, Colr's Office	23 July 72
10	Kistna do.....	" J. Creswell.....	Supt. of Sea Customs.....	14 May 67
11	Kurnool.....	" C. E. McKenzie.....	2nd English Ck, Colr's. Office...	6 Sep. 76
12	Do.....	Rev. R. D. Johnston.....	.....	19 Mar. 72
13	Madras	Mr. G. Hammett*.....	1st Assistant, Govt. Office.....	23 Jan 66
14	Madura	" J. Johnston	Head-Writer Civil Court.....	23 Jan. 73
15	Malabar	" J. Cabral.....	Head Acct. Collector's Office.....	15 Mar. 67
16	Nellore.....	" E. Green.....	Head Clerk, Colr's Estab.....	25 Jan. 69
17	Salem.....	" S. Boath.....	.....	4 Jan. 71
18	Tanjore.....	" T. S. Rouse.....	Sea Customs Supt., Negapatam	15 June 76
19	Tinnevely.....	" A. Thompson.....	English Clerk, Colr's Office.....	18 Nov. 72
20	Trichinopoly.....	" J. Christison.....	Collector's Department.....	13 Nov. 66
21	Tripasore	" J. Bray.....	Pensioner.....	21 Sep. 72
22	Travancore.....	" J. Ross, M.A.....	Principal, High School.....	1 April 79
23	Vizagapatam.....	" C. F. Watson.....	Eng. Acct., Colr's Office.....	10 Oct. 62
24	Travancore.....	" John Ross.....	Principal, Trav. High School...	7 Mar. 74

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT XV OF 1872.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, Fort St. George, March 14, 1874.

Rules for the submission to Government of the Returns of Marriages solemnized under Act XV of 1872, and for the disposal of marriage fees.

Under the provisions of Section 63 of the Indian Marriage Act (No. XV. of 1872) the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the observance of the following Rules for the disposal of the fees prescribed by Section 62, the supply of register books, and the preparation and submission of returns of marriages solemnized under the Act.

Head I.—Rules relating to Persons who have received Episcopal † Ordination (but who are not Clergymen of the Church of England nor the Church of Rome), and to Ministers of Religion who, under Section 6 of the Act, have obtained licenses to solemnize marriages.

1. The term "Minister" will be used for both of these classes of officers under this Head.

2. As required by Section 34 of the Act, a Minister will forthwith detach from his marriage register book every certificate of marriage solemnized by him and transmit it, within one month from the time of solemnization of such marriage, to the Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar of the District, or to the

Magistrate of the District, when there is only one Marriage Registrar in a district, and such Registrar is absent from the District, or ill, or his office is temporarily vacant (Section 7). Ministers in Madras should forward their certificates to the Senior Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras.

3. The form to be used by Ministers for this purpose is given in the fourth schedule of the Act.

4. The Marriage Registrar or Magistrate acting under Section 7 on behalf of the Marriage Registrar, as the case may be, is required by Section 34 and the two following sections of the Act:—

(a)—To add to each certificate the number of the entry of the copy in the book to be kept by him under Section 31;

(b)—To affix to it his signature or initials; and

(c)—To transmit all the certificates received during the month to Government, together with the certificates from his own marriage register book, if he should have solemnized any marriages during the month.

* Senior Marriage Registrar.

† Such as Clergymen of the Armenian and Greek Churches.

5. On the face of every certificate of marriage thus forwarded, the Minister must distinctly state if either party to the marriage is a *British subject*, as in this case it is imperative that the certificate should be forwarded to England. If neither party to the marriage be such, that fact also must be stated; and it must be noted in the latter case if either of them desires the certificate to be transmitted to England for delivery to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

6. The following is the definition of the term "*British Subjects*" which should be adopted in carrying out the above distinction:—"The term *British Subject* means (1) a subject of Her Majesty, born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and (2) the child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.

Native Christians.

7. The certificates furnished by Ministers are not to include entries of marriages between Native Christians. These marriages, under Section 37 of the Act, must be registered in a separate register book in the form given in Schedule 4 of the Act. When certificates of such marriages are given, they shall also be in the form given in Schedule 4. The headings of this register book should be in the language of the district in which the register is kept, but so much of it as has to be filled in by the hand of the person performing the ceremony must be in his own vernacular language. This book, when filled, must be dealt with as directed by Section 37. Under Section 64, true extracts from this register book shall be deposited in the office of the Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar of the District, or in that of the Magistrate of the District when the Marriage Registrar is absent from the District, or ill, or his office temporarily vacant on the 31st December of each year. For the form of extract see Appendix 1.

8. Applications from persons connected with any Missionary Society for licenses should be submitted to Government by the Secretary or Senior Chaplain of the Society through the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the applicant may be residing, or in the case of residence in Madras, through the Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras. Those officers should also forward an expression of their opinion. In every case the name of the applicant should be given in full.

Application for license.

9. When any person desires to resign the office of a Minister licensed to solemnize marriages under the Act, or is about to leave the station or district in which he has exercised such functions, it is particularly requested that he will report the circumstance to the Marriage Registrar or to the Magistrate of the District, as the case may be, and make over to him for safe custody the marriage register books, and all forms and other documents appertaining thereto, unless his (the Minister's) successor be duly licensed to solemnize marriages under the Act, in which case the books, forms, and documents referred to should be made over to such successor, and the fact should be reported to the Marriage Registrar or to the Magistrate of the District when there is no Marriage Registrar for information. In Madras the report should be made to the Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras.

Procedure on resignation.

10. A form of report is given in Appendix No. 2. Persons who send certificates to Government. 11. The persons who are required to furnish the certificates to Government under this head are—

Head II.—Rules relating to Marriage Registrars appointed under the provisions of Act No. XV of 1872, (the Indian Christian Marriage Act) Section 7.

1. A Marriage Registrar is required, by Section 55 of the Act, forthwith to separate the certificate from the marriage register book, and to submit the certificates of marriage which he has attached from his marriage register book during the month, to the Secretary to the Local Government "at the end of every month." Copies of the Certificate should never be sent. The original is required in every case.

2. A form of the certificate is given in the fourth schedule of the Act. 3. On the face of every certificate of marriage thus forwarded, the Marriage Registrar must distinctly state if either party to the marriage is a *British subject* within the meaning of Rule 6 of the foregoing Rules (Head I), as in this case it is imperative that the certificate should be forwarded to England. If neither party to the marriage be such, that fact also must be stated; and it must be noted in the latter case if either of them desires the certificate to be transmitted to England for delivery to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

4. Applications from persons connected with any Missionary Society, for appointment to the office of Marriage Registrar in any district, should be sent through the Secretary or Senior Chaplain of the Society to the Magistrate of the District in which the applicant resides; applications for appointment in Madras

Application for appointment.

should be sent through the Senior Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras. The Magistrate, or the Senior Marriage Registrar, as the case may be, should forward the applications to Government with an expression of his opinion.

5. When any person, not being a Marriage Registrar of the district, desires to resign the office of Marriage Registrar under the Act, or is about to leave the district in which he has been authorised to exercise the functions of a Marriage Registrar, it is particularly requested that he will report the circumstance to the Magistrate of the District, and make over to him for safe custody the marriage register books, and all forms and other documents appertaining thereto, unless his (the Marriage Registrar's) successor be duly authorised to register marriages in the same district under the Act, in which case the marriage register books, forms, and documents referred to, should be made over to such successor, and the fact be reported to the Magistrate for information. In Madras the report should be made to the Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras.

Procedure on resignation.

6. A form of report is given in Appendix No. 2. Persons who send certificates to Government. 7. The persons who are required to furnish marriage certificates under this head to Government are—

(a.)—All persons specially appointed by Government to be Marriage Registrars under Section 7 of the Act.

(b.)—All Magistrates when there is no Marriage Registrar.

(c.) The Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras.

8. The attention of Marriage Registrars and Senior Marriage Registrars is directed to Rule 4, Head I. The form of register to be kept by them is given in Appendix 3.

9. Marriage Registrars should see that the true extracts from the register book referred to in Sections 37, 62 and 64, are duly forwarded to them on the 31st December of each year for deposit in their offices.

10. At the close of each year the Marriage Registrar of each district will be furnished with two copies of the lists of the various persons authorized to solemnize marriages under the Act and residing in his district. One copy of each list it will be his duty, after inquiry, to return with the necessary information filled in, and the other should be retained in the Marriage Registrar's Office. These lists will be in the form shown in Appendix No. 4.

11. The form of the Registrar to be kept by Marriage Registrars under Section 59 of the Act for the registration of marriages between Native Christians should be the same as in the fourth schedule of the Act. When certificates of such marriages are given they shall also be in the form given in Schedule 4. The headings of the register book should be in the language of the district in which the register is kept, with an English translation, but so much of it as has to be filled in by the hand of the person performing the ceremony must be in his own vernacular language. This book, when filled, is to be dealt with as prescribed in Section 37.

Head III.—The following Rule is applicable to persons who hold at the same time the offices of both Marriage Registrars and Ministers under the Heads I and II.

1. Only certificates of marriages solemnized by Ministers of religion under Part III of the Act are required to be submitted through the Marriage Registrar or the Senior Marriage Registrar, or the Magistrate of the District as the case may be. The certificates under Part V of the Act should be forwarded direct to Government by the Marriage Registrars.

Procedure in submitting certificates.

Head IV.—Rules for the submission of Quarterly Returns of Marriages under Part IV of the Act.

1. By Section 29 of the Act, Clergymen of the Church of England should send to the Registrar of the Diocese at the end of every quarter, the returns, in duplicate, of the entries in the registrar of marriages solemnized at or in any station or district at which such clergymen shall have any spiritual charge. The said Registrar, upon receiving the same, shall transmit one duplicate of the returns to the Chief Secretary to the Government in the form prescribed in the third schedule of the Act.

2. By Section 30, returns of the entries of marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome, and registered during any quarter, are required to be forwarded quarterly by the person who registers the same (through the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese or Vicariate in which such marriages shall be solemnized), to the Chief Secretary to Government.

3. By Section 31, Clergymen of the Church of Scotland are required to forward, in the form prescribed in the third schedule of the Act, the returns of marriages solemnized by them during any quarter, to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, who will forward them to Government as at present through the Registrar of the Diocese.

Church of England.

Church of Rome.

Church of Scotland.

4. A form of marriage return is given in the third schedule of the Act. It is optional with the Roman Catholic Bishops to adopt this form or any other; but they should invariably state the name of the Church in which each marriage was respectively celebrated.

Form of return.

Persons who should forward these returns.

5. The persons who are required to forward the returns of marriages specified in the four preceding rules to Government are—
- The Registrar of the Archdeaconry.
 - The Right Reverend the Vicars Apostolic in the Madras Presbytery.
 - The Very Reverend the Vicar-General of Saint Thomas.
 - The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, through the Registrar of the Diocese.

6. Returns of marriages between Native Christians are not required by Government. These marriages, under Section 37 of the Act, must be registered in a separate register book in the form given in the fourth schedule of the Act. When certificates of such marriages are given, they should also be in the form given in Schedule 4. The headings of the register book should be in the language of the district in which the register is kept, but so much of it as has to be filled in by the hand of the person performing the ceremony, must be in his own vernacular language. This book, when filled, must be dealt with as directed by this section. Under Sections 62 and 64, true extracts from this register book shall be deposited on the 31st December of each year as follows:—By Clergymen of the Church of England in the office of the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, and by the other Clergymen named above in the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras. For the form of extract see Appendix 1.

Head V.—Rules for levying and disposing of fees received under the Act.

Under the provisions of Sections 62 and 63, fees should be levied and disposed of in the manner prescribed in the following table:—

For what purpose levied.	To be levied.			How fees to be disposed of.
	By Marriage Registrars.	By Licensed Ministers.	Under Sections 37, 61, 63 and 64.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1. For receiving each notice of marriage..	1 0 0	1 0 0	.....	
2. For publishing each notice of marriage..	2 0 0	2 0 0	.....	
3. For the issuing of each certificate by a Marriage Registrar..	5 0 0	.....	0 4 0	
4. For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar.....	3 0 0	.....	.....	
5. For every marriage forbidden or protest entered by a Marriage Registrar.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	
6. For allowing a search to be made in the marriage register book, or for searching certificates, duplicates, or copies for a period of not more than one year. The search under Sections 37, 61, 63 and 64 may extend to two years..	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
7. For every additional year	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
8. For granting copies or duplicates of certificates.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	

Fees levied by Marriage Registrars must be paid into the Government Treasury. Fees levied by other persons may be retained by them.

Marriage Registrars are authorized to remit any portion, not exceeding three-fourths of the fees in cases where they may consider the parties unable to pay.

Head VI.—Rules regarding Books and Forms used by persons authorized to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

- The form of certificate of marriage to be granted under Section 61 is given in the fourth schedule of the Act.
- The register book under Section 62 shall be kept in the form given in the fourth schedule of the Act.
- Under Section 62, the true extracts from the register book shall be deposited in the Office of the Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar or Magistrate of each District on the 31st December of each year. A form of extract is given in Appendix 1.
- For form of indent see Appendix 7.

Head VII.—General Rules relating to the foregoing subjects.

- All persons not being Government officers required to send in returns of the nature described in the foregoing rules, should forward all their communications connected with the duties of their office to Government, or to Government officers, in accordance with the following rule:—

Service Bearing.

Communications sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the affairs of Government and endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps.

To The Superintendent of Police, Bellary.

Signature of Sender.

- The Government will supply registers and forms to Marriage Registrars. It will supply the first full set of registers and forms to licensed Ministers and to persons authorized to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, but subsequent supplies of registers and forms must be paid for out of the fees received.

- Indents for forms required by the Right Reverend the Vicars-Apostolic in this Presidency and the Very Reverend the Vicar-General of Saint Thomas should be submitted by them to the Superintendent of Government Stationery.

- The Registrar of the Diocese and Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland make their own arrangements for obtaining forms.

- All other indents for register books and forms should be made by or through the Magistrate of the District, or by or through the Senior Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras, on the Superintendent of Stationery.

- Forms of Indent, containing lists of the books and forms for which each officer can indent, will be found in Appendix 5 and 6.

By order, D. F. CARMICHAEL, Ag. Chief Secy.

True extract from the Register Book of Marriages kept by under Section 62 of Act XV of 1872.

No.	When Married.	Names of Parties.		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
		Christian name.	Surname.					
1	Day.							
	Month.							
	Years.							
		James.....	White	26 years.	Widower ..	Carpenter ..	Agra	William White.
		Martha	Duncan ...	17 years.	Spinster ...	.....	Agra	John Duncan.

Married in the

This marriage was solemnized {James White, } in the presence of us {John Smith, } between us {Martha Duncan, } {John Green. }

True extract from the marriage register book kept by me.

December, 187 (Signature.)

APPENDIX 2.

Report of resignation of appointment or of leaving the district made to the (Marriage Registrar or to the Magistrate of the District) by

- Whether the Minister or Marriage Registrar is about to resign the office or leave the district.

2. Person to whom the books and other documents have been made over.
 3. List of books and documents made over.
 Dated the day of 18 (Signature.)

APPENDIX 3.

From of book for entering copies of Certificates by the Marriage Registrar under Sec. 35.

Marriage Registrar's number.	Number of certificate as copied.	WHEN MARRIED.			NAMES OF PARTIES		Age.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Residence at the time of marriage.	Father's name and surname.
		Day.	Month.	Year.	Christian name.	Surname.					

Married in the }
 This marriage was solemnized { between us..... } in the presence of us { }
 APPENDIX 4.
 List of in the District of

Name.	Residence.	Absent permanently or temporarily.	Dead.

APPENDIX 5.

Indent for Ecclesiastical Forms under Part III of Act XV of 1872, from the 1st 18 to 31st

This form to be carefully filled up by the indenting officer, specifying the route and mode of carriage by which the forms are to be sent.....
 To the of at care of To be forwarded by

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
Serial number of forms as authorized by the Government of Madras.	Description of forms.	Balance in hand on 1st last year.	Number received during the year.	Consumption of last 12 months.	No. in hand this day.	Quantity now indented for.	Quantity allowed.	Quantity supplied.	Remarks.
A	Forms of indent for marriage forms*.....								
1	Notice of marriage in English, Section 12.....								
1a	Notice of marriage in Tamil or other vernacular, Section 23.....								
	Minister's certificate in English, Sections 17 and 21, and Schedule 2.								
2a	Minister's certificate in Tamil or other vernacular, Section 23.....								
3	Marriage register book and certificate of marriage in English, Sec. 32, Sch. 4.....								
4	Marriage register book for native marriages, Sec. 37...								
5	True extract from the register book of marriages under Sec. 37, see Section 61. Quarterly returns of marriages.....								

* Indents should be forwarded in triplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery.
 The 18 Signature of Indenting Officer.

APPENDIX 6.

A.

Indent for Ecclesiastical Forms under part V of Act IV of 1872, from the 1st 18 to 31st of

This form to be carefully filled up by the indenting officer, specifying the route and mode of carriage by which the forms are to be sent.....
 To the of at care of To be forwarded by

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
Serial number of forms as authorized by the Government of Madras.	Description of Forms.	Balance in hand on 1st last year.	Number received during the year.	Consumption of twelve months.	Number in hand this day.	Quantity now indented for.	Quantity allowed.	Quantity supplied.	Remarks.
1	Notice of marriage in English, Section 38.								
a	Notice of marriage in Tamil or other vernacular, Section 57.....								
2	Marriage notice book, Section 40.....								
3	Copy of notice of marriage.....								
5	Registrar's certificate, Sections 41, 50, Schedule 2.....								
5a	Registrar's certificate, Tamil or other vernacular, Section 57.....								
6	Copy of certificate of marriage in English, Section 79.....								
7	Marriage register book and certificate of marriage in English, Section 54, Schedule 4.....								
z	Marriage register book for Native Christians under Section 59, (see Section 37.)								
y	Copy of entry in the marriage register book under Sections 59, and 79.....								
z	Register book for entering copies of certificates by ex-officio Marriage Registrars under Section 35.....								
*A	Form of indent for marriage forms under Part V.....								

Signature of Indenting Officer.

The 18

* Indents should be forwarded in triplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery.

APPENDIX 7.

A.

Indent for Ecclesiastical Forms under Part VI of Act XV of 1872, from the
1st 18 to 31st 18
for of

This form to be carefully filled up by the indenting Officer, specifying the route and mode of carriage by which the forms are to be sent..... To the of at care of To be forwarded by

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial number of forms as authorized by the Government of Madras.	Description of Forms.	Balance in hand on 1st last year.	Number received during the year.	Consumption of last twelve months.	Number in hand this day.	Quantity now indented for.	Quantity allowed.	Quantity supplied.	Remarks.
*1	Register book of marriages between Native Christians in vernacular under Section 62.....								
2	True extract from the register book of marriages under Section 62.....								

The 18. Signature of Indenting Officer.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George 14th March, 1874.

Rules for submission of Quarterly Returns of Baptisms and Burials of European Christians.

The Governor in Council having, under the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872, prescribed Rules for the submission of Returns of Marriages, deems it desirable to issue the following Rules for the submission of Quarterly Returns of Baptisms and Burials of European Christians.

1. In addition to the Quarterly Marriage Returns required under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Government require the submission, for statistical and other purposes, of Quarterly Returns of Baptisms and Burials of European Christians, i.e., of "all Christians of European birth or descent, or of mixed European and Native descent," in the forms specified in Appendices A to C.

2. The Registrar of the Diocese is not called upon to use the certificate of correctness of the Returns as each Clergyman certifies to their correctness at the foot of each Return. The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland is also permitted to write the certificate of correctness on the Returns.

3. The Return relating to baptisms and burials of each quarter should be kept distinct and not contain entries which belong to other quarters.

4. These Returns are to include no entries in respect of Native Christians.

5. Whenever there may have been no baptisms or burials recorded during any quarter, a "Certificate of No Occurrence" (see Appendix B) should be forwarded.

6. As the Government desire to possess a record of all deaths of European and Eurasian Christians buried by the laity and not only of those buried by the Clergy, all magisterial officers are required to report every burial by laymen within their several jurisdictions to the resident Chaplain, or to the Chaplain or Minister who visits the station at which the burial has taken place, in order that it may be included in the Returns furnished by him to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

7. In cases of burials performed in places not visited by any Chaplain, the report should be made to the nearest Clergyman.

* Indents should be forwarded in triplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery.

8. A list of all the stations and out-stations in Madras, showing by what Clergymen the out-stations are visited under the orders of the Lord Bishop of Madras, will be found in Appendix F.

9. For the purpose of registering burials, not performed by Clergymen of the Church of England, or by laymen according to the forms of the Church of England, the following Rule will be adopted:—"In every Register Book there should be a separate page or pages, with heading and form distinct from those entries of burials in which at present the Clergyman or layman officiating himself enters and certifies the record of the service which he has performed. In this part of the book the Chaplain shall enter (as a copy) the copy of the certificate transmitted to him by the magisterial officer of the district. In this form there should be added a statement of the place of interment. The Chaplain shall copy these entries and return them with the others in his Quarterly Return certifying the correctness of the copies which he makes."

10. The reports made by magisterial officers to Chaplains should include the names of all European and Eurasian Christians buried by laymen, whether the funeral service be conducted according to the form of the Church of England or not.

Baptisms by laymen.

11. The same rules are applicable to baptisms when performed by laymen.

Returns to be forwarded within one month.

12. All officers who forward the Quarterly Returns to Government should forward them, if possible, within one month after the close of each quarter.

Officers who are required to submit Returns.

13. The officers who are required to submit these Quarterly Returns of baptisms and burials to Government are—

(1)—The Registrar of the Diocese, who collects them from (a), Chaplains in the service of Government; (b), Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland; (c), Clergymen (not being Covenanted Chaplains) ministering under the Bishop's license.

(2)—The Right Reverend the Vicars Apostolic in the Madras Presidency, who collect them from the various Roman Catholic registering officers within the Presidency.

(3)—The Very Reverend the Vicar-General of St. Thomé, who collects them in a similar manner.

(4)—Ministers of religion licensed to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, Section 6, and any other Ministers not included in any of the before-mentioned classes, who perform such offices as well as Ministers of the Baptist denomination who will furnish registers of births in lieu of Baptisms.

14. Forms of Returns will be issued gratis on application to the Chief Secretary to Government.

By order.

D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

(QUARTERLY RETURNS.)

BAPTISMS solemnized at

WHEN BAPTIZED.		SAID TO BE BORN.		Christian Name.	Sex.	PARENTS' NAMES.		Abode.	Trade or Profession.	Signature by whom baptized.
Month.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Day.		Christian.	Surname.			

APPENDIX B.

(QUARTERLY RETURNS.)

BIRTHS registered at

When Registered.	Said to be born.	Child's Christian name.	Sex.	PARENTS' NAMES.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the birth was registered.
				Christian Name.	Surname.			

APPENDIX C.

(QUARTERLY RETURNS.)

BURIALS AT

WHEN DIED.			Christian.	Surname.	Age.	Quality, Trade or Profession, &c., &c.	WHEN BURIED.			Cause of death.	Signature by whom buried.
Year.	Month.	Day.					Year.	Month.	Day.		

APPENDIX D.—QUARTERLY RETURNS.

I, ———, do hereby certify that the foregoing (or annexed) Returns are true and faithful copies of all entries of European Christians in the Register of ——— kept at ——— as therein entered and made, between the ——— day of ——— and ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord ———. Witness my hand

APPENDIX E.—(QUARTERLY RETURNS.)

Certificate of No Occurrence.

I do hereby certify that no baptisms, births or deaths of European Christians were registered during the quarter ending with the ——— of ——— 18 ———, in the ——— of ——— of this ———.

The ——— 18 ———.

(Signature)
(Address)

APPENDIX F.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Stations occupied by a Clergyman.	Out-stations.	No. of visits paid by Chaplains annually.	Remarks.
Presidency Cathedral.	Chingleput	Once quarterly.	
Fort			
North Black Town ..			
South do.			
Vepery			
Poonamallee	Tripassore	Once monthly.	
St Thomas' Mount ..	Palaveram	Three times a week.	
	Arcot	Four visits quarterly.	
Vellore	Chittoor	Once monthly.	
	Pondicherry	Do.	
Cuddalore	Porto-Novo	Once quarterly.	
Trichinopoly	Negapatam	Once monthly.	
Trevandrum	Quilon	Do.	
Ootacamund	Neddiwattum & Goodalore ..	Once in three months.	
Wellington			
Coonoor	Palghaut	Once quarterly.	
Coimbatore	Railway Stations	Do.	
	Kotergherry		
Cannanore	Tellicherry	Once in four months.	
	Manantoddy		
	Malliaipooram	Once in six weeks.	
Calicut	Bey pore	Do.	
	Vythery	Once in four months.	
	Luckady	Do.	
	Mangalore	Do. in one	
Mercara	Pootoor	tour.	
	Frazerpett	Once a year.	
	Veera-jendera-pett	Five times a year.	
	Oosoor		
Bangalore	Remount Depot	Once in two months.	
	Hurryhur	Once quarterly.	
	Toomcoor		
	Hoonsoor		
Mysore	French Rocks	Once quarterly in one	
	Palhuli	tour.	

REVISED RULES.

Section iv.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

A.—CHURCHES.

1. *Classification of charges.* All charges for Churches, whether in Civil or Military Stations, are dealt with under the general head Civil Buildings. In the case of Churches in stations where there are Military Cantonments, and the Military Works in which are under the charge of the Inspector-General, Military Works, and in the case of those Churches in Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, the necessary funds for the works will be provided for from the Ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "Other Services." In other cases the funds will have to be provided for from the allotment for Provincial Services.

2. *Expenditure of Government money on Churches.* The provision from Public Works Funds of Churches at Military and Civil Stations is authorized under the limitations given in the following paragraphs.

Military Stations.

3. *Cases in which Churches will be provided.* At all permanent Military Stations, Churches will be provided by the Government for its Protestant and Roman Catholic British-born European Soldiers on the scale laid down in paragraph 6.

4. *Amount of grant for a Protestant Military Church.* The amount of the Government grant for a Protestant Church at a Military Station will in no case exceed such a sum as will suffice to provide a plain, substantial building of the simplest ecclesiastical design together with such plain furniture as is essentially necessary for the proper performance of the service according to the ritual of the Church of England. It will rest with private individuals to furnish the means of imparting any but the simplest ecclesiastical features and architectural decorations to the building, should they desire to do so, and also of supplying additional furniture, or furniture (including apparatus for lighting) of a more costly description.

5. *Roman Catholic Military Churches.* The same principles will regulate the grant for Roman Catholic Churches at Military Stations.

6. *Number of sittings to be provided in Military Churches.* The number of sittings to be provided in Churches in Military Stations will be calculated on the following scale:—

DETAIL.	PROTESTANT.	ROMAN CATHOLIC.
	Numbers.	Numbers.
Regiment of British Infantry	400	800
Wing of " "	200	150
Regiment of " " Cavalry	250	150
Wing of " "	150	100
Troop of Horse Artillery or Light Field Battery ..	100	50
Heavy Field Battery	100	50
Garrison Battery	50	..

7. *May include provision for additional sittings in certain cases.* Any reasonable provision that may be necessary can also be made for Staff Officers, Officers of Native Regiments, and where no Civil Church exists, for British-born European subjects in the service of Government or of the local Railway Company.

8. *Limitation on provision of Churches in each station.* As a rule, only one Protestant Church and one Roman Catholic Church will be provided at any Military Station, and where the number of sittings required for the troops according to the scale given in para. 6 is very large, the size of the Church may be regulated so as to allow of at least one-half of the troops attending service at one time.

9. *Government grant for Churches.* The Government grants for Churches at Military Stations will be regulated on the following basis. The Executive Engineer should prepare a ground plan, which will afford accommodation for the total congregation to be provided for, according to the scale laid down in paras. 6 and 7, allowing 6 superficial feet per sitting, exclusive of all passages and other parts not actually occupied by the congregation. To the total superficial area thus arrived at and sanctioned by competent authority may be applied a rate per superficial foot 25 per cent. in excess of that which prevails at the Station (or at any Station in the District where the general rates for works are the same) for ordinary single-stored buildings. The result will represent the Government grant.

Civil Stations.

10. *Churches at Principal Civil Stations.* At the chief Civil Station of a District, or at a Railway Station where there are at least 25 British-born European subjects, Protestants

or Roman Catholics, in the service of Government or of a Railway Company, and where no Church exists already, the Government will contribute towards Church accommodation upon the following terms:—

(1). Number of sittings required.	(2). Maximum Government grant.
	rs.
25	2,000
50	3,500
100	5,000
150	6,000
200	7,000
250	8,000
300	9,000
350	10,500
400	12,000
For any excess over.....400	Rupees 30 per seat in excess.

Note—For Protestants accommodation will be provided for the Church of England service only.

Number of sittings to be provided to include provision for women, children & pensioned soldiers. In ascertaining the number of seats to be provided, women, children and pensioned soldiers and their families may also be taken into account, two children being counted as one adult. In cases of stations where abnormal rates prevail, special application may be made to the Government of India for an increase to the grant given by the State.

Limit on number of sittings to be provided. But no grant for more than 200 sittings will be made except at seats of Local Governments and Administrations, at Hill Sanitaria, or at Railway Depôts. In the two latter cases, the number of European-born British subjects in Government or Railway service must exceed (without their families) 120, to warrant the grant for a Church of greater accommodation than 200 sittings. When the number of sittings required is intermediate between the number given in the table, the grant for the seats in excess of the nearest number below the number required will be at the rate of the next lowest number in the table. And in no case will the Government grant be allowed until these contributions, together with the grant, amount to the estimated cost of the Church.

11. Church accommodation to be provided only for British-born European subjects. The number of sittings required for any particular Civil Station, other than a Railway Depôt or Station, will be finally determined by the Government, solely with regard to the number of the British-born European subjects in the service of Government. No grant for Churches in Civil Stations will be made until private subscriptions have been obtained, and then the Government grant will not exceed double the amount of private subscriptions actually realized; the maximum figure in column 2 of the Table above being in any case the extreme limit of the grant towards the scale of accommodation which stands opposite in column 1.

12. Combination of Civil with Military Church. It is desirable, whenever such a course will not be attended by inconvenience, to combine the Civil with the Military Church of a Station, the grant allowed for the Church accommodation of the British troops given in para. 9 being supplemented by a grant according to the scale shown in para. 10, and to the probable number of seats that will be required for the Civil British-born European residents in the service of Government or of a Railway Company.

General.

13. Authorized scale not to be exceeded. The scales of sizes, and of expense, for all Churches above laid down, are in no case to be exceeded without a reference to the Government of India, even through the proposed expenditure from Public Funds may be within the powers of sanction vested in the Local Government or Administration.

14. House for Chowkeedar to be provided: as also in certain cases for servants other. A house for the Chowkeedar or resident bearer may be provided. In cases, however, where the Church is distant from the bazaar, and where special grounds are shown, accommodation may be provided for other duly authorized servants, but such further accommodation will be limited to shelter for day use only. These houses should, when practicable, be adjoining to, and not within the Church compounds, but when within them they should be erected in keeping with the other Church buildings.

15. Churches for non-official residents require sanction of Government of India. Church accommodation for non-official residents, either British-born Europeans or others, or for official residents other than British-born, should not be sanctioned by the Local Governments or Administrations without reference to the Government of India.

16. Private contributions. When private contributions are made towards building a Church in aid of a Government grant, the procedure to be adopted is as follows:—

17. Basis of design and estimate. The amount of private contributions being known, a definite design and estimate will be prepared by the Executive Engineer, and submitted for sanction in the usual way, the limit by which the Executive Engineer will be guided in his designs being the aggregate of the Government grant according to the scales given in paras. 8, 9 and 11, and the amount of private contributions actually realized.

18. Private contributions to be deposited. Before the work is commenced, the amount of the private contributions must be paid into a Government Treasury, and carried to credit of Deposits in the accounts of the Public Works Department, as laid down in Chapter XX, Section v, para. 16. The expenditure incurred from the Government grant, and the contributions, will be adjusted in the manner directed in Chapter XX, Section ii, para. 51, and on the principle laid down in para. 53 of the same Section.

Note.—In the case of a grant from the Church building fund for the Diocese of Calcutta, a certificate instead of a cash payment in advance may be accepted, showing the amount of the contribution to be allowed. The conditions on which this certificate may be accepted are that in every case definite arrangements must be made with the Local Government or administration concerned respecting the precise dates on which the contributions will be paid, and that, until the payment is made, the Government shall have a primary lien on the funds of the Society. In case of any failure in paying up the stipulated payment on due date, the privilege herein allowed is to cease.

19. Mode of treating these contributions. In dealing with cases of this nature, unless it be otherwise specifically ordered, the private contribution is to be looked upon as an addition to the Government grant, instead of the money allowed from Public Funds being considered as a grant-in-aid of private contributions, and the responsibility of Public Works Officers with respect to the preparation of estimates, and the construction of such buildings with reference to excess of expenditure over the estimate, will be as strictly enforced as in a case where only public funds are expended.

20. Supply of Church furniture to be regulated by following rules. The supply of Church furniture will be regulated by the following rules. All expenditure connected with the articles to be supplied by the Public Works Department will be provided for under the rules laid down in Chapter Section of Code.

I.—Each Government Protestant Church, Civil or Military (Cathedrals excepted), will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building:—

	Maximum cost.
a.—Appliances to seat the congregation, and to allow them to kneel in decent comfort—	
Officers, per Seat	5
stool	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
stool	1
b.—Communion table, each	45
rails, per running foot	4
c.—Pulpit, each	200
d.—Reading desk and stool	60
e.—Font and cover	60
f.—Vestry almirah	45
" table	12
Two Vestry chairs, per pair	10
g.—One Altar chair	12
h.—Punkabs, complete, per running foot	2
Thermantidotes when necessary, each	200
i.—Lighting apparatus, per 100 seats	100
Candlesticks for Pulpits, per set	40
" for Lectern	30
" for Reading desk	50
j.—Lectern	50
k.—One Bell of reasonable size to summon the congregation to Church, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 for a first-class Church (viz., those containing more than 400 sittings), and Rs. 200 for a second-class Church (viz., those containing less than 400 sittings).	
l.—Chicks or bamboo blinds for doors and windows where absolutely necessary. } At market rates.	

The "Reading desk" should be simply a desk (however appropriately shaped), and not an enclosure, expensive from its size, and occupying needless space.

II.—The Civil Department will provide the following articles:—

	rs.
Suitable set of Communion Plate	150
Safe for custody of Communion Plate, which is also to be used for records	150
Altar cover of red embroidered cloth	150
Bibles and Prayer-book for the Clergyman	50
Fair linen cloth and napkins for Communion Service	35

III.—Each Roman Catholic Church built by Government, Civil or Military, for the use of the European Soldiers, will be supplied by the Public Works Department with the following articles, the cost of which will be allowed in addition to the grant for the building:—

	Maximum cost. rs.
a.—One Book-stand	8.
b.—One Almirah for Altar vestments, &c., at least 4 feet long by 2 feet 5 inches broad	45
c.—Three Altar chairs for Officiant and Assistants	36
d.—One table and three chairs for the Vestry	27
e.—One Font and cover	60
f.—Seats and kneeling accommodation for the congregation— Officers, per seat	5
stool	2
Soldiers, per seat	4
stool	1
g.—Altar table	
h.—Communion rail	200
i.—Pulpit, each	2
j.—Punkahs were required, complete, per running foot	100
k.—Apparatus for lighting, per 100 seats	
l.—One Bell as in k.	

A second Altar table may be supplied to Churches intended to accommodate more than 500 persons.

IV.—The following articles will be supplied to Roman Catholic Churches by the Military Department on the Executive Engineer's certificates of the necessity of original supply or renewal as the case may be:—

	rs.
1.—One Tabernacle, inside covered with silk	150
2.—One Pyx with Silver Cup, inside gilt	100
3.—One Chalice	100
4.—One Monstrance	180
5.—Six Altar Candlesticks and Crucifix	180
6.—Two Cruets and one Plate	10
7.—One Altar Lamp	30
8.—One Missal	25
9.—Altar Canons (one set of three)	8
10.—Altar Vestments of silk (five sets of the five colours)	300
11.—Two Copes, one white and one black, of silk	120
12.—Humeral for Benediction	30
13.—Altar linen, comprising Albs, Altar covers, Communion cloth, &c.	80

The Executive Engineer will be guided in granting the certificates above alluded to by the following principles:—

Class I.—Churches built by Government.—The certificate should state that the Church was built by Government for the use of European Troops or British-born European subjects in the service of Government or of the local Railway Company, and is still maintained for the same purpose.

Class II.—Churches which have received building grants from Government.—The certificate should state that the Church received a building grant of Rs. _____, equal to the _____ part of the total cost of the building, and that the grant was made on account of European Troops or British-born European subjects in the service of Government or of the local Railway Company, and that the building is still used by them.

For this class of Churches a proportion of the standard cost of the articles will be sanctioned equal to the proportion of the grant-in-aid to the total cost of the building itself.

Class III.—Churches rented by Government.—The certificate should state that the Chapel is wholly rented by Government for the use of European Troops or British-born European subjects in the service of Government or of the local Railway Company.

In this class the articles necessary for service will be given by the Military Department, but returned into Store if the building ceases to be rented for the performance of Divine Service to a Military congregation.

In none of the classes described above should any article of furniture be allowed with retrospective effect, and the required certificates should afford information as to when the article was originally supplied, and by whom, and the reason for recommending its renewal. When, however, the Government pay for the use of a certain varying number of seats in a Church, the hire of the seats should include everything necessary for the performance of the Service.

V.—When a Church, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is to be furnished, the Executive Engineer should communicate with the Ecclesiastical authorities concerned with a view to afford the congregation an opportunity of furnishing the Church by private

subscriptions in more costly style, should they wish to do so. It is to be understood, however, that any article of furniture to which any public funds may have been applied will remain the sole property of Government, even though a portion of its cost may have been contributed by private persons. And in cases where articles of Church furniture are procured from England, they should be purchased through the Secretary of State in the ordinary way, with the exception of the "fair linen cloth, napkins, Bibles and Prayer-books," which may be purchased in India.

21. *Renewals of furniture to be a charge against Pew rents.* When Pew rents are charged, the renewal and repair of furniture will be met from that fund, and not be allowed to be brought forward as a public charge.

22. *Clocks.* The care of Church clocks is to be charged against the above fund where it exists.

23. *Chowkedars.* The pay of Chowkedars of Churches will be disbursed through Chaplains.

24. *Tablets, &c.* Churches are under the control of the Bishop of the Diocese in respect to the erection of tablets, ornaments, &c., while in course of construction, as well as after completion and consecration.

25. *Churches built by Government to be considered property of Government.* All Churches built by Government under these rules shall be considered the property of the Government.

Compensation for accommodation for Roman Catholic Soldiers in Chapels neither belonging to, nor rented by, Government.

26. The rate of compensation for sittings for Roman Catholic soldiers shall be determined by the Public Works Department with reference to the value and description of the accommodation provided, subject to a limit of Rs. 3 per seat per annum, broken periods counting as a year.

27. The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed will be subject to the same limit as is imposed in the case of the number allowed in Churches built at Government expense (para. 6), the maximum allowed being 300 for a regiment of European Infantry or 33 per company.

28. The outlay will appear in the Public Works Department budget-estimates and accounts under the head of Civil Buildings—Repairs.

29. Charges for compensation require the previous sanction of the Government of India, and must be supported by a certificate from the officer commanding the station of the numbers of Roman Catholic soldiers, and by women and children for whom chapel accommodation has been obtained and by a receipt for the money paid.

CEMETERIES.

HOME DEPARTMENT. NOTIFICATION—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Fort William, the 12th December 1877.

No. 421.—The following Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries other than those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta, for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India, and for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees, are published for general information and guidance:—

I.

Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

RULE I.—(1.)—The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in paragraph 1, Home Department* Resolution No. 6—570-382, dated 9th November 1876.

(2.)—The term "Resident Chaplain" includes a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed or other Clergyman of the Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop.

(3.)—During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment.

(4.)—At out-stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the senior member of Committee, and where there is no such Committee, to any subordinate officer nominated by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district.

RULE II.—Each cemetery is allowed a malichowkidar or chowkidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in paragraph 2, Home Department Resolution† No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876. These chowkidars are paid by Government through the Resident Chaplain by whom they are appointed and dismissed. In stations where

there is no Resident Chaplain, the chowkidars are paid, appointed and dismissed by the other officers named in Rule I.

RULE III.—Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge under Rule I, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs and by planting the ground with suitable trees.

NOTE.—To meet the expenditure under this Rule, see Rule I, and paragraph 1 of Home Department Resolution No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876.

† Appendix A.

RULE IV.—The chowkidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

RULE V.—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions in that part of the cemetery reserved for the Church of England. These are to be forwarded to the visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction be obtained. Should however, an inscription be disapproved, it may be referred to the Government for decision.

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED.

RULE VI.—(1)—The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department's No. 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England, and the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

§ Appendix B.

(2).—A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred.

(3).—These unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it. If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved, without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added. The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in Rule I.

RULE VII.—(1).—Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial-ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary.

(2). A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him.

RULE VIII.—No burial can take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral. But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion.

ARRANGEMENT FOR BURYING.

RULE IX.—The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior military officer, and in civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate. These officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary. The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in Military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency, either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

RULE X.—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the church registers.

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS.

RULE XI.—Monuments may be erected by any interested person. The inscription before being cut, and the design, must be first approved of as laid down in Rule V, and the dimensions of the monument must accord with the orders in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution* No. 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876.

* Appendix A.

RULE XII.—(1). The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazette of the Province*; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall.

(2).—All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the debris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs. 5.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archaeological interest. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department.

INSPECTION.

RULE XIII.—The cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept under Rule X being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

RULE XIV.—(1).—Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions in the course of their annual tours and should bring to the notice of the local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon.

(2). Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments, and to report to Local Governments any matter calling for notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XV.—It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation. These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities.

RULE XVI.—The above rules do not apply to Presidency cemeteries which have rules of their own.

II.

Rules regarding the levy and expenditure of Fees on Masonry Graves and Monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India.

WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE, AND BY WHOM.

RULE I.—A fee of 8 Annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial-ground.

NOTES.—(1). This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave.

(2). The fee leviable on a masonry grave regularly built up to the level of the ground is also leviable on a masonry grave which is not built up to the level of the ground, but which is only over and round the coffin.

(3). The "ground occupied" is to be regulated according to the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution,* No. 6—370-382, dated 9th November last.

* Appendix A.

(4). The same fees which are levied on pukka graves should also be levied on cutcha graves which have pukka foundations.

RULE II.—A further fee of one Rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground; provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height or length, and 2 feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs 5 only shall be charged. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

NOTES.—(1). A tablet on the wall of a cemetery is to be regarded as a monument.

(2). "Simple headstone." A cross no higher than a usual headstone and no longer than a usual flat stone is included in this description.

(3). When a monument is erected over a masonry grave, the total of the two fees will be equivalent to one and a half Rupee for each square foot of ground occupied.

(4). The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Registrar of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in the appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

RULE III.—When a cenotaph is erected in a cemetery, a fee of Rs. 50 should be levied in addition to the fee charged for the ground occupied, and the space should be strictly limited to six feet square.

RULE IV.—Fees for masonry graves and monuments should be levied over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-conformists.

NOTES.—(1.) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-conformists, or members of the Established Church.

(2.) Where a parcel of ground used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the Established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired, and has not been kept up at the expense of the State, then, if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees, on the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order. On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the Established Church or the general Christian community, provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted.

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES.

RULE V.—British soldiers and Non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction or masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory

* Appendix A.

of their comrades, wives, or children. No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution,* No. 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876.

NOTES.—(1.) This rule is applicable to the British soldiers and Non-commissioned officers whether in military or civil employ.

2. Monuments erected under this rule subscribed for partly by Non-Commissioned officers and men, and partly by officers, are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee.

3. Warrant officers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees.

RULE VI.—The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers. But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control.

RULE VII.—The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments.

NOTE.—The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments.

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED.

RULE VIII.—In those stations in which a mason has been appointed, who alone is allowed to work within the cemetery, he is required, in exchange for the monopoly, to collect the fees on monuments and masonry graves, and pay them to the Chaplain: and any person ordering the construction of a masonry grave or monument by a mason or undertaker other than the person appointed by the Chaplain must pay the fees in advance.

NOTE.—Fees on masonry graves and monuments constructed by the appointed mason or undertaker need not be paid in advance, but, in case of failure of payment, their recovery must be entrusted by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID.

RULE IX.—The fees prescribed in Rules 1, 2, and 3 should be paid to the Chaplain or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer in charge of the burial-ground and remitted at once to the Civil Treasury, except fees for monuments in churches, which would be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued.

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

RULE X.—All cemetery receipts and charges to be regulated as laid down in paragraph 4 of Home Department Resolution† No. 6—370-352, dated the 9th November 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULE XI.—(1.) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family, so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family. But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment. And in such cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the local Government.

(2.) All private rights must, however, cease if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground

is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave.

(3.) No kutchra grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon, which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health.

RULE XII.—(1.) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing is left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair.

(2.) The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the officer commanding, should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept.

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I.—No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices.

RULE II.—In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license a fee of Rupees 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty.

RULE III.—The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rupees 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior. No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns.

RULE IV.—When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of Rupee one shall be charged for the first year,* and four Annas for every additional year over which the search may be taken to mean any one year extend; as well as a fee of Rupee one for the certificate indicated by the applicant. Soldiers, sailors, and Non-Commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment.

NOTE.—The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act), is fixed by each local Government.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Dept. (Ecclesiastical), Nos. 6—370-332, dated Simla, the 19th November 1876.

Read Home Department Resolution, Nos. 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a Committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration:—

(1.) The framing of joint estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and the Clergyman in charge.

(2.) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area.

(3.) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed.

(4.) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order.

(5.) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture.

(6.) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government.

Read the Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The Report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor-General in Council, who desires to express to the Committee his satisfaction at the result of their labors.

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the Committee for report:—

1. Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes: (1), those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works which are under the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works; and (2), those in other military cantonments and civil stations.

In both classes of stations joint estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers:—

(a.) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, By the Chief Magistrate of the District and by the expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Civil Department.

* **NOTE.**—The estimates should be for the financial year and should be prepared in advance, as is prescribed for other Budget Estimates.

(b.) In the case of all expenditure connected with repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery walls, to cemetery gates, walks, wells, choukidars, or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order; also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department.

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads:—

- I.—New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds.
- II.—New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use.
- III.—New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds.
- IV.—Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds.
- V.—Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works Officers.
- VI.—Repairs to Burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the Chaplain or Chief Civil or Military Officer of the station or cantonment under paragraph 4.

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure.

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the Budget Estimate for the Public Works Department. The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of, and be passed by, the Superintending or Chief Engineer or local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department.

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial Public Works Budget Estimate. In other Provinces and in the Military Works Branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial Public Works Budget Estimate under Civil Buildings.

2. The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries:—

- (i.) For a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chaukidar;
- (ii.) For a cemetery of which the area is more than five and less than ten acres, one mali-chaukidar and one assistant cooly;
- (iii.) For a cemetery of which the area is more than ten and less than fifteen acres, one mali-chaukidar and two assistant coolies;
- (iv.) For a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and three assistant coolies.

It is left to the local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant. The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial Services in the case of those local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial Funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil Budget Estimate.

3. The size of kutchra and pukka graves should be limited to 8' x 4', and the amount of ground to be enclosed should be restricted to 11' x 7', by external measurement in both cases. No monument over a pukka grave must exceed 8' x 4' at the base, except with the previous sanction of the local Government concerned. A simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding 3' x 2', is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutchra grave; no kutchra grave should be enclosed by a railing.

4. No portion of the receipts from cemeteries should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself; all such receipts should be paid into the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department. In the case of receipts from cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Branch and under those Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue. In the case of the other Governments and Administrations the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue. But the amount passed upon the joint estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the Chaplain where there is one. Where there is no resident Chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or of the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment. The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the Chaplain or Civil or Military Officer. Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts. Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer. All planting of shrubs and trees by private persons in cemeteries should be

By the Executive Engineer and by the Chaplain.

under the control of the Chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the Magistrate or senior Military Officer, as the case may be. When practicable a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery.

In connection with the preservation of cemeteries in decent order, attention is invited to the rule cited on the margin.

The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall by the Government officer.—(Rule VIII, Diocese of Calcutta Burial-ground Rules.)

This rule, however, should not be applied to monuments of historical or archaeological interests. Lists of such tombs should be obtained by local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the Local Public Works Department.

5. It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities.

NOTE.—Where their number is small, the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned. And I am to suggest for His Lordship's (Bishop's) consideration, whether, if the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of Native Christian interment be in his judgment unavoidably established, it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several local Governments, having regard to the diverse needs and circumstances of the population in each separate province.

6. It is not considered necessary to make any alteration in the existing rules regarding the mode of supply of church furniture.

7. Further orders will be passed on the sixth point referred to the Committee for report.

8. The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior Military Officers, and civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate. These officers are authorised to direct any local Public Works Officer to supply all that is necessary. The "local Public Works Officer" would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military Stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations. The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his Miscellaneous Advance Account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure. But in cases of necessity or emergency either officer may be called upon to do what is required.

NOTE.—The intention of this paragraph is to provide an ultimate authority in case of difficulty, and existing arrangements need not be disturbed.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical), No. 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution, Nos. 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to burial of suicides, &c.

Read also—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 810, dated the 16th November 1875, forwarding for an expression of opinion a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules.

RESOLUTION.—On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman-Catholics. The Government of India have now decided:

1st, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the rubrics and canons of the Roman Catholic Church; and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the Military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

2ndly, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the Officer Commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, viz., dying unbaptized even by lay baptism; excommunicated by the major excommunication; or declared to be *felo de se*; and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic

soldier on either of the three abovementioned grounds, the Military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse;

3rdly, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the Military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

2. The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875.

J. O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

CHARTERED A. D. 1701.—Extended its operations to Madras 1826.

MADRAS DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.—*President*, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop; *Vice-Presidents*, Right Reverend Bishop Caldwell, The Venerable the Archdeacon.

Surg.-Major E. F. Brockman, *Surg. Major* W. R. Cornish, *Col.* E. W. Childers, *B.A.*, *Rev.* S. Morley, *J. E.* Tarrant, *Esq.*, *Rev.* A. C. Taylor, *B.A.*, The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Turner, *Kt.*, *C.I.E.*, and The *Rev.* G. Warlow, *M.A.*

Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan, *Secretary.* | *Messrs.* Arbuthnot & Co., *Treasurer.*

List of Clergymen in connection with the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in the Diocese of Madras.

Names.	Missions.	Post Town.
Right Rev. Bp. R. Caldwell.	Edeyengoody	Palamcottah
Rev. P. Swamidian.....	Do	Do
" G. Parenjody.....	Do	Do
" G. Yesadian.....	Do	Do
" D. Pakkiam.....	Do	Do
" D. Samuel.....	Do	Do
J. H. Bullivant, Esq., M.A. } Probs.	Do	Do
H. B. Norman, Esq.....	Do	Do
F. Mathews, Esq.....	Do	Do
Rev. J. A. Sharrock, B.A.....	Puthiamputhur	Puthiamputhur
" V. Gnanamuttu.....	Radhapuram	Do
" A. Margoschis.....	Nazareth	Do
" M. Yesudian.....	Do	Do
" V. Abraham.....	Do	Do
" R. Perianayagum.....	Do	Do
" S. Christian.....	Moodaloor	Do
" J. Ignatius.....	Christianagram	Do
" D. Vadamutu.....	Sawyerpuram	Do
" T. Adamson.....	Puthiamputhur	Sawyerpuram-Palamcottah.
" S. G. Yesadian.....	Nagalapuram, (Vypar)	North Tinnevely
" S. Devasagayam.....	Tuticorin	Tuticorin
" S. Yesudian.....	Puthiamputhur	Ottapidaram
" A. Masilamani.....	Do	Do
" S. Joseph.....	Do	Do
" A. Suvishashumuthu..	Do	Do
" D. Joseph.....	Do	Do
" P. Solomon.....	Do	Do
" D. Sundoshum.....	Do	Do
" J. Pareanayagum.....	Do	Do
" V. Yesudian.....	Do	Do
" G. Billing, B.A.....	Ramnad	Ramnad
" S. Swamidasen.....	Do	Do
" J. Gnanaolivo.....	Do	Do
" D. Gnanapragasam.....	Do	Do
" J. D. Martyn.....	Paumben	Do
" P. Gnanayuthun.....	Do	Do
" G. Abraham.....	Do	Do
" A. Vedakan.....	Do	Do
" D. Devaprasaden.....	Eastern Erungalore	Trichinopoly

Names.	Missions.	Post Town.
Rev. W. H. Kay, B.A.....	Tanjore	Tanjore
" W. H. Blake, B.A.....	Do	Do
" A. Taylor.....	Eastern Erungalore	Trichinopoly
" A. Manuel.....	Tanjore	Tanjore
" T. P. Adolphus.....	Canandagoody	Do
" D. Adeikelum.....	Aneycadoo	Do
" A. Job.....	Vediarpuram	Do
" C. S. Kholhoff.....	Western Erungalore	Trichinopoly
" A. Swamidasen.....	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly Fort
" M. Gnanakan.....	Nangoor	Sheally
" J. Clay.....	Muttialpaud	Prodatoor
" R. D. Shepherd.....	Do	Do
" A. Inman.....	Do	Do
" J. F. Spencer.....	Kalsapud	Budwail
" A. Sebastian.....	Secunderabad	Secunderabad
" F. J. Leeper.....	Cuddalore	Cuddalore
" D. Savarinutty.....	St. Thome	Madras
" Dr. H. Bower.....	Vepery	Do
" C. E. Kennet.....	Mowbray's Road	Do
" G. Lazarus.....	Bangalore	Bangalore
" J. Eleazer.....	Salem	Salem
V. Solomon, Catechist.....	Kurnool	Kurnool
RETIRED MISSIONARIES.		
Rev. A. F. Camerer.....	Tranquebar	Tranquebar
" G. Y. Heyne.....	Madras	Madras
" B. David.....	Vepery	Madras
" J. Guest.....	Pognamallee	Pognamallee
ON FURLOUGH.		
Rev. J. L. Wyatt.		

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Founded, 1798.—Extended its operations to the Madras Presidency, 1814.

MADRAS CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.—The Lord Bishop of Madras, *President*.

Archdeacon Drury, A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., T. E. Franck, Esq., and Major S. Clarke.

Secretary.—Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A.

List of English Clergymen connected with the Society.

NAMES.	Date of commencement of Service.	ADDRESS.
<i>Madras.</i>		
Rev. J. Bilderbeck...	1816	Royapuram.
" A. H. Arden, M.A. ...	1864	Church Mission House.
" J. D. Thomas ...	1863	St. Thomas' Mount.
" E. Sell ...	1865	Harris' School, Triplicane.
" M. G. Goldsmith, B.A....	1872	Mount Road.
<i>Tinnevely.</i>		
Right Rev. Bishop Sargent, D.D. ...	1842	Palamcottah.
Rev. T. Kember ...	1865	Do.
" A. H. Lash ...	1867	Do.
" H. Horsley ...	1873	Sachiapuram, Sivagasi, Sattur.
" H. J. Schaffter ...	1877	Palamcottah.
<i>Travancore and Cochin.</i>		
Rev. R. H. Maddox ...	1864	Trichoor, via Shoranore.
" F. Bower ...	1867	Tiruvella, Alleppie.
" W. J. Richards ...	1871	Cottayam, Alleppie.
" A. F. Painter ...	1877	Trichoor.
" C. A. Neve ...	1879	Cottayam, Alleppie.
<i>Telugu Mission, Krishna and Godavery.</i>		
Rev. F. W. N. Alexander, M.A. ...	1857	Ellore.
" J. E. Padfield ...	1868	Masulipatam.
" J. Cain ...	1869	Dummagudem, Upper Godavery.

NAMES.	Date of commencement of Service.	ADDRESS.
Rev. W. Clayton ...	1869	Masulipatam.
" W. G. Baker. ...	1872	Bezwarah.
" J. Stone.....	1876	Raghapuram, Nundigama, Bezwarah.
" E. N. Hodges, M.A. ...	1877	Masulipatam.
" A. W. Poole, M.A. ...	1877	Do.
" H. W. Eales ...	1878	Do. (Unassigned.)
<i>At Home.</i>		
Right Rev. Bishop Speechly, D.D. ...	1860	Travancore Mission.
Rev. R. R. Meadows, B.A. ...	1852	Tinnevely Mission.
" J. H. Bishop, B.A. ...	1867	Travancore Mission.
" J. Caley ...	1871	Travancore Mission.
" V. W. Harcourt ...	1867	Tinnevely Mission.
" R. C. Macdonald, M.A. ...	1859	Madras Mission.
" J. Harrison ...	1867	Telugu Mission.
" J. Sharp, M.A. ...	1861	Do.
<i>Retired.</i>		
Rev. H. Harley ...	1836	Pondicherry.

List of Native Clergy connected with the Society.

NAMES.	Date of Ordination.	Pastorate.	Mission District.
<i>Madras.</i>			
Rev. W. T. Sathianadhan ...	1859	Southern Pastorate	Madras.
" Joseph Cornelius ...	1866	Vernacular Schools	Madras.
" V. Simeon ...	1866	Northern Pastorate	Madras.
" S. Paul ...	1874	Local Mission	Ootacamund.
<i>Tinnerelly.</i>			
Rev. Jesudasen John ...	1847	Palamcottah.	Palamcottah.
" D. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Kovilattu	Nallur.
" M. Savariroyen ...	1851	Nallammalpuram	Suviseshapuram.
" M. Devaprasadham ...	"	Pannikulam	Pannikulam.
" A. Isaac ...	1859	Panneivilei	Panneivilei.
" V. Vedanayagam ...	"	Vagcikulam	Sivagasi.
" D. Viravagu ...	"	Superintending Pastor	Mengnanapuram.
" M. Perianayagam ...	"	Alvarneri	Palamcottah.
" P. Arumanayagam ...	"	Asirvadhapuram	Mengnanapuram.
" J. Nallathambi ...	"	Achampatti	Pannikulam.
" D. Devaprasadham ...	1865	Strivilliputhur	Sivagasi.
" Anthony James ...	1866	Ukkirankotei	Surandai.
" S. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Anukragapuram	Mengnanapuram.
" Isaac Samuel ...	1869	Edeyenkulam	Dohnavur.
" Joseph David ...	"	Mengnanapuram	Mengnanapuram.
" T. Vedhanayagam ...	"	Vellalanvilei	Do.
" A. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Nalumavadi	Do.
" A. Vedhamuttu ...	"	Arumuganeri	Do.
" D. Stephen ...	"	Kadachapuram	Do.
" D. Perinbam ...	"	Anandhapuram	Do.
" R. Hopper ...	"	Anukragapuram	Do.
" J. Simcon ...	"	Tharmanagaram	Do.
" M. Gnanapragasam ...	"	Tureiyur	Pannikulam.
" D. Rasenthiram ...	"	Mannariandattu	Panneivilei.
" A. Rasenthiram ...	"	Kongaroyakuritchi	Do.
" L. Simeon ...	1870	Pullangudi	Surandai.
" A. Samuel ...	"	Panciadiatti	Sivagasi.
" S. Swamidasan ...	"	Surandai	Surandai.
" G. Yesudian ...	1873	Sivalasamuthiram	Nallur.
" G. Surkunen ...	"	Kylasapuram	Panneivilei.
" A. Asirvatham ...	1874	Tinnevely	Palamcottah.
" S. Nallathambi ...	"	Maruthakulam	Palamcottah.
" S. Masillamani ...	"	Sinnamalpuram	Dohnavur.
" P. Samuel ...	"	Suviseshapuram	Suviseshapuram.

NAMES.	Date of Ordination.	Pastorate.	Mission District.
Rev. S. Asirvatham ...	1876	Parapadi	Suviseshapuram.
" S. Masillamani ...	"	Pallipattu	Mengnanapuram.
" D. Arulanantham ...	"	Pragasapuram	Do.
" G. Arumeinayagam ...	"	Sathianagarum	Mengnanapuram.
" D. Vedanayagam ...	"	Tiruvaranganeri	Do.
" V. Gnanayutham ...	"	Perpulankulam	Dohnavur.
" D. Abraham ...	"	Maduthupatti	Palamcottah.
" S. Vedakan ...	"	Kallathikinaru	Pannikulam.
" J. Sebagnanam ...	"	Nanjankulam	Palamcottah.
" V. Tharmakan ...	"	Pulavanur	Nallur.
" P. David ...	"	Dohnavur	Dohnavur.
" S. Sandhosam ...	"	Manarkadu.	Palamcottah.
" V. Gnanamuttu ...	"	Nedungulam	Mengnanapuram.
" V. Abraham ...	"	Santhapuram	Surandai.
Isaac Gurubadham ...	1878	Dom. Chap. to Bp. Sargent	Palamcottah.
Thomas Hastings ...	"	Parvathiapuram	Do.
<i>Tinnerelly—continued.</i>			
Rev. Muttusami Devaprasadham ...	1878	Ambasamudram	Palamcottah.
" Samuel Samuel ...	"	Nallur	Do.
" S. Paramanandham ...	"	Satankulam	Mengnanapuram.
" Manuel Henry Cooksley ...	"	Medical Pastor	Do.
" John Pakkiadadhan ...	"	Tiruvarangapatti	Do.
" Pakianadhan J. Harries ...	"	Kupapuram	Do.
" Tucker Yesadian ...	"	Puthukulam	Do.
<i>Travancore.</i>			
Rev. Koshi Koshi ...	1856	Pallam	Cottayam.
" Oomen Mamen ...	1856	Changanacherry	Cottayam.
" Jacob Tharian ...	"	Mavelikera	Mavelikera.
" G. Curean ...	"	Thallawadi	Do.
" K. Kuruwella ...	1829	Cochin	Cochin.
" Kithi Jhako ...	1863	Erecarte	Cottayam
" Ambarta Thoma ...	1868	Olesha	Do.
" K Koratha ...	"	Kodawalaniya	Mavelikera
" M. Virghese ...	"	Puthupalli	Quilon
" Itti Cherian ...	"	Malapaly	Cottayam
" O Chako ...	1871	Alleppie	Alleppie
" C Thomas ...	1872	Ellanthur	Mavelikera
" Joseph Pothen ...	"	Kannit	Quilon
" P M Curien ...	"	Trichur	Trichur
" J Chandy ...	1875	Do.	Do.
" E V. John ...	1879	Cottayam	Cottayam
<i>Krishna and Godavery Telugu Mission.</i>			
Rev. M Ratnam ...	1864	A: V. School	Bezwarah
" G Krishnayya ...	1871	A. V. School	Ellore
" I Venkatarama Razu ...	1872	Dummagudem	Upper Godavery

STATISTICS FOR 1878-79.

1.—PARENT SOCIETY.

Stations 185; European Ordained Missionaries 207; European Lay Missionaries 49; European Female Teachers 14; Native and country-born Clergymen 200; Native Christians and country-born Lay Teachers 2,726; Communicants 27,488; Native Christians including candidates for Baptisms and their children 124,794. Receipts £187,235-5-11; Expenditure £204,186-6-3.

2.—SOUTH INDIA MISSION.

European Missionaries 33; European and East Indian Lay Agents 6; Native Ministers 80; Catechists and Readers 283; School Teachers 962. Villages containing Christians 1,307; Communicants 14,443. Baptized 55,599; Adherents 75,592; Able to read 19,757. Contributions to Native Church Fund Rs. 16,745-10-7. Schools 725. Pupils 23,265 Collected in South India Rs. 5,113-15-7.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Established 1846.

PATRON.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

VICE-PATRONS.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Grace the Archbishop of York.

PRESIDENT.—The Most Honorable the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

MADRAS CORRESPONDING COMMITTEE.—President.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, *Treasurers*.—Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., *Secretary*.—Reverend W. Johnson.

Honorable J. G. Coleman, Brig. General O'Connell, Rev. W. W. Elwes, R. Franck, Esq., T. E. Franck, Esq., Reverend E. Sell, and Reverend A. H. Arden, M.A.

The object of this Society is to assist the residents at the smaller stations, which are unprovided with the services of a Government Chaplain, in obtaining the privilege of the regular ministrations amongst them of a Clergyman of the Church of England.

CHRIST CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

(A. D. 1876.)

Patron,

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.—Rev. W. Johnson.—President.

Vice-Presidents,

Revs. J. Bilderbeck, W. W. Elwes, M.A., M. G. Goldsmith, B.A., H. C. Pelly, A. P. Rowe, Hon. J. G. Coleman, R. P. Campbell, Esq., R. Franck, Esq., F. Rowlandson, Esq., Brig. Genl. O'Connell, A. T. Pringle, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Swanston, Capt. Clarke Kennedy, W. J. vanSomerén, Esq., W. J. Evans, Esq., L. A. Bowden, Esq., W. H. Welsh, Esq., c.s. R. C. Chapman, Esq.

Messrs. Gantz Brothers, *Treasurers*.—Mr. J. W. Cumine, *Librarian*.

Committee.

C. B. Soefeldt, Esq., Mr. J. A. White, Mr. E. Cruickshanks, Mr. J. W. Cumine, Mr. R. Harris, Mr. S. B. Lamoury, Mr. S. Ellis, Mr. B. Jacobsz, Mr. B. Pritchard, Mr. W. A. Beeson, Mr. A. H. Jacobsz.—A. H. Jacobsz, *Secretary*.

CHRIST CHURCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

seeks to unite those young men, who, regarding the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His Kingdom amongst young men.

"Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to Thy word."—Psalm cxix. 9.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The objects of the Madras Branch of the Society are:—The distribution of Religious and Educational Books, the support of Mission Schools, and the publication of Religious Vernacular Books and Tracts. It has now undertaken also to administer the Funds of the Diocesan Board of Education, which has been amalgamated with the Society.

PARENT SOCIETY FOUNDED 1698.

MADRAS DIOCESAN COMMITTEE, ESTABLISHED, 1815.

General Committee.

President.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop Madras, *Ex-Officio*.

Vice-President.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.

Adamson, Rev. T.	Elwes, Rev. W. Weston, M. A.	Pope, Rev. G. U. D. D.
Alexander, Rev. F. N., B. A.	Foulkes, Rev. T.	Pope, Rev. H. A. B.
Arden, Rev. A. H.	Franck, Esq., T. E.	Penny, Rev. F. M.A., LL.B.
Atkinson, Rev. A. W.	Godfrey, Rev. S. A.	Sargent, Right Rev. Bishop
Babington, Rev. W. M. S., B. A.	Goldsmith, Rev. M. G.	E., D.D.
Billing, Rev. G. B. A.	Grigg, Esq., H. B.	Savarimootoo, Rev. D.
*Bower, Rev. H. D. D.	Harrison, Rev. J.	*Strachan, Rev. Dr. J. M.
*Brockman, Dr. E. F.	James, Rev. H. Pigot.	*Sell, Rev. E.
Blake, Rev. W. H. B. A.	Kidd, Rev. D. W. B. A.	*Tarrant, Esq., H. J.
Cain, Rev. J.	King, Esq., H. B. A. and M. B.	*Taylor, Rev. A. C. B. A.
Caldwell, Right Rev. Bishop	Kohlhoff, Rev. C. S.	*Turner, Sir K. C. A.
R., LL.D., D.D.	Kay, Rev. W. H. M. A.	Thompson, Esq., J. G.
Caley, Rev. J.	Leeming, Rev. W. M. A.	Trend, Rev. J. B. B. A.
Carey, Capt. H. LeM.	Lys, Rev. F. G. M. A.	Trotman, Rev. W. S. B. A.
Carmichael, Hon. D. F.	Macdonald, Rev. R. C. M. A.	*Watt, Rev. G. M. A.
*Childers, Colonel E. W.	Maddox, Rev. R. H.	Wyatt, Rev. J. L.
Clarke, Rev. D. G. B. A.	Master, J. H. Esq., M. C. S.	Wynch, Rev. J. W. M. A.
Deane, Rev. C. H. M. A.	*Morley, Rev. S.	Walker, Rev. J. Mills, M. A.
Dene, Rev. O. B. A.	Mullins, Lieut.-Colonel J.	Williams, Rev. H. A. M. A.
Donald, Esq., W.	Ostrelan, Rev. J. D. B. A.	

* Members of the Select Committee.

Hon. Secretary...Rev. C. Egbert Kennet. | Treasurers...Messrs. Arbutnot and Co.

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR VERNACULAR PUBLICATION.

Rev. H. Bower, D. D., Rev. J. Clay, Rev. C. S. Kohlhoff, and Rev. M. Ratnam.
Depository of the Society—17, Church Road, Vepery..... Mr. R. Johnson, Librarian.
Press of the Society—18, Church Road, Vepery..... Rev. C. Egbert Kennet, Supt.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Chaplains.	Ordained.	Appointed.	Arrived.	In the service of
Rev. A. Walker, Senior Chaplain, (<i>Eur.</i>)	1855	1859	23rd July 1869.	Government.
„ William A. Liston, Ag. do. ...	1866	1866	25th Nov. 1866.	do.
„ James Jollie, Junior Chaplain.....	1874	1874	15th Oct. 1874.	do.
„ W. F. Archibald ... do. ...	1878	....	.....	do.
MISSIONARIES.				
Rev. A. Dowsley, B.A. ... ..	.....	.....	} Church of Scotland's Indian Mission Committee.	
Rev. G. M. Legate, M.A. ... ..	.....	.....		
„ D. Comarappen.	1867	1865		
„ W. Samuel.	1870	1869		
MISSIONARY TEACHER.				
Mr. David Sinclair, M. A. ... ..	.....	1869		

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

MADRAS.—I.—St. Andrew's Church, Poonamallee Road, (opened 1821.)

The Rev. Alexander Walker, Senior Chaplain, (*Eur.*)

Rev. W. A. Liston, Ag. Senior Chaplain.

Times of Service, Sundays (Apr. to Sept.) 7 A.M., to 6-30 P.M., (Oct. to March) 11 A.M. & 6 P.M.

Rev. W. Samuel, Native Minister.
Tamil, 8-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M.

KIRK SESSION.

MODERATOR.

The Chaplain or each of two Chaplains, every alternate half-year.

ELDERS.

W. P. F. Shaw, Esq., Dr. G. Bidie, M.B., George Jackson, Esq., (*Eur.*), D. Sinclair, Esq., Rev. A. Dowsley, B.A., *Hon.*, and Surgeon R. Harvey, F.R.C.S., Edin.

Organist, Mr. F. J. Jupe, Secs. Clerk & Church Clerk, Mr. R. H. Lee, and Scripture Reader, Mr. W. Brailly.

St. Andrew's School for Europeans and Eurasians.

Mr. A. J. Atkinson, Head Master.

II.—BANGALORE.

Service in St. Andrew's Church.

Sundays, 11 A.M., and 6 P.M.

Thursdays, 6½ P.M.

The Reverend James Jollie, Chaplain.

Choir.—R. Stephenson, Esq., with Assists.

CHURCH OFFICER.—Mr. W. McKie.

III.—SECUNDERABAD.

Service, Morning and Evening.

The Rev. W. F. Archibald.

IV.—Church of Scotland's Mission House, Beach.

Service, Sundays at 8 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Rev. A. Dowsley, B.A.

Fees for Sacred Offices.

For Marriage by License.....	Rs. 60
" " Banns published on one Sunday.....	" 12
" " Banns on two Sundays.....	" 11
" " Banns on three Sundays.....	None.
" registering each Baptism.....	" 2
" each Extract of Baptism, Marriage or Funeral.....	Rs. 2
Fees for ground and monuments in St. Andrew's Cemetery.—See Proceedings of the Madras Government, Ecclesiastical Department, 27th October, 1869, or information can be obtained by applying to the Session Clerk.	
Parties desiring Baptism or Marriage should apply in the first instance to the Chaplain, and all information will be supplied, and also the Forms of Declaration &c. by the Session Clerk.	
Registers of Baptisms and Marriages are kept, and Periodical Returns forwarded to Government, attested by the Senior Chaplain.	

Under the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors of date 17th January, 1844, the Chaplains may pay occasional visits to any Out-stations of the Presidency where a large number of Presbyterians may be residing.

The regulations regarding the Rank, Furlough and Retiring Allowances, Leave of Absence, &c., are the same as those applicable to the Chaplains of the Church of England.

Presbytery of Madras,

Constituted by authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, February 1855.

PRESBYTERS.—Revs. Alexander Walker, (Eur.), W. A. Liston, James Jollie, W. F. Archibald, D. Coomarrappen, and W. Samuel.

LAY ELDERS.—Elected half-yearly from each Kirk Session.

MODERATOR.—Each Clerical Member half-yearly in rotation.

CLERK.—Reverend W. A. Liston.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S INDIAN MISSION.

MADRAS BRANCH COMMENCED 1837.

The Central Institution is in No. 3, North Beach, Black Town.

Missionaries.—Rev. Andrew Dowsley, B.A., Rev. G. M. Legate, M.A. *Principal of Institution.*—D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A. *Native Ministers.*—Revs. D. Coomarrappen and W. Samuel. I.—MADRAS.—The Central Institution, No. 3, North Beach, attended by 320 Hindu boys, 30 Mahomedans and 20 Native Christians. There is a staff of 17 Teachers. *Branch Schools in Washermanpettah and Chulai.* Attendance 140, Teachers 7. *Native Church, Chulai.*—Pastor, Rev. William Samuel. Congregation of all ages 257, Communicants 96. II.—BRANCH STATIONS.—Nellore.—Missionary, Rev. G. M. Legate, M.A., Licentiate, B. John. Schools attended by 250 boys, 10 Teachers. Native Congregation 60 of all ages. *Arconum.*—Native Minister, Rev. D. Coomarrappen, Head Master, M. J. Gnanapragasam, B.A., Boys' School attended by 140 pupils. Girls' School attendance 60. Teachers 7.

MEMBERS OF THE CORRESPONDING BOARD.—G. Bidie, Esq., M.B., P. Stevens, Esq., Rev. A. Walker, (Eur.), Rev. W. A. Liston, Rev. James Jollie, Rev. A. Dowsley, B.A., Rev. G. W. Legate, M.A., Rev. W. F. Archibald, A. Black, Esq., George Jackson, Esq., (Eur.), W. Walter, Esq., J. L. Duffield, Esq., D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., Secy.

Corresponding Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee for Madras.

The Reverend Stewart Wright, Blantyre.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S FEMALE MISSION.

Hindu Girls' School in Black Town, Triplicane and Pursewalkum. Attendance about 430. "Industrial Day School" for poor Eurasian and Native Girls, in which a daily meal is provided, and a plain useful education given; Marshall's Road.

Zenana work Superintendent, Mrs. A. Dawson.

Zenana Teachers.—Ruth, Mary Harding, "Agnes," Rachael Tugram and Rachael Sam. Lady Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, &c., of Mission, Mrs. A. Drury.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION,

CONSTITUTED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN OCTOBER 1843.

PRESBYTERS.

Rev. William Miller, M.A., Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, Rev. Alex. Alexander, M.A.
" Wm. Stevenson, M.A., " C. Cooper, M.A., (Eur.) " Adam Andrew.
" G. M. Rae, M.A., " Alex. Todd, (Europe.)

PLACES OF WORSHIP.—I. The Free Church on the esplanade, opposite the Light House, on Sunday, in English at 6½ p. m.

II. The Free Church on the Esplanade; on Sunday, in Tamil at 11 a. m. In the Evangelistic Hall, on Wednesday in English at 6 p. m., and on Friday in Tamil at 6 p. m.

III. Hall of the Free Church Mission Institution; on Sunday, at 5 p. m., in Tamil and English.

In 1858 the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul was regularly called and settled as Pastor over the Native Congregation in Madras.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. William Miller, M.A., ordained a Missionary to Madras in 1802.
" William Stevenson, M.A. do. do. in 1864.
" G. M. Rae, M.A. do. do. in 1867.

The Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A., appointed in 1873, (Europe.)
Rev. Alex. Todd, ordained as Missionary to Madras in 1876, (Europe.)
Mr. C. Michie Smith, B. sc., appointed in 1876.

Rev. Alex. Alexander, M.A., Ordained in 1878.

Rev. Adam Andrew, ordained as Missionary to Madras in 1879.

W. Elder, L. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. E., Medical Missionary, appointed in 1871.

NATIVE MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. P. Rajahgopaul, ordained at Madras, 20th November 1851.

LICENSED PREACHER, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THREE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—Rev. R. M. Banboo.

FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION AND MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. William Miller, M.A. **PROFESSORS.**—Rev. George Milne Rae, M.A., Rev. Charles Cooper, M.A., Mr. C. Michie Smith, B. sc., Rev. George Patterson, Rev. A. Alexander, M.A.

The Principal and the Professors form the *Senatus*.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.—S. Rangayya Chetti, B.A., C. Subbarama Aiyar, M.A.

There are also pundits who give instruction in each of the following languages: Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindustani. It is intended to add Persian as soon as it becomes necessary to do so.

The school department is taught by about 30 Native Masters and Munshis.

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.

J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq.
J. A. Boyson, Esq.
Rev. W. Joss.
R. K. Puckle, Esq.
Rev. P. Rajahgopaul.
D. Sinclair, Esq.
Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D.
J. Sturrock, Esq.
Rev. Edward Sell.

H. S. Thomas, Esq.
Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A.
" A. Alexander, M.A.
" J. Cooling, B.A.
" Geo. Patterson.
" Geo. Milne Rae, M.A.
C. Michie Smith, Esq., B. sc.
Rev. William Stevenson, M.A.
" William Miller, Secretary.

Ex-officio.

The above Institution was founded by the Rev. John Anderson, in Black Town, on 3rd April 1837. Its aim is to provide for native youth a liberal Christian education, that shall cultivate, expand and quicken the whole man, the conscience and will as well as the understanding and memory. With this view all the branches of a liberal education are so taught as to show their connection with the great central truths of religion and Christianity. The Bible is regularly taught as the record of God's revelation of Himself for man's salvation.

The instruction is carried on by the Professors, Assistant Professors and Teachers mentioned above; and the managing body is the College Council. As the College is intended to be the centre of the higher Christian education in Southern India, its constitution is as catholic as possible, and the members of the Council represent the majority of the Protestant Churches in the Presidency. The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society contribute each £300 a year to the support of the College, so that the Secretary of the former and the District Chairman of the latter are *ex-officio* members of the Council, as well as the Secretary of the Free Church of Scotland Mission. The College educates up to the standard of the Bachelor of Arts degree of the Madras University. It has at present 200 students.

In the school department there are 860 pupils, of whom 400 are in the upper, and 460 in the lower school.

Visitors are welcome on school days between the hours of 12 and 1 p. m.

SCHOOLS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION.

In connection with the Central Institution, there are 8 Boys' Schools:—Iyempettah, Rajampettah, Wallajahbad, (Lower Class Schools), one in Madras (Middle Class School); Nellore, Conjeveram, Trivellore and Chingleput (Higher Class Schools.) These are conducted in the same manner as the Central School. At these 8 schools there is an attendance of upwards of 1,000 boys.

Female education is extensively carried on by the Mission. A Boarding School daughters of Native Christians is under the charge at present of Miss Wolff. The number of pupils is about 60. Three schools in Black Town for Caste Girls are superintended by the Rev. R. M. Bauboo, with an attendance of upwards of 500—and two by the Rev. P. Rajahgopaul with an attendance of 150. Besides these, the Mission has Caste Girls Schools at Nellore, Conjeveram, Trivellore and Chingleput. The number of girls attending these 9 schools is upwards of 1,000.

On the whole, therefore, the number of young persons receiving a Christian education in the College and Schools of the Mission is about 3,200.

The following gentlemen compose the Financial Board.

W. W. Munsie, Esq., (Europe.)
C. A. Ainslie, Esq., (Europe.)
Brig. Genl. H. H. O'Connell,
C. G. Master, Esq.,
Geo. Smith, Esq., M.D.
R. K. Puckle, Esq.,
John Matheson, Esq.
J. R. Duffield, Esq.
S. R. Turnbull, Esq.

Rev. William Miller, M.A.
William Stevenson, M.A.
" G. M. Rae, M.A.
" P. Rajahgopaul,
" Charles Cooper, M.A., (Europe.)
C. Michie Smith, Esq., B. sc.
" Alex. Alexander, M.A.
William Elder, Esq., L.R.C.P., S.E.

The Rev. William Stevenson, M.A., Secretary.
Messrs. Binny and Co., Treasurers.

The Committees of Foreign Missions of the Free Church and of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, united in sending Mr. D. H. Paterson, Surgeon, as a Medical Missionary to co-operate with the Missionaries of the Free Church in Madras. In March, 1857, he opened a Dispensary in Black Town with encouraging success. On Dr. Paterson's death in 1871 Dr. Elder took charge of the work. The Medical Mission is now an integral part of the Free Church of Scotland Mission.

MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARIES.

BLACK TOWN AND ROYAPURAM.

ESTABLISHED IN MADRAS IN 1856,

By the Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland Missionary Society.

Treasurers.—Messrs. Binny and Co.; *Missionary.*—William Elder, L.R.C.P., S.E., (Edinb.) *Native Assistant.*—T. K. Ety.

The work of the Mission is carried on in the Dispensary in Black Town which was opened in 1856, and also in the Dispensary in Royapooram, which was opened in 1866.

A School was established in 1866 for the purpose of giving a medical education to Native Christian young men of all denominations desirous of being engaged in Medical Mission work. There is at present a class of 15.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

MADRAS.

Black Town—Rev. F. G. Davis, Pastor.

Services at Old Bible Hall, 155, Broadway, Sunday 8-30 A.M. and 6 P.M., Sunday School 7 A.M., General Prayer Meeting Thursday Evening 6-30 P.M.

Vepery—Rev. J. Shaw, Pastor.

Services at London Mission Chapel, Pursewalkum, Sabbath 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., Sunday School 7 A.M., General Prayer Meeting Tuesday 6-30 P.M.

Perambore, M. E. Church—Rev. A. Gilruth, Pastor.

Services, Sabbath 7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M. Week Night Service Wednesday 6-30 P.M.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1795.

The Society began its operations in South India in 1805. The following are the stations occupied in South India, and the Missionaries and Native Ministers at present laboring at them.

MADRAS—Commenced 1805—Rev. F. Wilkinson, 1859; Rev. T. E. Slater, 1866. (*Eury*)—Rev. W. Joss, 1869; Rev. H. Rice, 1869; Rev. C. Parthasarathy, 1867; Rev. C. Rungnathan, 1874; Miss Bounsall, 1876; Miss Brown, 1876.

Salem—Commenced 1824—Rev. M. Phillips, 1861; Rev. G. O. Newport, 1862.

Tripatore—Commenced 1861—Rev. M. Phillips, (in charge.)

Coimbatore—Commenced 1830—Rev. H. A. Hutchison, B.S.C., 1874; Rev. W. Robinson, 1877; Rev. A. David, 1867; Rev. A. Muneiyudian, 1867; Miss Geller, 1876.

Bangalore—Commenced 1820—Rev. B. Rice, 1836; Rev. J. H. Walton, 1866; Rev. E. Rice, B.A., 1873; Rev. P. Peerajee, 1862; Rev. Job Paul, 1871.

Bellary—Commenced 1810—Rev. J. B. Coles, 1843; Rev. E. Lewis, 1865; Rev. T. Hout, 1870.

Belgaum—Commenced 1820—Rev. J. G. Hawker, 1865; Rev. J. Smith, 1866; Rev. J. LeMare, 1873; Rev. J. Mahantappa, 1868; Rev. P. Siddalingappa, 1868.

Cuddapah—Commenced 1824—Rev. J. R. Bacon, 1875; Rev. J. Mason, 1865.

Nundial—Commenced 1855—Rev. W. W. Stephenson, 1876; Rev. M. Williams, 1869.

Vizagapatam—Commenced 1805—Rev. J. Hay, M.A., 1839; Rev. M. Thomas, 1878; Rev. P. Jagannadham, 1858.

Vizianagrum—Commenced 1852—Rev. H. J. Goffin, 1876.

Chicacole—Commenced 1838.

TRAVANCORE.

Nagercoil—Commenced 1809—Rev. J. Duthie, 1856; Rev. W. Lee, 1864; Rev. C. M. I. Imani, 1866; Rev. J. Joshua, 1867; Rev. E. Aunnnayagam, 1867.

Tittuvel—Commenced 1866—Rev. C. Yesudian, 1866.

Neyoor—Commenced 1823—Rev. I. H. Hacker, 1877; Mr. T. S. Thomson, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S.E., (Medical Missionary), 1872; Rev. S. Zachariah, 1866; Rev. A. Aunnnayagam, 1867; Rev. M. Nanabram, 1867.

Pareychaley—Commenced 1845—Rev. J. Emlyn, 1867, (*Eur.*); Rev. W. Fletcher, 1867; Rev. J. Kamalam, 1867.

Trevandrum—Commenced 1838—Rev. S. Mateer, F.L.S., 1858; Rev. A. Devalam, 1872; Rev. J. Seilyam, 1878.

Quilon—Commenced 1821—Rev. S. Mateer, (in charge), Rev. M. Apadapswami, 1877.

Statistics of the South Indian Mission for 1878.

European Missionaries, 31; Native Ministers, 21; Evangelist and Catechist, 279; School teachers, 447; Communicants, 4,426; Baptized, 17,673; Total adherents, 49,355; Contributions of Native Christians for 1878, Rs. 14,472-6-7.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

MADRAS MISSION BEGUN 1819.

I.—THE "MADRAS DISTRICT."

Madras, Royapettah—Revs. George Fryar, Training Institution for Native Agents; James Cooling, B.A., (Educational Department); George Patterson, P. J. Evers and M. A. Cooposwamy Row.

Madras, Black Town (English)—Rev. G. M'Kenzie Cobban.
(*Tamil*)—James Hobday.

Hyderabad—Rev. William Burgess.

St. Thomas' Mount—Rev. T. F. Nicholson.

Negapatam—Revs. A. F. Barley, and J. R. Slater.

Manargudi—Rev. Richard Brown, J. M. Thompson and E. J. Gloria.

Trichinopoly—Revs. J. Dixon and R. Arumainayagam.

Tiruvavur—Rev. R. Starling Boulter.

Karur—Revs. H. Little, G. Hobday and M. Kalyanaraman.

Rev. George Fryar, Ag. Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

Summary.—Chapels 11. Other preaching places, 27. Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries, 20. Catechists, 21. Day School Teachers, 207. Sabbath School Teachers, 85. Local Preachers, 27. Church Members, 447. Probationers, 51. Baptisms in 1878, Adults 490. Infants 128. Candidates under instruction for baptism 179. Children in Orphan Asages 312. Sabbath Schools, 17. Scholars do. 920. Day Schools for Boys 36, and Girls, 25. No. of Boys, 2,768, and Girls, 1,624. Total, 4,392.

II.—THE MYSORE DISTRICT.

Bangalore (Pettah)—Revs. Josiah Hudson, B.A., Theological Institution; J. A. Vane, B.A., Educational Department.

Do. Cantonment—Revs. S. E. Symons and Jacob Samuel.

Do. English—Revs. E. R. Eslick and F. W. Gostick.

Mysore City—Revs. C. H. Hocken, H. Gulliford, Educational Department; and R. D. Manual.

Munkur—Revs. Ellis Roberts and T. Luke.

Bubbi—Rev. G. W. Sawday.

Bhimaga—Rev. Henry Haigh.

Hassan—Rev. Alfred P. Riddett.

Chittaldroog—Rev. David A. Rees.

Rev. Josiah Hudson, B.A., Chairman of the District and General Superintendent.

Summary.—Chapels, 12. Other preaching places, 19. Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries, 13. Catechists 18. Day School Teachers, 173. Sabbath School Teachers, 24. Local Preachers, 9. Members, 623. Probationers, 61. Sabbath Schools, 9. Do. Scholars, 303. Day Schools, 57. Day Scholars, Boys, 2,895. Girls, 1,620. Total, 4,516.

NOTE.—The year after the name shows, in the case of European Missionaries, the year of appointment; in the case of Native Ministers, the year of ordination.

LIST OF PERSONS LICENSED UNDER "THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT"

Names.	Of what Mission.	Residence.	Acts under which licensed.	Date.	Remarks.
Rev. J. W. Scudder, M.D.	American Mission.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
" John Scudder, M.D.	Do.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
" E. J. Heeren, M.A.	Do.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
" Andrew Sayer.	Do.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
" Zachariah, John	Do.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
Catechist Abraham William	Do.	Chittoor	Chittoor	..	
Rev. I. O. Peterson	Evangelical Mission.	Vellore	Chittoor	24th Aug. 1877.	
Rev. W. Herre.	Leipzig Evangelical	Cuddalore.	Act V of 1865.	17th Mar. 1868.	Under Section 47, Part V.
" H. Beisenberg	Do.	Villapattanam.	Do.	16th Apr. 1872.	Under Sections 8 and 47.
" A. P. Wolf	Leipzig Evangelical	Chedambaram.	Do.	17th Mar. 1868.	Under Section 8.
" J. H. Wyckoff	American Arcot Mission.	Tindivanam.	Act XV of 1872.	24th Sept. 1875.	Under Sections 6 and 9.
Catechist Paul Bailey	Do.	Orathoor, Taluk.	Do.	9th Mar. 1876.	Do.
" Isaac Henry	Do.	Tindivanam.	Do.	..	
Rev. Herman Jensen	Danish Evangelical	Trikalore.	Do.	..	
" P. Anderson	Do.	Trikolam.	Act V of 1865.	18th Jan. 1870.	Under Section 47, Part V.
Catechist Matthew Suvesashum.	Dan. Lutheran Mission.	Trikalore.	Act XV of 1872.	17th May 1879.	Under Sections 8 and 47.
Rev. E. A. Alexander Jhle	Do.	..	Do.	11th Feb. 1879.	Under Section 9.
Rev. J. B. Coles.	London Mission	Bellary	Act V of 1865.	16th June 1865.	Under Section 47, Part V.
" T. Haines.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30th Aug. 1871.	Under Section 8.
" E. Lewis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	19th Jan. 1869.	Under Sections 8 and 47.
Evangelist W. Burder.	Do.	Do.	Do.	17th Jan. 1868.	Under Section 9.
Rev. C. B. Ward.	Methodist Episcopal Church	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	30th Jan. 1877.	Under Section 9.

ARCOT, NORTH.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

BELLARY.

SOUTH CANARA.

CHINGLEPUT.

CUDDAPAH.

List of Persons licensed under "The Indian Christian Marriage Act"—Continued.

Names.	Of what Mission.	Residence.	Acts under which licensed.	Date.	Remarks.
Rev. H. Wood.	Baptist Mission.	Berhampore.	...	...	Appointed as Marriage Registrar, 17th April 1877.
" J. G. Pike.	Do.	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	12th Mar. 1878.	
GANJAM.					
Rev. C. W. Gronning	Danish Lutheran Mission.	Mis-Rajamundry.	Act V of 1865.	1866.	
" J. McLaurin	Strict Baptist Mission.	Cocanada.	Do.	30th June 1870.	
" Thomas Heelis	Godavery Delta Baptist Mission.	Narsapur.	Act XV of 1872.	1873.	
" H. C. Schmidt	American Lutheran Mission.	Mis-Rajamundry.	Do.	13th Jan. 1874.	
" J. K. Poulson	Do.	Do.	Do.	25th Sept. 1873.	
" G. Churchill	Canadian Baptist Mission.	Cocanada.	Do.	22nd Nov. 1875.	
" W. F. Armstrong.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" W. B. Boggs	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Catechist Josiah Burder	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Rev. G. F. Currie	Do.	Do.	Do.	9th Oct. 1877.	
" E. S. Bowden	Godavery Delta Mission.	Cocanada	Do.	10th Feby. 1879.	
" A. B. Carlson	Amer. Evan. Luth. Mission.	Velepore	Do.	24th July 1879.	
" N. Paulus	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" T. Joseph	Do.	Jegurupad	Do.	Do.	
KISTNA.					
Rev. E. Unangst	American Evangelical Mission.	Guntoor	Act V of 1865.	11th July 1865.	
" A. D. Rowe	Do.	Do.	Do.	21st Dec. 1876.	
Mr. Betarala John	Lutheran Mission.	Dacheppally	Do.	14th May 1876.	
" M. Nathaniel	Do.	Veldurti	Do.	8th July 1876.	
Yernaisetti David	Do.	Guntoor	Do.	24th April 1877.	

KURNOOL.					
Rev. J. Clay	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	Mutyalpad	Unknown.	Unknown.	
" R. D. Johnston	London Mission.	Nardial	Act V of 1865.	Do.	
" D. H. Drake	American Baptist Telugu Mission.	Kurnool	Act XV of 1872.	11th Oct. 1876.	
" Moses Williams	London Mission.	Ventoolla	Act V of 1865.	4th Aug. 1869.	
" W. Stephenson	Do.	Nundial	Act XV of 1872.	22nd March 1876.	
MADURA.					
Rev. T. S. Burnell	American Mission.	Mis-Melur	Act V of 1865.	3rd Apr. 1868.	
" J. E. Chandler	Do.	Pulney	Do.	Unknown.	
" E. Chester	Do.	Dindigul	Do.	25th July 1865.	
" J. T. Noyes	Do.	Periakolam	Do.	3rd April 1868.	
" G. T. Washburn	Do.	Pasumalia	Do.	3rd April and 25th July 1865.	
" C. Williams	Do.	Periakolam	Do.	3rd April 1868 and 8th Aug. 1865.	
" E. Seymour	Do.	Kombai	Do.	Do.	
" A. Savarimuthu	Do.	Kodikanel	Do.	Do.	
" Christian	Do.	E. Karisakolam.	Do.	Do.	
" Vathanayagam	Do.	Mullonkinar	Do.	Do.	
" J. Randall	Do.	Madura	Act XV of 1872.	Unknown.	
" M. Earnes	Do.	W. Karisakolam.	Do.	Do.	
" Thomas	Do.	Sevelpathi	Do.	11th March 1879.	
Catechist Peter	Do.	Tirumangalam	Do.	Do.	
Rev. P. Dycum	Do.	Dindigul	Do.	Do.	
" S. Isaac	Do.	Kombai	Do.	Do.	
" A. Clark	Do.	Pukayilaputti	Do.	Do.	
" J. S. Chandler	Do.	Buttalagundu	Do.	28th June 1875.	
" W. S. Howland	Do.	Mandapasalai	Do.	Do.	
" J. Colton	Do.	Dindigul	Do.	Do.	
Catechist Loomes	Do.	Pulney	Act V of 1865.	March 1863.	
" R. Santhiyappan	Do.	Madura	Do.	Do.	
" Ganathikum	Do.	Manamadura	Do.	Do.	
Rev. Buckingham	Do.	Pasumalai	Act XV of 1872.	February 1872.	
" J. Herick	Do.	Tirumangalam	Act V of 1865.	17th March 1868.	
Catechist Pichumuthu	Do.	Do.	Do.	5th December 1865.	
Rev. S. Mathuramayagam	Do.	Pasumalia	Act V of 1865.	12th Dec. 1871.	

List of Persons licensed under "The Indian Christian Marriage Act"—Continued.

Names.	Of what Mission.	Residence.	Acts under which licensed.	Date.	Remarks.
MADURA—Continued.					
Rev. A. Baynes	Amer. Madura Mission.	Pasumalia	Act of 1865.	12th Dec. 1871.	
Catechist P. Gnanarathnam	Do.	Melur	Do.	5th Dec. 1876.	
Rev. A. G. Rowland	Do.	Madura	Do.	12th Dec. 1871.	
" J. Cornelius	Do.	Do.	Do.	31st Oct. 1876.	
" J. S. Chandler	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" W. S. Howland	Do.	Pulney	Do.	11th Mar. 1873.	
" Vathamuthu	Do.	Dindigul	Do.	17th Mar. 1868.	
Catechist H. Arms	Do.	Madura	Do.	10th May 1865.	
Rev. S. Sawmydasen	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Terapanam	Act V of 1865.	19th July 1878.	
" J. E. Tracy	Amer. Madura Mission.	Pomampatti	Do.	Do.	
" M. Davasagayum	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
MALABAR.					
Rev. J. M. Fritz	Basel Ger. Evan. Mission	Cannanore	Act V of 1865.	25th July 1865.	
" E. Dies.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" G. Mueller	Do.	Tellicherry	Do.	Do.	
" T. Schaudler	Do.	Calicut	Do.	Do.	
" J. Knoblock	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st May 1866.	
" S. Walter	Do.	Chombala	Do.	Do.	
" C. Linder	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" J. Laufer	Do.	Chowra near Cannanore	Do.	17th January 1871.	
" L. G. Hanhart	Do.	Palghat	Do.	25th July 1865.	
" G. Wagner	Do.	Godacall	Act XV of 1872.	13th January 1874.	
" E. Liebendoerfer	Do.	Calicut	Do.	15th June 1876.	
NATIVE PASTORS.					
Paul Chandran	Do.	Tellicherry	Act V of 1865.	13th July 1869.	
" J. Jacoby	Do.	Calicut	Do.	Do.	
" J. Frohnmeyer	Do.	Tellicherry	Act XV of 1872.	18th August 1877.	
" A. Ruhland	Do.	Palghat	Do.	Do.	
" W. Schmolk	Basel German Mission.	Cannanore	Act XV of 1872.	26th Nov. 1878.	

NELLORE.

Rev. L. Jewett, D.D.	American Baptist Telugu Mission.	Nellore	Act V of 1865.	Unknown.
" D. Downio, M.A.	Do.	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	27th Jan. 1874.
" J. E. Clough, M.A.	Do.	Ongole	Act V of 1865.	Unknown.
" E. Bullard, B.A.	Do.	Aluru	Act XV of 1872.	21st Jan. 1873.
" A. A. Newhall, B.A.*	Do.	Rampatam	Do.	9th Mar. 1876.
" A. Mylins.	Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Naidupett	Do.	10th Oct. 1873.
" G. Schopman	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th Oct. 1874.
" E. Scriba	Do.	Suhupott	Do.	Apr. 1869.
" H. Brunotto	Do.	Gudur	Act V of 1865.	Unknown.
" M. Otto	Do.	Vakadu	Act XV of 1872.	4th Oct. 1874.
" L. Wahl	Do.	Venkatagiri	Act V of 1865.	25th May 1868.
" J. Rottcher	Do.	Vakadu	Do.	25th Aug. 1868.
" J. Worrelein	Do.	Kalastry	Do.	Unknown.
" A. Kichne	Do.	Rupur	Act XV of 1872.	4th Oct. 1874.
" T. Petersen	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" R. B. Williams	Amer. Bap. Telugu Mission.	Rampatam	Do.	28th Oct. 1878.

SALEM.

Rev. H. Rice	London Mission.	Tripatore	Act V of 1865.	23rd Nov. 1869.
" M. Phillips	Do.	Salem.	Do.	29th May 1866.
" W. S. Newport	Do.	Do.	Do.	Unknown.
" J. Eleazer	Church of England.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" C. Moothoo, Native Minister.	London Mission.	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	22nd March 1878.
" G. O. Newport	Do.	Do.	Do.	31st July 1878.

TANJORE.

Rev. G. Fryar	Wesleyan Mission.	Mannargudi	Acts V of 1865 & 1872.	30th Oct. 1865 and 10th Apr. 1877.
" T. F. Nicholson	Do.	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	28th Mar. 1876.
" Jorr Samuel (Native Minister).	Do.	Molanathan	Act XV of 1872, Sec. 9, Part 2.	21st Apr. 1873.
" A. F. Darley	Do.	Negapatam	Acts V of 1865 & 1872.	18th Feb. 1869 and 10th Apr. 1877.
" R. S. Boulter	Wesleyan Mission.	Trivulore	Act XV of 1872.	28th Mar. 1876.
" J. A. D'Andrade, Supr.	Roman Catholic Mission.	Tanjore	Do.	Do.
" L. G. D'Costa, Assistant	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" S. S. A. E. S. D'Andrade, do	Roman Catholic Mission.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" J. M. N. Schervaz	Leipzig Evan. Mission.	Tranquebar	Act V of 1865.	17th Mar. 1868.
" A. Bloomstrand, M.A.	Do.	Pornyar	Do.	Do.

* The American Baptist Missionary Union is the name of Dr. Jewett's Society, but it is known in India as the American Baptist Telugu Mission. Hence Mr. Newhall's name has been transferred.

List of Persons licensed under "The Indian Christian Marriage Act"—Continued.

LICENSE GRANTED TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION. [PART VIII.]

Names.	Of what Mission.	Residence.	Acts under which licensed.	Date.	Remarks.
TANJORE—Continued.					
Rev. E. Schaffer ..	Leipzig Evan. Mission.	Tranquebar ..	Act V of 1865.	26th Sept. 1865.	Pensioned.
" H. Wamiske ..	Do.	Combaconum ..	Do.	17th Mar. 1868.	
" N. Nallathamby ..	Do.	Tanjore ..	Do.	Do.	
" A. M. Samuel ..	Do.	Tranquebar ..	Do.	Do.	
" M. Pakiam ..	Do.	Sheally ..	Do.	Do.	
" C. A. Ouchterlony ..	Do.	Tanjore ..	Do.	Do.	
" R. Handmann ..	Do.	Porayar ..	Act XV of 1872.	16th Apr. 1872.	
" E. Grahl ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" D. Ponnappen ..	Do.	Mayavaram ..	Do.	21st Aug. 1874.	
" D. Bergstedt ..	Do.	Tranquebar ..	Do.	2nd July 1877.	
" J. D. David ..	Do.	Tanjore ..	Do.	Do.	Pensioned.
" F. K. Alwin ..	Leip. Evan. Luth. Missn.	Combaconum ..	Do.	17th May 1879.	
" K. Devasagayam ..	Do.	Aneekadumar ..	Do.	Do.	
" T. P. Pereanayacam Pillay.	Do.	Pathkotar ..	Do.	Do.	
" N. Nanapragasam Samuel do	Do.	Tranquebar ..	Do.	Do.	
" Royappa Arumenayagum...	Wesleyan Native Minster	Porayar ..	Do.	Do.	
		Munnurgudi ..	Do.	28th October 1878.	
TINNEVELLY.					
Catechist Moses ..	Church Mission Society.	Pannavillei ..	Act V of 1865.	Unknown.	Pensioned.
" Surgumum ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Royappen ..	Do.	Surendei ..	Act XV of 1872.	27th June 1873.	
Inspecting Schoolmaster Thurina-	Do.	Nallur ..	Do.	11th July 1873.	
kan Simeon ..	Do.	Sevel ..	Unknown.	Unknown.	
Catechist Parmananthan ..	Do.	Megnanapuram..	Act XV of 1872.	25th Aug. 1877.	
Schoolmaster D. Devanayagam..	Do.	Suviseshapuram	Unknown.	Unknown.	
Inspecting Catechist Sattianaden	Do.	Sayerpuram ..	Do.	Do.	
Catechist Yesudian ..	Society for the Propaga-	Pudukotai ..	Do.	Do.	
" Vethamuthu Israel ..	tion of the Gospel.	Tuticorin ..	Do.	Do.	
" Gnanamuthu ..	Do.	Nagalapuram ..	Do.	Do.	
" R. Yesudian ..	Do.				

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LICENSE GRANTED TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

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TINNEVELLY—Continued.

Inspecting Catechist Sundosham	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	Agapakulam	..	..	..
Gnanamuthu.	Do.	Tinnevelly	..	Act XV of 1872.	15th Sept. 1876.
Catechist Arumanaigum	..	Nanguneri	..	Do.	24th July 1879.
„ Samiyudian Perpattai.	Church Mission Society.				

TRICHINOPOLY.

Rev. J. Dixon	..	Wesleyan Mission.	Trichinopoly	..	Act XV of 1872.	10th Apr. 1877.
„ P. J. Evers	..	Do.	Do.	..	Act V of 1865.	22nd Aug. 1865.
„ A. Mayr	..	Leipzig Evan. Lutheran Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	17th Mar. 1868.
„ V. Christian	..	Do.	Trichinopoly (Mettapatti).	Do.		16th May 1865.
„ L. T. Pasler	..	Do.	Pudukota	..	Act XV of 1872.	11th Aug. 1876.
„ C. F. Kremmer	..	Do.	Trichinopoly	..	Act V of 1865.	17th Mar. 1868.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Rev. P. Jugganadham	..	London Mission.	Vizagapatam	..	Act V of 1865.	17th Apr. 1866.
„ Rufus Sanford	..	Canadian Baptist Mission.	Bimlipatam	..	Act XV of 1872.	22nd Nov. 1875.
„ John Hay	..	London Mission.	Vizagapatam	..	Do.	1st May 1876.
„ James William Gordon	..	Do.	Do.	..	Act V of 1865.	15th Aug. 1865.
„ H. J. Goffin	..	Do.	Vizanagram	..	Act XV of 1872.	12th June 1878.

MADRAS.

Rev. G. Fryar	..	Wesleyan Mission.	Madras.	..	Sec. 6, Act XV, 72	
„ J. Hobday	..	Do.	Do.	..	Act V of 1865.	
„ W. Money	..	Baptist Mission.	Do.	..	Act XV of 1872.	
„ W. Miller, M.A.	..	Free Church Mission.	Do.	..	Act V of 1865.	} Unknown.
„ S. W. Organe	..	London Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	Mar. 1868.
„ W. Stevenson, M.A.	..	Free Church Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	
„ W. Joss	..	London Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	} Unknown.
„ P. Rajahgopaul	..	Free Church Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	
„ T. E. Slater	..	Do.	Do.	..	Act XV of 1872.	12th Nov. 1873.
„ C. P. Hard	..	Met. Episcopal Church.	Do.	..	Do.	2nd Feb. 1875.
„ S. Somasoodrum	..	Wesleyan Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	18th July 1873.
„ C. Runganatham	..	London Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	31st Mar. 1874.
„ D. Ponnappen	..	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	21st Aug. 1874.
„ C. Parthasarady	..	London Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	2nd Feb. 1875.
„ H. F. Doll	..	Regular Baptist Mission.	Do.	..	Do.	27th Jan. 1874.
„ K. Thiefield	..	Lutheran Mission.	Pursuvauk, Madras.	..	Do.	21st Aug. 1874.
„ Sawmydasen	..	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Unknown.

Resigned on 7th April 1877, and returned the license to the District Marriage Registrar, who submitted it to Government.

Dead.

List of Persons licensed under "The Indian Christian Marriage Act"—Continued.

Names.	Of what Mission.	Residence.	Acts under which licensed.	Date.	Remarks.
MADRAS—Continued.					
Rev. F. G. Davis	Methodist Episcopal Church.	Pursuavak, Madras.	Act XV of 1872.	19th May 1876.	
" M. McKenzie Cobban	Wesleyan Mission.	Madras.	Do.	15th Dec. 1876.	
" R. Stephenson, N.A.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10th Apr. 1877.	
" S. J. Chowreappah	Baptist Mission.	Do.	Do.	19th Apr. 1877.	
Deacon W. Thomas	Do.	Do.	Do.	1st Sept. 1877.	
Rev. W. F. G. Curties	Meth. Episcopal Church.	Do.	Do.	9th April 1878.	
" J. Shaw	Do.	Do.	Do.	11th May 1878.	
" W. Burgess	Wesleyan Mian. Society.	Do.	Do.	21st June 1878.	
" P. Amurudum Pillay	Leip. Evan. Luth. Mian.	Do.	Do.	3rd July 1878.	
COIMBATORE.					
Rev. A. David	London Mission.	Coimbatore	Act V of 1865.	23rd Nov. 1869.	
" V. Umneyudian	Do.	Mettpolliem	Unknown.	Unknown.	
" C. J. Sandegren	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Coimbatore	Act V of 1865.	18th Jan. 1870.	
" D. Ponnappen	Do.	Do.	Act XV of 1872.	2nd Aug. 1874.	
" H. A. Hutchinson	London Mission Society.	Do.	Do.	9th Mar. 1876.	
" G. Hobday	Wesleyan Mission.	Caroor	Act V of 1865.	17th Jan. 1871.	
" Henry Little	Do.	Do.	Do.	30th June 1866.	
" M. Asirvatham	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Coimbatore	Act XV of 1872.	21st Aug. 1874.	
" William Robinson	London Mission Society.	Do.	Do.	30th May 1879.	
OOTACAMUND.					
Rev. S. Paul	Church Mission Society.	Ootacamund	Act XV of 1872.	29th Dec. 1877.	
" R. F. Pearce	London Baptist Mission.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" J. Lyster	Basel Mission, Katty.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
TRAVANCORE.					
Rev. J. Duthio	London Mission Society.	Nagercoil	Act XV of 1872.	23th Jan. 1879.	
" S. Mateer	Do.	Trevandrum	Do.	12th June 1878.	

BANGALORE FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

(FORMED 26TH NOVEMBER, 1854.)

Pastor.—EDMUND MARSDEN.

Place of Worship—Ebenezer Chapel, Commissariat Road.

(Opened 18th August 1867.)

Times of Service.—Lord's day, 11 A. M. and 6½ P. M.—Thursday, 6½ P. M.

This Church was formed on the above date by the Rev. T. C. Page, (formerly of Madras) then temporarily residing at Bangalore. It enjoyed the pastoral superintendence of that esteemed servant of Christ for the first few months of its existence, but was for some time subsequently to his departure from the station without a Minister. On the 30th March, 1856, Mr. Marsden, who had been previously set apart for the work of the Gospel Ministry at Madras, became its Pastor.

Besides watching over this Christian Society, Mr. Marsden devotes a considerable portion of his time to evangelistic visitation among the residents of Bangalore, particularly the Military, of whom there is always a very large number at the Station.

MADRAS FREE COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH,

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1847.

Pastor.—Rev. R. Maplesden.

DEACONS—Messrs. William Thomas, Robert D'Sylva and James Charles Cox.

CHAPEL—Vepery High Road, New Town.

Times of Service.

Lord's day morning, ½ past 7 o'clock, throughout the year.

Lord's day evening, ½ past 7 o'clock, throughout the year.
 1st March to 30th September, ½ past 6.
 1st October to 28th February, 6 o'clock.

Wednesday evening, ½ past 6 o'clock.

The Mission was established in 1847 and has been supported by the Members of the Church in connection with the Mission, with the assistance of kind friends.

The Minister is supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a Sabbath School in connection with the Church, in which about 150 children are regularly taught the vital truths of religion.

THE MADRAS AUXILIARY ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT.—

MEMBERS.

The Ven'ble Archdeacon C. R. Drury, M.A.
 Brigr.-Genl. H. H. O'Connell, Qr. Mr. Genl.
 Rev. W. A. Liston, Chaplain, Ch. of Scotld.

Rev. O. Dene, B.A., Senior Chaplain.
 Lieut.-Col. D. J. McGrigor, B.A., Hony. Secy.
 Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Treasurers.

List of Scripture Readers employed.

Mr. Bishop.....Bangalore.

Mr. R. A. Stewart...Bangalore.

„ H. Hargraves...St. Thomas' Mount.

Contributions thankfully received by any of the Committee.

STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.

LONDON.—ESTABLISHED A. D. 1860. President.—Mr. J. W. Styles; Treasurer.—Mr. H. Cooper; Secretaries.—M. R. Hoddy, Barnsbury, N.; Mr. J. Briscoe, Islington, N. COMMITTEE.—Messrs. LeReche, Russell, Hazleton, Bloom, Mote and others.

MADRAS.—Rev. H. F. Doll, Missionary Supt.
 ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.—Rev. H. Noble, Missionary. CHAPEL—Bullock Lines—Tamil Service, 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. Sundays, and 4 P.M.

PALAVERAM.—(Sub-Station) Catechist.

POONAMALLEE.—, Missionary; Rev. H. F. Doll, in temporary charge; Abel Michael, Catechist.

BAPTIST CHURCHES,
(STRICT.)

MADRAS.—FORMED A. D. FEBRUARY 1858—Rev. H. F. Doll, Pastor; Mr. J. J. Chatterton, Deacon—Chapel, Chintadrepettah, Sundays and Thursdays, 6½ P.M.; Sabbath School, 8 A.M.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT.—FORMED A. D. 1866. Rev. H. Noble, Officiating Pastor; — Deacon. CHAPEL—Bullock Lines, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 6½ p.m. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 4½ p.m.
 POONAMALLEE.—Rev. H. F. Doll, Officiating Pastor, Mr. R. Tindale, Deacon; MEETING HOUSE—Island Paricherry, Sundays and Thursdays, 6½ p.m.
 RANGOON, 41st REGT. N.I.—Rev. Doss Anthravady, Pastor; D. Kristiah and M. Suttannah, Deacons; MEETING HOUSE—41st REGT. N.I. Lines, Sundays 9 a.m. & 4 p.m.—Weds. 4 p.m.
 TRICHINOPOLY.—FORMED MAY 1876. — Elder; — Deacon. Sundays, Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 6-30 p.m.
 BANGALORE.—FOUNDED 31st MARCH 1878. Rev. H. F. Doll, Offg. Pastor; Mr. N. MacBeth, Deacon.
 OOTACAMUND.—Rev. G. Pearce, Minister. MEETING HALL—Commercial Hall.

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1866.

DEPÔT—6, Lafond Street, Napier Park. Secretary.—Mr. W. H. Haller. Treasurer.—Rev. H. F. Doll; Depository.—Mr. J. Herron.
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AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

NELLORE.—Rev. D. Downie, M. A., Treasurer and Financial Secy., Miss Mary M. Day; and Rev. N. Canakiah, Evangelist. 5 Out-Stations; 4 ordained and 9 unordained Native Preachers; 7 School Teachers; 1 Colporteur and 9 Bible Women.
 ONGOLE.—Revs. J. E. Clough, M. A., W. B. Boggs, B. A., and W. J. Price, B. A. Nine Out-stations: 7 Ordained Preachers; 30 Unordained Preachers; 27 School Teachers; 2 Colporteurs and 1 Bible Reader.
 RAMAPATAM.—Rev. R. R. Williams.
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 KURNOL.—Rev. F. E. Morgan, B. A., 2 Churches, One Out-Station; 1 Ordained Preacher; 1 Unordained Preacher; 1 Colporteur.
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 HANAMCONDAH.—Rev. A. Loughridge, 3 Native helpers.
 BROWNSON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
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CANADIAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.

Cocanada.—Revs. A. V. Timpany, John Craig, and J. McLaurin (in Canada).—Tuni, Rev. G. F. Currie.—Bimlipatam, Rev. Rufus Sanford; Miss Hammond, School Teacher.—Bobbili, Rev. G. Churchill.—Chicacole, Rev. W. F. Armstrong, Secretary.

AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

Commenced in 1842.

Revs. E. Unangst, D. D., Guntur; L. L. Uhl, M. A., Guntur; A. D. Rowe, M. A., Guntur; B. John, Dachepalli; M. Nathaniel, Veldurti.
 Catechists, 4, Itinerant Teachers, 35, School Teachers, 40, Colporteurs, 3, Church Members, old and young, 4,750, Communicants, 2,000, Villages where Native Christians reside, 140.

ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Rev. Jared W. Scudder, M. A., M. D., (Secretary and Treasurer), Vellore; Rev. J. Chamberlain, M. D., M. D., Mudnapilly; Rev. John Scudder, M. A., M. D., (in America); H. M. Scudder, Esq., M. D., in charge of Dispensary, Ranipet; Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, M. A., Tindevanum; Rev. Andrew Sawyer, Native Pastor, Chittoor; Rev. Zachariah John, Native Pastor, Arcot.

Dispensary, Hospital and Lying-in-Hospital Corps under H. M. Scudder, Esq., M. D., Ranipett, North Arcot.

Massillamony Pillay, 1st Class Hospital Assistant, M. Moorthasam, Medical Assistant, Miss C. Chomdely, Midwife and Matron, Shunmoogum Moodelly, Conicopoly.

Branch Dispensary at Wallajahpett, North Arcot.

Mr. Samuel Verrahgoo, 1st Class Dresser; Mr. David Muni, Compounder; Nagama, Midwife.

Female Education.

Miss M. Mandeville, Chittoor;
 In connection with the Arcot Mission 33 Catechists and Assistant Catechists, 53 Readers and Schoolmasters, and 11 Schoolmistresses are employed.

This Mission embraces most of the North Arcot and the Northern part of the South Arcot District and occupies 8 principal stations and 90 village out-stations. The number of Christian adherents amounts to over 6,000.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.

(ESTABLISHED 1832).

Missionaries.—Rev. T. S. Burnell, 1855, Melur; Rev. J. E. Chandler, M. A. 1846, Pulney; Rev. J. S. Chandler, B. A. 1873, Battalagundu; Rev. E. Chester, M. D., 1859, Dindigul; Rev. J. Herrick, M. A., 1846, Tirumangalam; Rev. W. S. Howland, M. A., 1873, Mandapasalai; Rev. J. T. Noyes, M. A., 1853, Periakulam; Rev. J. Rendall, M. A., 1846, Madura; Rev. J. E. Tracy, M. A., 1877, Tirupuvanam; Rev. G. T. Washburn, M. A., Pasumalai; Mrs. Sarah B. Capron, 1857, Madura; Mrs. Judith Minor, 1875, Battalagundu; Miss M. S. Taylor, 1863, Mandapasalai; Rev. J. P. Jones, M. A., 1878, Mana Madura; Rev. G. H. Guttererson, 1878, Tirupuvanam.

18 Native Ministers.—Rev. A. Barnes, Pasumalai; Rev. D. Bilevanthiram, Battalagundu; Rev. W. A. Buckingham, Pasumalai; Rev. D. Christian, East Karisakulam; Rev. J. Cornelius, Madura; Rev. Messrs. J. Colton, and Rev. A. Clark, Dindigul; Rev. M. Eames, W. Karisakulam; Rev. S. Isaac, Kambam; Rev. S. Mathuranayagam, Pasumalai; Rev. A. G. Rowland, Madura; Rev. A. Saverimuttu, Kodikanal; Rev. E. Seymour, Kombai; Rev. M. Thomas, Sevalpatti; Rev. G. Vethanayagam, Mallankineru; Rev. D. Vethamuttu, Pulney; Rev. C. Williams, Periakulam; Rev. M. Devasagayam, Pommonpatti.

In connection with the above, 117 Catechists, 15 Bible Readers, 103 Schoolmasters, 46 Schoolmistresses, are employed.

The Madura Mission occupies 11 station districts in the Collectorate of Madura—embracing most of the territory of the district. Adherents are found in 321 villages, numbering communicants 2,255, of whom adherents 11,036 are communicants. The village congregations are 199. A Theological School with 2 preparatory classes numbering 58; 8 Boarding Schools for boys and girls with 346 pupils, 113 village schools with 2,618 pupils, are connected with the Mission.

Work among Hindu women is carried on at Madura and at Dindigul. A Lying-in Hospital is kept open at Dindigul and Dispensaries at Madura and Dindigul; with branch Dispensaries at some of the out-stations, attended by Medical Catechists, at which 24,676 different patients were treated.

BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION.

I. CANARA AND COORG.—Mangalore—Congregation: Rev. A. Manner, Rev. E. Haerlin, Assistant—Seminary: Rev. B. Gräter, Rev. S. Gundert, Rev. M. Hoch—Industrial Department, Mercantile—Mr. C. Pfeiderer, General Agent and Treasurer; Assistants: Mr. R. Hauri, Mr. E. Richter—Printing, Publishing and Book-Depository: Rev. W. Sikemeier, Mr. F. Krapf, Mr. G. Hirner—Weaving: Mr. H. Altenmüller—Tile Manufactory: Mr. J. Baumann—Mechanical: Mr. C. Hutteringer—Mulky: Rev. P. Ott, Rev. J. Hermelink—Udappi: Rev. G. Ritter—Middle School: Rev. A. Brasche—Orphanage: Rev. A. Ziegler—Karkal: Rev. R. Hartmann, Rev. C. Keppler—Basaroor: Rev. J. Hafner—Honore: Rev. W. Nübling, Rev. L. Gengnagel—Mercara: Rev. F. Veil—Mercantile: Mr. J. Veil—Anandapore: Rev. H. A. Kaundinya, Rev. C. Eble.

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New Missionaries are expected.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION.

(Established at Dresden 1836, at Leipzig 1848.)

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ESTABLISHED 1861.—MADRAS.—Rev. H. Jensen; VELLORE.—Rev. E. Loventhal; TRIKALORE.—Rev. A. Ihle.

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The Madras Seamen's and City Mission was established more than twelve years ago, and during this time it has done a good work among the Sailors visiting this port. In September 1873, the Mission was reconstituted and placed on its present basis. A Committee was formed for its future management consisting of representatives, lay and clerical, of the different Christian denominations. They decided to direct their attention to the following spheres of effort:—

1. The Sailors on Board the Shipping in the Roads.
2. The Sailors' and Strangers' Homes.
3. The Lock and General Hospitals.
4. The Parcherries, low lodging houses, and other haunts of the lowest class of the English-speaking population.

The Committee are aware that to do this work thoroughly several agents will be required, but at present they are only able to employ one. The former agent, Mr. Graham, having left this country, they have engaged the services of Mr. Charles Yeomans, a man strongly recommended for his personal character and fitness for Christian work. He is now fully engaged in the work of the Mission, and judging from his labours in the cause of Christ elsewhere, there is good reason to believe that he will prove a valuable and successful agent.

Though the Committee have but a single agent at present, they earnestly trust that the funds will one day be sufficiently large to admit of their employing three agents, so as to place one in each of the principal districts of Madras.

It will be seen from the spheres of labour to which Mr. Yeomans is to direct his attention, that this special agency is not intended to interfere in any way with the work of established congregations, but rather to supplement it, by reaching a class that is not at present reached.

The Mission is strictly undenominational, the desire of the Committee being not to gain converts for this or that congregation, but to win souls to Christ, and they will not fail to impress this on every agent.

Little need be said in advocacy of such a work. It is one that must commend itself to every Christian heart. Neither is it necessary to attempt to prove that an agency like this is required. Its wants is well known and deeply felt by all who come in contact with the English-speaking people of this city. The Census returns published in 1872, shew that many hundreds of those who are classed as Protestants never enter a place of worship, nor give evidence of being Christians in anything more than name. By their unholy lives they prove one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of Christianity in this land. But degraded though they are, they are not too low for the message of mercy to reach, or for the Holy Spirit to sanctify.

And need one word be said to establish the claim of the British Sailor to the efforts of English Christians in India? Found on a foreign shore, and easy prey to temptations, his case at once appeals to our sympathy, and calls aloud for our help.

The Committee are not unmindful of the difficulties that lie before them, but they are prepared to face them, knowing that the work they have undertaken is well pleasing to Him who came on earth "to seek and to save the lost."

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, or by the Secretary, 48, POONAMALEE ROAD, MADRAS.

MADRAS RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY,

Instituted in 1818.

The object of the Society is to circulate Religious Tracts and Books in English and the Native languages, on the same principles with those of the Tract Society in London. The issues of the Madras Society have amounted to about ten millions of Tracts and Books.

The Committee is composed of the representatives of all Protestant Missions. Corresponding Members at Out-stations are ex-officio Members of the General Committee.

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And Members on Sub-Committees.

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II. *Hindustani Revision*.—H. H. O'Connell, Brig. Genl., Rev. E. Sell, *Convenor*. Goldsmith, Rev. M. G., *Convenor*.

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Rev. J. Hay, M.A.—*Convenor*.

The Depository, Memorial Hall Compound, is open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2 P.M., and on Wednesdays, when it closes at 5 P.M.

Orders for Books and Tracts, &c., should be addressed to Mr. A. T. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

Cheques and Money Orders should be made payable to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Treasurers.

Letters, Manuscripts, &c., should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

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GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Revs. A. H. Arden, M.A., H. Bower, D.D., Coopooosawmy Row, G. Fryar, L. Jewett, D.D., M. G. Goldsmith, R. C. Macdonald, M.A. (Eur.), S. W. Organe, D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., W. T. Sathianadhan, W. Stevenson, M.A., F. Wilkinson. **TAMIL PUBLICATION COMMITTEE**.—Rev. H. Bower, D.D., Right Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., Revs. G. O. Newport, P. Rajahgopaul, J. Rendall, Right Rev. E. Sargent, D.D., Rev. W. T. Sat-

thianadhan. **TELUGU COMMITTEE**.—Revs. A. H. Arden, M.A., F. W. N. Alexander, M.A., J. Hay, M.A., P. Jaganathan. **MALAYALAM COMMITTEE**.—Revs. J. Caley, (Eur.), Koshi Koshi, Oomen Mamen, S. Mateer. *Treasurers*.—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. *Secretaries*.—Revs. C. Cooper, M.A. (Eur), and John Murdoch, Esq., LL.D.

RULES.

I.—This Society shall be denominated the MADRAS BRANCH OF THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR INDIA.

II.—The primary objects of the Society shall be to train Teachers for Vernacular Schools, and supply School Books and other useful publications prepared on Christian principles.

The General Funds shall be applicable to assist in the establishment of Vernacular Schools.

III. All persons contributing to the Society shall be considered Members.

IV. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee composed of members of various denominations of Evangelical Christians, together with such Officers as may be found necessary.

IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT REMITTANCES FROM OUT-STATIONS BE SENT DIRECT TO THE TREASURERS.

Orders for Publications to be addressed to Mr. A. T. Scott, Christian Vernacular Education Society's Depository, Memorial Hall Compound, Madras.
All Cheques to be made payable to the Treasurers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.

VEPERY MISSION,

ESTABLISHED IN 1748.

"St. PAUL'S CHURCH," opened 19th Sept. and consecrated 18th November, 1858.

*Rev. H. Bower, D.D., Missionary, S. P. G., in charge.

Mr. C. Pascal, Catechist,

"C. S. G. Bronkhurst, Eng. Schoolmaster." N. Isaiah, Assistant Schoolmaster.

1 Boys' Day School.

Tamil Service on Sundays, 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.; daily morning Service, 7 A.M.

Sunday School, 5 P.M.

Preaching to Hindus, Friday, 6 P.M.

VEPERY MISSION AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION,

Established in 1846, for the purpose of aiding the operations of the Parent Society.

COMMITTEE.

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Mr. T. Sebastian,
"N. Isaiah,

Rev. H. Bower, D.D., S. P. G.—*President*.

Mr. Cor. Mootooosawmy,
"G. Frantz,

Mr C. Samuel,
C. Abraham,

W. L. Bower, Esq., *Secy.*

OBJECTS.—To meet the Spiritual and Temporal wants of the Mission and Native Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Vepery. Small monthly pensions are disbursed to poor Christian widows, and men in distressed circumstances.

CHINTADREPETTAH NATIVE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RULES.

I. It is proposed to form an Institution called the "Chintadrepettah Native Christian Association."

II. That the Association shall be catholic in spirit and aim, and that all Protestant Christians shall be eligible for membership.

That the object of the Association shall be the diffusion of Christian truths among educated Hindus and Mahomedans by means of Lectures, Discussions, Library, &c.

IV. That each member shall pay a monthly subscription which shall from time to time be prescribed by the Committee.

V. That the non-payment of subscription for 6 months consecutively, shall disqualify one for membership.

VI. That a Committee be formed from the Members of the Association for managing its affairs.

VII. That 3 members of the Managing Committee shall form a Quorum for the transaction of business.

VIII. That a Secretary and a Treasurer be appointed from among the members of the Association.

* Representative on the Memorial Hall Committee.

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IX. That each member shall have the use of a book at a time for the space of a fortnight.

X. That the member borrowing the book shall be responsible for any damage which it may sustain.

XI. That the Library shall be open to members for reference at all times

XII. That a book showing the names of the Volumes lent, shall be kept by the Librarian.

W. T. SATHIANADHAN, Secretary, C. N. C. A.

PURSEWALKUM GENERAL CEMETERY.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 15th November, 1853.

The following Rules for the management of the Burial Ground for the interment of the dead of all Christian denominations not Members of the Church of England, are published for general information:—

I. That the Burial Ground be designated "Pursewalkum General Cemetery;" this designation being inscribed in large letters over the entrance; and that the right of interment belongs to all Christians not Members of the Church of England.

II. That the management of the "Pursewalkum General Cemetery" be confined to a Committee, selected from the Ministers labouring in Madras, those at present being connected with the London Mission, American Mission, Wesleyan Mission, the General Assembly's Mission, the Free Church Mission and the Baptist Mission, and such other Missionaries and other lay persons as may hereafter be deemed by Government entitled to take part in the management.

III. That the Committee keep the Burial Ground in order (free from all rank vegetation; the trees and shrubs in it being neatly lopped) from the fees realized, making over to Government annually any sums that may accrue after the payment of all expenses on this account, and rendering for the same period an account of receipts and disbursements to the Military Board for submission to Government, and for publication in the Official Gazette.

IV. That the Committee nominate their own Secretary and fill up vacancies, both being subject to the approval of the Military Board under the authority of Government.

V. That all applications for permission to inter must be in writing to the Secretary to the Committee of Management, with particulars of the name of the deceased, date and cause of death, age, late profession or employment.

VI. That all applications for the interment of children shall, besides containing the name of the child, also contain the name of the parents, their profession, &c., and the Committee will register all Burials according to the established form, submitting the same quarterly to the Military Board.

VII. That the Committee to whom the management of the Burial Ground is entrusted, be careful to have graves so arranged, that there shall be no waste space.

VIII. That the charge for monuments be as follows:—

A first class monument, with ground not exceeding 10 feet by 6.....Rs. 40

A second class monument, with ground not exceeding 7 feet by 3½....." 25

A head-stone monument....." 5

The charge to Native Christians wishing to erect a monument, to be reduced to one-half of the above amounts.

IX. The charge for monuments will be appropriated by the Committee, in liquidation of the expenses incurred in keeping the ground, walls and gate, and the balance made over to Government, as proposed in Rule III.

G. MacK. COBBAN, Hony. Secretary to Committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

MADRAS, ARMENIAN STREET.

MADRAS.—Right Rev. Stephen Fennelly, D.D., Bishop; Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General; Rev. E. Lee, Rev. J. Brower, Rev. F. X. Kroot and Rev. E. H. DeSilva. S. F. Xavier's Church, North Black Town, the Rev. T. D. Doyle. Royapooram, Rev. T. Aloysius Nader and Rev. J. Bala Nader. Vepery, Rev. H. Hennessy. Poodoopet, Rev. F. Arokia Nader. Saint Thomé, Rev. E. M. Angelo, Mount, Rev. H. O'Neill. Palaveram and Chingleput, Rev. E. McCormick. Poonamallee, Rev. E. Lee. Pannoor, Wallajahbad, Rev. C. R. Mitchell. Kitchery and Tripatore, Rev. O. Kennedy, Rev. P. Ruthna Nader, Rev. T. Dominic, Rev. F. Noronha, and Rev. A. Wallace. Lingasagoor, Rev. Inniah Nader. Arcot and Chittoor, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, and Rev. S. Savari Nader. Guntoor, J. Rettori, A. Kroot, J. Grand, T. Dieckman and F. Huybers. Nellore, Rev. Theophilus Mayer and Rev. G. Hermans. Bellary, Rev. J. Evers, and Rev. Devadoss Nader. Kurnool, Rev. A. Dorasamy Nader. Cuddapah, Rev. J. Raja Nader.

School under the patronage of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras.

St. Mary's Seminary and Pay School, No. 2, Armenian Street.

Rev. J. Brower, Principal. The school receives a Grant-in-aid of 206 Rupees a month. Pupils 346, including 93 orphan boys.

Presentation Convent School, McLean Street.—There are 11 Nuns. Pupils 270. Nine of the Nuns receive an Educational Grant of Rupees 163-5-4 a month from Government. These schools send up Candidates for Teachers' Certificates.

1. Special School for the more respectable Classes.—Pupils 35. Fee 5 Rupees a month. Music, French, &c., extra.

2. Pay School.—Fee 2 Rupees. Pupils 90.

3. Infant School.—Fee from one to two Rupees. Pupils 180.

4. Free School—in which no fees are charged. Pupils about 100.

Saint Francis Xavier's Schools, North Black Town.—In connection with the Church of St. Francis Xavier, North Black Town. The Vicar Apostolic has here:—

1. St. Francis Xavier's English School for boys—with an attendance of 160 poor children, who are unable to pay fees. There are 3 Teachers paid Rs. 110 a month by the Vicar Apostolic. About 20 Rs. worth of Books are supplied gratis. Government Grant-in-aid Rs. 46-2-8.

2. St. Francis Xavier's English School for girls.—Pupils 200. 4 Teachers paid 65 Rs. by the Bishop. Grant-in-aid Rs. 23-2-8.

3. Saint Francis Xavier's Tamil School for boys.—Teacher's salary 10 Rs. a month. Pupils 120.

4. Saint Francis Xavier's Female Tamil School.—Under the management of the Nuns (Natives) of the Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Mary, at a cost to the Mission of 42 Rupees a month. Pupils 160.

Royapooram English Boys' School.—Pupils 150. Supported from the Church Fund and a Grant-in-aid of about Rupees 58-4-0.

Royapooram English Girls' School supported by the Vicar Apostolic.—2 Teachers' salaries Rs. 40.—Pupils 55. Grant-in-aid, Rs. 17-2-8.

There are two Tamil Schools for boys in Royapooram attended respectively by 70 and 30 pupils. The Teachers receive each 5 Rs. a month from the Vicar Apostolic.

New Town Boys' English School.—Teacher's salary 30 Rupees. House rent 8 Rupees. Pupils 70.

Royapettah Catholic Schools.—(English) one for boys and one for girls. Maintained at an outlay of about Rs. 100 a month for the benefit of a very poor population. The daily attendance is over 100.

New Town English School for Girls.—Mistress' salary Rs. 20—Rent 6—Pupils 50. There is a Tamil School at St. Roque's, near the Monegar Choultry. The Teacher receives 4 Rupees a month—Pupils 25.

Poodoopettah English School for Boys.—Pupils 50. Two Teachers, salary for both, Rupees 40. House Rent, Rupees 14.

McKey's Garden Tamil School.—Pupils 40—Salary Rupees 3-8-0 a month.

Kitchery English and Telugu Schools.—Pupils 70. Also a Telugu School for girls. Pupils 40. These schools receive Grants-in-aid on the system of payment for results.

There are also English and Tamil Schools at the Military Stations, St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, Poonamallee and Bellary, which are partly supported by the Vicar Apostolic and partly by local subscriptions. The Bellary and Palaveram Schools receive a Grant-in-aid from Government.

VIZAGAPATAM CATHOLIC MISSION.

Vizagapatam.—The Right Rev. J. M. Tissot, D.D., Bishop of Milevis and Vicar Apostolic of Vizagapatam; Very Rev. P. Richard, Vicar General; Revs. B. Delcaval and A. Chelvarum. Gnanapuram—Rev. A. Riccaz. Kotta Dabab—Rev. J. M. Rassat. Nidicuttoo—Rev. F. Avrillon. Vizianagram—Rev. M. V. Domenge. Palcondah—Revs. P. Peyrand and J. Foulx. Sooradah—Revs. J. M. Dupont and E. Bonaventure. Berhampore, Ganjam District, Rev. A. Muffat. Cuttack—Rev. F. L. Decarre. Cocanada—Revs. F. Maboux and A. Souchon. (absent in Europe.) Kamthi—The Revs. C. R. Montagnaux, J. M. Crochet and J. Power. Jubbulpore—Revs. A. Delalex and P. Bozon. Nagpore—Very Revs. J. Thevenet, J. Butlay, C. Pelvat, P. Wall. Yanam—J. M. Debornes. Aurungabad—J. B. Benistrand.

There are in this Vicariate 27 schools, attended by about 2,000 pupils: 8 Orphanages, viz., 2 for boys, 4 for girls, and 2 Agricultural Orphanages in the Ganjam District, for the numerous children rescued during the famine of 1866.

The Schools and Orphanages for boys are conducted by the Brothers of St. Francis of Sales, under the direction of the clergy. The religious Ladies of St. Joseph who number 51, have in the Mission seven Convents and are in charge of all the schools for girls.

Vizagapatam.—The Sisters have opened a dispensary which is conducted by two sisters trained for the work.

In the Male Schools at Vizagapatam and Nagore, English, Latin, French and the Vernacular are taught, as well as History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Drawing, Music, &c.

There are 4 schools for girls of high castes, viz., one at Vizianagram, attended by 160 pupils, which is supported by the Maharajah, K.C.S.I., the great promoter of education; two at Vizagapatam, under the patronage of G. L. Narsing Rao, viz., one for Hindoo ladies and the other for girls of caste which is attended by 200 pupils, and one at Yanam, supported by the French Government. This last numbers 50 pupils.

BISHOPRIC OF ST. THOME.

The Very Rev. A. T. S. Le Castro, Vicar General and Episcopal Governor.

Rev. J. B. Gonsalves, Acting Prior of the Cathedral and Rector of the Seminary—Rev. T. B. de Quadros, Vicar of Madre de Deus, and in charge of St. Lazarus' Church.—Rev. C. F. Fernandez, Vicar of the Church at Luz.—Rev. M. A. Pinto, Chorister of the Cathedral.—Rev. A. P. Pinto, without employ.

MADRAS.

Rev. J. L. dos Reis, Vicar of St John's Church, Black Town.—Rev. B. E. Falleiro, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Assumption, Big Parcherry.—Rev. S. M. Siqueira, Vicar of the Church of B. V. M. of Refuge, Black Town.—Rev. M. E. Rodrigues, Vicar of St. Anthony's Church, Raypooram.—Rev. M. C. de Souza, Vicar of the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Poodoopet.

IN THE ENVIRONS OF MADRAS.

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OUT-STATIONS.

Rev. P. J. R. Dantas, V. Missionary of the Church of the B. V. M. of Rosary, Cuddalore.—Rev. M. F. Fernandes, V. Missionary of the Church at Negapatam in charge of that of Tranquebar.—Rev. J. A. d'Andrade, V. Missionary of the Church at Velangany.—Rev. L. G. de Costa, V. Missionary, Tanjore.—Revs. S. S. A. S. S. de Andrade, V. Missionary, Tanjore.—G. J. Dias, Missionary at Ayampet.—Rev. A. V. Athaide, Missionary at Conocupum.

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OPENED IN THE YEAR 1712, IN NO. 1, ARMENIAN STREET.

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Madras Armenian School, established in the year 1795, No. 1, Armenian Street.

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M. J. Narcis, *English Master.*

H. Lazar, *Armenian Master.*

Armenian Cemetery.

The present Cemetery was built and given to the Armenian Community by Government in the year 1862.

Previous to the erection of the Church, the Armenian Community performed Divine Service in a temporary place built of timber (on the North of Monument Esplanade, opposite Fort St. George), by the late Honorable East India Company, who also paid for the support of the Priest (50) £50 annually for 7 years, agreeably to a Treaty entered into by the said Company with the Armenian nation, dated London, the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1683, and in the fourth year of the reign of King James the Second. The present Church was built by the Armenian Community at their own expense in the year 1712, and alterations and additions made to it by them from time to time. In the year 1833, the British Government was pleased to grant the sum of Rupees five thousand (5,000) from the late Lottery Funds, for the repairs of the Church, out of which Funds the Community was enabled to erect a substantial and extensive verandah, 148 feet in length by 10 in breadth, on the east side of it. Government was further pleased to grant a donation of Rupees (2,000) two thousand from Dr. Woolley's Estate to the Church in the year 1839.

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This Institution, the first Government School for Mussulmans exclusively in the Presidency, was opened on the 1st May 1859.

The school is of the middle class, the higher class being the Upper Fourth. English, Hindustani, Persian and Tamil, are taught in this Institution.

The Madrisa is situated in Triplicane, almost upon Wallajah Road, leading from the Round Tannah, Mount Road, to the Government buildings, Chepauk.

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Office of the Registrar of Books—Old College, Madras.

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CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM, No. 12.

The Registrar of Books thinks it desirable to call the attention of District Registrars, Printers and Publishers to the following notification of the Government of India exempting certain publications from the provisions of Act XXV of 1867. Such publications should in no case be sent in for resignation or received by the District Registrars for transmission to this office:—

NOTIFICATION.

By virtue of the power vested in the Governor-General in Council by Section 21 of Act XXV of 1867, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, for the registration of such books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that the following publications are exempted from the provisions of the said Act:—

- 1.—Acts of the Legislative Council without notes or commentaries.
- 2.—Price lists and tradesmen's circulars.
- 3.—Catalogues of books and other articles, auctioneers' notices and advertisements.
- 4.—Play-bills, comprising advertisements of theatrical and musical entertainments.
- 5.—Decisions of courts of law without notes or commentaries.
- 6.—Petitions and appeals addressed to constitute authority under the provisions of law.
- 7.—Testimonials of private individuals or public officers.
- 8.—Annual reports of schools, banks, societies and firms.
- 9.—Almanacs and calendars.
- 10.—Labels affixed to articles of commerce.

HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC,
FORT WILLIAM, Dec. 1871.(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

2. By a recent ruling of the Madras Government, all Magazines, Reviews, Literary and Scientific Journals and similar periodical literature published in parts at fixed intervals, and intended to be continued for an indefinite time, should be registered for the future, in the same way as Books.

MADRAS,
Office of the Registrar of Books,
19th March 1872.V. KRISTNAMA CHARIAR,
Registrar of Books.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Registrar of Books having noticed that Books and Pamphlets are not unfrequently printed with words on the Title-page intimating to the public that the copyright is "Registered" when in fact it is not registered, the attention of all Printers, Publishers and Proprietors is called to the following brief abstract of the Copyright Act (No. XX of 1847) so far as it affects them:—

In order to secure the proprietary right in any publication, a written application must be made to the Registrar in the subjoined form given in the Schedule to Act XX of 1847 (vide Section V):—

TO THE REGISTRAR OF BOOKS,

Madras.

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to cause any proprietorship of the copyright of work described in the annexed Schedule to be registered under Rule 6 of Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, and I herewith forward the prescribed fee of two Rupees for the registry.

Madras,
DateI have, &c.,
A. B.

SCHEDULE.

Time of making the entry.	Title of Book.	Name of the Publisher and place of publication.	Name and place of abode of the Proprietor of the Copyright.	Date of first publication.

Unless the copyright is secured thus formally the Author or Proprietor will have no copyright. Anybody else may publish the work with impunity and deprived him of his interest in his work, and no remedy can be had in a Court of law (Section XIV). The advantage of registering copyright and the disadvantage of the omission to do so. If, on the other hand, copyright is registered, the fact will be admissible as *prima facie* evidence of title and the registered Proprietor can exercise the right to assign his interest or any portion of his interest in the book: (Section V).

Should any person print, or cause to be printed any book in which there subsists copyright without the consent in writing of the Proprietor entered as such in the Registry-book of this office, or have in his possession for sale or hire any book so unlawfully printed without such consent, such offender makes himself liable to a special action for damages (Section VII). And all printed copies of such work are forfeited to the copyright Proprietor: (Section XII).

The practice which now prevails of inserting such formula as "Copyright registered" or "Copyright reserved" on the Title-page of a book and then omitting intentionally or otherwise to register the same is highly objectionable. It amounts to a false statement, made with a view to deter others by misrepresentation from publishing the book. Apart from the utter worthlessness of such false statement, the party making it may probably render himself liable to prosecution for cheating under the Penal Code.

Under Section III of the Copyright Act, the Registry-book kept at this office is open to inspection at all reasonable times on payment at this office of eight Annas for every entry which any person may require to be searched for or inspected in the said book, and therefore such person can thus inspect it to satisfy himself whether the copyright has been registered or not, or he can obtain, if required, a copy of any entry in such book, certified under the Registrar's hand, on payment of Rupees 2; and such copies so certified are receivable in evidence in all Courts and in all summary proceedings, and are a *prima facie* proof of the proprietorship of copyright.

2. The Registrar of Books would now warn all concerned that hereafter there can be no excuse for any false statement made concerning copyright or for any infraction of the rules regarding the registration of books generally under Act XXV of 1867, on plea of ignorance; and that any omission to register a publication after the receipt of this notice will be presumed to be intentional, and all parties concerned are hereby warned against the consequences of such neglect.

Office of the Registrar of Books, Old College, }
MADRAS, 1st August, 1876. }
V. KRISTNAMA CHARIAR,
Registrar of Books.

SCHOOL BOOK AND VERNACULAR LITERATURE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED A. D. 1820.

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The Society was established in the year 1820, with a view to the general diffusion of useful knowledge, by the supply of approved school books at the cheapest possible rates, and for furnishing such other elementary works, both in the English and the Vernacular language as might tend to the mental and moral improvement of the people. It has since extended its operations by helping to form a solid vernacular Literature by means of translations and original works, and it issues a Monthly Magazine both in Tamil and in Telugu, named the *Janavinodini*. The Office and the Depository are in the Old College, Nungumbaukum.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Officiating Superintendent.—Pay Rs. 350.

Mr. J. Ponceca, Asst. Drawing Master.

„ W. Dowley, Foreman.

„ W. Muns, Head Clerk.

This School was established by Dr. A. Hunter on the 1st May, 1850, as a kind of Drawing Academy.

In March, 1855, the School was taken up by Government and extended into a School of Arts.

DRAWING ACADEMY.

The course of Instruction in the Drawing Department is as follows:

- 1st Stage (a).—Linear Geometry.
(b).—Mechanical drawing from measurement.
(c).—Linear Perspective.
(d).—Details of Architecture from Copies.
2nd Stage (e).—Free hand drawing from Examples in outline enlarged or reduced.
(f).—Free hand drawing of the human figures in outline from Copies.
3rd Stage (g).—Free hand drawing from Models in outline.
(h).—Free hand drawing from Models shaded in Sepia.
(i).—Chalk drawings of the same objects.
4th Stage (j).—Outline drawings from the "round" in pencil.
(k).—Outline drawings from the round in Chalk.
(l).—Chalk drawings of the whole human figures from casts.
(m).—Life drawings of the same draped figure.
5th Stage (n).—Painting in Monochrome in oil and water color.
(o).—Painting in colors, oil and water color.
(p).—Time sketching in Monochrome.
(q).—Time sketching in colors.

NOTE 1.—Students studying for the Examinations for draughtsmen D. P. W. will not be expected to go beyond the 2nd Stage.

NOTE 2.—Students studying to be Lithographers or Surveying draughtsmen will not be expected to go beyond the 2nd Stage.

NOTE 3.—Students studying for wood drawing or copper plate engraving will have a supplementary course of instruction embracing all kinds of point work after completing the 4th Stage.

At the various stages of progress, Examinations will be held and Certificates of proficiency granted.

Certificates of the 1st degree denote that the student is qualified to the extent specified. Certificates of the 2nd degree denote that the Student is qualified to teach to the extent specified.

Students passing the whole of the tests will be entitled to receive a general Certificate.

Students studying for Certificates of proficiency will pay a fee of 8 annas per mensem in advance, their studies will be regulated by the Superintendent of the School.

Students studying at the Institution merely with the view of improving themselves will pay a fee of 5 Rupees per mensem in advance, they will not be required to pass through the regular course, they may receive instruction in any branch.

The regular course of instruction extends over two sessions, viz., from 1st July to 15th December, and from 15th January to 31st May.

Fees to be paid in advance.

HOURS OF STUDY.

Regular Course.

Drawing School.—Each morning except Government holidays, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Students in training the whole day.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

In the Industrial Department all kinds of Art Metal work—pottery, glass-painting, and decoration are taught. After every Student has passed the Second Stage, he receives certain fees to enable him to continue his studies in the Drawing Department while working in the Industrial Department.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Surgeon Major M. C. FURNELL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Principal.

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Professor of Surgery & Clinical Surgery	.. Surgeon Major W. R. Cockerill.
Professor of Midwifery	.. Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D. (Eur. M.C.)
Acting Professor of Midwifery	.. Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
Professor of Chemistry	.. Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Anatomy	.. Surg. Major J. Keess, M.D. & M.R.C.P.L.
Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy	Do. do.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine, Surgery and Physiology	.. Surgeon Major E. F. Brockman.
Professor of Pathology	.. Surgeon C. Sibthorpe.
Professor of Hygiene	.. Surgeon C. J. McNally.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	.. Surgeon Major R. H. Harvey, F.R.C.S.E.
Lecturer on Materia Medica	.. Surgeon-Major L. C. Nannay.

Lecturer on Botany	..Honorary Surgeon H. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.E.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum	..Honorary Surgeon R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant to the Professor of Botany and Materia Medica	..Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, F.R.C.S.E.
Assistant to the Professor of Medicine	..Honorary Surgeon W. Karney.
Asst. to the Professor of Chemistry	..Do. W. Hamilton.
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This Institution was established by the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK ADAM, E. C. B., by a General Order of Government, dated 13th February, 1835, for the instruction in "Medicine and Surgery" of Europeans, Eurasians and Natives entering the Medical branch of the public service. The benefits of instruction have been since thrown open to the community at large. The Medical College has been recognised by the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin and Edinburgh, as one of the Colonial Schools of Medicine and Surgery. It is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction.

A building has been appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution, the foundation stone of which was laid in December 1836. It was greatly enlarged and improved in 1867.

There is a separate building for practical Anatomy; there is also a Laboratory where practical Chemistry is taught.

A Museum has been formed, which in addition to morbid specimens, possesses numerous preparations, models, &c., for illustrating the different branches of the course of instruction. There is also a Museum of Botany and Materia Medica.

The Institution is supplied annually with a selection of Works on the several branches of Medical Science, for the purpose of forming a Library of Reference. There is also a Students' Library.

The Academical year extends from 1st October to 30th June inclusive, and is divided into a Winter Session of six, and Summer Session of three months. The annual examinations of the College are held in June.

The pupils in attendance at the College consist of—

1. Stipendiary and Private Students and Lane Scholars, who form the *Senior or First Department* of the College. The period of study for those qualifying for the M. B. & C. M. degree is five years, and for those qualifying only for the L. M. & S. degree four years.

2. Military and Civil Students, divided into three classes, who study for three years and qualify as Assistant Apothecaries. These form the *Second Department*.

3. Government Students, forming the *Junior or Third Department* of the College, are divided into three classes. Their period of study extends over three years; they are designed for Hospital Assistants in Government employ.

A class of Lady Students has been formed. The pupils study for three years to qualify as medical practitioners.

The number of Students in attendance at the College, on 1st October, 1879, was

In the Senior Department.	{ Government Student.....1	Qualifying for the
	{ Lane Scholar.....1	M. B. and C. M. degree.
	{ Private Students.....5	
	{ Private Students.....43	Qualifying for the
		L. M. & S. degree.

Do. 2nd do.101

Do. Junior do.68

Non-medical Students9

Total..228

The annual examination of Students takes place in June, when certificates of qualification to the 2nd and Junior Departments are granted, and prizes are given to the most deserving students in the several classes.

The Senior classes of the 2nd and Junior or Third Department students undergo a final examination by a Board of Examiners, and those found qualified receive certificates for employment in the public service.

There is one Lane Scholarship of Rupees 30 per mensem, tenable for five years.

The Johnstone Gold Medal of 40 Rupees value is given as a prize to the best qualified student of the Senior or Second Department.

The Blacklock Gold Medal is given to the best Clinical Student.

A Government Gold Medal of 30 Rupees value is given to the best qualified student of the Junior Department.

The students of the Senior Department present themselves for the University Examinations and are subject to its Regulations for degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Rules for admission into the Several Departments of the College.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

7. Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts are admitted as Private Students to the Senior Department of the College, and educated on payment of certain fees, to qualify for Medical Degrees in the University of Madras.

8. Candidates who have not passed in Latin at the First Examination in Arts, are required to pass in that language up to the F. A. standard at the Preliminary Scientific Examination held at the close of their first year of study.

9. Students of this section of the Senior Department qualify for the M.B. and C.M. Degree of the Madras University.

10. *Lane Scholarship.*—An endowed scholarship, founded in the year 1848 in memory of the late Surgeon Lane, of the Madras Medical Service, is at the disposal of the Lane Scholarship Committee; and applications for particulars to be made to the Secretary of the Committee. The candidates for the Lane Scholarship must be Protestants, of certified moral character, and of decided religious principles. Satisfactory evidence of character and principles must accompany all applications for scholarships; and that the monthly stipend of the Lane Scholarship commences with Rupees 20 rising to Rupees 30, and Rupees 40 on passing the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations for the degrees of M.B. and C.M.

11. The curriculum for this class is as follows:—

First Year.		Fourth Year.	
Winter.....	{ Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany.	Winter.....	{ Medicine. Pathology. Midwifery. Clinical Medicine. Dissection & Operative Surgery. Diseases of Women and Children.
Summer...	{ Practical Chemistry Do. Pharmacy.	Summer...	{ Organic Chemistry. Clinical Medicine. Medical Jurisprudence. Microscope.
Second Year.		Fifth Year.	
Winter.....	{ Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Surgery. Clinical Surgery. Dissection.	Winter.....	{ Medicine. Ophthalmology. Clinical Medicine. Dissection & Operative Surgery. Clinical Ophthalmology. Operative Surgery. Hygiene.
Summer...	{ Clinical Surgery. Practical Pharmacy	Summer...	{ Microscope.
Third Year.			
Winter.....	{ Physiology. Surgery. Clinical Surgery. Dissection. Clinical Ophthalmology	Winter.....	{ Ophthalmology. Clinical Medicine. Dissection & Operative Surgery. Clinical Ophthalmology. Operative Surgery. Hygiene.
Summer...	{ Operative & Minor Surg. Comparative Anatomy. Microscope.	Summer...	{ Microscope.

12. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras or other Universities are admitted as Private Students and educated on payment of certain fees to enable them to qualify for the L. M. and S. Degree of the Madras University.

13. Candidates above the age of sixteen years are eligible for admission.

14. The course of training at the Medical College for such students extends over four years, the first of which may be pro-collegiate (at any hospital or dispensary before being admitted into College.)

15. The curriculum for the class is as follows:—

First Year.		Second Year.	
(This may be pre-collegiate.)			
Winter.....	{ Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Practical Chemistry. Do. Pharmacy.	Winter.....	{ Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Dissection and Demonstrations. Practical Chemistry. Do. Pharmacy.
Summer...	{ Examination by the Assistants.	Summer...	{ Examination by the Assistants.

Third Year.		Fourth Year.	
Winter....	Anatomy. Physiology. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dissection & Demonstrations. Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery. Examination by the Assistants	Winter....	Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery. Ophthalmology. Dissection & Demonstrations. [dence. Medical Jurisprudence. Hygiene. Diseases of Women & Children. [Surgery. Operative and Minor
Summer...		Summer...	

Surgical and Medical Wards.

General Hospital, Eye Infirmary and Lying-in Hospital.

Government do not guarantee an appointment to students who qualify in this department.

Students of the Senior Department will be subject, while attending College and Hospital to the discipline as that laid down.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Rules for Admission of Candidates for the Grade of "Hospital Apprentices," Subordinate Medical Department, for Military Service.

1. Candidates must not be below fifteen nor above eighteen years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and respectability. Also a certificate of vaccination and physical fitness for military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment. None but Europeans and Eurasians are admitted into this department.

2. The following is the standard of examination :—
a. A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in Dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted), will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Meaning of words and phrases in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

b. A colloquial examination in one of the following vernaculars at their option :—
Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu. Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each candidate of making himself understood in the vernacular which he has selected.
c. The leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.
d. General Geography, and Geography of India in particular.
e. The first 4 Rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Proportion.
f. Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Simple Equations.
g. The first Book of Euclid.

3. Successful candidates will be designated Hospital Apprentices, and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such Military Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may appoint them on the following stipends :—

First year..... Rs. 16 | Second year..... Rs. 20
Rations, or compensation of Rupees 10 in lieu, and free quarters, or house-rent at Rupees 7½ per mensem, will also be given.

4. During their pre-collegiate course, Hospital Apprentices will be subject to the periodical examinations prescribed in G. O. C. C., No. 112, of 29th August, 1868, viz :—

First examination at the close of six months.
Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

Second examination at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of Practical Pharmacy and the reading of prescriptions.

Third examination at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The Pharmacopœia and the essentials of Minor Surgery.

Fourth examination at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery, and Osteology, i. e., the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns," in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course. The results of these examinations will determine the order of merit, according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay :—

	(Per Mensem)
Third-class Student.....	20
Second-Class do.	25
First-class do.	30

with rations and quarters, or house-rent 50 per cent. additional to that specified in paragraph 10.

5. These examinations will be conducted at the several stations by written questions prepared by the Principal, Medical College, under instructions from the Surgeon-General. Supervising officers will be guided by the instructions contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 in reference to the examinations and the written replies of candidates.

6. All Medical Offices under whom Hospital Apprentices are placed are enjoined to see that they are properly taught and exercised in all the duties pertaining to a Medical Subordinate.

7. Successful candidates will be attested under G. O. G., No. 170, of 20th April 1867. It has been ruled by the Government of India that "Service in the grade of Hospital Apprentice, whether passed or unpassed, does not reckon towards pension."

CIVIL MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Candidates must not be below fifteen nor above eighteen years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and respectability. Also a certificate of vaccination and physical fitness for Government service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department, and should, if possible, be Matriculated Students.

2. Should the number of matriculated applicants exceed fifteen, the whole will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English language, by printed papers prepared by the Surgeon-General in communication with the Educational Department, and the required fifteen will be selected according as they may be successful in passing that test—viz., in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

3. If, on the other hand, the number of matriculated applicants be fewer than fifteen, the whole of the candidates, matriculated or otherwise, will be subjected to the following competitive examination, and the number needed will be taken from the top of the graded list prepared by the Educational Department in the order of merit :—

a. A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in Dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted), will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective handwriting.

Meaning of words and phrases in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

b. A colloquial examination in one of the following vernaculars at their option :—
Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam. Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each candidate of making himself understood in the vernacular which he has selected.

c. The leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

d. General Geography, and Geography of India in particular.

e. The first four rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Proportion.

f. Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Simple Equations.

g. The first book of Euclid.

4. Successful candidates will be designated Civil Hospital Apprentices, and attached for one year if Matriculated Students, or for two years if otherwise, to such Military and Civil Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may appoint them, on a salary of Rupees 15 per mensem for the whole period.

5. During their pre-collegiate course, Civil Hospital Apprentices will be subject to the periodical examinations prescribed in G. O. C. C., No. 112, of 29th August 1868, viz :—

First examination at the close of six months.
Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

Second examination at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of Practical Pharmacy and the reading of prescriptions.

Third examination at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The Pharmacopœia and the essentials of Minor Surgery.

Fourth examination at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery, and Osteology, i. e., the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At the final examination Civil Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns," in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the last six months of their pre-collegiate course. The results of these examinations will determine the order of merit, according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College.

6. These examinations will be conducted at the several stations by written questions prepared by the Principal, Medical College, under instructions from the Surgeon-General. Supervising officers will be guided by the instructions contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 in reference to the examinations and the written replies of candidates.

7. The course of instruction at the Medical College will extend over three years, and College pay for the entire period will be Rupees 20 per mensem. On completion of the third year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Apothecary, and receive the undermentioned salary, promotion from grade to grade being determined by periods of service until the establishment becomes more fully developed; after which restrictions will be made regarding the number of each grade, and promotions given only on the occurrence of vacancies. In any case promotion will be depended on passing successfully periodical examinations:—

	Pay.	Charge Allowance.
	Rs.	Rs.
First-2 years.	 50	..
3 to 7 do.	 50	25
8 to 14 do.	 75	50
15 to 21 do.	 100	50
22 to 28 do.	 125	50
29 to 35 do.	 150	50

8. Civil Apothecaries will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

9. Successful candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of seven years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical College.

The following is the curriculum for the Second Department:—

<i>First Year.</i>		
Winter ...	{ Anatomy. Chemistry. Materia Medica. Physiology. Examinations by the Assistants.	Hospital Attendance.
Summer ..	{ Practical Chemistry. Do. Pharmacy.	
<i>Second Year.</i>		
Winter ...	{ Anatomy. Physiology. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dissections and Demonstrations. Examinations by the Assistants.	Surgical and Medical Wards.
Summer ..	{ Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery.	
<i>Third Year.</i>		
Winter	{ Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Surgery and Clinical Surgery. Midwifery. Ophthalmology. Dissection and Demonstrations. Medical Jurisprudence.	General Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Lying-in-Hospital.
Summer ..	{ Hygiene. Diseases of Women and Children. Operative and Minor Surgery.	

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Rules for Admission of Candidates for the Grade of "Native Medical Pupils" for Military Employment.

1. Candidates must not be below fifteen nor above nineteen years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificate of age, vaccination, and physical fitness for military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

2. The following is the standard of examination:—

a. A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in Dictation. Twenty errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted), will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

Candidates will further be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own vernacular, and to translate into their own vernacular a short exercise in English.

- The leading facts of the History of India.
 - The Geography of India.
 - The first four rules of Arithmetic, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
 - To read and write their own vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.
3. Successful candidates will be designated "Native Medical Pupils," and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such Military and Civil Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may appoint them to, on the following stipends:—

	Rs.
First year.	7
Second year.	8

Free quarters or Havildar's rate of hutting money (Rupees 4) will also be given.

4. During their pre-collegiate course, Native Medical Pupils will be subject to the periodical examinations prescribed in G. O. C. C., No. 112, of 29th August, 1868, viz:—

First examination at the close of six months.

Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

Second examination at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of Practical Pharmacy and the reading of prescriptions.

Third examination at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The Pharmacopœia and the essentials of Minor Surgery.

Fourth examination at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery, reading of prescriptions, and the elements of Osteology.

At this final examination Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course. The results of these examinations will determine the order of merit according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay:—

	Rs.
Second-class Student	9
First-class do.	10

with free quarters, or hutting money as specified in paragraph 10.

5. These examinations will be conducted at the several stations by written questions prepared by the Principal, Medical College, under instructions from the Surgeon-General. Supervising Officers will be guided by the instructions contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 in reference to the examinations and the written replies of candidates.

6. All Medical Officers under whom Native Medical Pupils are placed are enjoined to see that they are properly taught and exercised in all the duties pertaining to a Medical Subordinate.

7. Successful candidates will be attested under G. O. G., No. 170, of 20th April, 1867.

8. It has been ruled by the Government of India that service in the grade of Native Medical Pupil, whether passed or unpassed, does not reckon towards pension.

CIVIL MEDICAL SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.

1. Candidates must not be below fifteen nor above nineteen years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificate of age, vaccination, and physical fitness for Government service, signed by a commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Establishment.

Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department.

2. The following is the standard of examination:—

a. A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length, selected from a standard English author, will be given as an exercise in Dictation. Twenty errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words, which will not be counted), will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases, in grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

Candidates will further be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own vernacular, and to translate into their own vernacular a exercise in English,

b. The leading facts of the History of India.

c. The Geography of India.

d. The first four rules of Arithmetic, and Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

e. To read and write their own vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.

3. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils," and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such Military and Civil Hospitals as the Surgeon-General may appoint them, on Rupees 7 per mensem for the whole period.

4. During their pre-collegiate course, Civil Medical Pupils will be subject to the periodical examinations prescribed in G. O. C. C., No. 112, of 29th August, 1868, viz:—

First examination at the close of six months.

Subjects.—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.

Second examination at the close of twelve months.

Subjects.—The whole subject of Practical Pharmacy and the reading of prescriptions. Third examination at the close of eighteen months.

Subjects.—The Pharmacopœia and the essentials of Minor Surgery.

Fourth examination at the close of the pre-collegiate course.

Subjects.—Practical Pharmacy, the Pharmacopœia, Minor Surgery, reading of prescriptions, and the elements of Botany.

At this final examination, Civil Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns," in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course. The results of these examinations will determine the order of merit, according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College.

5. These examinations will be conducted at the several stations by written questions prepared by the Principal, Medical College, under instructions from the Surgeon-General. Supervising Officers will be guided by the instructions contained in paragraphs 8 and 9 in reference to the examinations and the written replies of candidates.

6. The course of instructions at the Medical College will extend over two years and College pay for the entire period will be Rupees 9 per mensem. On completion of the second year of study, on examination if found qualified for advancement, they will be promoted to the grade of Civil Hospital Assistant and receive the undermentioned salary, contingent on passing successfully periodical examinations:—

	Pay.	Charge.
	rs.	Allowance.
Under 7 years' service.....	20	10
8 to 14 do.	30	10
15 and Upwards.....	40	10

7. Civil Hospital Assistants will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

8. Successful candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of seven years from date of receiving certificate of qualification from the Medical College.

The curriculum of study for the Junior or Third Department is as follows:—

First Year.

Winter.....	{ Anatomy. Materia Medica. Physiology.	} By the Assist- ants.	} Hospital Attendance.
Summer.....	{ Practical Pharmacy. Minor Surgery.		

Second Year.

Winter.....	{ Medicine.* Clinical Medicine.† Surgery.* Clinical Surgery.† Midwifery.* Dissections.	} Attendance at the General Hospital during both Sessions.
Summer.....	{ Hygiene.* Minor Surgery.* Practical Pharmacy.	

Third Year.

Winter.....	{ Medicine.† Clinical Medicine.† Surgery.† Clinical Surgery.† Midwifery.† Dissections and Operative Surgery.	} Attendance at General Hospital, Eye Infir- mary and Lying-in Hospital.
Summer.....	{ Hygiene.† Medical Jurisprudence.† Examinations in Midwifery, Medi- cine and Surgery.*	

Due notice will be given in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* when there are vacancies for the grades of Hospital Apprentice and Native Medical Pupils.

Candidates desirous of qualifying as Chemists and Druggists receive instruction at the Medical College in Materia Medica, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Practical Pharmacy. The fee for each course is Rupees 10, and an additional fee of Rupees 25 is required to be paid for permission to be examined by a Committee of Medical Officers as to their fitness for the position.

* By Assistant Professors.

† By Professors.

Private Students of the Junior Department.

Students unconnected with the Medical Service are permitted to join the classes of the Junior Department of the College upon the following conditions, provided that their admission does not interfere with the working of the several classes:—

- That such students are, by their attainments, qualified to join the Junior Department.
- That they furnish satisfactory testimonials of good conduct.
- That their admission will in no way inconvenience the working of the classes to which they are admitted.
- That the students so admitted shall pay a fee in advance of Rupees 3 for each course of lectures, the fees being carried to the credit of Government.
- That such students shall submit generally to the discipline enforced in the Medical College.
- That if required to attend the practice of the General Hospital, the students shall pay a fee in advance of Rupees 10 per annum, the fees being placed at the credit of the hospital.

The lectures on Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene are open to the Public. The fee is Rupees 10 for each course to all non-professional students.

Rules for Female Medical Education at the Madras Medical College.

Candidates desirous of qualifying for the University degrees of Madras will be required to attend the full curriculum of studies laid down for those degrees and to have passed the preliminary examinations enjoined by the University.

Candidates who are simply desirous of obtaining an amount of practical knowledge sufficient to enable them to practise the Medical profession are required to pass a preliminary examination as follows. *Vide G. O., No. 357, dated 25th October, 1876:—*

English.—A portion not exceeding thirty lines in length selected from a standard English author will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and other unusual words which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned for defective handwriting.

Grammar and Composition as in the general paper for the Matriculation Examination.

History.—The leading facts of the Histories of England and India.

Geography.—General Geography and the Geography of India in particular.

Arithmetic.—The first four rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Proportion.

Successful Candidates will have to undergo one year's pre-collegiate training in order to acquire a knowledge of compounding, pharmacy, and bones. They will subsequently have to study three years in College, and the following is the curriculum at present laid down:—

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.		Summer.
Winter.	Chemistry and Anatomy.	Practical Pharmacy.
	Materia Medica.	Minor Surgery.
	Physiology.	
SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.
Summer.	Practical Pharmacy.	
	Practical Chemistry.	
Winter.	Anatomy.	Winter.
	Medicine and Clinical Medicine.	Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
	Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
	Physiology.	Midwifery.
	Dissections.	Diseases of the Eye and Dissections.
		Summer.
		Medical Jurisprudence.
		Hygiene.
		Diseases of Women and Children.
		Operation and Minor Surgery.

At the end of their third year's College course they will be examined by the College authorities, and if found qualified they will obtain a certificate.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

LECTURERS.

AGRICULTURE...	Charles Benson, M.R.A.C., Acting Superintendent, Government Farms.
VETERINARY ...	George Western, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon to the Governor's Body Guard.
CHEMISTRY ...	W. Hamilton, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Madras Medical College.
BOTANY ...	R. Wilkins, F.R.C.S., Professor of Botany, Madras Medical College.
GEOLOGY ...	
FIELD EXPERIMENTS AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE }	K. Schiffmayer, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Saidapet Experimental Farm.

MASTERS.

ARITHMETIC AND BOOK-KEEPING.....A. Ganapati Aiyer, F.A.
 LAND-SURVEYING AND MENSURATION.....T. V. Seetharam Moodelly.

OBJECTS.

This institution is designed to afford instruction in the science of agriculture and in the practical application of sound principles in conducting the ordinary agriculture of this country.

THE FARM, &c.

The farm is conducted as an experimental farm; its area is about 230 acres, and it is well provided with suitable buildings.

In the farm workshops all kinds of agricultural implements and tools suited for use in India are manufactured and repaired.

The educational buildings needed will be erected on the farm; of these, a Chemical laboratory has already been built on an adjacent site.

In the neighbouring village of Saidapet students can readily obtain board and lodging during their course of teaching; and a limited number of quarters have been provided on the Farm for such students as are willing to rent them.

An Agricultural Library and a Museum are in course of formation, and a Reading-room for the use of students has been provided.

A Veterinary Hospital will also be established when funds are forthcoming.

MANAGEMENT, &c.

The institution is attached to the Educational Department under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, acting in communication with the Board of Revenue. The direct management of the institution is entrusted to the Superintendent of Government Farms, who conducts all correspondence regarding the institution; issues all notices, orders, &c., regarding the delivery of lectures and other matters connected with the routine of the institution; and maintains discipline amongst the students, who are in all things, subject to the orders he issues.

INSTRUCTION, &c.

The course of instruction extends over three years; there are two sessions in each year, a Summer Session and a Winter Session; the Summer Session begins each year on the 1st of April, and ends on the 30th of June; the Winter Session begins on the 1st of October, and ends on the 31st of March. Though, in the Winter Session, class-room and lecture-room instruction does not begin until the 1st of October, students are nevertheless expected to attend at Saidapet on the 1st of September, in order that they may witness and take part in the important field operations conducted at that season in connexion with the sowing of the cold weather-crops.

The instruction given in the institution, embraces a thorough study of agriculture and of such portions of Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Botany, and the Veterinary Art as bear on the theory and practice of agriculture. In addition to these special subjects, the following also receive attention:—Farm Book-keeping, land-surveying, mensuration, and drawing. The instruction is given by means of lectures, class-room discussions, and field classes.

During the portion of the day set apart for practical instruction in farming out of doors, every student is expected to take part in whatever work may be going forward on the farm; compliance with this regulation will be enforced. Each student is expected to make himself strictly acquainted with all the operations daily performed on the farm, and is required to keep a journal or diary of the same.

Instruction is conveyed in the English language, but the Masters will afford as much assistance as possible in explaining the lectures and instruction generally to students whose limited acquaintance with English may make it difficult for them to follow such instruction without explanation.

ADMISSION.

Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of all classes and from any part of the country are eligible for admission into the institution when vacancies exist, on complying with the following conditions:—

Candidates who desire to avail themselves of stipendiary studentships or scholarships must be between sixteen and twenty-four years of age, and must produce with their application for admission the following certificates:—

- (a.) Certificate of age.
- (b.) Do. of character.
- (c.) Do. of physical fitness.*

For the present no fee will be charged except in the case of students who enter only for instruction in special subjects; strict conformity with all the rules of the institution will be enforced.

Students must provide themselves with all necessary text books, stationery, &c.

Students who have passed the Matriculation or General Text Examinations will be eligible for admission without undergoing any further examination, provided they produce the certificates needed, and comply with the other conditions laid down. When there

* Should state that the candidate has been vaccinated.

is a greater number of these candidates than there are vacancies to fill, a selection will be made of the most promising, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

When there are more vacancies to fill than there are candidates qualified, as stated in the preceding paragraph, the entrance examination will be as follows:—

English.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation and express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter or in a report.

Arithmetic.—The first four simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Vernacular.—Tamil or Telugu (in the case of Europeans and Eurasians only); ability to translate into English easy sentences from an elementary vernacular prose work commonly used in schools.

History.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.

Geography.—The Outlines of Geography generally and the Geography of India in particular.

The date of the examination and of future entrance examinations will be duly notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

STIPENDIARY STUDENTSHIPS.

Of the students who have at the close of the first Session been most successful, five will be selected to fill stipendiary Studentships established by Government, to which will be attached a monthly salary of Rupees 10 in the latter half of the first year, Rupees 12½ per mensem in the second year, and Rupees 15 per mensem for 9 months in the third year, under the following conditions:—

No stipend will be increased unless the holder obtains half of the total marks given and one-third of the marks allotted to each subject in each Session. The stipend will be liable to be forfeited in part or in whole for continued disobedience to orders or neglect of duty, and no person who holds a stipendiary studentship will continue to hold it if found to be unfit to undergo further training from incapacity or want of interest. Stipend cannot be held for more than two and a half years, and cannot be retained unless the recipient pass for the higher grade within twelve months.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

One scholarship, of the value of Rupees 10 per mensem, and tenable for two years, will be given to the student who, at the end of the first year of training, secures the largest number of marks, and who, in other respects, has given satisfaction. This scholarship is to be held under the same general conditions as are applicable to stipendiary studentships.

AGRICULTURAL CERTIFICATE.

At the conclusion of the course of training, students who are found to possess the necessary knowledge, and whose conduct has been satisfactory, will be entitled to certificates, certifying to their qualifications as agriculturists under the following rules:—

First-class Certificate.—To qualify for this certificate the student must throughout the whole course of training have obtained 33 per cent. of the total marks for each subject of instruction, and 60 per cent. of the sum total of such marks, in each Session.

Second-class Certificate.—To qualify for this certificate the student must throughout the whole course of training have obtained 25 per cent. of the total marks for each subject of instruction, and 40 per cent. of the sum total of such marks, in each Session.

A student who fails to obtain 33 per cent. of the total marks allotted for a subject in a Session and yet obtains 60 per cent. of the sum total of the marks in the Session will be allowed in the following Session a special examination in the subject in which he has failed, and if he passes it satisfactorily, he will be deemed to have passed the first standard in that Session; and in the same way a student who may have obtained 40 per cent. of the sum total of the marks in the Session and yet has failed in getting 25 per cent. of the total for each subject will also be entitled in the ensuing Session to a special examination in the subject in which he has failed, on passing which successfully he will be considered as having passed the second standard of that Session.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

Arrangements will be made under which young men, who are studying in Madras to qualify themselves as school-teachers, will be permitted to attend one or more courses of lectures and to undergo a partial training in practical agriculture at the institution, with a view to teaching this subject in middle-class and elementary schools under their charge.

GENERAL.

Land-owners and others may enter students at the institution under the same rules and regulations as Government Stipendiary Students, provided the stipends are paid regularly one month in advance to the Superintendent, Government Farms, by whom these stipends will be disbursed under the rules prescribed.

Persons of any age above sixteen who possess a fair knowledge of English may enter the institution to study any special subject or subjects taught therein. They will be required to pay a fee of Rupees 2 per mensem during the time their names are entered in the register of the institution.

CURRICULUM OF STUDY.

First Year.
Agriculture—Soils and their improvement.
Chemistry—Inorganic.
Veterinary—Animal Physiology and Anatomy.
Botany—Vegetable Physiology.
Land-Surveying and Mensuration.

Second Year.
Agriculture—Manures, Implements & Crops.
Geology—Elementary.
Chemistry—Organic.
Veterinary—Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
Botany—General.
Land-Surveying and Mensuration.

Third Year.
Agriculture—Crops and Stock.
Geology—Agricultural.
Chemistry—Agricultural.

Veterinary—Pathology.
Botany—Agricultural and Horticultural.
Mechanics, Farm Book-keeping, &c.

Text-Books to be used in the Agricultural College.

Subject.	Title and Author's Name.
AGRICULTURE	... Agricultural Class Book, by W. B. Robertson, M.A.C.
CHEMISTRY	... Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, by Professor Roscoe, B.A., F.R.S.
Do.	... Laboratory Guide, by Professor Church, M.A. [F.R.S.]
VETERINARY	... Physiology of the Animals of the Farm, by Professor Hodges, M.D.
BOTANY	... First Book of Indian Botany, by Professor Oliver, F.R.S., F.L.S.
ZOOLOGY	... Rudiments of Zoology, by R. Chambers, LL.D.
LAND SURVEYING AND MENSURATION.	... Principles of Geometry and Mensuration, by Thomas Tate.
DRAWING	... First and Second Book of Drawing by Chambers.
BOOK-KEEPING	... Manual of Book-keeping, by J. Constable, M.A.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL.—Lieut.-Colonel H. T. Rogers, R. E.

MASTERS.

Mathematics	...Mr. J. Bradshaw.
Do. and Civil Engineering	...Mr. Cames.
Surveying, Drawing and Estimating	...Mr. McAleese and Mr. Hyde.
Special Surveying Class	...Mr. J. B. Hennessy.
Special Drawing Class	...Mr. J. Hamilton.
Instructor in Bricklaying	...P. Nadamoony Moodally.
Tamil Munshi	...P. Rajagopal Mudaliyar.
Telugu do.	...M. Lukshmanarasiah Pantulu.
Head Clerk and Accountant	...V. Balasundra Mudaliyar.
Librarian & Instructor in Photography	...Mr. Hyde.
Assistant Clerk and Librarian	...V. Colundavalu Moodaliar.

The Civil Engineering College consists of a

(I.) First Department; (II) Second Department; (III) Special Department; (IV) Officers' Surveying Class.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY DIVISION.—Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies.

CIVIL DIVISION.—Civilians, (European and Native) being Undergraduates of the Madras or other Indian University.

Rules of Admission.

(Based on Government Notification, 28th March, 1862, and 15th December, 1869.)

MILITARY DIVISION.—I. Candidates for admission to this Department must be European Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer.

II. They must be qualified by acquaintance with their Military duties and by having passed the Examination in the Native languages; and they will be required to undergo an entrance Examination in Arithmetic (the whole); Algebra (as far as Simple Equations); Euclid (first three books.)

III. Applications from Officers should be addressed (through their Commanding Officers) to the Principal of the College, who after satisfying himself that the Candidates are fully qualified under paras. 1 and 2 and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. Admissions to this Department will usually take place at the opening of the Session in January in each year, the preparatory Entrance Examination being held in the month of December preceding.

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

VI. The number of Officers in this Department is limited to five.

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

CIVIL DIVISION.—Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age and must produce satisfactory testimony of good character, age, health, and freedom from liability to small-pox. No entrance examination is required, the production by a candidate of his First Arts Certificate in addition to the abovementioned certificates will entitle him to admission if there be a vacancy.

II. The number of Civil students in the first Department is at present limited to ten.

i. All students (Military and Civil) will be required to pay a Monthly Fee of sixteen Rupees and to provide themselves with the Text Books in use, also with a case of Drawing Instruments, Color Boxes, &c.

ii. Students are non-resident.

iii. The course of study usually extends over two Sessions, and those students who qualify will receive certificates as Assistant Engineers.

iv. The course of instruction is also regulated to meet the requirements of the Madras University for the degree of B.C.E. (Bachelor in Civil Engineering.)

v. The Government do not guarantee appointments to passed students of the First Department.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Military Division.....European N. C. Officers and Soldiers.
Civil do.Civilians, European and Native.

MILITARY DIVISION.

Rules for Admission.

(Based on G. O., No. 1237, dated 14th May, 1872.)

I. There are 10 Stipendiary Studentships in this Department, open to Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of European Regiments.

II. Candidates for these must

(a) Be less than twenty-five years of age.

(b) Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duties as N. C. Officers and Privates.

(c) Be thoroughly trustworthy and well conducted men, who can be relied on to superintend Native workmen efficiently and to treat them in a becoming manner.

III. Applications from Commanding Officers for the examination of such men as they may recommend for Stipendiary Military Studentships should reach the Principal not later than March of each year and should be accompanied by the following documents, viz:—

(a) Extracts from Regimental Courts Martial and Defaulter Books, from date of entering the service.

(b) Extracts from Company Defaulter Book for the preceding two years.

(c) Certificates of sound health and unimpaired constitution, from a Medical Officer.
N. B.—When forwarding applications it should be distinctly stated whether the candidate is married.

IV. The subjects of examination for admission are as follows:—

ENGLISH.—Dictation and Grammar.

ARITHMETIC.—The whole.

V. This examination will be held on or about the 15th April of each year, and the successful candidates who stand highest in the list up to the authorised number will be selected for admission and will proceed to Bangalore, where they will remain one year for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the Vernacular previous to their joining the College.

VI. Stipendiary Students will be allowed the same pay, ration and clothing as when serving with their respective Regiments, and in addition a stipend of ten Rupees a month.

VII. 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. On the other hand 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.

VIII. Whilst at College they will wear the undress uniform of their rank and Regiment and be under the command of the Principal, or in his absence, of the Officer acting for him.

IX. They are exempt from payment of College Fees, and are supplied with the Text Books in use and Drawing Instruments, Color Box, &c., gratis.

X. They reside in Barracks and Quarters adjoining the College.

XI. The course of study at the College occupies two Sessions, and those who are properly qualified receive certificates as Overseers or Supervisors, Public Works Department.

CIVIL DIVISION.

1. The admission of students takes place at the commencement of the Session on the first Monday of August, each year.

2. Candidates for admission not being matriculated students must pass an entrance examination, the subjects for which are, English, Grammar and Dictation, Arithmetic, the whole.

3. This examination will be held on or about the 15th April of each year at the College and in all the Public Works Divisional Offices, except at the Presidency and Mount, and applications for it should be addressed to the Principal, C. E. College, by the 15th March preceding. Due notice will be given every year in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the particulars regarding the examination.

4. The names of the candidates selected for admission will be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, and they will have to join the College on the opening of the Session in August following.

5. Matriculated students will be admitted without examination on the production of their University certificates, but applications must be sent in time for registration.

6. All candidates for admission must be under 22 years of age, and must produce with their applications certificates regarding conduct, age, (Baptism instead in the case of Christians) health, and freedom from liability to small-pox.

7. The course of study extends over 2 years.

8. All students must pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3 and provide themselves with the necessary books, instruments, &c.

9. At the final examination successful students receive certificates of qualification as Overseers or Supervisors according to merit.

10. Scholarships of Rs. 15 each tenable for one year from 1st August will be awarded to the five students of the second year, who have most distinguished themselves during their first year of study, and they will be exempt from the payment of fees.

THE FRANCIS COTTON WALKER SCHOLARSHIP.

In the 2nd Department a Scholarship of the value of 15 Rupees per mensem (tenable for two years) has been founded by an Officer of the Royal Engineers under the following conditions:—

I. Candidates being natives of Malabar, Canara and the Neilgherry Hills, are eligible for the Scholarship, provided that they are between 18 and 25 years of age and can pass the Civil Engineering College Vernacular Test in Malayalam or Canarese in addition to the usual Entrance Examination as specified above for Civil candidates.

II. These Examinations will be conducted by means of papers furnished by the Principal of the College.

III. Applications for examination (duly supported by certificates of age, character and physical fitness as required by the College Rules for 2nd Department,) should be forwarded to the Principal on or before the 15th March.

IV. If more than one candidate be eligible, the preference to be given to a Protestant Christian, failing such to a Roman Catholic and finally to a Hindu or Mussulam candidate.

V. The selected candidate will be exempted from payment of College Fees while under instruction.

VI. Any scholar whose conduct in progress is unsatisfactory, will be liable to be deprived of his scholarship, in whole or in part.

VII. The selected candidate should join the College at the commencement of the Session on the 1st Monday of August immediately following his examination, and will receive the scholarship monthly while resident under training.

VIII. He will be required to purchase the Text Books and the Drawing Instruments, &c., in use in the 2nd Department.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE FOR DRAWING, ESTIMATING AND SURVEYING.

1. The rules of admission to this Department are the same as those of the 2nd Department. The Entrance Examination comprises:—

ENGLISH.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from Dictation, with a competent knowledge of Grammar.

ARITHMETIC.—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

2. Successful Students receive certificates of qualification as Surveyors or Draftsmen and Estimators, of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class according to merit.

3. Scholarships of Rs. 8 tenable for one year from 1st August will be awarded to students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves during the first year of their study, five in the Surveying and five in the Drawing classes.

4. Scholarships are liable to withdrawal for misconduct or want of application.

OFFICERS' SURVEYING CLASS.

This class was established by G. O., No., 4,127, dated 1st December, 1862, under the following conditions:—

I. The class is open to all Officers of H. M.'s British and Indian Armies below the rank of Field Officers, with the restriction that not more than two Officers of the same Regiment attend the class at the same time.

II. Applications from candidates should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, and nominations will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who in communication with the Principal will determine the number of Officers to be admitted.

III. The class will be formed on 1st January and 1st August of each year (provided there be not less than 10 candidates) and the course of study will occupy about 5 months.

IV. Each Officer will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees and to furnish himself with the Text Book in Surveying and all necessary instruments, color boxes, &c.

V. Officers permitted to join this class will be considered "absent on duty" and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

RULES FOR EDUCATIONAL GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. Grants-in-aid of schools, and other educational institutions, will be made with the special object of extending and improving the secular education of the people, and will be given impartially to all schools (so far as the funds at the disposal of Government may admit) which impart a sound secular education upon the conditions hereafter specified. Except in the case of schools aided on the "payment for results" system, it will be essential to the consideration of applications for aid, that the schools, on behalf of which they are preferred, shall be under the management of one or more persons, who in the capacity of Proprietors, Trustees, or Members of a Committee elected by the Society, or Association, by which the schools may have been established, will be prepared to undertake the general superintendence of the schools and to be answerable for their permanence for some given time.

2. Every application for a grant must be accompanied by a declaration that the applicant, or applicants, are prepared to subject the Institution, on behalf of which the application is made, together with its current accounts, list of establishment, time table, scheme of studies and registers of attendance, to the inspection of a Government Inspector, such inspection and examination relating only to the general management and to the secular instruction and having no reference to any religious instruction which may be imparted.

3. Except in the case of Normal Schools for training teachers, and of female schools, grants will be restricted to those schools, in which a monthly schooling fee, of an amount to be approved by the Director of Public Instruction, and which in general is not to fall below one Anna, is paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils.

[It is not permissible for a teacher to draw a salary grant in one school and at the same time to serve as a Master in another which receives a grant upon the system of payment for results.]—*Orders of Government, 2nd December, 1868, No. 410.*

4. It will be opened to Managers of schools, who desire to obtain grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, to submit their schools to examination according to the standards described in Schedule A, appended to this Notification, and to obtain grants at the rates provided for in Schedule B.

5. In other cases, the grants will be made only for specific purposes, and not in the form of contributions in aid of the general expenses of a school; and it will be essential to the payment of the grants of the proportion which under the following rules, the Managers are required to contribute for the purpose for which the grants may have been sanctioned, shall have been duly paid. Subject to the conditions prescribed in these rules, a grant, not exceeding in amount the sum contributed by the Managers of a school, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster, or Schoolmistress, who may have obtained a certificate of qualification from the Director of Public Instruction. A grant, not exceeding one-half of the sum contributed by the Managers of the school, will be given in aid of the salary of each Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, in regard to whom the Managers may satisfy the Director or Public Instruction, either by the report of a Government Inspector of Schools, or by such other means as the Director of Public Instruction may consider sufficient that the said teacher is fairly qualified to perform the duties which are entrusted, or which it may be proposed to entrust, to him or her; provided that, in such cases, the amount of the grant to be given shall bear a due proportion to the amounts sanctioned to the following rules for teachers holding certificate, and that the exact amount to be assigned in each case shall be determined by the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The following are the specific objects for which, and the conditions upon which, grants will ordinarily be given:—

1st.—The payment, in part, of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses.

2nd.—The payment of Normal, and certain other scholarships.

3rd.—The provision of books of reference, maps, &c., and, in some cases, of school books.

4th.—The establishment and maintenance of school libraries and public libraries.

5th.—The erection, purchase, enlargement, or repair of school buildings.

6th.—The provision of school furniture.

7. The test to be passed by teachers to entitle them to certificates, shall be of a three-fold character—the first, relating to general education; the second, to theoretical know-

ledge of school management; and the third to teaching power, as practically exemplified by teaching a class in the presence of an Inspector of Schools.

Grants to Schoolmasters.—8. The certificates to be awarded to Schoolmasters will be of five grades, and as regards the general education test candidates for certificates of the first three grades, will be required to have passed one of the Madras University Examinations according to the grade of certificate which the candidate may seek to obtain, viz:—

For the 1st grade, the examination for the degree of B. A.

For the 2nd grade, the first examination in Arts.

For the 3rd grade, the Matriculation examination.

9. The general education tests for the 4th and 5th grades of Schoolmasters will be those specified in Schedule C.

10. A certificate of the 1st grade will render the holder eligible to such grant, not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which he is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted himself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees.....	75
Do. of the 3rd grade do. do.	50
Do. of the 4th grade do. do.	25
Do. of the 5th grade do. do.	10

[A Pandit holding a certificate of the 5th grade will be eligible to a half salary grant of Rupees 15 per mensem when employed in teaching students of the 1st Arts Class, and to a half salary grant of Rupees 25 per mensem when engaged in instructing those who are preparing for the B. A. degree].—*Order of Government, 29th April, 1868, No. 168.*

Ordinarily, the maximum grant will not be assigned to a teacher on being first employed in that capacity.

11. In the case of Masters employed in schools intended mainly for European or East Indian pupils, the examination for certificates of the 4th and 5th grades may be conducted in English, and in such cases the language test for the 5th grade shall be that which is prescribed in the Schedule as the English test for the 4th grade.

12. Graduates of Universities in Europe, America and Australia, and of other Indian Universities, and holders of certificates granted by the Councils of Education in England or Ireland will be placed in such grades as, in the judgment of the Director of Public Instruction, their attainments and other qualifications may render appropriate.

Grants to Schoolmistresses.—13. Certificates for Schoolmistresses will be of three grades.

A certificate of the first grade will render the holder eligible to such grant not exceeding the amount contributed by the Managers of the school in which she is employed, as the Director of Public Instruction, with the sanction of Government, may determine, due regard being had to the amount of funds available for expenditure on grants-in-aid. Certificates of the other grades will render the holders eligible to the following grants, provided that the amount of the grant shall not exceed the amount contributed by the Managers of the school, and that it shall be competent to the Director of Public Instruction to assign a grant lower than the maximum, with reference to the manner in which the candidate may have acquitted herself in the certificate examination.

A certificate of the 2nd grade, to a monthly grant not exceeding Rupees....	25
Do. of the 3rd grade do. do.	10

Schoolmistresses holding certificates from the Councils of Education in England or Ireland, will be placed in the 1st grade, and will be assigned such grants as the Director of Public Instruction may deem proper.

14. The general education tests for all grades of Schoolmistresses will be those specified in Schedule D.

[Generally a teacher will not be eligible for a grant unless he or she spends at least four hours per diem in secular class-teaching or examining].—*Order of Government, 29th March 1865, No. 28.*

15. The examination of Schoolmasters, candidates for certificates of the first three grades in the theory of school management, and the examination of all other candidates in all their subjects, will be held once a year in July, or at such other time as may be hereafter appointed.

16. All grants-in-aid of the salaries of Schoolmasters and Mistresses will be paid monthly. Their continuance will depend in each case upon the Annual Report of the Inspector of the Division, that the school or class under the Master's or Mistress's charge has been satisfactorily conducted during the previous year.

17. Grants made to elementary schools on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils, as provided for in Schedules A and B, will be paid annually, half-yearly or quarterly, as the Director of Public Instruction may decide in communication with the Managers of the school, provided that the amount to be given for a single year shall not exceed the rates entered in Schedule B.

18. Scholarship grants will be issued to well organized Normal schools conducted by certificated teachers; each application will be disposed of on its merits.

19. Besides the scholarship-grants abovementioned, a certain number of scholarships will be given each year upon the results of the University Matriculation Examination. These will be tenable for three years, under conditions to be laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, at such colleges or schools as may be so organized as to allow of the holders being educated up to the standard of the B. A. Examination.

20. Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., for schools, will be made on the following terms:—

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 1st grade, at the rate of 10 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(a) A grant will be made to every school favorably reported on by the Inspector at rates not exceeding those noted in the margin provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant be contributed for the same purpose by the Managers of the school.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 2nd or 3rd grade, at the rate of 8 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(b) No further application for a grant of books of reference, maps, &c., will be complied with for a period of five years from the date of the previous grant.

In the case of a school in which the Head Master, or one of the Assistant Masters, may hold a certificate of the 4th or 5th grade, at the rate of 6 Annas per head of the average attendance during the preceding quarter.

(c) After the lapse of 5 years from the date of the last grant, a renewal grant will be made at rates not exceeding those noted above and with the proviso already laid down.

(d) Grants for the provision of books of reference, maps, &c., will be made in money. Applications for such grants must be accompanied by a list of the books required: and on the Director of Public Instruction satisfying himself of the propriety of complying with the application, prospective sanction will be given for the issue of the grant, which will be paid on the Government Inspector reporting that the articles have been procured and are ready for use.

21. A grant for the provision of school books will be issued to *bond fide* pauper schools at a rate not exceeding 8 Annas a head upon the average attendance of the preceding three months, the Managers of the schools contributing in every case an equal amount. After the expiration of three years, a renewal grant will be issued upon the same terms.

22. Grants will be made in aid of schools and public libraries, to such extent as may seem fitting in each case, and subject to the condition that an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers.

23. Grants will be made towards the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement of a school-building on the following conditions:—

- 1st.—That in each case an equal sum shall be contributed by the Managers of the school for the same purpose.
- 2nd.—That satisfactory evidence shall be adduced of the necessity for the erection, purchase, repair or enlargement, in aid of which the grant is sought.
- 3rd.—That the amount applied for shall not exceed what may be considered reasonable, taking into account the Budget provision for the year, the importance of the school, and any previous grants which may have been issued to the Managers of the Institution.
- 4th.—That the application (which should be submitted before the commencement of the undertaking) shall be accompanied by a plan and estimate of the cost of the building proposed to be erected, purchased or enlarged. The plan and estimate to be retained in the Director's Office.
- 5th.—That previous to the disbursement of the grant, it shall be certified by the Inspector of the Division, or other responsible Officer who may have been deputed to examine the building, that the work has been proceeded with, as provided for in the plan and estimate previously sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction. Also, that, before disbursement, the Managers of the school shall declare that they have funds on hand sufficient, when supplemented by the grant, to clear off all the debts incurred in the execution of the work.
- 6th.—That in the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or enlargement of which a grant may have been made by Government, being diverted, prior to the lapse of twenty years from the date of issue of the grant, to other than educational purposes, the Manager at the time of the diversion shall refund to Government such portion of the grant allowed them as shall be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall take into consideration the length of time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration; but in the event of such Managers failing to make such refund, then they shall sell the building to Government at a valuation to be determined by Arbitrators, who, in making their award, shall deduct from the price such portion of the grant as may seem equitable, regard being had to the length of

time the building has been used as a school-house and its consequent deterioration.

7th.—That the Arbitrators referred to in the last preceding rule shall be three in number, one of whom shall be nominated by Government, another by the Managers of the school, and the third by the two Arbitrators so appointed; and, in case of the Arbitrators differing in opinion, the award of the majority shall be binding and conclusive on all parties.

24. Grants for the provision of school furniture will be made once in five years, on condition that the Managers of the school shall contribute in equal sum for the same purpose, and that, in the event of the school being permanently closed within five years from the date on which the grant may have been made, the Government shall be at liberty to purchase the furniture, towards the supply of which the grant was given at a valuation to be determined, as in the case of school buildings, by Arbitrators, credit being taken in each case for the amount of the grant, allowing for depreciation due to wear and tear. All applications for grants must be accompanied by a list of the furniture required. A furniture grant will be paid on the Director of Public Instruction being satisfied that furniture to the full amount proposed to be expended, including both local contributions and the Government grant, has been made up and placed in the School.

25. Application for grants-in-aid of Industrial Schools, for the rent of school houses, the wages of school servants, the contingent charges of schools, school prizes, and for other purposes not provided for in this Notification, will be disposed of on their merits, each case being determined, as far as possible, by the analogy of the foregoing rules.

SCHEDULE C.

Writing Tests for Schoolmasters' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	REMARKS.
4th Grade.	<i>English</i>.—2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons, Madras School Book Society Selections in Poetry No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (in Elementary knowledge.) <i>Tamil</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Panchatantra. Pope's Poetical Anthology. Nannul (by Savandranaiyagam Pillai), Verbs and Syntax. Pope's 2nd Grammar. <i>Telugu</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Niti Chendrika. Nala Charitra. Venkiah's Grammar. Chinniah Suri's Grammar—Chapters on Karaka and Samasa. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i>, in accordance with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Colenso's generally, omitting Duodecimals, Cube Root and Stocks. Also the chief Indian weights and measures. <i>Geometry</i>.—Euclid, Book I. <i>History</i>.—Morris' History of India (generally.) Brief Sketches of Europe, published by the Director of Public Instruction. <i>Geography</i>.—The Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, Asia, and India in particular; generally notions regarding the world; and the outlines of Europe. <i>Method</i>.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints. N.B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.	The examination in the non-language subjects will be in general conducted in the Vernaculars. The Moral Class Book substituted for the 3rd Book of Lessons. For the 4th grade the Tamil Text Books will be as follows:— Poetical Anthology No. II, (the whole.) Third Book of Lessons. Panchatantram, Books I and II. Nannul (Savandranaiyagam Pillai). Pope's Second Grammar.

Writing Tests for Schoolmasters' Certificates—continued.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	REMARKS.
5th Grade.	<i>Tamil</i>.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Pope's Catechism of Grammar. <i>Telugu</i>.—2nd and 3rd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction; Panchatantra, Part I, Sheshaya's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i> in accordance with Tamil and Telugu. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Four Simple and Compound Rules, with the principal Indian weights and measures <i>History</i>.—Brief sketches of Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction. <i>Geography</i>.—India in general, with the Madras Presidency in particular; general notions of the world, and outlines of Asia. N.B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures, and spelling will be required.	

Pending further orders the following Malayalam and Canarese text-books are recommended for the language proportion of the Teachers' Certificate examination.

Malayalam language subjects recommended for the 4th Grade.

1. Sambhava Parvam, Mahabharatam, Garthwaite's edition, from Vrittam 2154 to the end.
2. History of India, First 10 chapters.
3. Second Book of Lessons, the whole.
4. Malayalam Bhasha Vyakaranam from page 100 to the end.

Malayalam language subjects recommended for the 5th Grade.

1. Panchatantram, the whole.
2. Second Book, the whole.
3. Catechism of Grammar, the whole.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Malayalam language subjects recommended for the 1st and 2nd Grades.

1. History of India (the whole)—(examination questions to bear on the language only.)
2. Panchatantram—Part III.
3. Second Book of Lessons—the whole.
4. Diglott Grammar—the whole.

Malayalam language subjects for the 3rd Grade.

First and Second Books of Lessons—the whole.

Canarese language subjects recommended for the 4th Grade.

1. Canarese Panchatantram, published by the Basel Mission.
2. Canarese Third Book of Lessons.
3. Canarese Poetical Anthology, published by the Basel Mission Edition 1876.
4. Canarese School Grammar.

Canarese language recommended subjects for the 5th Grade.

1. Second and Third Books of Lessons.
2. First Book of Canarese Poetry.
3. Catechism of Grammar.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Canarese language recommended subjects for the 1st and 2nd Grades.

1. Third Book of Lessons—the whole.
2. Canarese Poetical Anthology—First half.
3. School Grammar and Grammar of the Ancient Canarese Dialect.

Subject for the 3rd Grade.

Canarese First and Second Books.

SCHEDULE D.

Writing Tests for Schoolmistresses' Certificates.

Grades.	Subjects of Examination and Text Books recommended.	REMARKS.
1st Grade.	<i>English</i>.—Selections in English Poetry, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Selections in English Prose, No. 2, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar as in Sullivan or McLeod. <i>Tamil</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Poetical Anthology, No. 2 the whole. Pope's 2nd Grammar. <i>Telugu</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Venkiah's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i>, to agree with Tamil and Telugu as far as practicable. <i>History</i>.—Morris' India and England. <i>Geography</i>.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Colenso's, but omitting Compound Proportion, Duodecimals, Cube Root & Stocks. <i>Method</i>.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints. <i>Needle-work</i>.—Ability to cut out and make up a shirt or jacket. N.B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, or spelling will cause a candidate to be rejected. For lesser deficiencies in these respects deductions will be made from the marks which would otherwise be assigned to the answers.	
2nd Grade.	<i>English</i>.—2nd Book of Lessons, Madras School Book Society. Moral Class Book. Selections in Poetry, No. 1, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Grammar (elementary knowledge.) <i>Tamil</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Poetical Anthology, first 99 stanzas. Catechism of Grammar. <i>Telugu</i>.—3rd Book of Lessons, published by the Director of Public Instruction. Vemana's Selections. Sheshaya's Grammar. <i>Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya</i>, to agree with Tamil and Telugu as nearly as practicable. <i>History</i>.—Brief Sketches of Europe and Asia, published by the Director of Public Instruction. <i>Geography</i>.—Manual, published by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. Europe and Asia generally; India in particular. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Colenso's, including Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportions, but omitting Decimals, as well as what is not required for 1st grade. <i>Method</i>.—Fowler's Work, or Murdoch's Hints. <i>Work</i>.—Ability to work up a shirt or jacket which has been cut out. N. B.—Very discreditable writing, figures, &c., as above.	
3rd Grade.	<i>Tamil</i>.—1st and 2nd Readers, published by the Director of Public Instruction. <i>Telugu</i>.—Do. do do. So in other languages. <i>Geography</i>.—India, Outlines of Asia and general notions of the World. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Four Simple and Compound Rules. <i>Work</i>.—Ability to hem neatly. N. B.—Fair proficiency in hand-writing, making of figures and spelling will be required.	

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, October 18th, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

The following Revised Rules for Results Grants will supersede the special Regulations and Schedules published in the Notification of the 3rd December 1867 and hitherto appended to the Educational Grant-in-Aid Rules.

2. Examinations will be held and payments of grants will be made under the new Rules from and after the 1st April 1878. Every Manager who desires to have his school examined for a result grant in the year 1878-79 must forward before the 31st December 1877 the application prescribed in Rule 1 to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality in which the school is situated. Lists of the schools selected for examination and of the dates fixed for such examinations will be published in the District Gazette before the 31st March 1878, and any prospective reductions in the scale of grants, whether general or affecting particular schools, will be notified at the same time under Rules 3, 4, and 28.

3. During the remainder of the current official year examinations will be held and grants issued under the Rules which have been hitherto in force.

RULES FOR RESULTS GRANTS.

N.B.—Not applicable to schools on the combined system.

I. SELECTION OF SCHOOLS.

1. Every Manager who desires to have his school examined for a grant under the results system shall forward before the 31st December an application, in the subjoined Form A, to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality in which the school is situated.

2. Every such application shall be referred to the Deputy Inspector, who shall, as soon as possible after the 1st January, embody the substance of all the applications referred to him in a tabular statement, and shall submit the same to the Inspector of the Division with a covering letter in which he shall briefly state any facts which he may consider it desirable to communicate regarding the respective claims to aid of the several schools applying for grants, and shall also name the date on which he proposes to examine each school.

3. A copy of this letter and list shall be furnished by the Inspector of the Division with his own opinion to the Local Fund Board or Municipality, who shall determine what schools shall be eligible for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds during the ensuing official year. A list of such schools and of the dates fixed for their examination shall be published in the District Gazette before the 31st March, and no other schools shall be examined for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds without special orders. When a school has been placed on a Local Fund or Municipal list it shall be considered eligible for a grant from Provincial Funds for the fourth standard in the event of its being able to earn one.

4. Such portions of the list and reports as relate to schools applying for results grants payable from Provincial Funds only shall be forwarded by the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality with his own opinion to the Director of Public Instruction, who shall decide what schools shall be eligible for results grants payable from Provincial Funds only during the ensuing official year. The names of such schools and the dates fixed for their examination shall be published by the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality in the District Gazette, and no other schools shall be examined for results grants payable from Provincial Funds only without special orders.

5. In the selection of schools to be aided the amount of funds available and the educational wants of the special neighbourhood and of the Circle or Municipality itself will be taken into consideration.

6. An appeal shall lie to Government from any order passed by the President of a Local Fund Board or Municipality, or by the Director of Public Instruction refusing to declare a school eligible for results grants. The omission from the published list of any school for which an application (A) has been submitted, within the prescribed time, shall be deemed equivalent to an order of refusal.

II. CONDITIONS OF AID.

7. No school shall be deemed eligible for a results grant if it contains classes working beyond the fourth standard.

8. A school receiving aid under the salary-grant system cannot claim assistance in the same official year under the payment-for-results system, and similarly a result school cannot be aided under the salary grant system.

9. A school cannot receive aid under the salary-grant system for one portion of the school and under the result-grant system for another.

10. Amongst schools otherwise equally eligible a preference will be given to those in which school fees are levied and trustworthy returns of such fees are submitted.

11. All schools receiving aid under the system of payment for results shall furnish such returns and statements as may from time to time be prescribed.

12. Regular registers of admissions, attendance, and fee collections shall be kept and shall be submitted for inspection when demanded.

13. The attendance registers must be marked every time that the school meets.

14. The village or house-name of the pupils must be written in full in all the registers, and when there are two pupils of the same name the father's name must be added. No entries are to be made in pencil, to be inked over afterwards. There must be no blanks or erasures. If any error has been made it must be corrected by a foot-note. And in every case the register produced must be the original register, and not a fair copy.

15. Every register must have the pages numbered before any entries are made in it.

III. EXAMINATIONS.

16. A school shall be examined for a results grant once a year.

17. Local Fund Boards and Municipal Boards are invited to depute one or more members to be present at such examination. In villages the head of the village and other local village officials are invited in like manner to attend and should be present at such examination.

18. The subjects of examination under the several standards are specified in Schedule B.

19. To be eligible for examination a pupil must have attended the school for at least ninety days during the six working months preceding the examination. Attendance for not less than three hours will suffice to allow a day to count.

20. Only such pupils as have been actually studying within the standards throughout the six working months preceding the inspection shall be eligible for examination.

21. A pupil presented under the first or second standard will not receive any grant unless he or she passes in at least two of heads 1, 2, or 3 of the standard. A pupil presented under the third or fourth standard will not receive any grant unless he or she passes in at least three heads, two of which must be 1, 2, or 3.

22. A pupil is not to be presented for examination under any standard who has already received a grant for that standard.

23. To pass in any head a pupil must secure one-half the marks assigned to that head. Forty per cent. may, however, be accepted if the deficiency under one head is compensated by an equivalent proficiency under another.

24. When it is evident that some of the results attained at examination are due to some other school in the town or village, no grant shall be passed for those results, and the ground on which it is proposed to withhold it shall be reported for approval to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality, if the grant is one payable from Local or Municipal Funds, or to the Inspector of the division, if the grant is one payable from Provincial Funds.

25. Any falsification of the registers, any misrepresentation regarding the fees and attendance, any deception in the presentation of pupils, and any other fraud or irregularity, shall be similarly reported after the completion of the examination, and the Countersigning Officer will have the power to withhold the grant in such cases and to take any ulterior measures which the occasion may appear to him to demand.

26. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the examination the Inspecting Officer shall furnish the Manager with a statement giving the names of the pupils passed, the standards under which they were examined, and the marks which they obtained under each head.

IV. PAYMENT OF GRANTS.

27. The maximum scale of grants claimable under these Rules is shown in Schedule C. Rates less than maximum rates may be given to any school when a smaller proportion of aid is evidently sufficient.

28. All prospective reductions in the scale of grants, whether general or affecting particular schools, shall be notified in the District Gazette, when the list of schools to be aided is published.

29. The Inspecting Officer shall as soon as possible after the examination of a school furnish the Manager with a certifying memorandum in duplicate, or, if necessary, with two certifying memoranda in duplicate, showing the number of pupils examined and passed under each standard, and the grant claimable in consequence either at maximum rates or at the reduced rates noted in the District Gazette.

30. If the grant is payable from Local or Municipal Funds, the certifying memorandum shall be submitted to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality, on whose countersignature the grant therein specified shall be paid by the Treasury Officer of the Circle or the proper Municipal Officer.

31. If the grant is payable from Provincial Funds the certifying memorandum shall be submitted to the Inspector of Division, on whose countersignature the grant therein specified shall be paid by the Treasury Officer.

32. The duplicate copy of every certifying memorandum shall be forwarded, with an endorsement showing the amount paid thereon, to the Inspector of the Division for transmission to the Director of Public Instruction.

33. All results grants earned by boys under the first, second, and third standards shall be payable from Local and Municipal Funds. All other results grants shall be payable from Provincial Funds.

34. If, owing to any miscalculation, the funds available for the payment of results grants run short of the amount required, all unpaid claims due for the past year shall be discharged before any sums are paid for grants earned during the current year.

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Locality.			Description of School.	Responsible Manager.	Names of Masters and Nature of Examinations passed by them.	Average Number of Pupils during the last three Months.	Average Expenditure during the last three Months.	Rates of Fees levied in each Class and Average Monthly Fee Collections during the last three Months.	Probable Number of Pupils that will be presented for Examination under each head of each Standard, and Languages in which they will be presented.	Remarks.
Circle or Municipality.	Taluk.	Town or Village.								

I, the responsible Manager of the above school, promise to comply with all the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Rules, in case of my receiving a grant according to the system of payment for results.

(Date)

Signature of Manager.

B.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests.
4	1st Head. (Reading).	FIRST (LOWEST) STANDARD. (a) To read correctly a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the first part of the First Book of Lessons. (b) To answer very simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the first part of the First Book of Lessons, or of an equivalent portion, previously prepared, in any approved book of equal difficulty. Manuscript or cadjan books may be brought up instead of printed books.
4	.....	
8		
3	2nd Head. (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in large hand on a slate, board, or cadjan, a short sentence from the reading book in use. (b) To write from dictation short words out of the reading book in use.
3	.....	
6		
10	3rd Head. (Arithmetic).	Notation and Numeration to four places of figures. Multiplication table to 4 times 16. Simple addition of numbers of four figures in five lines. Compound* addition restricted to Indian money. English figures must be used in this as well as in the higher standards.
11	4th Head. (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines of very easy poetry or moral aphorisms. Twenty lines to be brought up. (b) To answer very simple questions on the Meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or aphorisms brought up.
11	.....	
3		
10	13th Head. (Needlework).	Extra Subject for Girls. Hemming on calico or coarse cloth.

* The Compound sums given should be of the simplest character possible. There should not be more than two lines and not above three or four figures in each line, e. g.,

RS.	A.	P.
5	7	11
6	12	4

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION—(continued).

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests
SECOND STANDARD.		
4	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read correctly a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the second part of the First Book of Lessons.
6	.....	(b) To answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the second part of the First Book of Lessons or of an equivalent portion, previously prepared, in any approved book of equal difficulty. Manuscript or cadjan books may be brought up instead of printed books.
10		
4	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in round hand on a slate, board, or cadjan, a sentence from the reading book in use.
6	.....	(b) To write from dictation short sentences out of any book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the second part of the first book of lessons.
10		
16	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Notation and Numeration to seven places of figures. Multiplication table to 12 times 16. Four simple rules. Four compound rules restricted to Indian money.
2	4th Head (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines of very easy poetry or moral aphorisms. Fifty lines to be brought up, not including any brought up under the first standard.
4	.....	(b) To answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or moral aphorisms brought up.
6		
16	13 Head (Needlework).	<i>Extra Subject for Girls.</i> Hemming, top-sewing, and felling on fine cloth.
THIRD STANDARD.		
Vernacular.		
4	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read with ease and correctness a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Second Book of Lessons, and also from a plainly-written manuscript.
10	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons comprised in a portion, previously prepared, of the Second Book of Lessons, or any approved reading book of equal difficulty. Sixty pages to be brought up.
14		
4	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in small hand on paper a sentence from the reading book in use.
6	.....	(b) To write from dictation a passage out of any book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Second Book of Lessons.
10		
22	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Easy questions in the compound rules and reduction, restricted in Anglo-Vernacular Schools to the ordinary weight, measure, and money tables published by the Director of Public Instruction, and in Vernacular Schools to the Indian weight, measure, and money tables published by the Director of Public Instruction. Easy mental arithmetic, restricted to the simple rules.
3	4th Head (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines of easy poetry or moral aphorisms. One hundred lines to be brought up, not including any brought up under the first or second standard.
5	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or moral aphorisms brought up.
8		

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION—(continued.)

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests.
10	5th Head (Grammar).	To answer questions on etymology, as contained in any approved elementary grammar with parsing and easy applications of the rules to the reading book.
6	6th Head (Geography).	To point out on a map the districts, chief towns and principal rivers and mountains of the Madras Presidency, and to have such a knowledge of the geography of the district in which the school is situated as may be acquired from "A Short Account of the Madras Presidency" or any similar book.
<i>English.</i>		
8	7th Head (Reading).	(a) To read a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society.
14	.....	(b) To construe a passage from the First Book of Reading or any approved book of equal length and difficulty previously prepared.
22		
5	8th Head (Writing).	(a) To submit a full copy-book in large hand, each page to be dated.
5	.....	(b) To write from dictation words from the English reading book in use.
10		
32	10th Head (History).	<i>Alternative Vernacular Subjects.</i> The leading facts of the History of India to the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, as contained in any approved Elementary History, with such a knowledge of General and Indian Geography as may be necessary for an intelligent study of the subject.
<i>Extra Subject for Girls.</i>		
22	13th Head (Needlework).	Gathering, back-stitching, working buttonholes and darning on calico, generally such work as is on the sleeve of a somewhat coarse shirt, or a native man's jacket.
FOURTH STANDARD.		
Vernacular.		
6	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read with ease and correctness a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Third Book of Lessons, and also from any ordinary manuscript.
16	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons comprised in a portion previously prepared of the Third Book of Lessons, or any approved reading book of equal difficulty. Fifty pages to be brought up.
22		
3	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in running hand on paper a sentence from the reading book in use.
10	.....	To write from dictation a passage out of any book, not previously studied equal in difficulty to the Third Book of Lessons.
32	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Miscellaneous questions in the compound rules and reduction, easy questions in vulgar fractions, mental arithmetic applied to bazaar transactions. In Vernacular Schools the questions will bear exclusively on the Indian tables published by the Director of Public Instruction, including the native multiplication table of integers and fractions marked A, and the table used in native bazaars marked B.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION—(continued).

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests
SECOND STANDARD.		
4	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read correctly a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the second part of the First Book of Lessons.
6	.....	(b) To answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the second part of the First Book of Lessons or of an equivalent portion, previously prepared, in any approved book of equal difficulty. Manuscript or cadjan books may be brought up instead of printed books.
10		
4	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in round hand on a slate, board, or cadjan, a sentence from the reading book in use.
6	.....	(b) To write from dictation short sentences out of any book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the second part of the first book of lessons.
10		
16	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Notation and Numeration to seven places of figures. Multiplication table to 12 times 16. Four simple rules. Four compound rules restricted to Indian money.
2	4th Head (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines of very easy poetry or moral aphorisms. Fifty lines to be brought up, not including any brought up under the first standard.
4	.....	(b) To answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or moral aphorisms brought up.
6		
16	13 Head (Needlework).	<i>Extra Subject for Girls.</i> Hemming, top-sewing, and felling on fine cloth.
THIRD STANDARD.		
Vernacular.		
4	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read with ease and correctness a few lines from any approved book; not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Second Book of Lessons, and also from a plainly-written manuscript.
10	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons comprised in a portion, previously prepared, of the Second Book of Lessons, or any approved reading book of equal difficulty. Sixty pages to be brought up.
14		
4	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in small hand on paper a sentence from the reading book in use.
6	.....	(b) To write from dictation a passage out of any book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Second Book of Lessons.
10		
22	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Easy questions in the compound rules and reduction, restricted in Anglo-Vernacular Schools to the ordinary weight, measure, and money tables published by the Director of Public Instruction, and in Vernacular Schools to the Indian weight, measure, and money tables published by the Director of Public Instruction. Easy mental arithmetic, restricted to the simple rules.
3	4th Head (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines of easy poetry or moral aphorisms. One hundred lines to be brought up, not including any brought up under the first or second standard.
5	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or moral aphorisms brought up.
8		

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION—(continued.)

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests.
10	5th Head (Grammar).	To answer questions on etymology, as contained in any approved elementary grammar with parsing and easy applications of the rules to the reading book.
6	6th Head (Geography).	To point out on a map the districts, chief towns and principal rivers and mountains of the Madras Presidency, and to have such a knowledge of the geography of the district in which the school is situated as may be acquired from "A Short Account of the Madras Presidency" or any similar book.
8	7th Head (Reading).	<i>English.</i> (a) To read a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society.
14	.....	(b) To construe a passage from the First Book of Reading or any approved book of equal length and difficulty previously prepared.
22		
5	8th Head (Writing).	(a) To submit a full copy-book in large hand, each page to be dated.
5	.....	(b) To write from dictation words from the English reading book in use.
10		
32	10th Head (History).	<i>Alternative Vernacular Subjects.</i> The leading facts of the History of India to the fall of Seringapatam in 1799, as contained in any approved Elementary History, with such a knowledge of General and Indian Geography as may be necessary for an intelligent study of the subject.
22	13th Head (Needlework).	<i>Extra Subject for Girls.</i> Gathering, back-stitching, working buttonholes and darning on calico, generally such work as is on the sleeve of a somewhat coarse shirt, or a native man's jacket.
FOURTH STANDARD.		
Vernacular.		
6	1st Head (Reading).	(a) To read with ease and correctness a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Third Book of Lessons, and also from any ordinary manuscript.
16	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the lessons comprised in a portion previously prepared of the Third Book of Lessons, or any approved reading book of equal difficulty. Fifty pages to be brought up.
22		
3	2nd Head (Writing).	(a) To transcribe in running hand on paper a sentence from the reading book in use.
10	.....	To write from dictation a passage out of any book, not previously studied equal in difficulty to the Third Book of Lessons.
32	3rd Head (Arithmetic).	Miscellaneous questions in the compound rules and reduction, easy questions in vulgar fractions, mental arithmetic applied to bazaar transactions. In Vernacular Schools the questions will bear exclusively on the Indian tables published by the Director of Public Instruction, including the native multiplication table of integers and fractions marked A, and the table used in native bazaars marked B.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION—(continued).

Maximum of Marks.	Heads.	Tests.
3	4th Head (Poetry).	(a) To recite a few lines from any approved book of poetry or moral aphorisms equal in difficulty to the Poetical Anthology, No. I. Two hundred lines to be brought up not including any brought up under the previous standards.
7	.....	(b) To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the poetry or moral aphorisms brought up.
10		
16	5th Head (Grammar)	To answer questions in any approved elementary grammar with parsing and application of the rules to the reading book.
16	6th Head. (Geography).	An elementary knowledge of the Geography of Asia, as contained in Duncan's Introduction to the Geography of the World, Part I, or any approved Geographical Primer.
		<i>English.</i>
8	7th Head (Reading).	(a) To read a few lines from any approved book, not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Second Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society.
24	.....	(b) To construe a passage from the Second Book of Reading or any approved book of equal length and difficulty, previously prepared.
32		
4	8th Head (Writing).	(a) To submit a full copy-book in round hand, each page to be signed and dated by the pupil.
6	.....	(b) To write from dictation sentences from the English reading book in use.
10		
11	9th Head (Grammar).	(a) Simple questions on etymology with parsing and easy applications of the rules to the reading book.
11	.....	(b) Oral translation of very easy sentences into English.
22		<i>Alternative Vernacular Subjects.</i>
32	10th Head (History).	The leading facts of the History of India from the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 to the abolition of the East India Company's political power in 1858, as contained in any approved elementary history, with such a knowledge of General and Indian Geography as may be necessary for an intelligent study of the subject.
32	11th Head (Hygiene).	W. E. Dhanakoti Raju's Elements of Hygiene or any approved book containing easy lessons on the preservation of health.
32	12th Head (Agriculture).	Robertson's Agricultural Class Book or any other approved book.
		<i>Extra Subject for Girls.</i>
		<i>HIGHER TEST.</i>
38	13th Head (Needlework).	(a) Cutting out and working on fine cloth a finely-made European shirt. Such portion as can be completed within the time available.
		<i>Or</i>
		<i>LOWER TEST.</i>
32	.....	(b) Cutting out and working on fine cloth a native man's jacket, or a native woman's jacket and petticoat, finely made. Such work as can be completed within two time available.

Ootacamund, July 23, 1878.

1. The following revised Schedule C will be substituted for the Schedule C appended to the new rules for results grants published in the Notification of the 18th October 1877.

2. The difference between the amount due under the original and revised Schedules will be paid on account of all examinations held since the 31st March 1878 in Girls' Schools and purely Vernacular Mahomedan Schools.

C.

MAXIMUM GRANTS to PUPILS passed under the several Standards.

SCALE. I.

STANDARDS.	Vernacular.						Alternative Subjects.						Total.	Extra.
							English or Extra Language.		Vernacular.					Subject for Girls.
														13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.		Needle-work.
I ..	RS A	RS A	SS A	RS A	R A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS. A.	RS. A.
II ..	0 12 0	8 1	0 0	4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 8	1 0
III ..	1 0 1	0 1	8 0	8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	1 8
IV ..	1 4 1	0 2	0 0	12 1	0 0	8 2	0 1	0 ..	3 0	..	..	..	9 8	2 0
	2 0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	8 1	8 3	0 1	8 1	8 3	0 3	0 3	0 16	0	3-0 or 4-0

SCALE II.

STANDARDS.	Vernacular.						Alternative Subjects.						Total.	Subject for Girls. Needle-work.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	English or Extra Language.			Vernacular.				
							7	8	9	10	11	12		
Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Poetry.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	History.	Hygiene.	Agriculture.			
I ..	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A	RS. A.	RS. A.	
II ..	0 8 0	6 0	10 0	3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 11	0 10	
III ..	0 10 0	10 1	0 0	6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 10	1 0	
IV ..	0 14 0	10 1	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 1	6 0	10 ..	2 0	..	..	6 6	1 6	
	1 6 0	10 2	0 0	10 1	0 1	0 2	0 0	10 1	6 2	0 2	0 2	0 10	10	2-0 or 2-6

(a) Scale I applies only to 'Girls' Schools and to purely Vernacular Mahomedan Schools and will remain in force for five years from the 1st April 1878. Under this scale Mahomedan pupils cannot bring up English, or any second language, or History, Hygiene, or Agriculture. They may bring up either Hindustani or a Hindu language as their vernacular. English-speaking girls may bring up the English language as their vernacular and one of the vernaculars of the Presidency as an extra language, or they may substitute the tenth head for the seventh and eighth heads under the third standard, and the tenth and eleventh heads for the seventh, eighth, and ninth heads under the fourth standard. A girl must pass under two of these eleven heads to be eligible for a grant for needle-work. Under the fourth standard the higher test for needle-work carries the higher grant. The grants to girls under heads 1 to 11 will be 75 per cent. higher than those named in the scale.

- (b) Scale II applies to all other schools, and will also apply from the 1st April 1883 to schools which now come under Scale I. Under this scale English-speaking children may bring up the English language as their vernacular and one of the vernaculars of the Presidency as an extra language. Mussulman children are permitted to bring up Hindustani as their vernacular with a Hindu language or Persian, or English as their extra language, or a Hindu language as their Vernacular with Hindustani, Persian, or English as their extra language. In the third standard the tenth head may be substituted for the seventh and eighth heads. In the fourth standard any two of the heads 10th, 11th, and 12th may be substituted in Boys' Schools for the three heads 7th, 8th, and 9th. In Girls' Schools only heads 10th and 11th may be so substituted. A girl must pass under two of these eleven heads to be eligible for a grant for needle-work. Under the fourth standard the higher test for needle-work carries the higher grant. The grants to girls under heads 1 to 11 will be 75 per cent. higher than those named in the scale.

D. F. CARMICHAEL, *Chief Secretary.*

NOTIFICATION.

The payment of all results grants to poor schools including poor schools for girls having, under Act No. V of 1878, devolved on the Madras Municipality, and the Madras Municipality having been relieved of all payments on account of results grants to other schools, the following changes will be made in Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 33 of the rules for results grants:—

Rule hitherto in force.	Rule as now revised.
1. Every Manager who desires to have his school examined for a grant under the results system shall forward, before the 31st December, an application in the sub-joined Form A to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality in which the school is situated.	1. Every Manager who desires to have his school examined for a grant under the results system shall forward, before the 31st December, an application in the sub-joined Form A to the President of the Local Fund Board or Municipality in which the school is situated. In Madras the Managers of schools other than poor schools shall forward their applications to the Director of Public Instruction before the above-mentioned date, and Managers of poor schools only shall forward their applications to the President of the Madras Municipality before the 30th September.
2. Every such application shall be referred to the Deputy Inspector, who shall, as soon as possible after the 1st January, embody the substance of all the applications referred to him in a tabular statement, and shall submit the same to the Inspector of the Division with a covering letter in which he shall briefly state any facts which he may consider it desirable to communicate regarding the respective claims to aid of the several schools applying for grants, and shall also name the date on which he proposes to examine each school.	2. Every such application shall be referred to the Deputy Inspector, who shall, as soon as possible after the 1st January, embody the substance of all the applications referred to him in a tabular statement, and shall submit the same to the Inspector of the Division with a covering letter in which he shall briefly state any facts which he may consider it desirable to communicate regarding the respective claims to aid of the several schools applying for grants, and shall also name the date on which he proposes to examine each school. In the Madras Municipality the Deputy Inspector shall submit the tabular statement and letter relating to poor schools as soon as possible after the 1st October.
3. A copy of this letter and list shall be furnished by the Inspector of the Division with his own opinion to the Local Fund Board or Municipality, who shall determine what schools shall be eligible for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds during the ensuing official year. A list of such schools and of the dates fixed for their examination shall be published in the District Gazette before the 31st March, and no other schools shall be examined for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds without special orders. When a school has	3. A copy of this letter and list shall be furnished by the Inspector of the Division with his own opinion to the Local Fund Board or Municipality, who shall determine what schools shall be eligible for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds during the ensuing official year. A list of such schools and of the dates fixed for their examination shall be published in the District Gazette before the 31st March, and no other schools shall be examined for results grants payable from Local or Municipal Funds without special orders. When a school has

Rule hitherto in force.	Rule as now revised.
been placed on a Local Fund or Municipal list it shall be considered eligible for a grant from Provincial Funds for the fourth standard in the event of its being able to earn one.	before the 31st December, and such schools shall have no claim to any grant from Provincial Funds.
33. All results grants earned by boys under the first, second, and third standards shall be payable from Local and Municipal Funds. All other results grants shall be payable from Provincial Funds.	33. All results grants earned by boys under the first, second and third standards shall be payable from Local and Municipal Funds. All other results grants shall be payable from Provincial Funds. In the Madras Municipality all results grants earned by boys or girls in poor schools under the first, second, third and fourth standards shall be payable from Municipal Funds. All results grants earned under these four standards in schools which are not poor schools shall be payable from Provincial Funds.

Fort Saint George, }
dated 7th March 1879.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

COMMITTEE.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras—*President*; The Venerable the Archdeacon, The Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Rev. A. H. Arden, W. Burns, Esq., The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D., T. E. Franck, Esq., Rev. M. G. Goldsmith, A. T. Pringle, Esq., H. S. Thomas, Esq., Rev. G. Warlow; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. E. Sell.

HEAD MASTER—Rev. Augustus William Atkinson, M.A. ASSISTANT MASTERS—Messrs. H. B. Bernard, G. A. H. Hankins, A. J. Tims, S. J. Ménard, H. Lazar and H. Wilkinson. TAMIL—Mr. Abraham Alleine.

Terms.—Upper School, Rs. 4 per mensem; Middle School, Rs. 4 per mensem; Primary School, Rs. 3 or 2 per mensem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—There are twelve Scholarships attached to the School.

	Per mensem.		Per mensem.
1 Maitland Scholarship*.....Rs. 7		2 Tucker Scholarships, Junior. Rs. 9½	
1 Do. do. *..... " 6		2 Do. do. Senior " 13	
2 Corrie Scholarships, Junior. " 10		1 Corrie Native Scholarship... " 7	
2 Do. do. Senior. " 20 or 15		1 Do. do. " 10	

There is also a Fund called the Woolley Fund, by which thirty boys of respectable parentage but unable to pay the fee, are admitted free, and provided with books.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE,

OPENED 1ST MARCH 1855.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT 1879-80.—Rev W. Stephenson, M.A., J. Sturrock, Esq., J. T. Greatorex, Esq., Rev. W. A. Liston, C. Hall, Esq., J. Gray, Esq., A. Smith, Esq., D. Grant, Esq., Rev. H. Bower, D.D., Rev. E. Sell, M.A., The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, J. H. Burns, Esq., Rev. E. Sell, *Secretary*; J. T. Greatorex, Esq., *Financial Secretary*; Messrs. Arbutnot and Co., *Treasurers*.

The object of this Institution is to afford a thoroughly liberal and Christian education. The generous bequest of the late Captain Doveton, united with the funds formerly collected for a Protestant College, and considerable grants-in-aid from Government has enabled the Committee to make arrangement for the efficient carrying out of the object they profess.

* The Maitland Scholarships are really worth 11 and 10 Rs. per mensem respectively, as the school fees are remitted to the boys holding them.

Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, the oldest purely Educational Institution in Madras, received its present designation in 1837 as a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Corrie. It is the only Church of England School of its class for the education of Europeans and East Indians in the Town of Madras.

The Collegiate Department was re-opened in February 1866. The curriculum embraces the subjects specified by the Syndicate for the F. A. and B. A. Examinations of the University, together with Theology.

The School Department comprises 6 classes, the standard of the 6th being that of the Matriculation Examination in the University, while that of the lower school is Elementary. Latin is taught from Class II upwards, and Mathematics from Class III upwards. The curriculum has been rearranged, so that the teaching is distributed among masters of subjects instead of masters of classes as formerly. Drawing is introduced as an extra and optional subject; with an extra fee of 8 annas for pupils in Classes I, II, III, and of one rupee for pupils in higher classes. The aim has been to assimilate the school more to the English system.

The following is the present Educational staff of the Institution:—

JOHN COOK, ESQ., M.A., PRINCIPAL.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—*Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.*—J. Cook, Esq., M.A. *Professor of Classics and Philosophy.*—Vacant. *Professor of English and Logic.*—W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—*Classical Master.*—H. C. Cooney, Esq., B.A. *English Master.*—R. A. Thompson, Esq., B.A. *Mathematical Master.*—G. Tate, Esq., M.A. *Assistant English Master.*—S. P. D'Sylva, Esq., (F.A.) *Arithmetic and English Assistant Master.*—E. R. Pedroza, Esq. *Writing and Drawing Master.*—G. Ignatio, Esq.

The Terms are as under:—

In the Lower School.....	3 Rupees per mensem.
In the Upper School { Lower Division.....	4 " "
Higher do.	5 " "
In the Collegiate Department.....	5 " "

N. B.—All fees are payable in advance, by the 15th of the month.

For the benefit of parents residing in the Mofussil and others, a boarding establishment is maintained under the immediate supervision of the Principal at the following rates:—

FOR BOARDERS.—College Department, Rs. 35 exclusive of school fees.
School Department, 30 Rs. per mensem, exclusive of school fees.

Where two or more boys are from the same family, 25 Rupees irrespective of age, is the charge for each boy.

FOR DAY BOARDERS—8 Rupees exclusive of school fees.

Books, Stationery and Medicine will be supplied and charged for at prime cost.

All particulars may be obtained by application to the Principal, Doveton College, Vepery.

The following is the new form of the Scholarship Rules as proposed by the Sub-Committee of August 1871 and amended and adopted by the General Committee, November 9th, 1871.

SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

The Committee of the Doveton Protestant College with the view of encouraging and aiding students to prepare for and to join the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Madras, resolve to confer scholarships on pupils who have passed the entrance examination of the University and who shall promise to pursue their studies for four years thereafter in the Doveton College.

The following are the Rules, in accordance with which the scholarships shall be given and held.

1. That four scholarships shall be given each year to the students who are commencing their collegiate course, and that each of these scholarships shall be tenable for four years under the rules hereinafter laid down.

2. That two of the scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils who have matriculated from the Doveton Institution according to the order in which they may have passed the University Matriculation Examination provided they also attain to a certain fixed standard in scriptural knowledge, and produce satisfactory evidence of moral character.

3. That two remaining scholarships shall be given to Christian pupils coming from other Institutions on the same terms, provided such pupils hold higher places at the University Matriculation Examination than Doveton students excluding those holding scholarships.

4. That the Scholarships shall be Rupees 10 each per mensem during the first and second years of the College course, and Rs. 20 or 15 per mensem during the third and fourth years of the said course according as the holder shall be placed in the First or Second Class at the First Examination in Arts.

5. That should the holder of a scholarship fail to pass the First Examination in Arts at the end of his second year, the scholarship held by him shall lapse; should such holder of a scholarship, however, pass the First Examination in Arts from the Doveton College in a subsequent year, the Committee may at their discretion grant him a scholarship during the third and fourth year of his course.

6. That unauthorized absence, continued absence for three months from whatever cause or misconduct shall involve forfeiture of scholarship, and that a scholarship thus forfeited shall be available for other students in the same year of the course according to the principles laid down in these Rules.

7. That scholarships not conferred by the Doveton Protestant College shall be held on such conditions as may be prescribed by their founders, subject, however, to the provisions laid down in these Rules.

8. That the scholarships shall cease or be liable to diminution, if the state of the funds render such a course necessary, and that these Rules may be altered by the Committee on sufficient grounds.

9. That the Committee reserves to itself the right of withholding one or more of the scholarships if it deems fit.

DOVETON GIRLS' SCHOOL,

In connection with the Doveton Protestant College, is situated in Vepery Square. Superintendent and Head Mistress, Miss Keely; Assistant, Miss Pedroza; First Teacher, Miss Klyne; Second Teacher, Miss Tod; Third Teacher, Miss Williams; Fourth Teacher, Miss Staggs.

TERMS.—(For English only.)

Upper School	Rs. 4 per mensem.	Extras.
Middle do.	3 do.	Music (Piano).....Rs. 5 per mensem.
Lower do.	2 do.	Singing.....As. 8 do.

There is a Boarding Establishment attached to this branch of Institution, under the immediate superintendence of Miss Keely.

MRS. KOHLHOFF'S SEMINARY,

ALEXANDRA HOUSE—ATKINSON'S ROAD—VEPERY.

Hours of attendance—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION COMPRISES:—Scripture, Language (including Grammar and Composition), Geography, History (English and Indian), Writing, Arithmetic, and plain and fancy Needle-work. Music is also taught if required.

Pupils are prepared for the Teachers' Grade Examinations.

TERMS.	RS.	A.	P.
In the Upper Section	4	0	0 per mensem.
Intermediate do	3	0	0 do.
In the Lower do	2	0	0 do.
Music: two lessons a week	5	0	0 do.

Entrance Fee—One Rupee.

Boys under 10 years of age are admitted.

BOARDERS PER MENSEM.	RS.	A.	P.
For each (exclusive of tuition and extras) ...	30	0	0
For more than one of a family, each ...	25	0	0
Ordinary Medical attendance	1	0	0
Church Pew Rent	1	0	0
Carriage Hire	1	0	0
Washing and Mending	2	0	0

Entrance Fee—Ten Rupees.

School Fees and Boarding charges are to be paid in advance, not later than the 15th of each month.

No deduction will be made for occasional or contingent absences.

A month's notice will be required before the removal of each pupil.

A full month's charge will be made for all pupils entering between the 1st and 15th day of the month, after the latter date half a month will be charged.

Boarders, whose parents or guardians wish them to attend any public school, will be sent there as requested, when carriage hire will be charged separately.

These rules apply to Boarding charge equally with school fees.

The usual Holidays allowed in public schools will be observed here also.

CHRIST CHURCH DISTRICT SCHOOLS,

MALE AND FEMALE—INSTITUTED A. D. 1843.

President and Superintendent—The Incumbent of Christ Church.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

THE SELECT VESTRY OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Head Master, Mr. J. A. Sloan; 2nd Master, Mr. Geo. Bowie; Head Mistress, Miss Fowler; 2nd Mistress, Miss Burr; 3rd Mistress, Miss Ellis.

POOR SCHOOL.—Head Mistress, Mrs. Unger; 2nd Mistress, Mrs. Bodell; Matron, Mrs. Knight.

EMMANUEL CHURCH SCHOOL.

COMMITTEE.—Rev. J. Smithwhite, *President*; Messrs. J. J. D'Rozario, Jas. Hart, G. H. Smith, G. B. Home, W. J. G. Walton, J. Wilcox, and M. T. Sterling, *Secretary*.

MIXED SCHOOL.—Miss Fanny Hart, *Head Mistress*; Miss Brown and Miss Wiltshire, *Assistants*.

TERMS.

Middle School.....	Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem.
Upper Primary.....	" 1-0-0 do.
Lower Primary.....	" 0-8-0 do.

VEPERY DISTRICT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

NEW TOWN BOYS' SCHOOL.—Head Master, Mr. S. W. Upshon; 2nd Master, Mr. J. Drewitt.

NEW TOWN GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Head Mistress, Mrs. Wayne; 2nd Mistress, Miss C. Shandley; 3rd Mistress, Mrs. Slator.

New Town Reading Room and Library, open daily from 6 to 8 p.m.

Secy. and Treasurer—Mr. G. R. Trotter. | Librarian—Mr. S. W. Upshon.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Rev. A. C. Taylor, B.A., Chaplain of Vepery, *President*; Rev. W. G. Hubbard, Col. E. W. Childers, E. F. Brockman Esq., H. J. Tarrant, Esq., W. M. Scharlieb, Esq., Messrs. C. S. Trotter, M. Staggs, C. E. Axelby; G. Trotter, *Secretary and Treasurer*, and S. W. Upshon, *Librarian*.

PARCHERRY SCHOOL, NORTH BLACK TOWN.

34, PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET,

Opened under the direction of the Reverend C. R. Drury, 5th September 1860, and always to be under the direction of the Chaplain of North Black Town.

COMMITTEE.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, *President*; The Venerable the Archdeacon, *Vice-President*; J. Harris, Esq., J. D. Rozario, Esq., and Rev. W. M. Babington, B.A., *Secretary*.

Number of children at present on the roll.....	70
Average do. who receive daily a meal of curry and rice 30	
Attendance—daily average.....	65

The object of this School is to impart to the children of the destitute poor of the District, such an education as will enable them to obtain some post to earn their livelihood, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and instruction in Needle-work. Scriptural Instruction—Holy Bible and Church Catechism.

N.B.—The monthly expenditure is about Rs. 125, and the School is entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions.

Mr. C. Vieyra, *Head Master*.
" Philbert, *Teacher*.

Mrs. A. Jackson, *Schoolmistress and Supdt.*
Mrs. Unger, *Teacher*.

Donations and monthly subscriptions are earnestly solicited.—They can be made by "Stamps"—and even from one Anna upwards, will be thankfully acknowledged.
"Let off" clothes, or a piece of "check" or other cloth, will be very thankfully received, and acknowledged by the Secretary.

S. P. G. THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE,

SULLIVAN'S GARDENS, ROYAPETTAH.

Rev. Ch. Egbert Kennet, *Principal*. | Mr. Gnanamattu, M.A., *Tutor*.

The object of this Seminary is to train and prepare young men of piety and due mental fitness, for Missionary employment as Catechists or Ministers.

Several exhibitions are attached to the Seminary, for Europeans, East Indians and Natives.

Other Students, but only such as propose to devote themselves to Missionary work, are admissible on payment, the amount in each case to be determined by the Committee.

The Seminary was opened on the 1st June 1848 at Sullivan's Gardens, Royapettah, and is now under the charge of the Rev. Principal Kennet.

Applications for admission, accompanied by testimonials signed by competent parties must be made to the Acting Principal.

HARRIS HIGH SCHOOL, ROYAPETTAH.

This School was founded in the year 1856 for the exclusive purpose of educating Musulman boys.

The Honorable Sybella Harris left a legacy to the Church Missionary Society, to found a School in memory of her father, the famous General Harris.

The School is under Government inspection, and receives a grant-in-aid. The standard of education is that of the Entrance Examination to the Madras University. Daily instruction is given in Holy Scripture.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. E. Sell, assisted by competent Teachers and Moonshees. The Hindustani, Persian and Tamil languages are taught.

S. P. G. HIGH SCHOOL, VEPERY.

The High School, in connection with the S. P. G., was opened on 1st February, 1864, in the block of buildings near St. Matthias' Church, formerly known as the Vepery Grammar School, and subsequently as the Government Normal School.

J. T. Margoschis, Esq., F.R.S., *Principal*; T. R. Strinava Aiyar, B.A., *First Assistant*; P. Narayanachari, B.A., *Second Assistant*; P. Sundram Mudaliar, B.A., *Third Assistant*; and eleven other Native Masters, with Tamil and Telugu Moonshees.

The great object of the School is to give a sound education, based upon Christian principles. Each boy is instructed daily in the Bible. The School receives Government aid, and most of the Masters are connected with the Madras University, for the requirements of which, the instruction given is adapted.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 2, Armenian Street.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Principal—Rev. J. Brouwer.

The Schools are conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick, assisted by the following lay-teachers:—

MASTERS.—Messrs. Joseph B. Rego, B.A., J. F. D'Souza, B.A., C. Nicholas, and D. Aurokiasawmy Pillay, F.A., Sooriah Iyer.

The system of Education in this Seminary embraces the full classical course adapted to those who are destined for the learned professions.

It also comprises Tamil and Telugu with French, English, and other European Languages, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic.

For Boarders 25 Rupees per month—payable quarterly in advance.

For Day Boarders 10 Rupees per month, and for Day Scholars, 2 Rupees.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

McLEAN STREET,

Conducted by the Ladies of the Presentation Convent.

The system of Education in this Seminary embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, French, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Embroidery, Drawing and Painting; also Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS.

For Boarders.....	Rupees 20 per month.
" Day Boarders.....	" 7 do.
" " Scholars, First School.....	" 5 do.
" " Do. Second ".....	" 2 do.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music.....	Rupees 5 per month.
French.....	" 5 do.
Drawing.....	" 5 do.
Embroidery and Ornamental work.....	" 5 do.

DAVIDSON STREET BOYS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1814.

Committee of Management.—Rev. S. W. Organe, *President*; Mr. J. W. Thompson, *Lieut.* J. Cochran, Mr. H. M. Lewis, B.A., *Secretary & Treasurer*; Mr. J. M. Lewis, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. B. Chester, B.A., *Head Master*; Mr. J. Cochran, F.A., *2nd Master*; Mr. W. Thomas, *3rd Master*; Mr. J. Chester, *4th Master*; Mr. J. W. Spink, *5th Master*.

Rates.

Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.		Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.	
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Sixth Class.....	2 0	2 8	Third Class.....	1 0	1 8		
Fifth „	2 0	2 0	Second „	1 0	1 4		
Fourth „	2 0	1 12	First „	1 0	1 0		

DAVIDSON STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL, BLACK TOWN,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1814.—RE-ESTABLISHED A. D. 1863.

Committee of Management.—Rev. S. W. Organe, *President*; Mr. H. M. Lewis, B.A., *Secretary & Treasurer*; Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Norris.

Miss M. Gordon, *Head Mistress*; Miss J. Gordon, *2nd Mistress*; Miss A. Allan, *3rd Mistress*; Miss G. S. Carter, *4th Mistress*; Miss E. Grove, *5th Mistress*; Miss S. Johnston, *6th Mistress*.

Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.		Entrance Fee.		Tuition Fee.	
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Sixth Class.....	2 0	2 0	Second Class.....	1 0	1 4		
Fifth „	2 0	2 0	First „	1 0	1 0		
Fourth „	2 0	1 12					
Third „	1 0	1 8					

The object of these Institutions is to give a sound education, based on Christian principles, to European and East Indian children of Black Town. The Schools receive Government aid. The Masters are connected with the Madras University, and the Mistresses hold Teachers' Certificates. There are 100 boys and 150 girls attending these schools. The Standard of Education in the Boys' School is up to that of the University preparatory Matriculation Examination, while the girls are yearly trained up to the 1st Grade Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

BLACK TOWN WESLEYAN ENGLISH GIRLS' DAY SCHOOL,

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1860.

Committee of Management.—The Pastor of the Church, *President*; Mr. J. B. Barton, *Honorary Secretary*; Capt. D. Lissenburg, *Treasurer*.

COMMITTEE, 12 MEMBERS.—Miss M. Spencer, *Head Mistress*; Mrs. Pedro, *2nd Mistress*; Miss Hudson, *3rd Mistress*; Miss Gordon, *4th Mistress*; Miss Mencaud, *5th Mistress*.

This School now contains over 100 scholars. Since February 1874, the Committee have secured the service of Miss Spencer—a first grade Certificated Mistress. All the Teachers hold certificates. It is the aim of the Committee to give the children attending this school a sound and practical English education. The girls are yearly sent up to the Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

WESLEYAN ANGLO-VERNACULAR INSTITUTION, ROYAPETTAH.

About 350 youths are now taught in this school which was founded in 1850, with the object of giving a superior Christian education to Hindus of all castes. It is managed by a European Missionary, who devotes the greater part of each day to its interests. The Bible is taught an hour daily in all the classes that can read it, and the elementary truths of Christianity are conveyed, through the medium of the Vernacular languages, to the minds of the younger pupils. The standard of secular instruction is equal to the requirement of the Matriculation Examination. More than fifty of the students have already matriculated from this Institution, besides several others who have passed the F. A. and B. A. Degrees respectively. There is also a Branch School (Middle Class) in Triplicane with about 150 boys.

WESLEYAN GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This School was established in 1848. It is under the superintendence of the European Missionaries. It contains at present twenty day scholars and seventy Boarders, who are fed and clothed and educated chiefly at the expense of the Mission, with the aid of local contributions. Seven of the older girls are preparing for the Grades' Examination. An experienced Matron lives on the premises. The girls are nearly all taught English as a language, but their lessons are mostly given in Tamil; special attention is paid to needlework and to instruction in the domestic life.

WESLEYAN CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Three Caste Hindu Girls' Schools are supported by the Mission. One in Royapettah, the other two in North and South Triplicane. These schools number one hundred and eighty scholars. The languages taught are Tamil, Telugu and English. These schools are partly supported by Government Grants-in-aid.

For account of other Schools, see Mission Report.

FREE CHURCH MISSION INSTITUTION AND MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

This well-known Institution, founded in 1837, is the oldest of the Schools and Colleges intended specially for natives. Its distinctive character is that it combines religious with secular education. There are about 1,000 pupils on the roll, of whom about 200 are students in the College Department.

PRINCIPAL.—The Rev. William Miller, M. A. *PROFESSORS.*—Rev. William Miller, M. A., Rev. G. M. Rae, M. A., Rev. C. Cooper, M. A., Rev. G. Patterson, C. Michie Smith, Esq., B.Sc., Rev. A. Alexander, M.A. *ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.*—S. Rungiah Chetty, B. A., C. Subbaramaia, M. A.

In the School department about 30 Teachers are employed.

THE HOBERT MAHOMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,

ROYAPETTAH—MADRAS.

1878-79.

The Lady Mary Grenville, *Patroness*; H. H. the Princess of Tanjore, *Vice-Patroness*; The Lady Hobart, *President* (in Europe); Mrs. D. F. Carmichael, *Acting President*.

Mrs. G. G. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. R. M. Macdonald, Mrs. Probyn, Mrs. Rideout, Mrs. Tarrant.

Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Colonel R. M. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell.

Ahmed Moideen Khan Bahadoor, Hon'ble Mir Humayoon Jah Bahadoor, Dr. Moodeen Sherriif Khan Bahadoor, Major B. Hobart, *Hon'y. Treasurer*; Mrs. Firth, *Hon'y. Secretary*.

In January 1875 a Committee under the Presidentship of Lady Hobart, discussed the question of the education of Mahomedan girls, and proposed to encourage it by promoting the establishment of Schools, where the girls will be taught their own language, needlework of every description, and other industrial occupations.

The School has, by desire of the Members of the Committee, been called "The Hobart School" in memory of the warm interest taken in this movement by the late Lord Hobart, and the active assistance and sympathy given by Lady Hobart, the President of the Committee. Lady Hobart has presented the School with a donation of Rs. 10,000, to be invested for its support, and has been asked to continue her interest as Honorary President whilst in England.

In December 1875 the School was visited by H. H. the Princess of Tanjore. The Committee are much encouraged by the warm interest taken by Her Highness in the institution and by her liberality in assigning the interest of Rs. 7,000 towards the support of the School.

The accommodation of the School House proving insufficient for the increasing number of children, that had been admitted from time to time, another building was engaged on the 30th November, 1875.

There are now 160 names on the books and an average daily attendance of 130. The Staff employed to instruct them is: one Head School Mistress (an Englishwoman), one East Indian, five Mahomedan school teachers: and one Mahomedan work teacher.

The Committee especially have in view the promotion of such industrial work as will enable the children when they have grown up to earn a livelihood. They particularly wish to have them taught all kinds of Indian needlework, as the girls make sufficient progress in plain sewing, knitting, &c.

The progress made by these children is most interesting, not only in the more immediate objects of the School, but in habits of order, cleanliness, and tidiness.

The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their best thanks to those European and Mahomedan ladies and gentlemen, who have given their kind interest and substantial support towards the advancement of this experimental undertaking.

THE MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS,

Under the patronage of The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the Clergy of the Church of England throughout the Diocese, and

ST. MARY'S CHURCH CHARITY SCHOOL.

Amalgamated 16th January, 1872, under G. O., 20th August 1871, No. 252.

President, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras; *Vice-Presidents*, The Hon'ble W. Huddleston, The Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, The Venerable the Archdeacon, The Garrison Chaplain.

Ex-Officio Directors.—The Garrison Chaplain, The Surgeon of the District.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.—The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, W. Donald, Esq.

ELECTED DIRECTORS.—Mr. G. Hamnett, Mr. C. Hall, *Secretary*; Mr. J. Sturrock, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. G. Jeremiah, Mr. J. J. D'Rozario, *Treasurer*; Surg. R. Harvey, Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.I.E., J. O'Flynn, *Auditor*; Captain C. H. Rowland, Mr. J. Hutton, Mr. J. T. Greatorex, Major C. T. P. Luxmoore, Mr. J. Dunning, Col. S. Chamier, Mr. T. A. Doyle.

DIRECTRESSES.—*Lady President*, Lady Caroline Grenville; *Lady Vice-President*, Miss Gell; Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. R. Branson, Mrs. Furnell; Mrs. Donald, *Secretary*; Mrs. C. Patch, Mrs. A. C. Tupp, Mrs. J. F. Price, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. G. H. Ross, Mrs. F. Rowlandson, and Mrs. J. C. Shaw.

Ex-Officio Directress.—Mrs. Thomas; *TRUSTEES*, Mr. C. Hall and Dr. C. G. Conran.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, MADRAS.

POONAMALLEE ROAD. INSTITUTED A. D. 1786.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, *President*; *Vice-Presidents*, His Excy. the Commander-in-Chief, The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, The Hon'ble W. Huddleston, The Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael.

GOVERNORS.—The Venerable Archdeacon Drury, W. Donald, Esq., Brigadier General H. O'Connell, Colonel Rideout, Hon'ble J. Kernan, H. S. Thomas, Esq., C. S., Dr. Colvin Smith, Col. Rogers, Col. Sankey, R. E., The Honorable P. O'Sullivan, Col. Childers, and Col. Chamier.

DIRECTRESSES.—The Lady Mary Grenville, *Patroness*; *Vice-Patronesses*, Lady Chamberlain and Mrs. Carmichael; Miss Gell, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Ridcutt, Mrs. Furnell, Mrs. Strange, Mrs. Cornish Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Cotterell Tupp, Mrs. Childers, Mrs. Cockerill, Mrs. Warlow. James Short, Esq., *Secretary*.

Mrs. E. Rose, *Superintendent*; Miss Agnes McVae, 1st Asst. Mistress; Miss E. Pouch, 2nd Assistant; ——— 3rd Assistant; ——— 4th Assistant; Mrs. J. Boyle, *Matron*; Rev. P. Percival, *Chaplain*; J. J. L. Ratton, Esq., *Surgeon*; Miss Dora White, *Medical Subordinate*; G. Nursimmooleo Chetty, *Secy's Clerk*.

UNION MIXED SCHOOL, AT JOHN PEREIRA'S.

Boys' School, established 1st June, 1836—Girls' School, established 1st January, 1840.

United into a Mixed School, June 1878.

Patron, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras; *Vice-Patron*, Rev. C. H. Deane, M.A., Chaplain of South Black Town.

DIRECTORS, 1879.

President, Reverend E. Sell, Incumbent of "Trinity Chapel," The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, *Vice-President*; Rev. A. H. Arden, M.A., Mr. R. Davey, Rev. J. Bilderbeck, Rev. M. G. Goldsmith, B.A., Mr. A. Holmes, Mr. D. T. O'Keefe, Mr. G. Norton, Mr. S. J. Sair, Mr. J. L. O'Hara, and Mr. J. H. Taylor, *Honorary Director*; Rev. E. Sell, *Secretary*.

STAFF.—Head Mistress, Miss P. Hart; 2nd Mistress, Miss C. Court; 3rd Mistress, Miss R. Harvey.

THE GORDON REFUGE,

ST. THOME, MADRAS.

1879.

COMMITTEE.—The Lady Anne Grenville, *President*; Mrs. Spring-Branson, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Douglas Fox, Mrs. Furnell, Miss Gell, Mrs. Grigg, Mrs. Morley, Miss Morphet, Mrs. Normandy, Mrs. Strachan, and Mrs. Synonds; Mrs. Firth, *Honorary Secretary*; Rev. Dr. Strachan, *Honorary Treasurer*.

The design of this Institution is to afford a refuge for such destitute orphan girls of European descent, as are not eligible for either the Military or the Civil Female Orphan Asylums. As such, it is one, the Committee plead, well deserving of public support.

The number of children now in the "Refuge" is 65.

The utmost economy is observed in the management of the Institution, consistent with due regard to the proper feeding and care of the children. The cost of maintaining each child, inclusive of superintendence, food and clothing, is about Rs. 8-8 a month.

The girls of "The Refuge" do neat plain and Fancy works. The Secretary will be happy to receive orders.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, BLACK TOWN.

COMMITTEE.—*President*, The Lord Bishop of Madras; *Vice-President*, Chief Justice The Hon. C. A. Turner; The Ven'ble Archdn. Drury, Rev. G. Warlow, *Ex-Officio*; Rev. J. Smithwhite, *Ex-Officio*; Rev. W. M. S. Babington, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*; C. R. Trotter, Esq., Rev. Aug. W. Atkinson, J. D'Rozario, Esq., C. E. Phipps, Esq., G. Hamnett, Esq., B. Lavery, Esq., A. M. Hooper, Esq., J. Gray, Esq., H. S. Thomas, Esq.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. W. M. S. Babington; *Bankers*, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

STAFF.—Mr. C. DeWalt, General Superintendent; Mr. T. Browne, Schoolmaster and Clerk; Mr. W. Gordon, Carpenter Instructor.

Shoemaking, Rattan work and Blacksmithery are carried on by Native Instructors. Coir work is under the supervision of a European.

The condition of the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians, residing in Black Town and the neighbouring suburbs, is admitted to be most deplorable. This distress is occasioned by their inability to earn a livelihood. Those who are most seriously affected are the old and the infirm who are physically unable to labor, and the young who have not the necessary skill to compete with others in the labour market. The former perhaps fall more legitimately for relief on the Friend-in-Need Society, and arrangements are being made, it is believed, to meet the evil so far as funds will permit. But the young require help of a special nature; they require to be taught how to earn an honest livelihood. The Education given in the several Charitable Institutions of this City, fits them only for Writers and Accountants; a section of the labour market which is already supplied to overflowing, and which will as far as the experience of the past can be depended upon be taken up entirely by the Natives of the country who can work equally well and at lower rates of remuneration. Other portions therefore of the labour market must be tried. To meet this great difficulty, an Industrial School has been established for the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians in Black Town. The extent of the operations are confined to a few of the principal industrial trades, repairs, varnishing, &c.; of carriages, house painting, carpentry, work in leather, book-binding, Blacksmith's work, Turning, Rattan and Coir work, &c., but will be extended as funds permit.

The School was opened on the 2nd November, 1874: at present there are 65 boys borne on its Rolls, many have obtained employments as Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Artificers, &c., since the school opened.

Contributions in aid of the Industrial School will be most thankfully received by the Secretary, Rev. W. M. Babington, and will be duly acknowledged.

PATCHEAPPAN'S EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

PATRON.—The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.

P. Sommoosoonthrum Chettyar, *President*.
P. Veeraperum Pillay,
The Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C.S.I.,
P. Vasoodava Mudaliar,

W. S. Venkataramanujulu Nayadu,
S. Appasawmy Chettyar,
P. Runganadha Moodelliar,
V. Kristnama Charryar.

S. Soondarabashiem Naidu, *Secretary*.

PATCHEAPPAN'S HIGH SCHOOL,

Established in January 1812, School House, Esplanade, opened 29th March, 1850.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A., *Principal*.

C. Gopalakistna Moodelliar, B.A., *Assistant Principal*.

S. Streenevassiah,	.. Master.	N. Davarajulu Naidu	.. Master.
E. Soobramanea Iyer	.. do.	T. Seethapathy Naicker	.. do.
M. Veeraragava Charryar, B.A.	.. do.	V. Sawminadha Jata Vallabar, B.A.	.. do.
C. Gopala Row, B.A.,	.. do.	G. C. V. Streenevassa Charry	.. do.
Mr. G. B. Joachim	.. do.	V. Chinnasawmiah, B.A.	.. do.
T. Veerabudra Moodelliar, B.A.	.. do.	A. Iyadaray Iyengar, B.A.	.. do.
C. Venkata Charryar	.. do.	P. Chellum Naidu	.. Writing Master.
A. S. Nagaswera Sastry	.. do.	P. Sanjeeviah	.. Principal's Clerk.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

Tamil.		Telugu.	
A. Soobroya Pillay,	1st Tutor.	V. Ramannuja Charryar	.. 1st Tutor
E. Annasawmy Mudaliar	.. 2nd do.	V. Soobramania Sastry	.. 2nd do.
M. Mooroogasa Moodelliar	.. 3rd do.	T. Singra Charlu, Acting	.. 3rd do.

Sanscrit.

M. Kistna Sastry.

Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram.

Established in the year 1846.

English Department.

P. V. Ramasawmy Raju, B.A.	Head Master.	P. Vijiaragavacharry	..Tutor.
T. Soobramanya Iyer	..Tutor.	V. Vadachella Vathyar	.. do.
G. Kistnasawmy Iyah	.. do.	S. Kistnasawmy Iyer.	.. do.
C. Rajah Row	.. do.	P. Theroovengadasawmy Moodelly	Ag. Writer.

Vernacular Department.

V. Ganapathy Pillay	..Tamil Tutor.	S. Vencataswara Sastry	..Telugu Tutor.
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Patcheappah's Branch School at Chedumbarum.

Established in the year 1850.

English Department.

S. Kistnama Charry, B.A.	..Head Master.	C. Rama Row	..Tutor.
K. Soobramanya Iyer, B.A.	..Tutor.	K. Sawmy Iyengar	.. do.
C. V. Soobiah	.. do.	V. Ramalinga Pillay	.. do.
K. Venkatarama Iyer	.. do.	V. Ramachandra Naidu	..Writer.

Vernacular Department.

C. Vamadava Pundarum	..Tamil Tutor.	V. U. Rungasawmy Iyengar	..Sanskrit Tutor.
		Jainulabdeen,	Gymnastic Instructor.

Govindoo Naidoo's Primary School.

Established in May, 1865, Black Town, Anderson's Street, Nos. 1-31, 2-31 & 3-31.

English Department.

T. R. Ramanadha Iyer, B.A., Principal and Head Master.

T. Narasimha Charry	..Assistant Master.	V. Neelacunta Row	..Tutor.
Y. Soobramiah	..Tutor.	P. Kistnama Charry	.. do.
M. K. Kistnama Charry	.. do.	P. Ramasawmy Aiyer	.. do.
C. Sadaseviah	.. do.	A. Ruthnavaloo Moodelliar, Ag	.. do.
M. Nagaswera Iyer	.. do.		
K. Annadoray Iyer	.. do.		

P. Ragava Charry.....Clerk.

Vernacular Department.

<i>Tamil.</i>		<i>Telugu.</i>	
K. Singaravaloo Moodelliar	..1st Tutor.	S. Thennarugiah	..1st Tutor.
C. Loganatha do.	..2nd do.	O. Alwariah	..2nd do.
A. Ragavah Charry	..3rd do.	N. Embariah	..3rd do.
P. Kistnasawmy Moodelliar	..4th do.	G. Sashiah	..4th do.

C. Streenerassa Pillay's Vernacular Girls' School.

Established in 1866, Black Town, Somoosoonthra Mudaliar's Street.

Mrs. J. MacFarlane, Superintendent and Stitching Mistress.

Telugu Department.

T. Vakoolabarana Iyah	..Head Master.	V. Venkataramanooja Iyah	..Head Master.
P. Rungiah	..2nd do.	A. Streenevassiah	..2nd do.
S. Nummalwariah.	..3rd do.	T. Theroomala Charry	..3rd do.
M. Ramiah	..4th do.	A. Rajoo Mudaliar	..4th do.

Tamil Department.

Number of Pupils in Patcheappah's High School	..550
Do. in Govindu Naidu's Primary School	..600
Do. in Patcheappah's Branch School at Conjeveram	..200
Do. do. do. at Chedumbarum.	..200
Do. in Streenevassa Pillay's Girls' School	..200

N. B. Govindu Naidu's Primary School is no other than the Junior Department of Patcheappah's High School, formed into a separate Institution.

Admission into the above Schools twice a year, in the months of January and June.

Ponnumbala Pillay's Sanskrit School at Chedumbarum.

Iyah Sastry.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PATRONS.—His Grace the Governor, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, His Excellency the Rajah Tondiman, Bahadur.

PRESIDENT.—The Honorable L. C. Innes. VICE-PRESIDENT.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—Col. R. M. Macdonald, *Chairman*; G. Bidie, Esq., M.B., Rev. William Miller, M.A., G. Western, Esq., Rev. G. Warlow, M.A., D. E. W. Leighton, Esq., G. Oppert, Esq., Ph. D., Col. J. Shaw-Stewart, R. E., J. C. Shaw, Esq., Major J. M. C. Galloway, J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq., H. H. Shephard, Esq.

Librarian.—M.R.Ry. T. Ramakrishna Pillai, B.A. Assistant Librarian.—M.R.Ry. M. Coopoonathum Pillai.

A good Library containing about 20,000 Volumes, to which new works are added as published, is open to Members and Subscribers.

TERMS.—Quarterly subscription, Rupees 10; Entrance Donation, Rupees 10; payable by all permanent residents in Madras, except Members of the Royal Asiatic Society or of its Auxiliaries in Calcutta or Bombay, Officers belonging to the garrison of Madras, and other persons not permanently resident in Madras. For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Old College, Nungumbaukum.

The Society receives monthly supplies of new books, including every work of note published at home.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Society should intimate their wish to the Secretary and forward a recommendation signed by one member, when their names will be enrolled and Catalogues furnished to them.

Subscriptions are quarterly, the quarters commencing on the first days of January, April, July and October. Members joining, re-joining or withdrawing from, the Society are permitted to pay for broken periods of a Quarter at the rate of Rs. 4 for each month, or portion of a month exceeding 7 days. Members failing to give notice of withdrawal will be liable for full Subscriptions.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 21ST APRIL, 1861.

PATRONS.—His Grace the Governor of Madras, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, The Lord Bishop of Madras.

PRESIDENT.—Honorable William Hudleston. VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Sir Charles Turner and D. F. Carmichael, Esq., c. s.

HONORARY MEMBERS.—Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, T. Davenport Chatterton, Esq., C. D. Maclean, Esq., Mus. Doc., Signor Giacinto Marras, G. Lambert, Esq., W. D. St. Leger, Esq.,

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—Doctor Brockman, J. H. Spring Branson, Esq., R. F. Chisholm, Esq., Colonel Chamier, Dr. Cornish, H. Cornish, Esq., S. L. Wyatt, Esq., H. B. Grigg, Esq., Colonel Weldon, N. R. Pogson, Esq., c.l.e., J. Nicholas, Esq., W. D. St. Leger, Esq.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC.—W. D. St. Leger, Esq. HONORARY SECY.—Captain Simpson. HONORARY TREASURER.—

RULES.

I. The "MADRAS PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY" is established with the following objects:—

1st.—The practice of sacred and secular music, both vocal and instrumental.

2nd.—The gradual development of a musical taste amongst all classes of the community.

3rd.—To afford to all lovers of music an additional means of social recreation and amusement.

II. The Society shall consist of:

Patrons; a President; 2 Vice-Presidents; a Committee of Management; a Director of Music; a Secretary; a Treasurer; Performing Members; Non-Performing Members; Honorary Members.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 15TH JULY, 1835.

PATRON.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. **VICE-PATRON.**—**CHAIRMAN.**—The Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Kt. Chief Justice.
GENERAL COMMITTEE.—J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq., G. Bidie, Esq., M.B., F.L.S., Genl. R. Cadell, C.B., Capt. R. E. Coaker, Hon. J. G. Coleman, W. R. Cornish, Esq., F.R.C.S., H. R. Dawson, Esq., The Hon. Mr. Justice Kernan, General Raikes, C.B., Colonel Rogers, R. E., H. S. Thomas, Esq., F.L.S., Sir Charles A. Turner, Joseph Stevenson, Esq., *Hony. Secy.*, Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers*.
HONORARY MEMBERS.—H. H. The Maha Raja of Travancore, O.C.S.I., General Ferrier, Sir Joseph Hooker, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., C. Dale, Esq., Surgeon-Major Alex. Hunter, M.D., Colonel C. A. Denison, Surg-Major J. Shortt, M.D., F.L.S.
EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS.—H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Messrs. Binny and Co., *Treasurers*, The Hon'ble J. D. Sim, C.S.I., Colonel R. Benson, F.L.S., Surg-Major G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.

The existence of this Society is owing in great part to the exertions of the late Dr. Wight, formerly a Surgeon in the Madras Army, whose valuable contributions to Botanical Science have gained for him a widely-spread and well-earned celebrity.

The gardens are situated opposite to the chief entrance to the Cathedral, and an additional piece of ground on the east of the Cathedral was purchased in the year 1856-57.

The garden occupies a space of about 7 acres, which were originally granted by the local Government. Part is laid out as a landscape garden and much increased of late in space, with the additions of a number of new and rare plants, especially in tropical palms and Australian trees; the whole forming a splendid collection, gathered from various parts of the world, which is constantly being increased by exchanges and purchases. It is open at all times to the public, and forms a healthful place of recreation for the inhabitants of Madras.

A nursery for seedlings and cuttings of useful and ornamental trees, is maintained to meet the requirements of the Members, who are supplied from it gratis. European vegetable and flower seeds are also similarly distributed; but all these advantages are open to the general public on payment.

Most of the plants are labelled with their botanical names and the natural order to which they belong. The number each holds in the Catalogue is also given, so that those who may wish to obtain the botanical history of the plant, can do so immediately by referring to the page of the Treasury of Botany given in the Catalogue.

There is also a Botanical Library attached, to which access can be had by Subscribers or persons known or introduced to the Honorary Secretary.

The general affairs of the Society are managed by the Committee who meet on the 1st Wednesday in each month, and compile annually, in the month of March, a Report of the year's Proceedings which is submitted to a General Meeting of the Subscribers. The Proceedings of each Meeting of the Committee are also published and distributed to Members.

Persons of all nations are eligible as Members of the Society, and have a voice in the annual election of the Committee and Office-bearers.

The rate of subscription is 7 Rupees a quarter; no entrance fee being demanded, and the subscription being allowed to lapse, temporarily, should a Member be absent from India.

Up-country Subscribers are entitled to all the advantages of Members, which it is possible to place at their disposal.

An annual show is held in February, when a large number of prizes are awarded for flowers, fruits, vegetables, and several articles of importance in connection with botanical science. The Society has also made arrangements to award prizes for tea, coffee, &c.

Lists of the prizes to be distributed, and all information may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, by whom lists of Members, Rules of the Society, &c., will be supplied gratis.

MADRAS CLUB.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—**PRESIDENT.**—Surgeon-Major C. Cooper, M.D. **VICE-PRESIDENT.**—Major J. M. C. Galloway. **MEMBERS.**—Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Hunt, Major F. J. Hicks, Mr. A. V. D. Best, Col. S. H. E. Chamier, Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Major E. C. P. Pigott, Mr. J. W. Mellis, Surg-Major W. R. Cornish, Deputy Surgeon General Colvin Smith, Mr. C. A. Galton, Mr. R. T. Tasker, Hon'ble P. Macfadyen, Mr. M. Gould, Major. C. J. Smith, Mr. A. M. Saunders, Mr. H. W. Bliss, Surgeon-Major M. C. Furnell, Mr. J. A. Boyson, Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart. Colonel T. I. M. Hog, Colonel T. Ross Church, Mr. R. J. Melville, Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Mr. H. C. West, Mr. W. T. Hamilton Holmes, *Secretary*.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB,
MOORE'S ROAD, NUNGUNBAUKUM.

PATRONS.

His Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, Earl Nugent, Lord Kinloss, a Member of the Most Honorable Privy Council, the Most Noble the Governor of Madras.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Balarama Varma Kulasekhara Kireetapati Manni Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama Rajah Bahadur Shamshir Jang, K. C., C. S. I., *Maharajah of Travancore*.

His Highness Prince Zahir-ul-Daula Azim Jah Umdat-ul-Umra, Siraj-ul-Umra, Madar-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Daula, Asad-ul-Daula Al-Ingiliz Muhammad Badiullah Khan Bahadur Fitrat Jang, O.C.S.I., Sipah Salar, *Prince of Arcot*.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles A. Turner, Kt. **VICE-PRESIDENT.**—The Hon. L. C. Innes.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Colonel R. M. Macdonald,
The Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur,
The Hon'ble T. Muttusamy Iyer, C. I. E.
R. K. Puckle, Esq.
M.R.Ry. P. Chentsal Row Pantulu,
M.R.Ry. P. Somasundaram Chettiar,
M.R.Ry. V. Krishnama Chariar,
M.R.Ry. P. Ananta Charriar,
M.R.Ry. S. Appasamy Chettigar,
M.R.Ry. K. Ramasawmy Shastriar,
M.R.Ry. C. W. Tamotharam Pillay,

M.R.Ry. P. Vijayarangam Mudelliar,
M.R.Ry. P. Venkatachela Chettigar,
M.R.Ry. P. Ranganadham Mudelliar,
M.R.Ry. A. Ramachandra Iyer,
M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu-
garu,
M.R.Ry. P. Sreenivasa Row,
V. Bhashiam Iyengar,
G. Muttusami Chetty Garu,
The Rev. William Miller,
M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau,
J. Sturrock, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Colonel R. M. Macdonald,
The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur,
The Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble T. Muttusamy Iyer, C. I. E.
M.R.Ry. P. Somasundaram Chettiar,

R. K. Puckle, Esq.
J. Sturrock, Esq.
M.R.Ry. G. Muttusami Chetty Garu,
M.R.Ry. P. Vijiaranga Mudaliar.

M.R.Ry. V. Krishnama Chariar, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM,

21, PANTHEON ROAD.

Established on the 14th August, 1851, by the Madras Government.

G. Bidie, Esq., M.B., Superintendent.
C. Authecasavooloo Naidu, Curator.
P. Sashiah Rajoo, Draughtsman.

Mr. W. F. Dique, Assistant Curator.
A.S. Duraisawmy Pillay, Head Taxidermist.
T. Kistnasawmy Naidoo, Herbarium Keeper.

This is a Museum of Natural History, Raw products used in the arts and manufactures; specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery, Ethnography, Antiquities, &c. The Natural History section is the most extensive and embraces a small number of Mammals, and extensive collections of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Shells, Insects, Crustacea, &c. There is also an extensive Herbarium and very large collection of mineralogical and geological specimens. The Museum is intended chiefly to illustrate the natural history, natural resources and manufactures of British India, and the manners, customs, and antiquities of its inhabitants. There is also a very interesting collection of Gold, Silver, Copper Coins, which can be seen by personal application to the Superintendent. As the collection is so extensive, and the Superintendent will be glad to enter into arrangements with contributors or collectors which will prove advantageous to both parties. Attached to the Museum there is a general Library and Reading Room, in which any visitor may consult books daily from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. There is also a scientific library containing books of reference on the various subjects of Natural History, and any one wishing to consult such works, may obtain permission to do so by applying to the Superintendent who will grant a ticket of admission.

The Museum is open gratuitously to the Public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Popular Lectures at the Institution are also free to the Public.

N.B.—On the first Saturday of every month, after 12 noon, male visitors are excluded, and the Museum reserved for gosha and other ladies.

raised sufficiently to ensure its being free from water. This while amending one evil created another—placing on the borders of a dense population masses of putrescent matter that could not but be very injurious to both the water and air of the locality. This grew to be such an evil that the Sanitary Commissioner at last put a stop to the discharge of sweepings on the land. It was, however, impossible to build on such a spot and the whole remained a useless "dismal swamp."

At present all is changed. The level has been raised by material dug from ornamental tanks. Trees of useful and beautiful kinds have been planted, and are rapidly growing to their full height. Roads and side-paths have been laid out, and in the midst a Band stand will probably be erected. Parks are things of slow growth, and it must be years before this can be worthy of the name its bears, but it is hoped that before Lord Napier leaves our shores, the whole of the area will be ready for the public—a boon that cannot but greatly influence for good the whole population of Chintadrepettah and Nursingapooram.

The Park contains an area of about 18 cawnies. A great part of this was formerly the property of Government, but was generously given to the town on condition that the Municipality purchased the rest from the native owners. For this purpose the Municipality has expended several thousand rupees, and the total cost previous to the public opening will not be less than twenty thousand Rupees. The river-face of the Park has already been protected by a simple elegant fence palmyra and laterite, while a new road divides the northern side from Chintadrepettah. The design and laying out the park are the work of Mr. Standish Lee, the Municipal Engineer, who deserves great credit not only for this but also for the economical but yet effectual manner in which the whole work has been performed.

As a last gift, Lord Napier has provided the whole of the funds required for erecting on the west side of the Park a handsome building for a girls' school in the Indian fashion. The cost will not be less than 6,000 Rupees. It is intended to be a purely national girls' school and to lead on through carefully gained experience to some mode of teaching which will embody the best western systems while not departing from Hindu customs any more than may be necessary. It is greatly to be hoped the scheme will prove a benefit to the public while the school shall ornament the Park.

MADRAS MEMORIAL HALL.

The Madras Memorial Hall was erected by public subscription as a Memorial of the goodness and forbearance of Almighty God in sparing this Presidency from partaking of the Sepoy Mutiny which devastated the sister Presidency of Bengal in the year 1857. It is governed by a Committee of Gentlemen representing the various religious bodies in Madras.

Fundamental Rules for the management of the Madras Memorial Hall.

RULE I. That the Memorial Hall be vested in the Lord Bishop of Madras for the time being as a Corporation Sole to be held by him on behalf of the Subscribers, under conditions to be specified in a formal Deed of Trust, such Deed to be drawn up under the direction of the Committee of Management in communication with the Lord Bishop.

II. That a Committee of Management be formed, consisting of representatives of the following Societies, such representatives being nominated by their respective Madras Committees:—

Bible Society, 2.	London Missionary Society, 1.
Religious Tract and Book Society, 2.	Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1.
Society for the Prop. of the Gospel, 2.	Amer. Mission Society, not represented.
Church Missionary Society, 2.	Free Church Missionary Society, 1.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2.	Church of Scotland Board of Missions, 1.
Colonial & Continental Ch. Society, 2.	Christian Ver. Education Society.

III. That the following Societies, in consideration of their having contributed to the building, shall be entitled to nominate two representatives each in the Committee of Management, the other Societies nominating one each.

Bible Society,	Church Missionary Society,
Religious Tract and Book Society,	Christian Knowledge Society,
The Society for the Prop. of the Gospel.	Colonial Church Society.

IV. That on a vacancy occurring in the Committee of Management, by the death, resignation, or departure from Madras for a period exceeding six months, of any Delegate, or from any other cause, and in the event of the Society of which he is the representative failing, within three months after the receipt of a notice from the Secretary of the Committee of Management, signifying the occurrence of such vacancy, to nominate another in his place, the Trustee of the Hall shall be empowered to fill up the vacancy by appointing a Delegate from the Committee of the Society in which the vacancy has occurred, or, in the event of all the Members of that Committee refusing to serve, from the Committee of any of the other Societies named in Article No. II.

V. That the action and constitution of the Committee of Management shall not be impeded or vitiated by the neglect or refusal of any of the said Societies to nominate a Delegate or Delegates.

VI. That in the event of the Committee of Management having from any cause become extinct, it shall be the duty of the Trustee of the Building to call on the several Committees referred to in Article No. II, to supply the vacancies, and in case of their refusal to do so, to adopt the course laid down at the close of Article No. IV.

VII. That in the event of all the Committees refusing to delegate any Members of their body, and no Members of the several Committees named being found willing to serve on the Committee of Management, then it shall be lawful for the Trustee to allow the building to be used in the manner and for the purposes laid down in Articles Nos. VIII, IX and X, and to discharge all the other duties devolving on the Committee of Management as laid down in these Rules, and in the Trust Deed, until another Committee can be formed in accordance with Article II.

VIII. That the Hall shall be available for the Public Meetings of the Religious Societies named in Article No. II, and of such other Religious Societies as the Committee of Management shall approve.

IX. That all Societies or parties obtaining the use of the Hall shall pay a Fee of Rs. 50 for each occasion of such occupation, except in the case of its use for several days consecutively by the same Society or party, in which case the Fee shall be Rs. 25 per diem. But it shall be competent for the Committee of Management from time to time to modify this Rule, and to determine what rate of fees shall be paid generally, or by any Society or party specially, provided however the Rule shall not be altered unless two-thirds of the Members of the Committee concur in the change.

X. That subject to the approval of the Committee of Management in each case, the Hall shall be available for Religious, Educational, Charitable and Scientific purposes, and for such other objects not being included under the above terms, as may be pronounced by the Committee of Management to be not inconsistent with the design of its erection, viz., to the Glory of God, and as a memorial of His goodness in exempting this Presidency from the Mutiny of 1857. Provided nevertheless that it be distinctly understood, that among the objects left to the discretion of the Committee of Management are not included balls, concerts, theatrical exhibitions and such like entertainments as have the character of mere worldly amusements.

XI. That the Committee of Management shall be authorized to receive the sums obtained on account of the Hall, and to apply them in defraying the expenses incurred on account of servants, assessment, repairs, &c.

XII. That the Committee of Management shall publish in the *Fort St. George Gazette* every year a statement of money received and expended on account of the Hall.

XIII. That the Committee of Management shall appoint one of their number to be their Secretary and shall also appoint a Treasurer, and that 5 Members shall form a quorum.

XIV. That these Rules shall be regarded as *Fundamental*, and that therefore it shall not be competent, at any time, to the Committee of Management, or to the Trustee or to any other person, to introduce any alteration or addition in them inconsistent with their spirit, principle or scope.

Rev. S. W. ORGANE, *Secretary*.

PRAYER AND READING HALL, NEW TOWN.

(Foundation laid 22nd October 1866, and opened 12th October 1867.)

COMMITTEE.—Mr. Robert D'Sylva, Surgeon Major Robert Hutton, Mr. James Sausman, Mr. William Thomas, Mr. George Trutwein, Mr. Joseph Robert Fewkes, *Secretary*.

The above Hall was built by voluntary contributions, and for a four-fold object, namely 1st, for Weekly Prayer Meetings; 2nd, for Lectures; 3rd, as a Reading Room; and 4th, for Tamil-preaching on the Sabbath and week days.

MADRAS MAHOMMEDAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PATRON.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

LIFE PRESIDENT—Surgeon General E. G. Balfour, L.R.C.S.E. VICE-PRESIDENT—The Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadoor. MANAGING COMMITTEE.—CHAIRMAN—Ibrut Jung Bahadoor. MEMBERS.—Rev. E. Sell, Anver-ud-din-Khan Bahadoor, Hafiz Ali Muzhur Sahib, Mohamed Yusuff Sahib Bahadoor and six other Members. HONORARY SECRETARY—Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadoor.

This Library was established in the year 1850, in accordance with a proposal made by E. G. Balfour, Esq., and by means of the liberal assistance of the Government of Madras, the late Nabob of the Carnatic and the Mahommedan community generally.

FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

This Society was originally founded in 1807, and re-modelled in 1813 by the Reverend Marmaduke Thompson. Its object is to relieve the poor and destitute of the European and East Indian community of whatever religious denomination, and of both sexes, who from old age, natural infirmity, or the ordinary misfortunes of life are reduced to distress or necessity. Pensions are allotted to the aged and infirm who are physically incapable of work, and those who are able-bodied are employed at the Workshops. Every case referred to the Society for relief is investigated into strictly with all the advantages of local knowledge and inquiry.

Committee.

Hon'ble L. C. Innes.....President. | Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co...Treasurers.
Ven. Archdeacon C. R. Drury, M.A. Vice do. | W. A. Symonds, Esq...Hony. Secretary.

Local Committee.

SAINT THOME.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan. | R. Hill, Esq. | Mr. St. J. P. Rieley, Pay-
F. Rowlandson, Esq. | M. Jordon, Esq. | master.
Rev. E. M. Angello.

MOUNT ROAD.

Colonel J. Michael, c.s.i. | H. S. Thomas, Esq. | Mr. G. D. Passanha, Pay-
Venerable C. R. Drury. | Rev. W. Johnson. | master.

EGMORE.

Captain W. H. Coaker, R.E. | J. J. L. Ratton, Esq., M.D. | Mr. J. Gray.
J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq. | M.C. | „ E. C. W. Scawen, Pay-
Rev. W. A. Liston. | Mr. J. T. Greatorox. | master.

VEPERY.

J. Sturrock, Esq. | Rev. J. Shaw. | Mr. B. Lavery.
Rev. A. C. Taylor. | R. P. Campbell, Esq. | „ C. R. Trotter.
„ H. Hennessy. | Mr. T. A. Doyle. | „ F. Burr, Paymaster.

JOHN PEREIRA'S.

Rev. E. Sell. | Condr. F. Henderson. | Mr. S. Vaughan, Paymaster.
Lieut. T. Fairfax.

BLACK TOWN.

Rev. J. Smithwhite. | Mr. G. Rodrigues. | Mr. P. D'Silva,
Mr. E. D'Caster. | „ C. R. Daily. | „ M. A. Johannes, Pay-
Very Rev. J. Colgan. | „ S. B. Wiltshire. | master.

PARCHERRY.

Rev. W. M. Babington. | Mr. E. Nicholas. | Mr. J. L. Pinto.
„ T. D. Doyle. | „ P. E. D'Lima. | „ J. Burton, Paymaster.

ROYAPOORAM.

Hon. J. G. Coleman. | Mr. V. S. Passanha. | Mr. J. Sausman, Paymaster.
A. M. Hooper, Esq.

Men's Workshop Committee.

Captain W. H. Coaker, R. E.....President.
Major C. J. Smith, R. E. | W. Walker, Esq.
F. Rowlandson, Esq., LL.B. | Mr. James Gray, Secretary.
Mr. A. Hosie, Superintendent.

Women's Workshop.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Branson, | Mrs. Franck, | Mrs. Arthur Taylor,
„ Cockerill, | „ Rose, | „ Henry Cornish,
„ Smith, | „ Rideout, | „ Brockman,
„ Western,

Mrs. Farnell, Secretary. | Mrs. Cornish, Treasurer.
Mrs. Ashton, Superintendent.

ST. THOME BRANCH, LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. E. J. Firth, | Miss Gell, | Mrs. Strange,
„ Grigg, | „ Morphet, | „ Price,
„ Tarrant, | Mrs. A. Taylor, | „ Symonds,
„ Evans,

J. M. Strachan, Secretary & Treasurer.

MONEGAR CHOULTRY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1879.

The Hon. W. Hudleston, C. G. Master, Esq., C. V. Cunniah Chetty, M. I. Kistnasawmy Moodelly, P. S. Ramasawmy Moodelly, Hon. P. Macfadyen, Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur, V. Kistnamacharry, Hon. V. Ramiengar, c.s.i., Hon. Goday Narrain Gajapathi Rau, Hon. Mir Humayoon Jah Bahadur, Hon. J. G. Coleman, Deputy Surgeon-General of Hospitals, Presidency and Northern Districts, District Engineer, Presidency, Commissioner of Police, R. P. Campbell, Esq., B. Somasundrum Chetty, P. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo, C. V. Iyasawmy Moodelly, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, Meer Feroze Hoossain Khan Bahadur, Armoogum Moodelliar, Mahomed Yusuf Saib, G. Vencatasooboo Chettiar, P. Vijiarungum Moodelliar, P. Vencatachella Chettiar, Y. Vencataramiah, P. Streenevassa Row, Surgeon 1st District, Presidency.

The MONEGAR CHOULTRY is an Institution which affords shelter, food and raiment to the Native poor, lame, halt and blind of Madras, without reference to caste. It was founded in the year 1803, and why named as above cannot now be ascertained. The Institution is supported by public contributions aided largely by the Government. The management is placed under the supervision of a Committee selected annually by Government, from amongst the European and Native gentlemen of Madras.

In its early days, large contributions were made by Lord William Bentinck, Colonel Martinz, Mr. D'Monte and Pollum Arnachellum Chetty. The nature of the Institution having been explained to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, he munificently agreed to subscribe 300 Pagodas a year, which sum is still continued.

In 1863, Sir Stafford Northcote kindly remitted a sum of money through Lord Napier to be distributed amongst the Charitable Institutions at Madras. His Lordship kindly sent the sum of 1,000 Rupees to the Directors. Two wards, Male and Female, have been furnished with bedding for 25 Patients, and are called "NORTHCOTE SURGICAL AND MEDICAL WARDS."

The late Doctor Wyllie, c.n., of the Madras Medical Establishment, bequeathed the sum of 18,025 Rupees for the poor of this Institution.

Lord Napier has kindly furnished bedding for 11 Patients, which is called the "NAPIER WARD." His Lordship, with the late Honorable R. ELLIS, has also undertaken liberally to build a School-room which is now completed to educate the Foundlings, the children of the Paupers in the Institution, and the poorer children in and about the neighbourhood.

The Honorable Gajapathi Rau has kindly contributed 1,000 Rupees, which was applied for furnishing a Ward for 8 Patients, and which Ward has been designated as that of the family of "STREE GODAYS." This contribution is in addition to 400 Rupees annually granted by this charitable Native gentleman.

The Maharajah of Vizianagrum has also lately very liberally placed the sum of 10,000 Rupees at the disposal of the Directors for the erection of a Ward, for Bed-ridden Paupers. The Ward is now completed and will contain about 20 Beds and designated after the name of the Maharajah.

The Zemindar of Kalahstry very kindly sent a donation of 2,000 Rupees after visiting the Institution, as indicative of his satisfaction and good-will towards the charity.

During the late famine some 80,000 and more were fed, clothed and when sick attended to; the daily number maintained in the several branches of this Institution at present is 600, viz., Infirmary, Alms Houses, Bed-ridden and Incurable disease Wards, and Foundling Asylum.

In the year 1867, the Vencatagherry Rajah built a Choultry to the east of the Monegar, which cost about 9,400 Rs., in which 70 Paupers are fed daily and clothed, besides 160 outdoor poor receive 2 ollocks of Raw-rice per diem. The Rajah contributes annually Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses of this branch of his charity. The Rajah has forwarded to the Directors the sum of one lac, the interest of which is to support this Institution.

The Executive Committee of the Choultry is composed of the following Gentlemen:—H. S. Thomas, Esq., President; Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, Secy. & Treas.; Hon. P. Macfadyen, P. S. Ramasawmy Moodelly, P. Somasundrum Chetty, and Mahomed Yusuf Saib.

And the 2 Visitors for the month, and the Surgeon, 1st District, Members.
The smallest contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, the Treasurer of this useful Institution.

J. SAUSMAN, Superintendent.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.—President—The Lord Bishop of Madras; Vice-President—The Ven. Archdeacon C. R. Drury; Chaplain—Incumbent of Christ Church; Treasurers—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.—President—Mrs. Carmichael; Mrs. Spring-Branson, Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. Frank, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Milne-Rae, Mrs. Sturrock, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Firth, Hony. Secretary.

This Institution was established in the year 1850, to afford a refuge and temporary

home to such fallen women of European and East Indian parentage as may desire to earn an honest livelihood.

The Bishop of the Diocese is President of the Institution, and appoints the Chaplain, to whom is entrusted the religious instruction of the inmates. The internal arrangements are under the care of a Committee of Ladies, who visit the Asylum weekly in rotation. One Head, and an Assistant Matron reside on the premises. No restraint whatever is used beyond the attractive influences of Christian sympathy and kindness; the inmates are as free to leave at any time as they were to come, the object being not to make it a Penitentiary, but a Christian Home.

The Asylum has already, during the 23 years that it has been in existence, been the means of rescuing 90 women, and opening to them once more a door of hope.

During the past 2 years there were 14 admissions; of this number, two have entered service, one was taken back by her father, and one left the Institution without permission. There are now 10 inmates in the Asylum.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

R. J. Melville, Esq., C. S. Protector.
 Surg-Major D. R. Thompson, M.D., C.I.E. Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
 C. G. Conran, Esq., M.D. Agent & Medl. Officer, Mauritius Agency.
 George Hope Ross, Esq. Agent, Natal Agency.
 Surg-Major J. Keess, M.D., M.N.C.P.L.

PONDICHERRY.

Major S. W. B. Sherman, M. S. C. British Consular Agent and Protector.

KARICAL.

Major E. W. Shaw, M. S. C. British Consular Agent and Protector.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for over 300 insanes of all classes. At present there are vacancies for about 80.

The staff of the Lunatic Asylum consists of,

L. C. Nanney, Surgeon-Major. Superintendent in charge.
 Mr. J. Hardaker. Resident Apothecary.
 Mr. S. Sunjeevee. 1st Class Asst. Apothecary.
 K. Annu Chetty. Steward.
 P. Parthasarthy Naidoo. Assistant Steward.
 S. Audinarrain Iyer. Writer.
 D. A. Bruce. Head European Attendant.
 McColeman. do.
 Mrs. L. Hennon. Matron.
 Mr. Muriel. 1st Class Warder.
 „ G. Fowler. do.

and a numerous staff of male and female native attendants and servants.

Refer to Lunacy Act XXXVI of 1858, or to the "Rules" for management and superintendence of Lunatic Asylums, for information as to the mode of seeking admission for persons afflicted with insanity into the Lunatic Asylum.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, ROYAPOORAM.

PRESIDENT.—Major A. Balmer, (Eur.), Major F. J. Hicks, Acting; MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.—Rev. W. M. Babington, W. Morgan, Esq., Surg-Major R. D. Thompson, Captain Hodgson, A. M. Saunders, Esq., Captain Taylor, and H. S. Thomas, Esq. Governor.—W. G. Litchfield.

The Institution known as the European Strangers' Home ceased to exist when the Government Workhouse was established under Act XXI of 1869, now Act IX of 1874.

The existing Rules of the present Establishment are published in the Fort Saint George Gazette of 9th March, 1871.

THE MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1ST MARCH, 1834.

Vested Capital in Government Securities on 31st December, 1879, Rs. 12,90,821

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1879).—J. Wilcox, Esq., P. D'Silva, Esq., T. T. Jones, Esq., J. H. Burns, Esq., James Gray, Esq., C. Hall, Esq., A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., T. Haughton, Esq., J. J. Reardon, Esq., W. Parr, Esq., Dr. C. G. Conran, R. P. Campbell, Esq. TRUSTEES.—J. G. Ferrand, Esq., T. G. Clarke, Esq., G. Norton, Esq. BANKERS.—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. SECRETARY & TREASURER.—J. Dunning, Esq. ACCOUNTANT.—G. Johnson.

The object of this Fund is to afford relief to the Widows and Orphans of Subscribers who may contribute to its support. It consists of two branches, viz. a Widows' Branch and a Children's Branch. The benefits of the former are secured by the payment of a donation (regulated according to classes,) and a monthly subscription for which the widow will enjoy a pension not exceeding six times the rate of subscription, under certain restrictions. In the Children's Branch a monthly subscription on account of each child and a donation equal to twelve months subscription, will secure a pension equal to four times the amount of that subscription until the age of 18 to boys, and 21 to girls.

This has been increased at the annual meeting of the 4th February 1862, by 50 per cent. to all Orphans who may lose both parents from that date, and extending the pension to boys to 21 years, and to girls until marriage on payment of an additional premium for that purpose.

The capital of the Fund amounts to Rupees 12,90,821.

N.B.—All particulars in respect of the Fund can be obtained on application to the Secretary at the Office No. 139, Armenian Street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Binny and Co.'s, Madras.

THE PHILOTECHNIC UNION.

INSTITUTED 1873.

(For Discussions, Recitation of pieces and the delivering of Lectures at Public meetings.)

C. CHENGULROYA MUDALIAR,

Honorary Secretary.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

President, Mr. D. S. White, 9 Vice-Presidents, and 118 Members, General Secretary, Mr. J. Davis; Financial Secretary, Mr. C. Vint.

The aim and object of the Association is for the promotion by every legitimate means of the political, social, moral and intellectual advancement primarily of the Members of the association, and secondarily of the classes eligible for membership.

MASONIC BODIES.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

Fadere et Religione Tenemur.

R W Bro Major A. W. O. Saunders, D G M | W Bro G. A. Murray, D J D G M	
W Bro Lt-Col W. E. Morris, No. 1406.....	D G S W
" Jas. Short, No. 1193.....	D G C
" The Rev. T. Adamson, No. 1758.....	D G T
" The Hon'ble J. G. Coleman, No. 150.....	D G S
" J. T. Grotorex, No. 273.....	D G R
" A. Champion, No. 150.....	D G S D
" Major A. H. E. Campbell, No. 431.....	D G J D
" Lt-Col W. E. Morris, No. 1406.....	D G Supt. of Works
" A. Scott, No. 500.....	D G D of C
" J. Stiven, No. 150.....	D G A D of C
" E. Grant, No. 1193.....	D G S B
" C. J. Watts, No. 1093.....	D G Pt.
" J. F. Flood, No. 273.....	D G Tyler
Bro J. S. Dring, No. 273.....	

Lodges under jurisdiction of the D G L of Madras.

Perfect Unanimity.....	No.	150,	Madras, W Bro Surg-Major M. C. Furnell.
Rock.....	"	260,	Trichinopoly, W Bro J. E. Lillywhite.
Universal Charity.....	"	273,	Madras, W Bro Cowasjee Eduljee.
St. John.....	"	431,	Secunderabad, W Bro J. E. Sausman.
Good Will.....	"	465,	Bellary, W Bro J. Dodson.
St. Andrew.....	"	500,	Kamptee, W Bro W. Ames.
Mount.....	"	926,	St. Thos' Mt, W Bro Lt-Col. H. J. Cunliffe, W M
Bangalore.....	"	1,013,	Bangalore, W Bro A. M. Hayes, W M
Western Star.....	"	1,049,	Cannanore, W Bro Major H. J. Wahab, W M
Anchor of Hope.....	"	1,093,	Wellington, W Bro J. C. Mercer, W M
Pitt-Macdonald.....	"	1,198,	Madras, W Bro J. Short, W M
Faith, Hope and Charity	"	1,285,	Ootacamund, W Bro H. J. Croley, W M
Mayo.....	"	1,406,	Trimulgherry, W Bro H. P. Law, W M
Deccan.....	"	1,444,	Chudderghaut, W Bro A. H. E. Campbell, W M
Southern Cross.....	"	1,758,	Tuticorin, The Rev. T. Adamson, W M
Coromandel.....	"	1,810,	Coconada, F. M. Gillham, W M
Mysore.....	"	1,841,	Mysore, The Rev. F. G. Lys, M. A., W M

Lodge Perfect Unanimity, No. 150.

W Bro Sugr-Major M C Furnell.....	W M	Bro J S Dring.....	Tyler
" J Steven.....	J P M & Treas	W Bro Major A W O Saunders.....	P M
Bro A S Massey.....	S W	" G A Murray.....	P M
" W H Bartlett.....	J W	" J B Cardozo.....	P M
" R Grant.....	S D	" W Grant.....	P M
" F Normandy.....	J D	" J W Handley.....	P M
" J H Peebles.....	Secretary	" A Champion.....	P M
" A Thompson.....	Steward	" The Hon'ble J G Goleman.....	P M

Lodge Universal Charity, No. 273.

Regular Meeting—Third Friday.

Resident Members.

W Bro Cowasjee Eduljee, W M	W Bro H. Boon.....	S D	Bro A. Johnson.....	Mem
" W. Hamilton.....	" J. Miller.....	J D	" W. Green.....	"
" H. B. Bernard.....	Bro W. Chitts.....	S Sdt	" R. B. Love.....	"
" J. T. Greatorex.....	" J. Wisken.....	S Sdt	" W. Barefoot.....	"
" J. J. Franklin.....	" W. A. Trotter.....	Org	" R. Hollingsworth.....	"
" W. P. Carson.....	" H. Browne.....	P S W	" H. J. Thompson.....	"
" J. Gray.....	" R. Shortland.....	P S W	" Hormasjee Soorabjee.....	"
" A. Holmes.....	" T. A. Doyle.....	P J W	" K. Murchison.....	"
" J. Cassidy.....	" J. A. Douglas.....	P J W	" M. Abbas Saalam.....	"
" J. H. Ellis.....	" H. M. Upshon.....	Mem	" N. Gabriel.....	Tyler

Non-Resident Members.

Bro T. Clarke.....	Mem	Bro R. Ramsbottom.....	Mem	Bro B. A. Franklin.....	Mem
" A. Lea-Hair.....	"	" J. Hooper.....	"	" C. Kristnasawmy Mdy.....	"
" C. H. King.....	"	" J. E. Bonjour.....	"	" J. W. Franklin.....	"
" J. Corley.....	"	" J. Dique.....	"	" D. Wood.....	"

Honorary Members.

W O. Saunders	W Bro J. G. Coleman..	P M	W Bro C. W. Pearce....	P M
P M & D G M				

Lodge Rock, No. 200, Trichinopoly.

Regular Meetings—Third Friday in the month.

Officers.

W Bro J. E. Lillywhite W M	Bro P. Webber.....	J D	Bro W. Clarke.....	Mem
" J. W. Borthistle.....	" C. Kite.....	I G	" O. Wallace.....	"
" W. A. Symonds.....	" P. Walford.....	Tyler	" W. Battensby.....	"
Bro J. Lennox.....	" C. J. Fowler.....	Mem	" T. Narryanasawmy	"
" P. Subba Iyer.....	" J. G. Combes.....	"	" Naidoo.....	"
" C. A. Williams.....	" S. Winfred Pillay..	"	" W. Harris.....	"
" J. Eate.....	" T. Dorasawmy Pillay	"	" J. Perkins.....	"
" W. Barrow.....				

Lodge St. John, No. 434.

Regular Meeting—Last Wednesday.

W Bro J. Sausman.....	W M	W Bro C. H. S. Johnston.....	Trea & P M
" J. H. Hills.....	J P M	Bro Ardaseer Ruttonjee.....	S D
Bro A. G. Mayne.....	SW	" C. A. Battenburgh.....	J D
" W. J. Sanders.....	J W	" G. Waters.....	J G
" T. E. Evans.....	Secy	" V. Vencatasamy Pillai.....	Tyler

Lodge Good Will—No. 465.

Regular Meeting—Third Saturday.

W Bro J. Dodson.....	W M	Bro A. Hesiock.....	S D
" J. Temple.....	J P M	" Porto-nvo Manikum.....	J D
Bro J. C. Cobbe.....	S W	" A. Temple.....	D C
" G. F. Harcourt.....	J W	" Chithory Runganadum.....	J G
" Porto-Novo Dawanaigum.....	Secy & Treas	" W. H. Mayne.....	Tyler

Lodge St. Andrews, No. 500, E. C. Kamptee.

Regular Meetings—Every Second and Fourth Wednesday in the month.

W Bro W. Ames.....	W M	Bro W. Howes.....	Tyler
" J. Thayre.....	J P M	" L. Ford.....	S D
" Lieut-Col. S. Hodgson.....	P M	" H. R. Sanders.....	J D
" A. Scott.....	P M	" W. Foster.....	Steward
Bro E. Bryant.....	S W	" D. F. Lane.....	Organist
" P. Murphy.....	J W	" A. Rendle.....	D Ceremonies
" W. G. Ross.....	Trea & Secy		

Members.

Bro Lt-Col. W. A. Cheke	Bro W. Cooper, P S W	Bro W. H.*Gale
" J. Flint	" F. Cowasjee	" C. Hembls
" D. Vicary, P S W	" F. Dadabhoy	" E. Williams
" A. Smith	" V. Brooke	" R. Passworth Serog
" J. Robertson	" K. D. L. Kirkwood	

Wor Bro F. Laville of 1122, Honorary Member.

Lodge Mount, No. 926.—St. Thomas' Mount.

Day of Meeting—The Friday before the last Saturday in the month.

W Bro W. Carson.....	W M	Bro Blewitt.....	Bro Monaghan.....
" Lt-Col. R. H. Cunliffe	J P M	" Bonner.....	" Moony.....
" Rawlins	P M	" Dempster.....	" Munro.....
" Knox	"	" Duncan.....	" Madely.....
" Clarke	"	" Evans.....	" Rose.....
" Borthistle	"	" Golding.....	" Tyrrell.....
Bro W. McEntegart	S W	" Gepp.....	" Williams.....
" W. D. Gunn.....	Secy & Tr.	" Green.....	" Chatterton.....
" Kernon.....	S D	" Harriss.....	" Clay.....
" Finch.....	J D	" Holmes.....	" Higgins.....
" T. H. Southam.....	J G	" Herd.....	" Hannay.....
" A. Thompson.....	Tyler	" Jenkins.....	

Lodge "Bangalore" No. 1043.—Bangalore.

Regular Meeting 2nd Friday.

Wor Bro A M Hayes.....	W M	Bro H Renben.....	J W
" J. Smith.....	J P M	" R F Hayes.....	Secy
Bro J. Smith.....	S W		Trea

Lodge Western Star, No. 1049.—Cannanore.

Regular Meeting 3rd Saturday.

Wor Bro H J Wahab.....	W M	Bro Tho Pearsall.....	Secy
" Manokjee Dossabhooy.....	J P M	" J L Rosario.....	Trea
Bro J Deolin.....	S W	" G W Heigle.....	Tyler
" R J Gorman.....	J W		

Lodge Anchor of Hope, No. 1093.—Wellington.

Days of Meeting, Saturday immediately before full moon, at 7 p.m.

W Bro J. C. Mercer.....	W M	Bro C. Moore.....	J D	Bro J. G. Vernede.....	M M
" C. Smith.....	J P M	" C. Smith.....	P M	" J. H. Ulyett.....	"
" J. W. Ryan.....	P M	" H. Tuffs.....	J G	" J. W. Carroll.....	"
" C. Watts.....	"	" W. C. Reader.....	Secy	" J. Egan.....	"
" W. E. Schmidt.....	"	" Eduljee.....	Tyler	" J. H. Page.....	"
" P. Kilcoin.....	"	" Rev. C. Smith.....	M M	" C. J. Kent.....	"
Bro T. Schmidt.....	S W	" W. Stubbington.....	"	" J. C. B. Craster.....	"
" J. K. Page.....	J W				

Lodge "Pitt Macdonald," No. 1198.—Madras.

Regular Meeting 2nd Tuesday.

Wor Bro J Short.....	W M	Wor Bro E Grant.....	Trea
" G L Winch.....	J P M	Bro R G Richardson.....	S D
Bro A J Hare.....	S W	" Van Ingen.....	J D
" R C Laughlin.....	J W	" W Bullard.....	Stew
Wor Bro R Harvey.....	Secy	" J S Dring.....	Tyler

Lodge "Mayo," No. 1406.—Trimulgherry.

Regular Meeting 1st Tuesday.

Wor Bro H P Law.....	W M	Bro J E Weston.....	Trea. P M
" D McCartney.....	J P M	" R Noble.....	SD
Bro Rustumjee Ardaseer.....	S W	" J Porter.....	J D
" J Sugton.....	J W	" J Piggott.....	J G
" R C Hardy.....	Secy	" J Wilkinson.....	Tyler

Lodge "Southern Cross," No. 1785.—Tuticorin.

Regular Meeting Last Saturday.

Wor Bro T Adamson.....	W M	Bro A L G Ignatio.....	S D
Bro W J Armstrong.....	S W	" Peramanayagam.....	J D
" J Cress.....	J W	" J Craig.....	J G
" G Oates.....	Secy	" J Smith.....	Stew
" Gopaulsawmy.....	Trea.	" A Thompson.....	Tyler

Lodge "Coromandel," No. 1810.—Coconada.

Regular Meeting—

Wor Bro A M Gillham.....	W M	Bro D D Miller.....	J W; Trea
Bro A H Deane.....	S W	" A H Deane.....	Acting Secy

Lodge "Mysore," No. 1841.—Mysore.

Regular Meeting—

Wor Bro Rev. F. G. Lys.....	W M	Bro J North.....	J W Secy
Bro J L D Stuart.....	S W	" W E North.....	Tyler

Lodge "Deccan," No. 1444, E. C.—Chudderghat.

Regular Meeting 1st Friday.

"Memento Mori."

Wor Bro A H E Campbell, W M.

Past Masters and Officers.—1878-79.

Wor Bro C B Dunlop.....	J P M	W Bro Colin H S Johnston, Sen P M P D	
" P S Hudson.....	P D G & D C P M	G S of W Secy and Trea	
" M H Wilkinson.....	D G D C P M	Bro M Mahomed Ali Shoostry.....	S D
" F S Llewellyn.....	P M	" D Gauntlett.....	J D
Bro Mahomed Esack Khan.....	S W	" C Bryant.....	J G
" E C Johnston.....	J W	" J Huggins.....	Tyler

Members.

Bro J Cameron.....	Mem	Bro W Edwards.....	Mem
" A M Walter.....	"	" G Neale.....	"
" C J Brandt.....	"	" G Budgen.....	"
" C Partridge.....	"	" Meer Essack Ali.....	"
" G Palmer.....	P J W	" Amier-ood-deen Khan.....	"
" H Derry.....	Mem	" E M Dawes.....	"
" W W Marrett.....	"	" Agah Nasir Sha.....	"
" C Bonneville.....	"	" Syed Assud Oollah.....	"
" C E Marrett.....	"	" W R J S Graham.....	"
" H A Krohn.....	"	" J E Grimley.....	"
" W H Daroux.....	"	" A Bouner.....	"
" Ahmed Abdulla.....	"	" J Greig.....	"
" J H Taylor.....	"	" G W Hillier.....	"

Mark Master Masons.**Provincial Grand Lodge.**

Rt W Bro Major A W O Saunders, P G M.

W Bro G A Murry	No. 160.....	Dy P G M.
" Surgeon Major W Pearl	" 82.....	P G S W.
" Lieut.-Col. R H Cunliffe	" 61.....	P G S W.
" W Hamilton	" 61.....	P G M O.
" W R Pratt	" 82.....	P G S O.
" J E Atkinson	" 160.....	P G T O.
" P D Shaw	" 160.....	P G Registrar
" H B Bernard	" 61.....	P G Treasurer
" J T Greatorer	" 61.....	P G Secretary
" Major A Curtois	" 203.....	P G S D.
" E Grant	" 160.....	P G J D.
" J D Vicary	" 203.....	P G Insp. of Works.
Bro A Holmes	" 61.....	P G D of C.
" H Renben	" 82.....	P G A D of C.
" C J H Ellis	" 61.....	P G S B.
" J Thayer	" 203.....	P G Sd B.
" D Jesudasen	" 160.....	P G O.
" J J O'Flynn	" 160.....	P G I G.
" E J Cassidy	" 61.....	P G S.
" E Cooper	" 203.....	P G S.
" J S Dring	" 160.....	P G Tyler.

Lodge St. Marks in the East, No. 61.

Master, W Bro Lt-Col R H Cunliffe.
 J P Master " W Hamilton.
 Senior Warden, Bro A Holmes.

Junior Warden, Bro C J H Ellis.
 Secretary " J R Uphson.
 Treasurer " J J Franklin.

Lodge Hiram, No. 82.

Master, Wor Bro W R Pratt.

Lodge Keystone, No. 81.

Master, W Bro Major A H E Campbell.
 J P Master " Jas Carr.
 Senior Warden, Bro J E Myers...Offg Trea

Junior Warden, Bro H P Law.
 Secretary " G Waters.

Lodge Macdonald Ritchie, No. 160.

Master, W Bro J E Atkinson.
 J P Master " W Grant.
 Senior Warden, Bro E Grant.

Junior Warden, Bro P D Shaw.
 Secretary " J J O'Flynn.

Lodge Rough Ashlar, No. 208.

Master, W Bro W Ames.
 J P Master " J D Vicary.
 Senior Warden, W E Ross.

Junior Warden, J Wylie.
 Treasurer W G Ross.
 Secretary A Lyle.

Royal Arch Masons.**District Grand Chapter.**

M E Camp Major A W O Saunders, District Grand Superintendent.

M Ex J B Cardozo	...District Grand H.
" J T Greatorer	...District Grand J
" G A Murray	...District Grand Scribe E
"	...District Grand Scribe N
" Nepean Smith	...District Grand Chaplain
" C Tate	...District Grand Principal Sojourner
" J W Hayes	...District Grand 1st Assistant do
" Tho Hon J G Coleman	...District Grand 2nd do do
" Surgeon Major H T Shaw	...District Grand Treasurer (elected)
" M B Bernard	...District Grand Registrar
" C H S Johnston	...District Grand Sword Bearer
" H B Cunliffe	...District Grand Standard Bearer
" A Champion	...District Grand Director of Ceremonies.
Comp J S Dring	...District Grand Organist.
	...District Grand Janitor (elected)

School of Pluto, No. 150.

M E Comp W Handley.....Z	M E Comp E Grant.....J
" A Gerdes.....H	Comp W. Stephenson.....E
	Comp Surgeon Major F C Furnell.....N

R. A. Chapter of St. John, No. 273.

Ex Comp W Hamilton.....Z	Comp E T J Cassidy.....Mem
" R Harvey.....H	" W Green....."
" W Carson.....J	" P C Kishnasawmi Iyer....."
" R H Cunliffe.....P Z	" C Lutchmapathy Naidoo....."
" H B Bernard....."	" H Boon....."
" J T Greatorox....."	" R Shortland....."
" H T Shaw....."	" M Percy....."
" J J Franklin....."	" R B Lowe....."
Comp P Thorpe.....P S	" A Johnson....."
" C J H Ellis.....S E	" J Dique....."
" M Punchatchera Moodelly.....S N	" L A McClintock....."
" A Holmes.....P P S	" W Chitts....."
" J A Douglas.....Mem	" J Cobbe....."
" C Stolberg....."	" G V Chinnathumby Pillay....."
" J C Lyster....."	Ex Comp J F Flood.....P J
" C Eduljee....."	Comp R Parsons.....Mem
" S Jesudasan Pillay....."	" J Miller....."
" A Kistnamah Charry....."	

St. John, No. 434.

M E Comp J H Hill.....Z	M E Comp J Sausman.....J
" J Carr.....P Z	Comp J E M Myers.....Trea
" A H E Campbell.....H	" Ardasseer Ruttonjee.....E

Eureka, No. 1043.

M E Comp W R Pratt.....Z	Comp J Burr.....E
" J H McCully Hayes.....H	" H Renben.....Trea
" A M Hayes.....J	

R. A. Chapter "Chudderghaut," No. 159, S. C.

M E Com M H Wilkinson.....P Z	Ex Com M Mahomed Ali Khan.....S N
" B H L Johnston.....P H	" J E Grimley.....1st Sojr
" M Mahomed Saleh Khan.....P J	" M Ali Mahomed Khan.....2nd Sojr
" Colin H S Johnston P P Z P P G B	" G Neall.....3rd Sojr
" B W I—D G S B Madras S F & Tr	Com J P Martin.....Outer Janitor

Members.

M E Com P S Hudson.....18 P P Z	Com C J Brandt.....Mem
" H F Bower.....Mem	" W H Daroux....."
Com W R J S Graham....."	" Syed Hoossein....."
" H T Maskell....."	M E Com H Hynes.....P P H
" W W Marrett....."	Com G E Walker.....Mem
" C E Marrett....."	" H A Krohn....."
M E Com G F H Heenan.....P P J	" M Mahomed Ali Khan....."
Com C Briant.....Mem	" Mahomed Yassen Khan....."
" M Mehdy Khan....."	" E G Lynn....."
" A M Walter....."	" A W Forbes....."
M Ex C Com C B Dunlop.....P P Z	" Ameer-ood-deen Khan....."
Com J H Taylor.....Mem	

Honorary Members.

M E Com H Morland, Prov. Gd. P Z and Prov. Gd. Supt., S R A M. Western India.
" G B Thomson, Prov. Gd. S E W I.
" W Collins, P P J. 434, E C.

The United Religious and Military Order of the Temple, and of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, Held at the Masonic Hall, Vepery.

Emt. Sir Kt. Major A W O Saunders, Provincial Prior.

St. John's Preceptory.

E C Sir Kt. H B Bernard, Preceptor.

P E C Sir Kt. J T Greatorox	Sir Kt. E Atkinson
P E C Sir Kt. C W Pearce	" H Browne
Sir Kt. Hon'ble J G Coleman	" J F Flood
Col R H Cunliffe	" A Holmes
" J J Franklin	" E T J Cassidy
" W Hamilton	" H T Shaw

Royal Deccan Preceptory.

Emt. Sir Kt. A G Mayne, Preceptor.

Sir Kt. J H Taylor	Sir Kt. B H Johnston
" A H E Campbell	" D Fraser
" J R W Ogilvie	

PART XI.—MOFUSSIL DIRECTORY.

BANGALORE.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE AND COORG.

His Highness Chamarajendra Woodiar Bahadoor, Maharajah of Mysore.
 J. D. Gordon, c.s.i., B. C. S., Chief Commissioner.
 J. D. Sandford, M.A., Barrister-at-Law., B. C. S., Judicial Commissioner.
 C. Rungacharlu, c. i. e., Revenue Commissioner and Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg.
 W. J. Cunningham, Bom. C. S., Secy. to the Chief Commr., G.I. Department.
 Major R. C. Stewart, Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner.
 J. Houston, Surgeon to the Chief Commissioner.
 H. Hudson, Deputy Accountant General.
 Major-General W. Payn, c. b. Commanding Mysore Division.
 Colonel T. Dyer, Assistant Adjutant General.
 Capt. D. J. S. McLeod, Assistant Quarter Master General.
 Lieut.-Colonel G. Briggs, Deputy Judge Advocate.
 W. A. Porter, M.A., Tutor to H. H. the Maharajah, Mysore.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The highest Court of the Province is that of the *Judicial Commissioner*, whose decisions are, as a rule, final, open only to revision in special cases by the Governor General of India in Council. No sentence of death can be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner.

J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, B. C. S., Judicial Commissioner.
 Scindia Hamajee Row, Esq., Registrar.

J. Rozario, Esq., Head Clerk & Asst. Regr.
 The Court is held in the Public Offices, and sits every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Court sits by appointment on other days. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The District and Sessions Court, Nundydroog Division.

T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Esq., District and Sessions Judge.
 Mr. Lutchminaranapah, Judicial Sheristadar.

Deputy Commissioner's Court, Bangalore.

L. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Commissioner.
 Mr. Valayutha Pillay, Revenue Sheristadar.

Subordinate Judge's Court.

S. Venkatavaradiengar, Esq., M.L., Subordinate Judge.
 Mr. C. Heerojee Rao, Sheristadar.

Munsiff's Court.

B. Thirmalacharlu, Esq., B.L., Munsiff.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Holden under the Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865.

Jurisdiction up to 500 Rupees, within the local limits of the Cantonment.

Capt. E. P. Maltby, Judge and Town and Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. W. Jennings, Registrar, with power to dispose of Suits up to 20 Rupees; R. Ramasah, Head Clerk; G. Varadaiah, Interpreter; V. Subpathy Moodelliar, Nazur.

COURT HOUSE—NEW OFFICES.

The Court sits daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.
 The Office of the Registrar is opened daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

No money is received into Court, nor paid out, before 12 and after 3 P.M.
 The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865 and the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, have been extended to the Mysore Province by an order of the Governor-General.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, TOWN AND CANTONMENT OF BANGALORE.

E. Hewetson, Esq., Asst. Superintendent of Police; K. Ramachandra Row, Manager; Mr. G. Norris, Acting Chief Inspector B I Division; Mr. T. G. O'Connell, Chief Inspector B II Division; Mr. C. Wood, Chief Inspector B III Division; Mr. M. Mellor, Chief Inspector C Division.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—Messrs. E. R. Shaw, J. T. Dore, T. Quigly, E. Webster, M. C. Bowman, and W. P. S. Stuart, B I Division; Messrs. R. W. Cochrane, T. H. Ross, and T. Kirk, B II Division; Messrs. H. Croll and A. Seddon, B III Division; Messrs. S. M. Ottmann and C. Haslam, C Division.

MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENT.

BANGALORE TOWN AND CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Captain E. P. Maltby, Magistrate, 1st Class.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, BROADWAY ROAD.

Mr. E. Pereira, Sudr Ameen and 1st Class Magistrate; T. Soobramoneya Pillay, Head Clerk, Kasava Row, Head Goomasta.

BANGALORE TOWN SUB-MAGISTRATE'S COURT, PETTAH OF BANGALORE.

B. Garooda Charry, Amildar and 2nd Class Magistrate; Sama Row, Peshkar and 3rd Class Magistrate.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

CANTONMENT OF BANGALORE.

Dr. J. H. Orr, C. B.—President; Ex-Officio MEMBERS.—The Deputy Surg. General of Hospls., I. M. D., Mysore Divn., and Ceded Districts; the Assistant Qr. Mr. General, Mysore Division; the Executive Engineer, Nunddroog Divn.; the Superintendent of Police; the District Engineer.

THE TOWN AND CANTONMENT 2ND MAGISTRATE.

Mr. E. Haldwell, Municipal Executive Engineer; Mr. James Manley, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes; Mr. R. J. Harrison, Sanitary Inspector; MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, 1ST DIVISION, ULSOOR—Mr. P. Rajoo Moodelliar, Mr. V. Sudasiva Moodelliar; 2ND DIVISION, SUOOLAY—Mr. Standish Lee, Mr. A. Veerasamy Moodelliar; 3RD DIVISION, ARAB LINES AND FORT—Captain P. Curley, Mr. Abdul Hussain Saib; 4TH DIVISION, GENERAL BAZAAR—Mr. Abdul Khudus Kadri Khajee Saib, Mr. Mahomed Saliba, Mr. A. R. Sabapathy Moodelliar; 5TH DIVISION, BLACKPULLY—Mr. T. T. Leonard, Mr. B. Ramalingum; 6TH DIVISION, HIGH GROUND—Mr. G. G. Brown, Major Genl. C. G. Ottley.

SALARIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE BANGALORE CANTONMENT MUNICIPALITY.

President .. Rs. 466 10 8 | Assessor & Collr. Municipal Taxes..Rs. 175
Executive Engineer .. 300 0 0 | Sanitary Inspector... .. 80

LIST OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE MYSORE AND COORG COMMISSIONS.

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Chief Commissioner.....	4,666	10	8	Registrar.....	400	0	0
Revenue Commr. and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner...	1,750	0	0	Asst. Superintendent of Police...	600	0	0
Secretary to do. in the General Dept.....	1,000	0	0	Supt. of Inam Settlement.....	1,500	0	0
Judicial Commissioner.....	3,166	10	8	Commissioner, Survey and Settlement Department.....	500	0	0
3 District and Sessions Judges at.....	1,200, 2,200 and 2,500	0	0	Inam Commissioner's Allowance..	200	0	0
Dy. Commrs. 1st Class (Roll A.)	1,666	10	8	Supt., Revenue Survey Dept....	1,565	14	0
Do. do. 2nd " "	1,333	5	4	Deputy Supt., Revenue Survey ..	1,275	7	0
Do. do. 3rd " "	1,166	10	8	Assistants, 795, 695, 560, 460 and 300	0	0	0
Do. do. 4th " "	1,000	0	0	Inspector-General of Registration	200	0	0
Dy. Commrs. (Roll B.) at Rs. 600 rising to.....	800	0	0	Chamel Supt. (Mysore).....	300	0	0
Assistant Commissioners.—(Roll A.)				Dir. of Public Instruction 900 to 1,050	0	0	0
1st Class.....	800	0	0	Dy. Insps. of Schools... 100, 150 & 200	0	0	0
2nd " "	700	0	0	Deputy Conservator of Forests...	600	0	0
3rd " "	600	0	0	Assistant do. do.	450	0	0
4th " "	500	0	0	Do. do. do.	350	0	0
Assistant Commissioners.—(Roll B.)				Probationary Asst. do.	100	0	0
1st Class.....	600	0	0				
2nd " "	500	0	0				
3rd " "	400	0	0				
4th " "	350	0	0				
5th " "	300	0	0				
6th " "	250	0	0				
Judges of Small Cause Court.							
Judge & Cant. and Town Mag...	1,000	0	0				

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

B. L. Rico, Esq.....	Director of Public Instruction, (on 15 mos. fur. to Eur.)...	Rs. 1,050
R. G. Hodson, Esq.....	Offg. do. do.	750
C. Waters, Esq., M.A.....	Principal, Central College.....	750
H. J. Bhabha, Esq., M.A.....	Vice do. do.	380
W. Grievson.....	Dy. Insp. Town & Asst. in the Office of the D. P. I....	150
B. Venkatpatiengar.....	Dy. Insp. East Circle.....	150
D. Subbanja, B.A.....	do. South do.....	100
V. Nadamuni Naidu.....	do. North do.....	75
B. Desikachar.....	do. West do.....	75

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

In the General, Revenue and Judicial Departments of the Mysore Administrations, drawing Rupees 100 to 600 per mensem.

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
A. Venkatachalam Mdr.	Treasury Buckshee	Treasury Office	Bangalore	400
Mr. J. F. Pereira	Head Assistant	Chief Commr.'s Office..	do.	600
" J. P. Garrett	Supt. and Compiler, Mysore Gazette	Government Press	do.	600
" T. B. Clarke	Chief Assistant	Dy. Acct. Genl's Office.	do.	450
" C. Waters, M.A.	Prinl., Central College	Educational	do.	750
" J. G. North	Amildar	Mysore Taluk	Mysore	250
" A. B. Bride	Manager	Record Cf. Commr.'s Office	Bangalore	175
" W. Jennings	Registrar	Small Cause Court	do.	400
Scindia Hemaja Rao	Do.	Judicial Commr.'s Office..	do.	400
Mr. G. W. Haldwell	Superintendent	Channel Conservancy	do.	300
Rev. G. Richter	Inspector of Schools..	Educational	Mercara..	500
Mr. E. Marsden, B.A.	Head Master	Mercara School	do.	500
B. Mari Gangaiya	Ancho Buckshee	Postal Department	do.	250
B. Rajagopaliengar	Manager	Inam Supt.'s Office	do.	250
C. Vyasa Row	Head Clerk and Title Deed Examiner	Do. do. do.	do.	150
Mr. J. W. Knight	Munsiff	Kolar	Kolar	150
" Baylis	Chief Jailor	Central Jail	Bangalore	250
" F. H. James	Manager	Military Asst.'s Office	do.	250
" W. J. Lincoln	Civil Surgeon	Hassan	do.	450
" J. Cameron	Superintendent	Lal Bagh	Bangalore	185
" Horsmusji Bhabha, M.A.	Vice-Principal	Central College	Bangalore	350
" C. H. Candy, M.A.	Principal	Rajah's School	Mysore	250
" Arbuthnott, B.A.	Head Master	District School	Hassan	150
" Venketapati Iyen	Deputy Inspector		Kolar	150
" E. Pereira	Sudr. Ameen and 2nd class Magistrate	Cant. Sub-Mag.'s Court.	do.	300
Lutchmenarnappah	Sheristadar	District and Sessions Judge's Court, Nundi droog Divn	do.	550
V. Lynam	Engineering College	Educational	do.	200
M. Soobrow	Amildar	Periyapatna Taluk	Mysore	200
Ramchender Rao	Revenue Sheristadar	Commr.'s Office, Nuggur Division	Shimoga..	200
Ramasamiengar	Offg. Asst. Commr's 6th Class		do.	250
Mr. H. Eagles	Manager, Audit Dept.	Dy. Acct. Genl's Office..	Bangalore	175
V. Govindraj Moodaliar	Head Clerk	Chief Commr.'s Office..	do.	120
Mr. J. Gibson	Darogah	Channel Conservancy Dept., Astagram Divn.	Mysore	175
" Nepean Smith	Govt. Prosecutor	Commr.'s Office, Nundi droog Division	do.	150
Kristnasami Chetty	Treasurer	Do. do.	do.	100
Annasawmy Nynar	do.	District Treasury	Mysore	150
Mr. Coleman	Head Master		Kolar	200
" W. Groen	Jailor		Coorg	150
" Clapham	Head Master		Tumkur	200
Mathunda Appavoo	Head Sheristadar	Supt.'s Office	Coorg	150
Mr. Greater	Assistant Master	Educational, Mercara	do.	150
B. Rungiah	Manager	Government Press	Bangalore	150
Mr. J. D'Vaz	do.	Supt.'s Office	Coorg	150
" W. Thompson	Head Clerk	Deputy Supt.'s Office, Bangalore District	do.	100
" T. B. D'Vaz	do.	Mysore District Office..	Mysore	140
" W. F. Hay	do.	Shimoga District Office.	Shimoga..	140
" C. Leonard, M.A.	Principal High School.	Shimoga	do.	250
" J. Rozario	Head Writer	Judl. Commr.'s Office..	do.	200
Vasodeya Rao	Head Accountant	Treasury, Chief Commr.'s.	do.	120
Mr. J. J. Noronha	Head Clerk	Military Asst.'s Office..	do.	120
" J. W. Barnes	do.	Commr.'s Office, Astagram Division	Mysore	120
" Birch	Head Master	Educational	Chitaldrog	150
" J. R. Barrow	Examiner, Acct. Dept.	Dy. Acct. Genl's Office..	Bangalore	125

Uncovenanted Servants—(continued.)

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
Mr. F. Reynolds	Head Clerk	Kolar Deputy Commr's Office	Kolar	100
„ C. M. D'Souza	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office, Naggar Division	Shimoga	120
B. Rāmasawmy Ayengar	Head Accountant	Superintendent's Office	Coorg	110
S. L. Ram Row	Sheristadar, Residency Department	Chief Commr.'s Office	do	200
Srinivasa Row	Head Writer	Coorg do.	do	100
Mr. G. Norris	Translator	Judl. Commr.'s Office	Coorg	100
T. Valayoodum Pillay	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do	120
Lutchmun Row	Revenue Sheristadar	Dpy. Commr.'s Office	Bangalore	100
Narainsastri	Do.	Do. Astagram Dn.	Mysore	100
Mr. Bird	Govt. Prosecutor	Do.	do	100
Venketramiah	Jailor	Astagram Division	do	100
Mr. Tato	Asst. Master, Hg. School	Educational	do	120
Venketramaiya	Jailor	Nuggur Division	Shimoga	100
Rungaswamiengar	Treasurer	Deputy Commr.'s Office	do	100
Mr. A. Stewart	Head Clerk	Depy. Commr.'s Office	Toomkoor	100
Ragavender Rao	Inspector	Town Police	Mysore	200
Swatadri Iyengar	Revenue Sheristadar	Depy. Commr.'s Office	Toomkoor	100
	Amildar	Hoskote Taluk	Bangalore District.	100
Mr. H. Eamea	Head Clerk	Hassan District Office	Hasan	100
E. C. Sivagyanam Pillay	Munsiff	Alur	do	150
Mr. F. H. Welsh	Surveyor	Do.	Toomkoor	100
Narasamiengar	Revenue Sheristadar	Shimoga District Office	Shimoga	100
Gopaul Iyengar	Amildar	Chitaldroog	Chitaldroog	100
Trimalsawmy Moodli	Surveyor	Shimoga do.	Shimoga	100
R. Blaikie	Head Clerk	Cuddoor District Office	Cuddoor	100
Rampersad Tavary	Revenue Sheristadar	Do.	do	100
J. Bastian	Judicial Sheristadar	Cuddoor Dist. Office	do	100
Venkat Vardienagar	District Surveyor	Chitaldroog Dist. Office	do	100
Mr. J. King	Revenue Sheristadar	Do.	do	100
	Darogah, No. 3 Circle	Channel Conservancy Dept., Astagram Dn.	Mysore	100
P. Timmapa	Treasurer	Superintendent's Office	Coorg	100
B. Sashagiri Row, Ag.	Manager	Regr. Genl.'s Office	Bangalore	100
B. Ramaswami Iyengar	Munsiff	Yelhanka	do	150
Mr. M. J. McPherson	Stationery Supervisor	Chief Commr.'s Office	do	150

LIST OF GENTLEMEN ENROLLED AS ADVOCATES IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE, UNDER THE RULES OF 18TH FEBRUARY 1879.

Mr. G. Nepean Smith,	E. S. Soobrayar	Mr. H. C. R. Johnson, Barris-
„ E. S. Smith	L. Sreenivassa Iyengar	ter-at-law
„ J. A. Lazaro	Mr. C. Meenachana, Barris-	„ J. W. Hayes, Barrister-at-
A. Srinivasachari	ter-at-law.	Law
A. Sambasiva	„ E. S. Wilkins do	E. Sundaram Iyer
S. Devaraj Iyer, B.L.	A. Ananda Row	H. Rama Row
Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior	S. Ramasawmy Iyer	C. G. Vasoodaya Iyer
Mitha Ram Rao	Mr. M. C. Hayes	C. Ramachandra Row Sahib
P. Chengulvaroy Moodelliar	„ A. Wills	Mr. P. B. Gordon
A. Ramanja Chari	„ James Thomas Morgan	„ Lavine Gordon
Mr. M. W. Deo	„ E. Barclay	„ R. F. Grant
M. Samiah	C. Raja Row	S. Biligiri Iyengar
Mr. Francisca, Adv. of the	A. R. Naraina Shastri	P. Ananda Charloo
Sup. Court of Ceylon	Mr. Josia Evers, B.L.	Mr. H. J. Tarrant, Barrister-
„ Henry Charles Gooch	„ A. J. Boyton	at-law
C. B. Seshagiri Row	M. A. Kristniengar	„ J. Middleton
P. Singaracharry	Mr. William Morgan	„ G. P. Johnstone, Barris-
P. Soobramiah	„ Alfred Cooper Abbs	ter-at-law
Mr. H. Browne	M. D. Narrainengar	„ H. G. Wright
S. Narrain Row	Mr. Robert A. Phillips	

LIST OF FIRST GRADE PLEADERS ENROLLED IN THE COURTS OF MYSORE.

M. V. Krishna Row
M. Suthoo Row
E. S. Ramanatha Iyer

M. Kristniengar
T. Soobroya Mudaliar
M. A. Sreenivassienagar

S. Vytheanathier
K. Soorianaranappa

SECOND GRADE PLEADERS.

Y. Goondappa	N. Vencatasoobbia	A. Ramasawmier
D. Sadaseva Row	C. Runganna	N. Soondara Char
Y. Devarappa	Komarlah	G. C. Vencatasoobbia
A. K. Vencatachar	Vencatanarasimachar	B. Yadava Row
P. Ramiah	H. B. Achootha Row	S. Mahadeva Nadigar
J. Soob Row	Y. Chicka Sreenivassienagar	D. Samanna
K. Narasunachar	E. Deva Row	H. Soora Sastry
M. Lutchminarasunliengar	D. VasooDevappa	M. Vencatramiah
B. Goondappa	A. Singara Chari	B. Ragavendra Row
M. Mahomed Ali	T. Ramasamiengar	J. Bistappa
C. Rama Row	M. Seetharamappa	R. Narasimha
H. N. Vencoba Row	V. Samanna	T. N. Soobramanya Sastri
H. N. V. Soobbauna	B. Seetharamappa	Krishna Pundit
D. Krishna Row	S. Vencata Row	B. Kasturi Runga Char
H. Soobhanna	E. Bheema Row	M. Achoothappa
L. Narasinga Row	S. Madhava Row	M. Narahari Sastri
H. Timmappa	T. Narasimiah	K. Neelakunta Row
K. V. Atchanna	P. Parthasarathiengar	Samanna
N. Soob Row	S. Sreenivassa Chari	M. A. Narasima Chari
P. Narasimha Sastri	Oblachari	P. Naranappa
Mahomed Ghous	E. O. Vencatachar	C. Oblappa
S. Mylariah	H. Govinda Chari	K. Rama Row
M. Parthasarathy Iyengar	A. Kristnappa	S. Sreenivassa Row
B. Vedanta Iyengar	K. Seetharamiah	K. H. Runga Row
D. Reenia Row	Vencatakrishniengar	T. Bheema Row
C. Vencatasoobbia	B. Tirumalachar	T. Narain Row
V. Krishna Row	H. Narasimiah	T. Varahamurti Row
D. Latchminarasappa	A. P. Narasimiah	B. Vyasaroya Chari
M. Thummiah	A. K. Alasingara Char	S. Vencatramanah
C. Gooroo Row	C. Seetharamiah	B. Vencoba Row
S. A. Godfrey	S. Soobharamiah	B. Devappa
Y. Vencatanarasiah	Ramanuja Char	P. Yekambaru Mudaly
B. Vencatramiah	S. Ramaswamiengar	T. Ramanujengar
H. Ramadassia	K. Soorappa	C. Kandasawmy Mudliar
C. Lutchimpathia	S. Ramaswamiengar	C. Moorogosa Mudaly
H. Narasimha Sastry	C. Sadasiva Row	Konary Row Sahab
Y. Krishna Row	M. Ramannah	C. Narasimha Char
D. Vencatramanah	B. Kesavadassienagar	G. Soob Row
K. Malhari Row	M. S. Gopala Chari	G. Gooroo Row
M. Ramanna	N. Vencatramiah	D. Seshagiri Iyah
B. Beemajee	M. Tiruvengada Chari	A. S. Rajah Row
B. Seenappa	A. P. Ramiah	M. Krishna Sastri
K. Vencatasoobbia	N. Soob Row	A. Vencata Charri
N. Hariappa	C. Sreenivassienagar	C. Krishnappa
H. Ramasawmiengar	M. Abdool Khader	C. Kesava Pillai
S. Seshagiri Row	C. Sreenivassa Row	A. Permal Mudaliar
M. A. Malhari Row	B. Latchminarranappa	H. Sreenivassienagar
B. Krishnappa	P. Seshagiri Row	S. Mylariah
A. Krishna Row	B. Krishniengar	B. Seetharamiah
Eswariah	G. Arnachella Sastri	A. Samanna

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH MISSION,

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

The present Church was built by the Rev. G. Trevor, and consecrated on the 31st March 1810.

An increase in the Tamil congregation having necessitated the enlargement of the Church in 1861, a Chancel was added with a Vestry, and the Church greatly improved and beautified through the exertions of the then Honorary Secretary, the Rev. S. T. Pettigrow, by whom also the very pretty compound wall was built.

The Mission premises, which are close to the Church, contain a residence for the Native Pastor, as well as School-rooms for boys and girls. The present Pastor, the Rev. G. Lazarus, was appointed in August 1870. He is assisted by 3 Catechists; and there are also 6 Schoolmasters and Schoolmistress attached to the Mission. The former contains

Uncovenanted Servants—(continued.)

Names.	Designation of Office.	Department.	District.	Salary
Mr. F. Reynolds	Head Clerk	Kolar Deputy Commr's Office	Kolar	100
" C. M. D'Souza	Head Clerk	Commissioner's Office, Naggar Division	Shimoga	120
B. Ramaswamy Ayengar	Head Accountant	Superintendent's Office.	Coorg	110
S. L. Ram Row	Sheristadar, Residency Department	Chief Commr.'s Office	do	200
Srinivasa Row	Head Writer	Coorg Do. do.	do	100
Mr. G. Norris	Translator	Judl. Commr.'s Office	Coorg	100
T. Valayoodum Pillay	Inspector	Bangalore Police	do	120
Lutchum Row	Revenue Sheristadar	Dpy. Commr.'s Office	Bangalore	100
Narainsastri	Do.	Do. Astagram Dn.	Mysore	100
Mr. Bird	Govt. Prosecutor	Do. do.	do	100
Venketrarniah	Jailor	Astagram Division	do	100
Mr. Tate	Asst. Master, Hg. School	Educational	do	120
Venketrarniya	Jailor	Nuggur Division	Shimoga	100
Rungaswamiengar	Treasurer	Deputy Commr.'s Office	do	100
Mr. A. Stewart	Head Clerk	Dpy. Commr.'s Office	Toomkoo	100
Ragavender Rao	Inspector	Town Police.	Mysore	200
Swatadri Iyengar	Revenue Sheristadar	Dpy. Commr.'s Office	Toomkoo	100
	Amildar	Hoskote Taluk	Bangalore District.	100
Mr. H. Eames	Head Clerk	Hassan District Office	Hasan	100
E. C. Sivagyanum Pillay	Munsiff	Alur do.	do	150
Mr. F. H. Welsh	Surveyor	Do. do.	Toomkoo	100
Narasamiengar	Revenue Sheristadar	Shimoga District Office	Shimoga	100
Gopaul Iyengar	Amildar	Chitaldroog	Chitaldroog	100
Trimalaswamy Moodli	Surveyor	Shimoga do.	Shimoga	100
R. Blaikie	Head Clerk	Cuddoor District Office	Cuddoor	100
Rampersad Tavery	Revenue Sheristadar	Do. do.	do	100
J. Bastian	Judicial Sheristadar	Cuddoor Dist. Office	do	100
Venkat Vardiengar	District Surveyor	Chitaldroog Dist. Office	do	100
Mr. J. King	Revenue Sheristadar	Do. do.	do	100
	Darogah, No. 3 Circle.	Channel Conservancy Dept., Astagram Dn.	Mysore	100
P. Timmapa	Treasurer	Superintendent's Office.	Coorg	100
B. Sashagiri Row, Ag.	Manager	Regr. Genl.'s Office	Bangalore	100
B. Ramaswami Iyengar	Munsiff	Yelhanka	do	150
Mr. M. J. McPherson	Stationery Supervisor	Chief Commr.'s Office	do	150

LIST OF GENTLEMEN ENROLLED AS ADVOCATES IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE, UNDER THE RULES OF 18TH FEBRUARY 1879.

Mr. G. Nepean Smith	E. S. Soobrayar	Mr. H. C. R. Johnson, Barrister-at-law
" E. S. Smith	L. Sreenivassa Iyengar	" J. W. Hayes, Barrister-at-law
" J. A. Lazaro	Mr. C. Meenachanda, Barrister-at-law.	" E. Soondaram Iyer
A. Srinivasachari	" E. S. Wilkins do	H. Rama Row
A. Sambasiva	A. Ananda Row	C. G. Vasoodava Iyer
S. Devaraj Iyer, B.L.	S. Ramaswamy Iyer	C. Ramachandra Row Sahib
Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior	Mr. M. C. Hayes	Mr. P. B. Gordon
Mitha Ram Rao	" A. Wills	" Lavine Gordon
P. Chingulvaroy Moodliar	" James Thomas Morgan	" R. F. Grant
A. Ramanja Chari	" E. Barclay	S. Biligiri Iyengar
Mr. M. W. Dee	C. Raja Row	P. Ananda Charloo
M. Samiah	A. R. Naraina Shastri	Mr. H. J. Tarrant, Barrister-at-law
Mr. Franciscus, Adv. of the Sup. Court of Ceylon	Mr. Josia Evers, B.L.	" J. Middleton
" Henry Charles Gooch	" A. J. Boyton	" G. P. Johnstone, Barrister-at-law
C. B. Seshagiri Row	M. A. Kristniengar	" H. G. Wright
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P. Soobramiah	" Alfred Cooper Abba	
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K. Narasunachar	E. Deva Row	H. Soora Sastry
M. Lutchminarasunhiengar	D. Vasooderappa	M. Vencatramiah
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K. V. Atchanna	P. Parthasarathiengar	Samanna
N. Soob Row	S. Sreenivassa Chari	M. A. Narasima Chari
P. Narasimha Sastri	Oblacharri	P. Naranna
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S. Mylariah	H. Govinda Chari	K. Rama Row
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about 93 boys and the latter 31 girls. A Girls' Boarding School has been established in connection with the Mission, 37, and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

The number of Christians in connection with the Mission in Bangalore is 617. In 1877 the Church was enlarged to meet the requirements of an increasing congregation.

The salary of the Native Pastor in charge of the Mission is provided by the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the rest of the expenses of the Mission are met by local subscriptions and donations.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by the following Members of the Committee:—

Rev. Dr. POPE.

" J. B. Trend, M.A., Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, *Honorary Secretary pro tem.*

" G. ENGLISH, Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church.

" T. FOULKES, Chaplain of St. John's Church.

" G. LAZARUS, S. P. G., Missionary.

" Dr. J. STRACHAN, M. D., *Secretary, S. P. G., Madras.*

BISHOP COTTON SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

COMMITTEE.—PRESIDENT, J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I., *Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg*; VICE-PRESIDENT, the Venerable the Archdeacon Drury, M. A.; MEMBERS, Lieut. Colonel Prendergast, R. E., V. C., Major C. A. Sim, R. E., The Rev. D. J. French, J. Corbett, Esq., C. Waters, Esq., M.A., Captain G. vanSomeren, J. M. Joseph, Esq., M.D., LL.D., G. G. Brown, Esq., Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.; *Honorary Secretary*, Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer; *Honorary Treasurer*, Colonel Arbuthnot, 14th Hussars; *Visitors*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras; *Warden*, the Rev. G. U. Pope, D.D.

The Institution is divided into

I.—COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

VI. Form: B. A. Students.

V. " F. A.

II.—UPPER BOYS' SCHOOL.

V.—Form: Matriculation.

The course of instruction pursued in the College and Grammar School, is brought into unison with the requirements of the Madras University for the Matriculation, First in Arts and B. A. Examinations, for which Pupils are presented at Bangalore. Boys are specially prepared for English Examinations.

IV.—GIRLS' SCHOOL.

VI. Form: College Class, Upper.

V. " " Lower.

IV. Form: Preparatory Matriculation.

III.—LOWER BOYS' SCHOOL

III. Form: }

II. " } Each Form has two removes.

I. " } I. Beginners.

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FEES.	
College Department..	Rs. 10 0 0
For the Matriculation Classes,	
per mensem..	7 0 0
Lower Schools 3, 4 and ..	5 0 0
Greek, Sanskrit or Tamil ..	10 0 0

School Fees and Boarding Charges are to be paid in advance, not later than the 15th of each month.

French, Drawing, Music and Dancing are taught when required. Every Pupil must bring Sheets, Blankets, Pillow-cases, Towels and a Chest of Drawers. No deduction can be made for occasional or contingent absences.

A full month's notice is required in all cases before the removal of a pupil.

These Rules apply to Boarding charges equally with School Fees.

Boarders live with the Warden, and Head Mistress, respectively.

All applications for admission are to be made to the Rev. the Warden, who will furnish all information required, and receive all communications relating to the management of the Schools.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL, (Church Compound.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. A. Ferrier, M.A., Chaplain, St. Andrew's, *Hony. Treasurer.*

Hony. Secy.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A. B. Thompson, Esq., *Head Master.*

Mr. R. O'Hara, 1st Assistant Master.

" F. Carstairs, 2nd do.

" A. Rhenius, 3rd do.

" Tocher, 4th do.

" C. Rhenius, 5th do.

Ghoolam Hoossain, Hindustani Moonshee.

Govind Rau, Canarese Moonshee.

Aruldasa Pillay, Tamil Moonshee.

Mr. W. McKie, Drill Master.

The School consists of a Senior and a Junior Department.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Boarders reside in the School Dormitory which is large and airy, and the greatest attention is paid to the moral training and personal comforts of the boys.

Each Boarder is expected to bring his own Box or Chest of Drawers, Mattress, two Pillows and Bed-linen, Basin and Stand, Fork and Spoon.

A Medical man has been engaged by the year to attend on the Boarders.

A resident Master, and the School Serjeant are in charge of the Boarders, the Head Master exercising a general supervision.

TERMS.

These will vary according to a boy's position in the School.

Boarders, 35 Rs. a month for all ages—when more than one of the same family are boarders, an arrangement with the Head Master will not be objected to.

A charge of 1 Rupee for Washing, and 1 Rupee for Medical attendance per mensem, will be made in addition to the usual Monthly Fee.

No Entrance Fee.

DAY PUPILS.

Matriculation Class..	6 Rs. each.	Third Class.....	3 Rs. each.
Preparatory Class..	6 " "	Fourth Class.....	3 " "
First Class.....	6 " "	Vernaculars.....	3 " "
Second do.....	5 " "	Drawing.....	1 " "

BRANCH BANK OF MADRAS, BANGALORE.

W. Fitzgerald, Esq., Agent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank allows no interest, and makes no charge, provided the daily average balance amounts to Rupees 250.

In the event of the word "Bearer" in Cheques being altered to "Order" the Bank will not hold itself responsible in respect of the genuineness of the endorsements on Cheques so altered.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

In sums not less than 100 for which interest for 6 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. do. 12 do. 3½ do.

Approved Bills discounted, &c.

BANGALORE BANK (LIMITED).

OPENED 1ST OCTOBER, 1860.

AGENT.—M. W. Walker, Esq.; DIRECTORS, W. Garratt, Esq., *President*; Major-General C. W. Taylor, J. Mergier, Esq., M.R.R. A. Narayanasawmy Moodelly, R. B., M.R.R. M. Venkatachellum Chettyar, M.R.R. V. Arunachellum Moodelliar, M.R.R. A. T. Teroovangadasawmy Moodelliar; ACCOUNTANT, T. Nunjoordu Moodelliar; CASHIER AND SHERISTADAR, C. Daivasikamony Pillay.

Capital—Seven Lacs of Rupees in 3,500 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

The business of the Bank consists in granting Loans, Discounting Bills, granting orders on all the Presidency Towns and on England, and in drawing the pay of Civil and Military orders.

BANGALORE HINDU FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 1851, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HINDUS. CAPITAL (1ST SEPTEMBER 1879) Rupees 91,154-12-8 invested in Government and other Securities. Number of Subscribers, 514; Number of Incumbents, 187; Pensions payable monthly, 3 to 30 Rupees; Monthly Subscriptions from ½ to 5 Rupees. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, *President*, Rai, Bahadoor, V. Govindoo Chettyar; *Vice-President*, Mr. C. Davasigamoney Pillay; DIRECTORS, Mr. A. Agambarum Moodelliar, Mr. V. Sadasiva Moodelliar, Mr. A. Masillamoney Moodelliar, Mr. P. Ramunnah, Mr. V. Teroovangadam Moodelliar; *Secy.*, T. Sashachellum Pillay; *Treasurer*, V. C. Sabapathy Moodelliar; *Trustees*, M. Amoorthalingum Moodelliar, Esq., A. Narayanasawmy Moodelliar, Rai, Bahadoor; OUT-STATION DIRECTOR, MADRAS, C. Vudrataloo Naidoo.

N.B.—Any information regarding the Fund may be obtained from the Secretary. Copies of Rules and blank Forms of applications can be had from the Secretary of the Institution at Bangalore. All applications must be accompanied with one anna postage labels for the transmission of the printed Rules, &c.

THE BANGALORE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., *Chief Commissioner*, PRESIDENT;—MEMBERS, J. D. Sandford, Esq., Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, R.E., V.C., Capt. E. P. Maltby, H. Hudson, Esq., Thumboo Chetty, Esq., Hamajee Row, Esq., W. Fitzgerald, Esq., Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, Rev. G. English, Rev. E. Baierlein, Rev. D. A. Rees, Rev. R. M. Clemot, Rev. S. E. Symons, Rev. T. Foulkes, Rev. B. Rice, H. Eagles, Esq., Rev. W. E. Newton, Rev. P. Janssoone, W. Garratt, Esq., A. R. Sabapathy Moodr., Esq.; EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Captain E. P. Maltby, *Honorary Secretary*; H. Eagles, Esq., *Honorary Treasurer*; MEMBERS, Col. H. N. D. Prendergast, R.E., V.C., Thumboo Chetty, Esq., Hamajee Row, Esq.,

Rev. E. Baierlein, Rev. B. Rice, Rev. Thos. Foulkes, Rev. R. M. Clemot, Rev. S. E. Symons, Mr. H. M. Elliot, *Superintendent*; Sadasiva Row, *Clerk*; Mr. E. Held, *Overseer*.
The objects of the Society are the relief of the deserving poor of all classes and the suppression of mendicancy; the means employed are the admission into the Asylum of homeless paupers, and the allotment of Monthly allowances to those who, on account of family ties or other sufficient causes, are unable to reside in the Asylum; the suitable employment of the deserving and necessitous, the personal investigation of all cases referred to the Society for relief, and the detection and exposure of imposture.

THE LAL BAGH.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT GARDEN, commonly known as the LAL BAGH, (from the Hindustani, signifying *red or ruby and garden*) is under the direction of a Superintendent who is responsible to the Commissioner. The present Superintendent is Mr. J. CAMERON. The garden is situated about two miles south-east of the centre of the Cantonment, and covers an area of about 50 acres of ground, which slopes gently from the southern boundary, where there is a tank communicating with water channels which are led through most of the garden. The greater portion of the ground is very tastefully laid out in ornamental lawns and terraced flower gardens with green houses, aviary, and cages for Lions, Tigers and Cheetahs, &c. The Menagerie has now been enclosed and enlarged; a Picnic House built; the large Terrace completed, and upon which it is contemplated to build an Exhibition house. The Deer Park is situated at the East end of the gardens and greatly adds to the curiosities of the garden. Fruits and Vegetables are cultivated and acclimatized to a greater extent than hitherto. The garden is open from 6 A. M. till dusk. Carriages and horses are expected to enter by the left-hand entrance gate, and return by the one on the right, keeping to the main drive which encircles the garden. Furious driving is strictly prohibited. Visitors are not permitted to pluck flowers or fruits; and are expected not to bring dogs to the garden, as they do much injury to the plants and seed beds. Plants and seeds may be purchased at the garden. A detailed catalogue of the stock on sale, showing the prices, can be obtained from the Superintendent on application.

A large ornamental Fernery has been built adjoining the rookery in which the collection of Ferns will be arranged geographically.

The plants in the gardens are being permanently named for the information of visitors; and an economic garden in which the official and medicinal plants will be brought together and grouped according to their natural orders is being formed near the Menagerie.

The number of visitors that entered the garden gates during the official year 1878-79, were Pedestrians 250,308, Equestrians 3,835, Carriages 5,928.

- **HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.**—Since the Mysore Agri-Horticultural Society has been dissolved, the half-yearly shows which are held in the gardens in the months of July and January, are conducted and managed by the Director of out-gardens, (Colonel W. R. Johnson) and the Superintendent, assisted by a temporary Committee of Jurors.

BELLARY PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

For destitute Children of European descent.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT GRANT.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.—Brig. Genl. Kempster, H. P. Gordon, Esq., Rev. W. Wace, Rev. J. B. Cole, J. H. Nelson, Esq., Major Oakes, Major Christie, Major A. F. Loughton, Col. Lawford, Major Swifte, B. A. Blake, Esq., D. V. Abraham, Esq., M. Abraham, Esq., J. G. Firth, Esq., H. L. Howell, Esq., Major E. H. Eyre, *Honorary Secretary and Treasurer*.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Lawford, Mrs. Wace, Mrs. Moberly, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. McGhee, Mrs. Eyre, *Honorary Secretary*; Mrs. Smith, *Superintendent & Matron*; Mr. Norris, *Master*; Miss. M. Carton, *Mistress*.

For many years this Institution has been instrumental in providing for large numbers of destitute and orphan children, who would else undoubtedly have fallen into vice and heathenism. Thirty children are clothed, fed, and so far educated as to fit them for gaining their own livelihood when they grow up. Instruction is also given to day scholars at the Asylum School, on payment of school fees.

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited and will be thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary and Treasurer.

COCHIN.

We are indebted to the Dewan of Cochin for the following information.

His Highness Rama Vurmah, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Rajah of Cochin, born 11th May, 1835, ascended the Musnud, 28th March, 1864.

British Residency.

At the Court of H. H. the Rajah.

HEAD QUARTERS WHEN AT COCHIN,

BOLAHATTY.

British Resident, A. MacGregor, Esq., M. C. S., on furlough to Europe.

J. C. Hannington, Esq., M. C. S., Actg. British Resident.

Asst. Resident, Major Woulfe-Hay, M.C.S., on furlough to Eur.; Capt. B. B. Faunce, Actg. Asst. Resident.

Residency Surgeon, Surg.-Maj. Walter Fry, on furlough to Europe; Surgeon S. D. Dobie, Acting.

Hospital Assistant, Sillamon Sherriff.

Resident's Office.

Manager, Mr. T. Swynn.

Senior Clerk, Mr. A. Laktive.

Accountant, Mr. E. D'Lemos.

Treasury.

Officer in charge, The Assistant Resident, *ex-officio*.

Treasurer, Padamnabha Mudeliar.

Officers of H. H. the Rajah's Palace.

TRIPOONNITHURA.

Physician in ordinary, Surgeon Major D. H.

Doyle, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. (Civil Surgeon, British Cochin), on furlough to Europe;

Surgeon Major D. H. Morgan, Acting.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon D. Gunther.

Tutor to the Princes, Mr. Robert White.

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum.

The affairs of the State are relieved by

Dewan and T. Govinda Manone, Esq.

Magistrate, c.s.i.

Sheristadar, E. Ittoothra Warriar.

Police Head Gumasta, K. Shungoony Menon.

Stamp Department, Head Gumasta, Narahari Rao.

Huzoor Registration Department.

Registrar, A. Shungoony Mannadi Nair.

Deputy Registrar, T. C. Cochuni Menon.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Cash-keeper, C. Ittunyavi Panikar.

Samprati, M. Shungoony Menon.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Mr. Francis Rice.

Head Clerk, Mr. P. A. Stevenage.

Accountant, P. V. Ceekoo.

Translator, P. Gopala Menon, B.A.

Dy. Peishcar's Cutcherry, Ernacollum.

Deputy Dewan Peishcar and Magistrate,

Madaven Illatha, Esq.

Division Cutcherry, Trichoor.

Dewan Peishcar and Magistrate, A. Sankarish, Esq., B.A.

Sheristadar, K. Rama, Warriar.

Nair Brigade.

Subadar, T. Achutha Menon.

(Detachments at Trippoonnithura, Ernacollum, Trichoor, &c.)

The Native Artillery consists of 17 men and are stationed at Ernacollum, and are employed in processions on State occasions, firing salute guns, &c.

The Infantry in 4 companies consists only of 332 men, and are all Hindu Nairs.

Educational Department.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School, originally the Free School of Ernacollum established in 1845 is now in a large building.

The standard of the Institution is the First Examination in Arts of the University of Madras.

Director of Education, and Head Master, Mr. A. F. Sealy, M.A.—Cambridge.

H. Kendall, Assistant Master.

District Schools.

Names of Head Masters.

Cochin, (Muttancherry), P. Neelacunda Pat-

ter.

Mukundapuram, (Einjalakuday,) G. Ananda

Narayanaon.

Trichoor, S. Sivarama Pillay.

Thalappilly, (Kunnancollum) Tharian, Hd. Master.

Chittoor, T. K. Sreenovassa Rao.

Note.—There is also one Hebrew School in

Jew-town (Cochin) and a Sanskrit School

at Trichoor.

Sirkar Printing Press, Ernacollum.

In charge, Mr. Francis Rice.

Government Publications.

Bi-monthly.—The Cochin Government

Annual.—1. The Malayalam Calendar.—

2. The Administration Report (English.)

Forest Department.

Conservator of Forests, (Head Quarters,

Trichoor), Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Ag.

Assistant Conservator, Mr. J. C. Kohlhoff.

Note.—There are two Timber Depôts belong-

ing to the Sirkar, one at Ernacollum and

the other at Ponany.

Cardamom Hills.

Superintendent, Mr. J. Kohlhoff.

There are thirteen Coffee Estates now in

produce on the Neliampattay Coffee Hills

in the Chittoor District. An enterprising

firm has been lately started in England

for the further exploration of the forests

and planting Coffee under the style of the

Neliampaty Coffee Company.

Teak Plantations.

Mr. R. P. Bennet, Superintendent.

Marine Department.

The Sirkar Port of Narrakal, a little to the

north of Cochin—affords good shelter for

vessels even in bad weather and hence the

large number of vessels that load and un-

load here. There is also another Port.

Malippuram, close by.

Clerk in charge of the Port, Mr. J. C. Carlos.

Meteorological.

Rainfall Register is taken at Ernacollum.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer, (Head Quarters, Trichoor),

Mr. H. W. Hudson.

Supervisor, S. Division, Mr. H. A. D'Mello.

do. W. Division, Mr. C. W. Lafrenais.

do. E. Division Mr. A. M. Gunther.

Chief Engineer's Office, Accountant, Mr. H.

E. Augustus.

Medical Department.

Medical officer to the Cochin Government,

Surgeon Major D. H. Morgan, Civil Sur-

geon, British Cochin.

Civil and Jail Hospital, Ernacollum; Sub.

Assistant Surgeon, Mr. D. Gunther.

Assistants, { Mr. R. P. Gunther.

{ J. Chandy.

Civil and Jail Hospital, Trichoor; Apothe-

cary, J. Chandy.

Vaccination Department.

General Superintendent—Medical Officer to

the Cochin Government, *ex-officio*.

The staff of Vaccinators consists of nine

persons employed in the following local-

ities:—Canianoor, Ernacollum, Cochin,

Trichoor, Mungundapuram, Yenamakal,

Thalappilly, Chalakkarah and Chittoor.

Tahsildars' Cutcheries.

District.	Tahsildar and Police Officer (Sub-Magistrate.)
Kanayanoor....	K. Kunhikrishna Murar. (Ernacollum)
Cochin	P. Ramān Menon.
Mukundapuram..	M. Chengoo Menon. (Erinjalakuday)
Trichoor.....	Venkitakrishna Iyen. (Wadakkancherry)
Chittoor.....	K. Krishna Menon.
Cranganoor.....	P. Shungoomy Menon.
(a) Nemmary...	V. L. Narasimha Iyer. (Police Amcen.) Ag.

District.	Samprati (a) or Sub-Police Officer.
Kanayanoor....	A. Narayna Menon. (Ernacollum)
Cochin	P. Kunju Krishna Menon.
Mukundapuram..	P. Komu Menon. (Erinjalakuday)
Trichoor.....	I. Ramda Menon.
Thalappilly....	A. Damadaran Namboory. (Wadakkancherry)
Chittoor.....	Gurumoorthi Iyer.

(a.) These officers are like Taluk Sheristadars in the Madras Government and exercise Tahsildar's powers during the absence of duty of Tahsildar at Head Quarters is the responsible officer for revenue accounts, &c., has power also to dispose on such Police cases as are for that purpose transferred to him by the Tahsildar.

There is also a Sub-Police officer called Cutwal, in each district.

Judicial Department.

ADJUTANT COURT OF COCHIN, ERNACOLLUM.
 First Judge, V. Subramanya Pillay, B.L.
 Second Judge, Mr. S. Locke, Bar-at-Law.
 Third Judge, C. Subbaraya Iyen, B.A., B.L.
 Registrar, Mr. John Augustus.
 Sirkar Vakeel, Ag., Padmanabha Pillay.
 Translator, Mahalingum Iyen.
 Nazir, A. Kittu Menon.
 Record-keeper, T. Karuppanna Pillay.
 Head Gumasta, C. Madava Row.
 Cash-keeper,

Pleaders.

(Authorized to plead in the Lower Zillah Courts also.)
 Anantha Krishnan. Mr. E. H. Muller.
 Mr. W. S. Gantz, Bar- T. Numby Iyengar.
 rister-at-Law. Padmanabha Pillay.
 Mr. A. G. Gover, Bar- K. Venkata Row.
 rister-at-Law. E. Shungara Warriar.
 Gnanadharma Shastri. Mr. G. G. B. Van-
 der Meer, Bar-at- coniereh, Bar-at-
 M. Krishna Rao. Law.
 X. Krishna Rao. Mr. H. M. Walker.

Subordinate to this the highest tribunal of the land are

I.—ANJIKAIMAL ZILLAH COURT, ERNACOLLUM.

First Judge, Mr. G. H. Gunther, (on special duty.)
 Second Judge, T. C. Poonen, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Acting for 1st Judge.
 A. Atchutha Menon, Ag. for 2nd Judge.
 Sirkar Vakeel, M. Krishna Menon.

Muswanti,
 Record-keeper, Subbarao.
 Translator, Narainsawmy Iyen.

Pleaders.

Govinda Menon, V. Rama Peisharoti, T.
 Kumaren Moothath. Ramakrishna Iyen.
 Krishna Menon, Y. Shungara Menon, N.
 Krishna Iyen, C. Subba Iyen, L.
 Krishna Iyen, B. Subbaraya Iyen, P.
 Krishna Iyen, V. Jacob Shah, S.
 N. Iyer, D.

II.—ZILLAH COURT, TRICHOOR.

1st Judge, C. Tiruvankata Chari, B.A., B.L.
 2nd Judge,
 Sirkar Vakeel, Ganspati Iyen.
 Muswanti, Someshayara Iyen.
 Record-keeper,
 Translator, Narayana Iyengar.
 Head Gumasta, Subrahmanya Iyen.

Pleaders.

Ganapati Iyen. Rama Menon, N.
 Govinda Menon, K. Sreenovasa Iyen.
 Gopal Menon, C. Sreenovasa Iyengar.
 Karunakara Menon, P. Venkittaramayan.
 Krishna Menon, P. Vythilinga Iyen.
 Krishna Iyen, A. Vythi Menon, C.
 Raman Menon, M.

Moonsiffs

Uppathoor Iyen, (on special duty), Ernacollum.
 Vengedeshwara Iyen, Acting Do.
 Baker Fenn, Chittoor.
 Madava Iyen, Wadakkancherry.
 C. Govinda Menon, Erinjalacoda.
 Anantha Iyen, Trichoor.
 K. Narayana Menon, Acting Cochin.

On Special Duty.

In connection with the settlement of boundary disputes with Travancore on behalf of Cochín are,
 Dewan Peishcar, Madaven Illatha.
 Assistant, (Ernacollum), Appathura Iyen.
JAILS AT ERNACOLLUM AND TRICHOOR.
 Official visitors, 1. The Criminal Court Judge of each station.
 2. The Medical Officer of the Cochín Government.
 3. The 2nd Judge of the Appeal Court.

Oottupera Stations.

(Rest-houses for Brahmans where meals are provided gratis.)

Trippoonitrah, Ernacollum, Cochín, Pal-lippuram, Cranganore, Karuppadanny, Erinjalakuday, Chalakuday, Trichoor, Wadakkancherry, Kakkad, Puttikkaud, Meenopil-Pazhayanoor.

District Registrar's Office.

Cochín, (on special duty.)
 Kanayanoor, Moothoo Pillay, Ag.
 Mukundapuram, G. Atchutha Menon.
 Trichoor, M. Narayana Menon.
 Thalappilly, P. Parameshwara Iyen.
 Chittoor, Chindra Shekhara Iyen.

Church Missionary Society.**Malayalam Mission Department.**

English Clergymen stationed at the following stations in His Highness' State.
 Trichoor. Kumankulam.

British Institutions.

Subsidiary Detachments of British Native Infantry are stationed at Ernacollum and Trichoor.

Post Offices

At Ernacollum and Trichoor.

Family Pension and Pensioner's Establishment.**Trichoor Agent**

Officers Commanding Detachments.

Public Libraries.

Supported by the Public and by a Grant-in-aid from the Cochín Government.

Public Library & Reading Room, Ernacollum.

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.**Members.****FIRST CLASS.**

Messrs T. Shungoomy Menon, A. F. Sealy, G. H. Gunther, C. Subbaraya Iyen, R. V. Venkata Row, T. C. Poonen, S. Locke.

SECOND CLASS.

Messrs. H. D'Mello, Appathora Iyen, Anjeppa Chettiar, T. Rama Peisharoti, John Augustus, R. P. Gunther, C. W. Harley, T. Paramaswaran Pillai, N. Coopasami, K. Narayana Menon, A. Sankunni Manadiar, Achutha Menon, R. LaBouchardiere, Baker Fenn.

THIRD CLASS.

Mr. A. Carvalho.
 Public Library and Reading Room, Trichoor.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President, A. Sankariah, B.A.
 Secretary & Treasurer, S. Ramiah.

Special Magistrate of the First Class and Justices of the Peace authorized to try European British subjects committing offences in the State of Cochín. Mr. S. Locke, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. J. H. Stevenson.
 The British Resident of Cochín and Travancore, Ex-officio.

Travellers' Bungalow Stations.

Karruppadanny, Karivannoor, Trichoor, Puttikaud, Kakkad, Wadakkanchery, Shoranoor, Colinjamparal, Ernacollum.

Unjel Stations.**(NATIVE POST OFFICES.)**

Ernacollum, Trippoonitrah, Cochín, Cranganore, Trichoor, Wadakkancherry, Nemmaray, Chittoor.

Rajah's Scholarship.

Under date 25th July, 1870, His Highness the Maha Rajah of Cochín has entered into an agreement with the University of Madras according to the terms of which, His Highness has, desirous of promoting the advancement of sound learning and education amongst his subjects, invested the sum of Rupees 6,500 in the said University's name, the interest on which accruing is to be given as scholarship to a native of Cochín, to be awarded by the Syndicate of the Madras University to one who passes creditably in the Matriculation, First Examination in Arts.

Education in the profession of Medicine or Civil Engineering.

HYDERABAD

Is the capital of the Nizam's territories and the present seat of Government. It is situated within 6 miles from the Fort of Golcondah, its distance from Calcutta is about 962 miles, from Madras 460, and from Bombay 470 miles. The Nizam's country, viz., that part under the sole management of His Highness' Government contains an area of about 80,000 square miles. No census has been taken of the population, but it is generally computed at ten millions. It is bounded by Berar on the north, the Madras Presidency on the south, Bombay on the west, and the Central Provinces on the east. The population of the city of Hyderabad is supposed to be about (four) 4 hundred thousand. The city is approached by numerous bridges, gates and posterns, it being surrounded by a stone wall, which, however, is in a weak and ruined state. Great improvements are, however, being effected in the city, by widening the streets in several parts, and sanitary arrangements are being slowly introduced under the present enlightened minister, Sir Salar Jung, C.C.S.I.

The Hill Fort of Golcondah was anciently the seat of its Government, and in the Fort as well as near it are the far-famed Tombs of Golcondah, a series of splendid mausoleums built in oriental style over the departed Sovereigns and Princes of the Hyderabad dynasty. The Tombs are greatly admired for their extent and beauty.

The Nizam's Government.

The last Ruler, His Highness Afzal ul daula Bahadur, C.C.S.I., was the seventh Nizam of the Deccan, who was the descendant in succession of the celebrated Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk, the "First Nizam," or founder of the Hyderabad Dynasty since the 17th century. Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk died in 1748.

The late Afzal-ad-Daula, the seventh Nizam or Nawab of Hyderabad, departed this life in February 1869, after a reign of twelve years, and has been succeeded by a son, who is a minor.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Masnad on the 1st March 1869 as H. H. Nawab Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur shortly after the demise of the late Nizam, Afzal-ad-Daula. During the minority of the present Prince, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur, two officers have been appointed to conduct the affairs of the Hyderabad Government.

Nawab Mooktar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, C.C.S.I., Prime Minister.
 Nawab, "Shumsool Oomrah" Amir-i-Kabir Bahadur Co-administrator.

The re-construction of the Government of the Nizam, during the minority of the present Prince, is one proof of the Minister's administrative ability and sound judgment, for which advantages this country will be indebted, and the benefit thereof will be fully appreciated in due course of time.

The undermentioned four Noblemen are selected to superintend the departments of the City Public Service:—

JUDICIAL.

Minister of Adawlut, or Justice—Nawab Bashir-ud-Daula Bahadur; Maolvi Mustak Husain, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Minister of Malguzari, Revenue and Finance, Nawab Makarum-ud-Daula Bahadur, Ratanji Jamasji Dastur, Secretary.

CRIMINAL.

Minister of Police, Nawab Shamshir Jung Bahadur, Capt. Lakin, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Department of Public Works, Medical and Sanitation of the City, Nawab Shaab Jung Bahadur, Superintendent, Sudrool Mithams or Ministers of Departments. Nawab Mookrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister. Nawab Shumshir Jung Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister. Nawab Mookrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister. Nawab Shumshir Jung Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister. Nawab Mookrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister. Nawab Shumshir Jung Bahadur, o.c.s.i., Dewan or Prime Minister.

Sudrool Mithams or Ministers of Departments.

Nawab Bashir-ood-Dowlah Bahadur, Secretary.
 " Mookrum-ood-Dowlah Bahadur.
 " Shumshir Jung Bahadur.
 " Shaab Jung Bahadur.
 Rajah Nurrinderpatsand Peishcar.
 " Raya Royen Bahadur, Keeper of Records, North and East Districts.
 " Inderjith Bahadur, Keeper of Records, South and West Districts.
 Fouzdar Adawlut, or Civil Court of Justice, Bushooruth Dowlah, Chief Commissioner; Moulvie Moiden Khan, Chief Judge.
 Dewanee Adawlut, or Small Cause Court—Moulvie Mahamed Siddik, Judge.
 Cutwalce, City of Hyderabad or Police Magistrate—Shumshir Jung Bahadur, Chief Commissioner—Jaffer Ali Khan Zoravurzung, Magistrate—Captain Lacan, Assistant Superintendent.
 Maulgoozaree or Revenue Board—Nawab Mukram-ud-Dowlah Bahadur—Mr. Abdool Kader, Sheristadar—Mr. Sheik Homed Hoosain.
 Stamp Office—Major H. Roche, Superintendent; Mr. H. G. Jones, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. L. R. Gabriel, Printer.
 Lithographic Press—"Persian Jarceda," or Government Gazette—Mirza Mahomed Khazeen Aga Jan, Superintendent.

Madrasah Darool-oom, or Nizam's College of Education,

Comprises four Vernacular Departments as follows:—

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. G. Schafer, Principal.
 Head Master. Mr. Francis Joseph, Nazir.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.

Moulvie Syed Vejayuddeen Ahmed, Principal. Moulvie ayoth Khan, Head Master.
 PERSIAN DEPT.—Moulvie Zienoolabdeen. TELUGOO DEPT.—Rama Row, Head Master.
 Head Master. MAHARATTA DEPT.—Narroyen Row, do.

Nizam's Engineering College.

H. M. Wilkinson, Esq., Principal.

Hyderabad Museum.

Is located in the Baradauroo of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, o.c.s.i.
 Aga Abdooluthief Khan, President. Abdoolbasuth Khan, Secretary.
 Aga Moosa Khan, Vice-President. G. J. Swamy Dossen, Curator.

The Residency House at Chudderghaut

is a lofty and spacious mansion situated on the bank of the river Mooseo, and is built after the model of the Government House at Calcutta. It is enclosed with a high wall and protected with gun-bastions at the entrance gates, surrounded with Office buildings and a large garden. Chudderghaut is becoming a very wealthy place, and contains a great number of extensive bazaars. It is a Civil station, where reside the servants of Government employed in the Residency Offices, as also a great number of Officers belonging to the Reformed Troops of H. H. the Nizam, and employes of the Native Government. The Officer Commanding the Resident's Escort performs similar duties to those of a Cantonment Judge and Magistrate, under the orders of the Resident, and in matters connected with the sanitary improvement of the place, is assisted by a Municipal Committee, the members of which are selected from the most influential residents of the station. Within the past few years great improvements and additions have taken place in the appearance of Chudderghaut. New buildings having been erected, bridges built, roads improved, and finally a beautiful People's Park is under formation under the superintendence of an Officer of the Nizam's P. W. Department.

Chudderghaut contains

Hyderabad Railway Station.
 The Residency Mansion and Garden.
 St. George's Church and Schools.
 Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Cutwall's Choultry, (with clock-tower).
 Post Office, (with recent additions and alterations).
 Anglo-Vernacular School (with Tower clock).
 Police Office, Resident's Court, Judicial Department.
 Medical School and Dispensary.
 Government Telegraph Office.

Branch Bank of Bengal.
 Public Rooms, Library and Reading Rooms combined in one building.
 College of "All Saints" (Catholic).
 Church of St. Thomas (do.).
 Christ's Church (for Protestant Native Christians).
 Theatre Royal (supported by Chudderghaut community).
 Civil Engineering College, Nizam's Government.

The Hyderabad Residency in the Deccan.

Colonel Sir R. J. Meade, K.C.S.I., Resident.
 Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, B.C.S., First Assistant Resident.
 Major G. H. Trevor, Secy. for Berar to Resident.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary and Auditor of Military Accounts, Hyderabad Contingent.
 Major A. H. E. Campbell, Comdt. Resident's Escort.
 Surgeon-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Residency Surgeon and Supt. of Medical School.
 Major A. F. Dobbs, Judicial Supt. of Railways in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions (at Shahabad).
 Mr. J. Mackey, Deputy Accountant General (at Bolarum).
 Mr. C. Prayero, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Residency Civil Offices and Superintendent of Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
 The Resident at Hyderabad exercises both Administrative and Political functions, Administrative in respect to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, commonly called the Berars, Political in regard to that portion of the Hyderabad country administered by the Native Government. The principal towns in the Berars commercially considered are Amraoti and Khamgaon. Some twenty miles from Ellichpur are the Chikalda hills, 3,777 feet above the sea level.

The following are the Districts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with a total population of 2,231,565 souls:—

Amraoti,	Wun,	Buldana,
Ellichpur,	Akola,	Bassim.

There are one Revenue Commissioner and one Judicial Commissioner who are subordinate only to the Resident. There are six Deputy Commissioners, fifteen Assistant Commissioners, and eight Extra Assistant Commissioners.

There are Small Cause Courts at Amraoti, Akola and Khamgaon.

Hyderabad Telegraph Office, Bangalore Division.

H. E. Thompson, Esq., Superintendent. Mr. J. W. Duthy, Assistant Superintendent.
 Mr. W. Small, Telegraph Master, in charge of Telegraph Office.

Post Office at the Residency.

G. E. Walker, Esq., Inspecting Post Master.

Mr. L. Fernandes, Post Master.

Branch Bank of Bengal.

Mr. W. Carbery, Agent, Bank of Bengal and in charge of H. M.'s Treasury.
 Mr. H. K. Gordon, Accountant.

Saint George's Church.

This new Church was opened in April 1867. It is a commodious, handsome, Gothic building, and was erected under the patronage of the Resident, Sir George and Lady Yule, with contributions from all the Members of the Chudderghaut community, each subscribing one month's salary towards the completion of the building.

The Rev. H. FitzPatrick, Chaplain.

St. George's Grammar School

Is patronized by the Resident where European and Eurasian youths are educated in English. This school is supported by fees paid by the Parents of the children, and grants-in-aid from the British and H. H. the Nizam's Governments.

Boys' Department.

Mr. W. A. Home, B. A., Head Master.
 " H. Bower, Asst. do.

Girls' Department.

Mrs. E. Williams, Head Mistress.
 Miss Edwards, Assistant do.

with Assistants.

Residency Dispensary and Medical School for Native Students.

The above-mentioned Medical School was established in 1846, and is patronized by the Resident and His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, the Minister. Annually public examinations are held and Diplomas granted to advanced Students when duly qualified, who are afterwards appointed to Medical duties in the Nizam's Local Civil Districts and to the Hyderabad Contingent Force and the H. D. Surg-Major S. J. Wyndowe, M.D., Suptd.
 Mr. B. Johnston, Assistant.

Honorary Surgeon R. Mayberry, Dispensary Assistant, with two Native Medical Assist.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

In January 1866 an Anglo-Vernacular School for native youths was built and established by Captain Hastings Fraser's efforts when Superintendent of Police.

The Managing Committee consists of one European President and seven native Members, one Treasurer and one Honorary Secretary, as follows:—

President.—Major G. H. Trevor, Secy. for Berar to Resident.

MEMBERS.

P. Somasoondrum Moodelliar. | C. DePenning, *Hony. Secy.*

Treasurer.—Pudumsee Nainsee, Banker.

Native Protestant Schools for Boys and Girls.

Mr. ——— Schoolmaster.

Christ's Church.

(For Protestant Native Christians.)

This Church was erected in 1868, during the incumbency of Sir George Yule, who was much interested in the work, and who added largely to the liberal contributions of the European and East Indian community residing at the Station, by whom the work was completed.

*Resident's Civil Offices.**POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Mr. Stanley Murray, Head Clerk, with 12 Clerks.

BERAR SECRETARIAT.

Mr. S. DaCosta, Head Clerk, with 12 Clerks.

TREASURY OFFICE.

Mr. J. B. Hughes, Head Accountant, with 13 Clerks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. V. Sadaseo Pant, Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Kishen Row, Mahratta Karkoon.

Military Secretary's Office.

Mr. C. B. DePenning, Head Clerk. | Mr. C. L. Frayero, Clerk.

Mr. Sreenewasa Rao, Clerk, Audit Department.

SECUNDERABAD.

This is an extensive Military Cantonment divided into several portions for the location of the various troops composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. Vast improvements and additions have recently been made in its general appearance by several new buildings, good roads, &c.

SECUNDERABAD CONTAINS—

Railway Station.
St. John's Church.
Brigade Ophanage and English School.
Public Rooms, Victoria Theatre, Library and Reading Room, all combined in one building.
Masonic Lodge, (St. John, No. 431.)
Travellers' Public Bungalow.
Post Office near the Railway Station.
Band Stand.
Bible and Book Depot.
Tamil Mission Chapel.
Mission School for Native Christian children.
Strangers' Home for destitute Europeans.
Workshop for European and East Indian Women, under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies.
Cutwall Police Choultry with a Guard of N. I.
Rev. R. J. Brandon, L.D.D., Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.
Rev. C. Archibald, Church of Scotland, Chaplain of Secunderabad.

Grand Police Nakah or Tannah, with a clock-tower attached to it.
Anglo-Vernacular School, (for Native youths.)
Parsee Merchants' Shops (Cursetjee & Co.)
Parsee Agiary, (Fire Temple.)
Parsee Tower of Silence (Burial Mount.)
Grand Auction Sale Rooms (Nuswanjee & Co.,
Edulejo and Co., A. Bonner, and Co.
Proprietors.)
Milliner's Depot, (J. Hales & Co.)
Ice Depot, (Simpson & Co.)
Photographic Depot (Thoy and Co.)
"Deccan Times" Printing Press, for Newspapers.
Undertakers' Establishments.
Catholic Cathedral.
Catholic Orphanage and Nunnery.
Rev. R. J. Brandon, L.D.D., Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunderabad.
Rev. C. Archibald, Church of Scotland, Chaplain of Secunderabad.

Military Cantonment at Secunderabad.

Five miles north of the Residency is the Head-quarter Station of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Troops composing the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force are as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Battery of European Horse Artillery. | 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry. |
| 3 Batteries of European Foot Artillery. | 2 Companies of Native Sappers & Miners. |
| 1 Regt. of European Cav. (12th Lancers.) | 4 Regiments of Native Infantry. |
| 2 Regiments of H. M.'s European Foot. | |

Staff.

Major Genl. A. W. Macintyre, C.B., Comdg.
Lieut. Jones, Aide-de-Camp.
Major Boulby, Asst. Adjutant Genl.
Col. E. M. Norie, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.
Col. E. H. Power, (Barrister-at-Law), Depy.
Judge Advocate.

W. J. vanSomeren, M.D. Deputy Surg. Genl.
of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.
Major Ashton Mayne, Cant., Mag.
Major R. Smith, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance.

Livery and Coach Establishments.

Nib and Coach Building Establishment—Rookmajee, Proprietor.
Coach-hire and Repairing Establishments—Rookmajee
Omnibus and Livery Stables—C. P. Cama, Parsee Proprietor.

Secunderabad Workshop for European and East Indian Women.
The above useful Institution was recently established at the recommendation of Mrs. Saunders, and is conducted under the superintendence of a Committee of Ladies.

Executive Engineer's Department, Secunderabad.

Capt. Fox, R. E., Executive Engineer.

R. S. Dobbs, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Secunderabad.

Post Office, Secunderabad.

G. E. Walker, Esq., Inspg. Postmaster. | ———, Postmaster.

TRIMULGHERRY.

At Trimulgherry are the Barracks of the European Regiments of the Subsidiary Force as also of the Horse Artillery. Nearly all the Troops have been removed from Secunderabad and Baigumpett to the new and stately buildings erected at Trimulgherry. At Trimulgherry is also an entrenched fort, which contains all the Barracks and principal buildings of the two Regiments of European Infantry, affording accommodation if need be for four thousand people. It is surrounded by a stone ditch and earthen parapets flanked by five batteries. Besides there are an Arsenal (removed from Secunderabad), two Magazines, Commissariat Store Houses, a Bakery, and a good supply of water.

The Head Quarters of the 12th (Prince of Wales' Lancers) have been removed into the splendid buildings that have been erected at north Trimulgherry. North Trimulgherry is S. E. of the Bolarum Residency, and immediately behind Byam's Cenotaph, this will give the reader, who knows anything of this locality, some idea of what the Station of Trimulgherry now is. Several Officers' Quarters are finished to the East of and in line with the Bolarum Residency, and within a short distance of it.

There is a Church also at Trimulgherry, which answers the convenience of British Europeans at that Station.

Rev. Wynch, M.A., Church of England, Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

BOLARUM

Is 12 miles north of the Residency, a Military Station for troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. The Protestant Church at this place is a neat Gothic structure, erected by public subscription in 1845. The Rev. C. H. Pelly is the Chaplain of Bolarum. There are also two Catholic Chapels, (Irish and Goa), a Post Office and an English school for children of both sexes of Europeans and East Indians. A People's garden has also been beautifully laid out, and is a great ornament to the Station. The Band of the Infantry Regiment plays in the garden once a week. Owing to the proximity of Bolarum to north Trimulgherry, the Troops (Lancers) are marched to the Bolarum Church for Divine worship. The Church has been enlarged to provide sufficient accommodation for the Lancers.

The following Civil Offices are located at Bolarum:—

Superintending Engineer's Office, Bolarum.
Colonel F. Alexander, Supg. Engr., P. W. | T. Hamilton, Asst. to Supg. Engr.
Dept., and Secy. to the Resident. | Mr. J. White, Head Clerk.

Controller of Public Works Accounts.
Mr. W. South, Head Accountant. | Price Phillips, Esq., Controller.

Deputy Accountant General's Office, Bolarum.
J. Mackoy, Esq., Dy. Accountant General. | Mr. R. A. Flanagan, Supdt. Book Dep.
Mr. P. Stracey, Chief Assistant.

Money Order Department, Berar Circle.
J. Mackey, Esq., Controller, Money Order Office.

Police Office.
Colonel D. Shaw, Police Superintendent.

AURUNGABAD,

about 300 miles from the Residency, is a Military Station occupied by Troops of the Hyderabad Contingent.

An English Church.	An Arsenal for Military Stores.
A Post Office.	An Anglo-Vernacular School.
A Travellers' Bungalow.	A Telugu Mission School.
A Police Office.	A Shop for the sale of English Goods.
A Mess House.	

ELlichpur,

(in Berar), about 340 miles north of the Residency, is a Military Station for Troops of the Hyderabad Contingent. Anciently it was a very important and prosperous City, held in Jagheer by the celebrated Nawab Nizam Khan, deceased.

NEAR JAULANAH a Native Christian Mission Settlement with a Church and other requisite and useful buildings, viz., wells, a manse, two school-houses for boys and girls, an hospital and industrial shed, were established under the able, zealous and indefatigable superintendence of the Rev. Narrain Sheshadri, a Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland from Bombay.

Ecclesiastical.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts, form a separate Ecclesiastical charge in connection with the Sec of Madras. The Head Quarters are at Amraoti; Rev. H. Haden, Additional Clergy Society, Chaplain of Berar.

There are Churches at
Amraoti, opened in October 1871.
Akola, do. do.
Ellichpur and Hingoli, opened in 1874.
The Out-stations of the Chaplaincy are—

Akola,	Chikulda,	Yestmal,	Buldana,
Ellichpur,	Khamgaon,	Bassim,	Hingoli.

There is a Mission connected with the Church Missionary Society at Buldana. The Deputy Commissioners of most of the Districts are Ex-officio Marriage Registrars.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S REGULAR AND CITY TROOPS.

His Excellency the Nawab Mooktar Ul-Mulk Sir Salab Jung, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the Prime Minister.

General Staff.

Major P. Gough Military Secretary.	Bunselal..... Sheristadar.
Lieut. G. Budgen. Offg. Assistant do.	Isree Persaud..... do.
Girdarry Persaud..... Sheristadar.	

Brigade Staff.

Major R. Nevill..... Commander.	Surgeon E. Lawder..... Staff Surgeon.
Do E. D. J. McCarthy. Supt. of Clothing.	Lieut. T. Davis..... Riding Master.
Senior Surg. J. Bayley..... In charge of Hospls	Do. T. Bayley..... Staff Adjutant.
Capt. E. S. McCarthy..... Chief of the Staff.	Asst. Surg. R. Hutton..... Medl. Storekeeper.

His Highness the Nizam's Artillery, Hyderabad.

2 Horse and 1 Bullock Battery.
Capt. Comdt. G. Schœffer, Commanding.
Do. R. Ogilvie, Comdg. No. 2, H Battery.
Lieut. Meer Jaffer Ali, do 3, B do.
Do. E. Dupratt, Adjutant.
Do. J. Harris, Comdg. Dett. at Shorapore.

African Cavalry Guard, Hyderabad.

Capt. Comdg. H. Bayley.	Lieut. G. N. Green.
Lieut. Syed Aboo Taleb.	Asst. Surgn. J. Martin.
Do. G. H. Farrell, Adjutant.	

1st Hyderabad Lancers, Hyderabad.

Capt. Syed Ahmed, Commanding.	Lieut. G. M. Farrell.
Lieut. Meer Reassuth Hoossain, 2d in Comd.	Sub-Lieut. Ahmed Ooolla Khan.
Do. C. Green, Adjutant.	Asst. Surgn. I. Farrington.

2nd Wanaparty Lancers, Muktul.

Capt. Mahomed Mirza, Commanding.	Lieut. Abdool Ruzzak.
Lieut. W. Barnett, 2nd in Comd.	Sub-Lieut. Mahomed Khan.
Do. C. King, Adjutant.	Asst. Surgn. Mirza Eusoof Ali.

3rd Lancers, Hyderabad.

Capt. E. Long, Commanding.	Lieut. Meer Kurram Ali.
Lieut. Meer Koorban Ali, 2nd in Comd.	Sub-Lieut. Syed Mahmood.

1st Regiment Light Infantry, Hyderabad.

Capt. P. K. Fallon, Commanding.	Lieut. Harry Corfield.
Lieut. P. E. Allix, 2nd in Command.	Sub-Lieut. Dhyheem Ali Mirza.
Do. W. Boardman, Adjutant.	Asst. Surgn. D. Keess.

2nd Infantry, Hyderabad.

Capt. J. E. Boardman, Commander.	Lieut. Mahomed Bakie.
Lieut. J. E. R. O'Brien, 2nd in Command.	Sub-Lieut. T. Ogilvie.
Do. V. E. Dupratt, Adjutant.	

3rd Infantry, Shorapore.

Capt. W. H. Fallon, Commanding.	Lt. U. L. Stephenson, doing duty as Adj.
Lieut. R. H. Hartle, 2nd in Command.	with Left Wing, 4th Infy., at Dharraseo.
Do. Syed Ebrahim.	Lieut. C. R. Bonifacio.
	Asst. Surgn. Mirza Sudler Ali.

City Troops.—4th Infantry, or Rajah Pultun, Hyderabad.

Capt. L. Finglas, Commanding.	Lieut. E. Wahab, Adjutant.
Lieut. J. DeCosta, 2nd in Com.—Comg. Left Wing at Dharraseo.	Do. Mahomed Idrees.
	Surgeon W. Mayberry.

5th Infantry, or Coopul Regiment, Hyderabad.	
Lieut. J. H. E. Allix, Commanding.	Lieut. J. Young, Adjutant.

6th Regiment, or Imruth Pultun, Hyderabad.	
Capt. M. J. C. Griffin, Commanding.	Lieut. Mahomed Shumsodeen Ali.
Lieut. E. A. Gomes, 2nd in Command.	Asst. Surgn. D. V. Giachino.
Do. Mahomed Furreed, Adjutant.	

Cadets attached to the Regular and City Troops in the Service of His Highness the Nizam.	
Ramnarrain..... 6th Infantry.	Syed Idrees..... 1st Lancers.
Nowrojee Byramjee A. C. Guards.	

MANGALORE.

Military.

34th Regt. N. I., Commandant Col. Marsack.
B. H. Williams, M.D.

Postmaster.

Mr. G. R. Peter.

Stamp Vendors.

B. V. D'Rozario
Mercantile Mission Branch.

Government Book Depot.

Curator, Rev. W. Sikemier.

Public Institutions.

The Mangalore Club, Secretary B. C. Leggat.
The Mangalore Catholic Club, Secy. M. Vas.
The Basel Mission Circulation Library and Reading Room, Manager Rev. W. Sikemeier.

Mangalore Newspaper Club—Secretary P. Raghavendra Rao.
Nereshwallia Reading Club, Secretary N. Ramappa.

Government Schools.

Provincial School—Hd. Master, J. Moss, B.A.
Normal School—Head Master, R. S. Noronha

Lay Trustees.

J. W. Best, Esq.
Colonel Marsack.

Municipality.

President, W. H. Comyn.
Vice-President, B. Leggat, Esq., Dy. Coll.

Official Members.

Office, Commanding, Col. Marsack.
District Engineer, —
Treasury Dy. Collector, B. C. Leggat.
Civil Surgeon, B. H. Williams, M.D.
Inspector of Schools, L. Garthwaite.
Assistant Collector, E. E. Spenser.
Supt. of Police, J. E. E. A. Boyd, Esq.
Dy. Collector, Salt and Custom Dept. J. Ball.
Dy. Inspector of Schools, K. Santappa.

Non-Official Members.

G. Pfeiderer, Esq., J. F. Fernandez, Esq.,
N. L. Shiva Rao, J. E. Saldanha, N. Gundu
Rao, Valli Abboo Beary, G. Lakshmana
Prabhoo, Ayob. Noor Mahomed Ali, V. P.
Coelho, Manki Rama Row, Inspector A. E.

Aarons; Manager, K. Rama Rao, Achchu
Shett Probbu, Haji Abu Bakr Beary, A.
Subbarao, A. Ramaya Punja, N. Bhundry.

Meteorological Observer.

B. H. Williams, M.D.

District Registrar of Assurances.

B. C. Leggat, Esq., Deputy Collector.

Publications.

Bi-Monthly—The South Canara Gazette
(English and Malayalam).
Monthly—The Keralopakari (Malayalam).
Do. The Kraista Sabhapatra (Canarese).
Annual—(Vernacular) at the Basel Mission
Press—The Malayalam Almanac, and the
Canarese Almanac.

Local Fund Board.

President, W. H. Comyn.
Vice-President, E. E. Spenser

Official Members.

District Engineer, Major J. Grimes, R. E.
Treasury Dy. Collector, B. C. Leggat.
Civil Surgeon, B. H. Williams, M.D.
Inspector of Schools, L. Garthwaite.
Deputy do K. Santappa.
Tahsildar of Mangalore, A. Balkristappa.

Non-Official Members.

G. Pfeiderer, Esq. }
N. Gundrao } Mangalore Taluq.
T. Subbaro }
M. Ramachandra }
Mr. Coelho. }
Mr. T. N. Tirunambu.
M. Narsaya Shanbog
U. Mahadeva Bhatt
K. Heggada
K. Venkatramana Handeru

Vaccine Department.

Supt. of Vaccination, Mr. Tharachand, Dy.
Inspector, North Division.
Mr. Chandan, Dy. Inspector, South Division, (temporary).

Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor

U. Babu Rao, B.A., B.L.

Electric Telegraph Department.

Telegraph Master, D. F. D Souza.

Leading Firms and Merchants.

Alstons and Co.—Mann and Co.—Mercantile Mission Branch—A. J. Saldanah and Sons—Pacheco Brothers—L. Coelho and Brito Brothers—Soobrai Roy—P. J. Noronha.

Branch Bank of Madras.

Narayin Bhandary, Cashier.

Revenue Department.

Acting Collector, W. H. Comyn.
Acting Head Assistant Collector, E. E. Spenser.
Temporary Dy. Collector, Venkappa Punja.
Treasurer Dy. Collector, B. C. Leggatt.
Dy. Collector in charge of Salt and Customs Department, J. Ball.

Huzur Sheristada, P. T. Fernandez.
Head Clerk, J. L. Fernandez.
Head Accountant, G. L. Saldanha.
Huzur Treasurer, G. May.
Tahsildar of Mangalore, A. Balkristappa.
Town Magistrate, Mavil Rama.
Sea Custom Supt. and Conservator of the Port of Mangalore, Sadat Khan.

Judicial Department.

Acting District and Session Judge, W. H. Glenn.
Sub-Judge, K. Krishna Menon.
Mangalore District Munsiff, A. Venketa-rama Rao.
District Court Sheristadar, C. Coelho.

NELLORE.

Public Buildings, &c.—Collector's Office, Kachari Square; District and Session Court, Trunk Road; Police Office, Kachari Square; Executive Engineer's Office, Kistnapatam Road; Jail, Fort; Public Works Stores, Kistnapatam Road; Church, Trunk Road; Travellers' Bungalow, Trunk Road; Civil Dispensary, Durgamut; Branch Dispensary, Kachari Square; Municipal Office, Fort; Reading Room, Fort; Christ Church School, Church Compound; District Press, Kachari Square; Post Office, Fort; Telegraph Office, Fort; Free Church Mission Hall & School, Mulapett; Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Kistnapatam Road; Lying-in-Hospital, Kachari Square. *General Society.*—Nellore Reading Room, closed at present. *General Commission Agents, and Shopkeepers.*—Messrs. Nursimooloo Naidu & Co., Messrs. M. Venkata Row and Co., Messrs. M. Parthasarday Naidu & Co., and Messrs. Abboy Bathudie & Co.

NILGIRIS.

R. W. Barlow, Esq. Commissioner.
R. S. Benson, Esq., Ag. Asst. Commissioner.
S. Ramasawmy, Iyer, Asst. Manager, Commissioner's Office.
Maj. J. L. L. Morant, R.E., Exec. Engr.
Lt.-Col. C. D. Clementson, Joint Magistrate Ooty.
Rev H. Pope, Chaplain.
Lt. Col. C. J. Richards, Jt. Mag. Wellington.
Majors R. S. Jago, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nilgiri Range.
Dr. W. Price, and Dr. W. S. Fox, Medical Officers, Ootacamund.
Dr. C. A. Andrews, Medl. Officer Coonoor.
Mr. R. D. Shortt, Chief Insp. of Police, Ooty.
Mr. W. Rowson, Asst. Supt., in charge of the Govt. Cinchona Plantations, Neddivotum and Pykara.
T. Narrainswamy, Naidu, Head Overseer, Govt. Cinchona Plantations, Dodabet.
Mr. A. Jamieson, Supt. of Government Botanical Gardens and Parks.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

R. W. Barlow, Esq., President; W. E. Schmidt, Esq., Vice-President; Capt. J. L. L. Morant, R.E., L. F. Chapman, Esq., The Inspector of Schools of the Division, The Dy. Inspector of Schools of the Division, Gool Mahomed Sait, Mr. Dadabhai Eduljee, Sooliman Sait, R. S. Benson, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; A. S. Cowdell, Esq., Surgeon W. Price, M.D.

OOTACAMUND NILGIRI LIBRARY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—The Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, *President*; Colonel W. J. Wilson, *Vice President* and *Govt. Nominee*; R. W. Barlow, Esq., C. S., Genl. R. J. Baker, R. S. Benson, Esq., C.S., Col. C. D. Clementson, Surg. Major W. S. Fox, M.D., J. W. Minchin, Esq., F. G. Shaw, Esq., Col. Shaw-Stewart and Col. T. Thatcher; Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., *Honorary Secretary*; W. E. Schmidt, Esq., *Honorary Treasurer*; Mr. J. C. Martin, *Librarian*.

REGISTRATION.

The Nilgiri Library has been duly Registered under the Government of India Act XXI of 1860, and a certificate to that effect has been obtained from the Registrar of Madras.

LIBRARY.

The Library is well provided with Standard Works in every department of literature and science.

The most useful and popular Books of the day in every subject are procured upon publication.

The books in the Library are in good order, are much circulated, and are increasing in number. Several additional shelves have been added to the Library. At the end of last March the books totalled 9,279 volumes. 259 volumes were added during the past year.

READING ROOM.

Thirty-one Newspapers and 20 Magazines and Periodicals, or 60 in all, both European and Indian, are now taken in by the Institution. Two Maps of the Seats of War have also been hung in the Reading Room.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

Members are those who pay a Donation, an Annual Subscription wherever resident, and a Local Monthly subscription from the 1st of each month during residence within local limits. There are now 112 Members on the books of the Institution.

To provide for the convenience of persons making a short stay on the Hills, monthly admission tickets dating from day of issue can be purchased, and renewed by the ticket-holders from month to month, but only for 6 months out of any one year. Ticket-holders pay no Entrance Donation, nor Annual Subscription, and are not Members. Admission tickets are in great demand by persons who are not Members.

The affairs of the Institution are managed by a Committee composed of a President and twelve Members, one of whom the Government of Madras appoints.

An Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Institution is held in the first week of July of each year, for the election by Members' ballot of the President and eleven Committee-men for the ensuing year. Not less than thirty Members can at any time call a General Meeting of Members by giving fourteen days' notice.

All Members pay an Entrance Donation of Rs. 10, an Annual Subscription of Rs. 12, and a Local monthly Subscription of Rs. 2½. Admission tickets are priced 3½, and Rs. 6 for a single monthly ticket respectively; persons who have paid a donation under the old rules to pay Rs. 3½, all others Rs. 6.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUMS,

FOUNDED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.

PATRONS.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras; *COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.*—R. W. Barlow, Esq., Commissioner, General Baker, Captain Irvine, Major Morant, R. E., Colonel C. J. Richards, W. E. Schmidt, Esq., Colonel Trent, H. Wapshare, Esq., Colonel Wilson; Reverend O. Dene, M.A., *Principal and Secretary*; Surgeon Major H. S. Fox, in Medical charge; Asst. Apothecary F. Greene, Resident Apothecary; Mr. T. Burrows, Manager.

MALE BRANCH.—Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Head Master; Mr. A. Wilson, Second Master; Mr. J. Closson, Third Master; Mr. Peck, Fourth Master; Mr. Wynne, Fifth Master; Mrs. Lee, Matron.

FEMALE BRANCH.—*Lady Visitors.*—Hon. Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Dene, Miss Leggett, Mrs. Morant; Miss Harriman, Head Mistress, Miss Carroll, Second Mistress, Mrs. Campbell, Matron.

Madras Committee.—Colonel R. M. Macdonald; Archdeacon C. R. Drury, M.A.; Colonel J. W. Rideout; E. J. Firth, Esq., *Secretary*; Mr. W. H. Moore, *Superintendent of the Printing Press, Madras.*

The objects contemplated in the Establishment of this Institution are two-fold—first, to do honor to the memory of a great and good man, the late Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K.C.B.; second, "to benefit the children of the European soldiery, by providing for them a refuge, both from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of a Barrack life."

The amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was effected in September 1871, on the completion of the new Buildings at Lovedale.

The number at present on the rolls are, boys 330 and girls 60.

The salubrity of the situation (which surpasses that of some of the healthiest public schools in England) is shown by the diminished percentage of sick in Hospital, and the robust appearance and healthy appetite of the children.

Although the Institution may be said to have been adopted by the State, it is not perhaps so generally known that Government has never contemplated doing more than furnishing it with a liberal *Grant-in-aid*. Contributions are earnestly requested that the benefit of the Asylum may be more widely extended to a class which has one of the strongest claims on British Subjects in India. Four years' annual subscription of Rupees 50, or a donation of Rupees 300, gives a title to nominate a child.

The boys receive such a training as will fit them for usefulness hereafter in various lines of life, whilst the girls are employed in such occupations as will tend to qualify them to become useful wives and mothers, should they be spared. The clothing and most of the in-door work in both branches is done by the children, and native servants are dispensed with as much as possible.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA ALPHA GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT X OF 1866, LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

Capital One Lakh, divided into Two Thousand Shares, at Fifty Rupees each, with power to increase.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. J. C. Shaw, Mr. F. T. Atkins, Mr. S. T. Wood, Mr. W. Gordon; Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras; Solicitors, Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Madras.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE OF HER HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.

PROPRIETORS.—H. H. Srimunt Maharaj Chutraputy, S. C. Vijaya Mohana Muktamba Bozi, Ammani Raja Sahiba, Princess of Tanjore, c.c.s. DIRECTOR.—H. E. Raja Sukaram Row Sahib Mohitay Amir Row, Prince Consort of Tanjore. MANAGING COMMITTEE.—Rev. Kay, Chairman; Surgeon Major Lloyd, Rajestri S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Agent to H. H. Princess of Tanjore; K. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq., Arunachella Iyer, Esq., R. Viraragava Iyengar, Secretary. ESTABLISHMENT.—Neelakunta Row, Head Master, English Branch; Doro Cunnmo Pillay, Second Master, English Branch; Narayana Row, Third Master, English Branch; Natasa Iyer, Fourth Master, English Branch; Gungadera Jetty, Fifth Master, English Branch; Ramasawmy Sastri, Sanskrit Munsii; Kothenda Rama Pillay, Tamil Munsii; Govinda Vustath, Telugu Munsii; Nagaraja Iyer, Monitor. Boys are admitted free of School fee. The first boy of the School will receive a Scholarship of Rs. 3 when he goes to the S. P. G. High School on promotion.

DEPARTMENT OF ELARKE DEVESTANAM OF TANJORE.

MANAGERS.—M.R. Viraragava Iyengar, Secretary to H. H. the Princess of Tanjore; M.R.R. Narayana Row Jadu, Agent to Devestanams; T. Sunkur Row, Superintendent; Alagasingum Iyengar, Deputy Superintendent; Sina Pundit, Accountant; Sami Pundit, Karbar; Kristnasawmy Pundit, Head Clerk; Saminada Iyer, Munisi; Ponnosawmy Pillay, Cashkeeper.

AMEENS IN CHARGE OF TEMPLES.—Visvanada Iyer, Sivagunga Fort Circle; Devaji Row, Fort Circle; Sina Pundit, Kuruthiathangudy Circle; Ramasawmy Naik, Marianimangudy Circle; Soobha Iyer, Sukwarambapuram Circle.

TRAVANCORE.

[We are indebted to the Deean of Travancore for the following information.]

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Koolasekhara Kireetapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March, 1832; ascended the Musnud, 19th October, 1860.

Tutor to the Princes, N. Runga Row, B.A.

Nair Brigade.
Commandant, Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen (General List, Cavalry).

Comdg. 1st Battalion and Arty. and in charge of Qr. Master's Office, Major A. MacGoun (Madras Staff Corps).

2nd Battalion, Capt. W. Miller, (General List, Infantry).

Medical Officer, J. Sperchneider, M.D.
Subadar Major, 1st Battn., Kauli Pillay.

Do. 2nd do., Ramen Pillay.
Band Master, C. A. Matcher.

British Residency.
British Resident, A. McGregor, M.C.S.

Asst. Resident, Major Woulfe Hay, Staff Corps—(Europe furlough 2 years.)

Maj. Bonham Faunce, Staff Corps—Acting.

Treasury.
The Acting Assistant Resident, in charge.

Treasurer, Pudmanabha Moodaliar.

Escort.
Officer Commanding, Major B. B. Faunce.

Office.
Manager, T. Swyny.
Senior Clerk, A. LaRive.
Accountant, E. DeLemos.

Huzoor Cutcherry.

Dewan N. Nanoo Pillay.
Dewan Peishcars.—T. Rama Row, S. Shungrasoobyer, C. Patcheappa Naicker, N. Suba Row.

Dewan's English Office.

Secretary, F. Watts.
Manager, P. Thanoo Pillay, B.A.

Registration Department.

Huzoor Registrar, L. Soobramoney Iyer
Deputy do. Veeraragava Iyengar

Treasury.

Treasurer, Ninadath Govinda Kymul.

Mint.

Superintendent, T. V. Sooba Row.

Unjel or Sircar Post.

Superintendent, Annaji Row.

Sirkar Vakeel Department.

Head Vakeel, S. Padmanabha Iyen, M.A.

Magistrates.

Dewan Peishcar and Magistrate, Northern division, P. Rama Row.

Do. do. do., Quilon do., S. Shungara Soobyer.

Do. do. do. do. do. Trevandrum do., C. Putscheappa Naicker.

Do. do. do., Southern do., N. Suba Row.

Town Magistrate, Alleppy, Hugh Crawford—(on leave.)

Ag. Town Magistrate Alleppy, J. Rohde.
Acting Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, O. H. Bensley, B.A.

Conservator of Forests and Magistrate, Conrad R. Vernede.

W. T. Cosby, Magistrate, Central and Southern Coffee Districts.—(on other duty.)

J. Rice, Ag. Magistrate, Do. Do.

Special Magistrates for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

W. T. A. Cosby.....Assambu.
R. Harvey, M.A.....Trevandrum.—(on furlough.)

Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen, Acting.
Hugh Crawford.....Alleppy.—(on leave.)

J. Rohde.....Ag. Do.
O. H. Bensley, B.A.....Peermade.

Tahsildars.

Southern Division.

Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate of Thorvalay, Moothookrishna Naidoo.

Do. do. Angusteewarem.
Pulpanaba Naidoo, Acting.

Do. do. Eraneel, Hurri Row, Acting.
Do. do. Culcolum, Soondralvaloo Moodelliar.

Velavencode—Kashava Pillay, Acting.

Trevandrum Division.

Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate, Trevandrum, Theroovikramen Thumbay, Ag.

Trevandrum, Varatha Iyen, 2nd.
Neryatingaray, Letchmana Iyen, Ag.

Nedooveengaud, Govinda Pillay.
Sheremgheel, Krishna Pillay.

Quilon Division.

Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate, Quilon, Peraveyarumal Pillay, B.A., Acting.

Cottaracaray, Iyeppen Pillay.
Puthanapoorum, Chockalingum Pillay.

Shencottah, Runga Row.
Kunattoor, Pulpanabha Pillay.

Mauvalicaray, Ramachundra Iyen.
Chenganoor, Kashava Pillay.

Thiroovellah, Ramasawmy Iyen.
Karunagapally, Letchmipatti Iyen.

Kartigapully, Soorianaraina Iyen.
Umbalapolay, Neelacunda Pillay.

Shertally or Northern Divisions.

Tahsildar and Sub Magistrate, Vycome, Mathaven Pillay, Acting.

Shertally, Naraina Pillay.
Ettoomanoor, Sooba Iyen.

Cottayam, Sathyvageeswara Iyen, B.A.
Aulengaud, Shenbacarama Pillay, Acting.

Chunganacherry, Kamen Pillay.
Meenachel, Ramasawmy Iyen, Ag.

Moratoopoolay, Eravy Pillay.

Thodoopoolay, Kashava Pillay.

Paravoor, Vythenatha Iyen.

Kunatooand, Soobramoney Pillay.

Sub-Magistrates.—Southern Division.

Salt Sheristadar and Sub-Magistrate, K. Pulpanaba Pillay.

Sub-Magistrate, Irrigation Department, Nanjenaud, Santha Meah Vulli Meah,

Do. Kotar, Mathaven Pillay.

Do. Aramboly, Soobaraya Pillay.

Do. Killyoor, Valayuthen Pillay, Sub-

Magistrate Nemom doing the duties of

Do. Thiroovettatur, Pulpanaba Pillay.

Do. Colachel, Anantharam Pillay, tempy

Master Attendant and Sub Magistrate for enforcing Boat Rules, Colachel, Yagappa Pillay.

Trevandrum Division.

Town Sub-Magistrate, Trevandrum, Ponam-

balum Pillay, Ag.

Sub-Magistrate, Parachalay, Pulpanaa

Pillay

Do. Poovar, Marthanda Pillay, tempy.

Do. Neymom, Lakshmana Iyen, Sub-

Magistrate, Paravoor, doing the

duties of

Do. Kalacootum, Pulpanaba Iyen, Sub-

Magistrate, Killyoor, doing the

duties of

Do. Nadayarab, Rama Row.

Quilon Division.

Quilon, P. White, Town Sub-Magistrate.

Paravoor, Pulpanabha Pillay, Sub-Magis-

trate, Kalacootam—doing the duties of do.

Kolathoorpoolay, Pulpanaba Pillay

Cayencolum, Govinda Pillay.

Pathanemthetah, Narayana Pillay

Poolincoono, Govinda Pillay

Northern Division.

Always, Ramen Pundala, Town Sub-Magis-

trate.

Ariyad, Govinda Pillay, Sub-Magistrate,

Areecooty—doing the duties of do.

Sub-Mag. Ariyad doing the duties of do.

Areecooty, Kashava Pillay

Peravam, Krishna Pillay

Koomaragom, Soobramoney Pillay

Canjerapully, Pulpanaba Pillay.

Monumbem, Mathaven Pillay

A. J. D'Veigas, Peermade.

Town of Alleppy, Sub-Magistrate.

V. Sreeneevasa Charry, Acting.

Judicial Department.

Sudder Court, Trevandrum.

1st Judge, T. Chellappa Pillay, B.A. & B.L.

2nd do. W. E. Ormsby, M.A., L.L.D., Bar-

ristar-at-Law, (on leave).

P. D. Shaw, n.l., Acting.

3rd do., K. Kunjen Menon.

Pundit, Ramasawmy Shastri

Ag. Registrar, Chockalingom Pillay, B.A.

do. Manager, C. S. Maragathavaloo Mdr.,

Sheristadar, T. Harihara Soobien, Ag.

Melethoo, N. Ramakrishna Pillay, Ag.

Hd. Sircar Vakeel, S. Padmanatha Iyen, M.A.

Licensed Pleaders attached to the

Sudder Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law.

Alfred G. Gover, Do.

S. B. Locke, Do.

W. VanSomeren, Do.

And 73 other Pleaders.

District or Zillah Courts, Trevandrum.

1st Judge, M. K. Pulpanaba Pillay, B.A., Ag.
2nd do. C. Singaravalo Moodaliar, Ag.
Additional Judge, T. P. Loyd, Ag.
Sircar Vakeel, N. Kovony Nedoongady.
Licensed Pleaders, 39.

PUDMANABAPPOORUM.

1st Judge, C. G. Gresseux, Acting
2nd do. A. Govinda Pillay, B.A. & B.L., Ag.
Sircar Vakeel, Ramen Pillay
Licensed Pleaders, 15.

QUILON.

1st Judge, R. Raganada Row, B.A., Ag.
2nd do. T. Lafrenais, Acting
Addl. Judge, K. Krishna Pillay
Do, M. C. Neelacunda Pillai.
Sircar Vakeel, S. Vythianatha Iyen, on leave
M. Mathew, B.A., B.L., Acting.
Licensed Pleaders, 32.

ALLEPPI.

1st Judge, G. S. Arianayagom Pillay, B.A.
2nd do. V. Vencata Row, [& B.L., Ag.
3rd do. Ramen Menon
Additional Judge, T. Krishna Menon, B.A., & B.L.
Sircar Vakeel, Soondra Iyen
Licensed Pleaders, 42.

PARAVOOR.

Judge, T. R. Narayana Pillay, Acting.
Sircar Vakeel, Marthanda Pillay.
Licensed Pleaders, 21.

Moonsiff's Courts.

Vadashary, Palpanabapoorum, Parachalay,
Trevandrum, Perapencode, Quilon, Kottaracary,
Thiroovellah, Shencottah, Aripud, Vycome, Yetmanoor, Ambalapalay,
Moovatoopolay, Paravoor, Krishnapoorum, Alleppey.

Additional Moonsiff's Courts.

Nagercoil, Parachalay, Trevandrum, Quilon
Collarakkary, Krishnapoorum, Alleppy, Paravoor.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Special Appellate Judge.—(on leave).
P. D. Shaw, B.L., Barrister-at-Law, (Ag.)
Special Appellate Judge.

Observatory, Trevandrum.

In charge, Cocheravay Pillay
Assistant, Pulpanaba Pillay

Museum.

Honorary Secy., J. Sperschneider, M.D.

Public Gardens.

Honorary Secy., J. Sperschneider, M.D.
Head Gardener, Byrappa

Durbar Physician.

J. M. Houston, M.D., (M. Med. Est.)

Vaccine Department.

Supt., S. Pulney Andy, M.D., (M. Med. Est.)
Head Vaccinator, Gopala Pillay.
The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Physician to H. H. Maha Rajah, Supt.
S. B. Sawyer, Sub-Asst. Surgeon.
Mrs. M. Morrison, (Midwifery diploma, Madras), Matron.

Charity Hospital.

Supt., J. M. Houston, M.D., (M. Med. Est.)
Apothecary in charge, A. Narayana Row.

Lunatic Asylum.

Supt., J. M. Houston, M.D., (M. Med. Est.)
Apothecary in charge, J. L. Gomez.

Jail Hospital.

Supt., J. M. Houston, M.D., (M. Med. Est.)
In charge, L. Bello, Sub Assistant Surgeon.
14 Out-station Hospitals

Travancore Medical Establishment.

Durbar Physician, J. M. Houston, M.D., (M. Medical Establishment)
S. Pulney Andy, M.D., (M. M. Est.) Asst. Surgeon.

Sub Assistant Surgeons.

L. Bello, Ramaswamy Raoji, H. W. Martin,
T. L. Anderson, T. Ramaswamy Pillay,
Veerappa Pillay, and S. B. Sawyer, 6 Apothecaries, 14 first Class Assistant Apothecaries, 10 third Class Assistant Apothecaries, 1 Medical Pupil, 9 Medical Students.

Medical Stores Trevandrum.

In charge L. Bello, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Travancore Medical School.

Ex-officio Principal, The Durbar Physician.
Lecturers—J. Sperschneider, M.D., J. M. Houston, Anatomy—Practice of Medicine—Physiology—Midwifery—Material Medica—Forensic Medicine—Surgery—Vaccination—Clinical Medicine and Surgery—Practical Pharmacy.

Gardens, Mary Vile, (Peermade.)

Suptd. and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, in charge.

Book Depot, Trevandrum.

Superintendent, M. Paramashwaram Pillay.

Central Jail, Trevandrum.

In Medical charge, The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah.

Superintendent, C. Krishna Iyen

Cardamom Hills

Acting Supt. and Mag. O. H. Bensley, B.A.

Forest Department

Conservator of Forests and Magistrate, C. R. Vernede.

Assistant Conservators J. S. Vernede, M. Thomas, E. W. Kohlhoff

Superintendents of Police

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford, Mag., (on leave.)

J. Rohde, Acting.

Quilon, P. White, Sub-Magistrate

Alwaye, Ramen Pundalay, do.

Trevandrum, Ponambalam Pillay, Acting.

Commercial Department, Alleppy

Commercial Agent, Hugh Crawford (on leave)

J. Rohde, Acting

Sheristadar, Streeneevassa Row

Head Clerk, W. P. Vieyra.

Sircar Printing Press

Superintendent, G. Bain

Master Attendants

Alleppy, Hugh Crawford, (on leave)

J. Rohde, Acting.

Quilon, P. White, Assistant

Colachel, Yagappa Pillay, Ag.

Customs Department.

Customs Master, Alleppy, Hugh Crawford,
(on leave)
J. Rohde, Acting

Superintendent of Customs,

Alleppy, Rajankama Iyen, B.A.
Arceooty Range, R. Labouchardiere.
Munamban Range, Harrihara Iyen.
Aurienkavoo Range, Siva Soobramanya Pillay
Quilon Range, Ramen Pillay.
Trevandrum Range, Pitchoo Iyen.
Colachel Range, Suba Row.
Aramboly Range, M. Soobaraya Pillay.

Revenue Survey Department.

Surveyor, J. Arklio.—(on other duty.)
Assistant Surveyor, J. James.—(in charge.)
Detail Surveyor, J. James, Junior

Educational Department.

H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum

College Department.

Principal, John Rose, M.A.
Professor English and Philosophy, Robert Harvey, M.A., (on furlough).
Assistant Masters, M. Labouchardiere, B.A., Vullyanunda Moodaliar, B.A., K. Vasudaya Row, P. Soondrum Pillay, B.A., V. I. Kashava Pillai, B.A., Temporary.
Head Malayalam Moonshee, N. Rama Kurup, B.A.
Head Tamil Moonshee, C. Swamnatathesikar.

Sanscrit Moonshee, S. Vythenatha Shastri.

High School.

Assistant, Ramasoba Iyen, B.A.

Do. C. Luke

Do. P. Pulpoo Pillay

Do. G. Venkadaswara Aiyar.

Preparatory School.

Head Master Nagen Thumby, 4 Assistant Masters and 7 Monitors

Law Class.

Professor W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., B.L., (on leave)

P. D. Shaw, B.L., Acting

Girls' School.

Lady Supt., Miss A. C. Donnelly

District English Schools.

J. Raso, M.A., in charge.

N. Sessa Iyer, Acting Inspector.

Alleppy, K. Koonjoomy, Memon, B.A.,

Head Master.

Kottar, N. Ganapathy Iyen, Ag.

Quilon, J. Brown, do.

Thuckalay, S. Visvanada Iyen, do., Acting

Eraniel, Pulpanaba Iyen, Actg. Head Master

Shencottah, V. Krishna Iyen, Acting

Head Master

Cayencolum, M. Matthew do.

Mauvalicaray, K. Seetharama Iyen do.

Chunganacherry, J. Daniel do.

Thiroovellah, K. Shungara Pundala do.

Sherenighel, K. Narrain Row do., Ag.

Attingul, Ananthanarayana Iyen do.

Paroor, W. R. Landsbeck do.

Kottaracurry, Venentarama Iyen, do., Ag.

Poothapaundy, Bhujunga Row do.

Tiruvettar, Appathoray Iyen do.

Colachel, K. Valoo Pillay do.

Alwaye, V. Shungra Pillay do.

Special School, Mauvalicaray, R. Easura Pillay, Master.
Fort. Grant-in-aid School, Rama Iyen, Master.

Vernacular Schools.

Director, Neelacunda Pillay
Inspectors, Rama Row, Southern Range
Anandanarayana Iyen, Northern Range
Inspector of Grants-in-aid Schools, Coon-jookrishtna Pillay
Besides these there are 13 Deputy Inspectors.
Central Vernacular School, Chalay, Head Master, Krishna Pillay, B.A.
Karamanay Girls' School, Vencadaswara Iyen, Head Master.

Fort do., Ganapathy Iyen do.

Soocheendram, Pulpanaba Iyen do.

Kottar, Sreenivassa Iyen do.

Do. Tamil, Sivarama Pillay do.

Eraniel, Esvara Iyen do.

Kulcolum, Pulpoo Thumby do.

Kulcolum Girls', Hurrihara Iyen do.

Thiroovettur, Parasoorana Iyen do.

Velayencode, Ananthan Pillay do.

Neyyatungaray, Narayana Pillay do.

Nedoovengaul, Mahalinga Sastri do.

Cottaracary, Venkadeswara Iyen do.

Quilon, Narayana Iyen do.

Do. Girls', Hurrihara Iyen do.

Caroonagapully, Janarthana Iyen do.

Kartigapully, Govinda Warrior do.

Mauvalicaray, Shungoo Warrior do.

Chenganoor, Shungara Narayana Iyendo.

Thiroovellah, Soobramoney Iyen do.

Umbalapalay, Krishnen Oony do.

Shertallay, Narayana Iyen do.

Vycome, Atchootha Warrior do.

Cottayam, Pulpoo Iyen do.

Chunganacherry, Soobramony Iyen do.

Paroor, Vencadeswara Iyen do.

Kunnattoor, Boothalingam Iyen do.

Grant-in-aid Schools, Trevandrum 20

Property Schools 195

British Indian Steam Navigation Com-

pany (Limited.)

Colachel Agency.

Agent—Thomas Henderson.

Alleppey Agency.

Andrew Irvine & Co.

Christian Missions in Travancore.

1. London Missionary Society

2. Church Missionary Society

3. Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar

4. Do. do. of Quilon

5. Bishopric of Cochlin

6. Archbishopric ad honorem of Cran-

ganore

7. Metropolitan See of Malabar

On Special duty.

Commissioner on behalf of Travancore for

settling the boundary between Travancore

and the British Prov. of Tinnevely, W,

T. Cosby.

Commissioner on behalf of the Travancore

Sircar for settling boundary disputes be-

tween it and the Cochlin Sircar

Commissioner, T. Rama Row.

Sheristadar, P. Madaven Pillay.

Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer, W. C. Barton, M. I. C. E.,

Bombay P. W. D. Estabt.—(on Furlough.)

A. H. Jacob, B.A., Acting.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trevandrum.
Manager, C. R. Mitchell
Correspondence Clerk, J. W. Boomgardt
Translator and Cash-keeper, A. C. Soobra-
maneya Pillay
Storekeeper, D. Govind Sing
Head Draughtsman, J. Jackson

Executive Establishment.
1st Asst. Engineer, A. H. Jacob, B.A. (on
other duty).

2nd do. do. S. Horsley
3rd do. do.

Supervisor, D. McNab
Do. J. Whitbread
Do.

Assistant, P. Davasigamony Pillay, Acting
Do. J. Sinclair
Overseer, T. J. Chinnaswamy Naidoo
Do. T. A. Wood.

Overseer. A. G. King with 20, 1st and 2nd
Class Assistant Overseers and
Sub-Overseers

Supernumerary Establishment.

Supt. of Tunnels, Warkally, N. Dollamore

British Government Institutions.

Christ Church, Trevandrum, Rev. W. Scott,
B.A.
Military Family Payment and Pension Es-
tablishment at Trevandrum and Quilon
Post Offices at Trevandrum, Nagercoil, Qui-
lon, Alleppy, Cottayam, Shertally and
Colachel, Ashemboor and Peermade
Electric Telegraph Offices at Trevandrum,
Quilon, Alleppy and Nagercoil
Sub-Magistracies—Anjengo, Swaminatha
Iyen; Tangacherry, G. Laporte
Moonsiff—Anjengo, Swaminatha Iyen

LIST OF HOUSES IN OOTACAMUND.

Alexandra House	..Yusup Sait	Dean Cottage	..Mr Catley
Alta Chambers	..Mr R Woolley	DeLisle Cottage	.. " Hamnett
Alta Villa	..Mrs Schnarre	Devonshire House	.. " G Higgins
Apple Cottage	..Mr D Eduljee	Eathorne	..Mrs Schmid
Armoury House	..Mr T C Allamby	Eckford Cottage	.. " Dowker
Arthur Cottage	..Meanjee	Eduljee Cottage	..Eduljee Sait
Audry House	..Mr Wigram	Elizabeth Cottage	..Mr T C Allamby
Baikie House	.. " H B Grigg	Ellen Cottage	..Mrs Eckersall
Balfour Cottage	.. " Dickens	Elkhill House	..Mr C G Master
Balfour Lodge	.. Do.	Elkhill Cottage	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee
Bellevue (1)	..Mrs Macdonald	Erin Cottage	..Mr Higginbotham
Bellevue (2)	.. " Wilson	Ethel Cottage	.. " J Hillier
Belmont (1)	..Messrs Stanes & Co	Farm Lodge	..Mrs Morgan
Belmont (2)	..Mrs Johnston	Farrington House	..Mr H R Dawson
Birdwood	..Rev G U Pope	Fernhill	..Maharajah of My- sore
Bishopdown	..Mrs R Allon	Gable Cottage	..Colonel S P Scott
Blackwood Cottage (1)	.. " Alex Wright	Garden Cottage	..Mr Antonio
Blackwood Cottage (2)	..Moosa Sait	Gayton Park	..Mrs Wapshare
Blackwood House	..Colonel S P Scott	Glenburn	..Mr E J DeMeder
Bombay Castle	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	Glencoe	..Colonel Thatcher
Bombay House	..Mrs VanIngen	Glendower Hall	..Mr W E Smith
Bramleyhurst	.. " Cowdell	Glenrock	..Mrs W G McIvor
Brin-rhos Cottage	..R Catholic Convent	Glenwood	..Mr Flanagan
Burford Hall	..Chappany Pillay	Glynn Villa	..Mrs Beadnell
Burnfoot	..Mr Liddell	Grace Cottage	..Mr Abraham
Burnside	..Aboosait Mahomed	Grassmere	.. " G A R Dawson
Burton Cottage	..Rev G Hodgson	Greenfield Cottage	..Mrs C Syk
Cabin Cottage	..Mr Higgins	Greenwood	..Colonel S P Scott
Candel Cottage	..Meanjee Sait	Harper Cottage	..Mr Hamnett
Cedars	..Mr Jer Ryan	Harrington Lodge	.. " Col Michael
Charing-cross Cottage	.. " W Williams	Harrow Lodge	.. " E J DeMeder
Charing-cross Villa	.. Do.	Harrow-on-the-hill	.. " Cunliffe
Cheerful Cottage	..Mrs C Solway	Hauteville	.. " J Ouchterlony
Church Cottage	..Mr P Smith	Hendrick House	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee
Church House	..Church Trustees	Highland Cottage	..Mr J C Misquith
Chimchona Villa	..Mr Philip Smith	Hillside (1)	..Colonel Michael
Claremont	..Mrs Leggatt	Hillside (2)	..Mrs Rae
Clarendon Hall	..Madras Carrying Co	Hillside Cottage	..Mr R Rielly
Club House	..Club Committee	Hillview	..Mrs MacAlpin
Cluny	..Mrs Lecot	Hiram-in-the-east	.. " Atkins
Commanding View	..Mr Andrew	Hiram-in-the-west	.. Do.
Commercial Hall	..Mr A Wright	Hopeful Cottage	..Esoff Sait
Cotissa	..Mrs Hodson	Hope Lodge	..Siddic Sait
Craigmore	..Mr W B Liddell	Hope Villa	..Mrs Higgins
Cranley Cottage	.. " Penn	Ivy Bank	..Mr Smollet Clerk
Crewe Hall	..Messrs Orr & Barton	Ivy Cottage	..Mrs Brown
Cypress Villa	..Mr Haydon	Kaity Lodge	..Mr H B Grigg
Daisy Cottage	..M Esooph Sait		
Dalebrook	..Mahomed Hoosain		

LIST OF HOUSES IN OOTACAMUND.

Kelso Cottage	..Col G W Russell	Retreat	..Muddannah
Kelso House	.. Do.	Roadside	..Meanjee Sait
Kelso Villa	..Mrs VanSomerer	Rocklands	..Mr T Onslow
Kempstow	..Mr Cunliffe	Rosebank	..Mrs Darling
Kilburn	.. Do.	Rosemount	..Mr J Ouchterlony
Knox Cottage	..Mr J Higgins	Rosewood	..Mrs H R Dawson
Koondah Cottage	..Mrs Barclay	St. Ann's	..Mr Cunliffe
Lakeside	..Mr Higgins	St. Stephen's	.. " Alex Wright
Lakeside House	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	Salmon House	..Mrs Poulson
Lambsknowe	..Mrs Darling	Saling Cottage	..Mr S Coombes
Landsdowne Cottage	..Mr Sinclair	Sandrock	..Mrs McAlpin
Larkhill	..Col Shaw-Stewart	Shamrock Villa	..Mr G Higgins
Leslie Cottage	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	Shedden Hall	..Dr F G Shaw
Library Cottage	..Mr J O Knop	Shedden House	..Mr H. W. Bliss
Limond House	..Mrs H R Dawson	Shoreham	..Mrs Dawes
Little Shoreham	..Capt Griffin	Snaipe Cottage	..Mr C R Dawson
Llangollen	..Mr A Frend	Snowdon	..General Morgan
Lochend	.. " J W Minchin	Southwick	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee
Longwood	..Hussen Bava	Stonehouse	..Government
Lovedale Cottage	..Mr Liddell	Stonehouse Cottage	..Col Salmon
Lower Norwood	..Government	Stover Cottage	..Mr T G Davis
Lower Stellenburg	..Mr. Abraham	Streamside Cottage	.. " J G Hereford
Lowry Cottage	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	Summer Cottage	..Mrs F Fletcher
Lupin Cottage	..Mr J Higgins	Sunningdale	..Government
Lushington Hall	..Mrs W G McIvor	Sunnyside	..Mr Kinsley
Melrose Cottage	..Mr Boesenger	Templeton Lodge	..Major West
Mill House	..Mr Minchin	Towers Cottage	..Koolsombeebee
Montacute	..Mr W E Schmidt	Tudor Hall	..Genl Baker
Montauban	..Mrs Ettienne	Union (Hotel)	..Company
Mount Rosa	.. " Rao	Upna Cottage	..Mrs DeSilva
Mount Stuart	.. " "	Upper Norwood	..Government
Mowbray Cottage	..Maharajah of My- sore	Upper Stellenburg	..Mr O'Shaunassy
Music Depot	..Mr J C Misquith	Walpole House	..Mrs Dawson
Music Hall	.. Do.	Walsham Cottage	..Mr Hubbard
Neptune Castle	..Mr J Higgins	Walthamstow	.. " Grant
Norfolk House	..G Short & Co	Warley Lodge	..Mrs Dawes
Norview	..Mr Taylor	Westbury House	.. " H R Dawson
Oakend	..Mrs Woodhouse	Westbury Villa	.. Do.
Oaklands	..Capt Mitchell	West Cottage (1)	..Captain E S Begbie
Old Cutchery	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	West Cottage (2)	..Moosa Sait
Old Library	.. Do.	Westdown Cottage	..Mr Newman
Ooty Cottage	.. Do.	Westend	..Capt Godfrey
Ottley Hall	..Mrs W G McIvor	Westlake	..Hon. P. O'Sullivan
Oxton House	..Mr T G Davis	Whiplurst	..R Catholic Convent
Parsonage	.. " J Higgins	Whitmore	..Mr Cunliffe
Pepbrook	..Framjee Nesser- wanjee	Woodburn (1)	..Colonel Michael
Percy Cottage	..Mrs McAlpin	Woodbourne (2)	..Mr W M Scharlieb
Philharmonic Hall	..Mr J C Misquith	Woodcock Cottage	..Col Hadfield
Plantation House	..Mrs R Allon	Woodcock Hall	.. Do.
Primrose House	..Mr Sidden	Woodcock House	.. Do.
Prospect House (1)	.. " Hodges	Woodcock Lodge	.. Do.
Prospect House (2)	..Mrs Eckersall	Woodcot	..Mrs Hodgson
Rielly Cottage	..Mr Rielly	Woodend	.. " Simpson
		Woodlands	.. " Jagirdar of Arnee
		Woodside	..Mrs Watson
		Woodstock	..Genl Woods
		Wood Villa	..Mrs Simpson
		Woodville Cottage	.. " Poulson

LIST OF HOUSES IN COONOOR.

Mount Pleasant	..J Hunter	Alma	..General Jones
Stane's Old Store	.. Do.	Inkerman	.. Do.
Bridge-end House	.. Do.	Gray's Hotel	..Mrs Gray
Prospect Lounge	.. Do.	Bellvue	.. Do.
Hatherly	..T Stanes	Blackheath	.. Do.
Fern Hill	.. Do.	Tea Hill House	..Mr L Rielly
Fern Wood	.. Do.	Cleone Cottage	.. Do.
Elkhill House	..J Mills	AnnLore Cottage	.. Do.
Balaclava	..General Jones	Tipperary Lodge	.. Do.

LIST OF HOUSES IN COONOR—Continued.

Brooklands	.. W Lee Kerby	Tecoma Cottage	.. Mrs Miller
Springdale	.. J H Aspinwall	Bomarsund	.. Meanjee Sait
Fairlight	.. J T Murray	Myrtle Cottage	.. Mrs Miller
Stillbook	.. Do.	Arnold Cottage	.. S Bates
Bon Accord	.. Do.	Glenview Hotel	.. J Davidson
Daisy Bank	.. Mrs Mary Darling	Hillside	.. T W Hill
Rose Hall	.. Do.	Charlie Hope	.. Do.
Hope Ville	.. Do.	Glaixdale Cottage	.. Col Benson
Courtenay Cottage	.. Mrs M B Darling, Senior	Carolina Cottage	.. Col Salmon
Clifton House	.. Mrs Cardoza	Boucon Cottage	.. Mrs Addis
Pench Cottage	.. Col. Dalyell	Harewood	.. Mr J Deschamps
Kingston	.. P Walsh	Glenview Cottage	.. L Garthwaite
Ashley Works	.. Groves Wait & Co	Springhead Cottage	.. E Hall
Brookview	.. F A Groves	Ellenhope	.. Mrs Webster
Minstead Lodge	.. Col Salmon	Ellendale	.. Mrs Webster
Runnymede	.. Meanjee Sait	Ellenhill	.. Do.
Finland Cottage	.. Do.	McIver Villa	.. Mrs McIver
Coonor Lodge	.. Mrs C Hayne	Rue Cottage	.. J Rue
Hillgrove Hotel	.. Mrs Eagan	Nos. 27 & 28, Mt Road	.. T Honeywell
Belmont	.. Trustees Kaity Mission	Streamside	.. F Antony
Church Hill House	.. Basel Mission	Woodhouselee	.. C E P Vernede and Mrs Ewart
Holmwood	.. Col Dalyell	New Cottage, Nos 1 & 2, T Stanes	.. M Hill
Milford Lodge	.. J H Aspinwall	Sylvan Cottage	.. R Woolley
Hampton Cottage	.. Mrs Hawksworth	Woodcote	.. American Mission
		Wyoming House	.. American Mission

LIST OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN ERCAUD.

Names of Houses.	Residents.	Owners.
Shamrock Castle	.. Captain & Mrs Markham	.. Captain Markham.
The Parsonage	.. Occupied by the Offg. Clergyman	.. Public Property.
The Retreat	.. Dr. & Mrs. John Shortt	.. Dr. Shortt.
Beattie's House	.. Deputy Tahsildar Mr. & Mrs. McBride	.. Government.
The Grange	.. Mr. Prager, Superintendent of the Estate	.. Late Lecot & Co., under management of Arbuthnot & Co.
Balmadies	.. Mr. W. E. Gilbert, Superintendent	.. Mrs. Daly.
Stanmore	.. Mr. Lovett, Superintendent	.. Mr. L. Lemesle.
Tony Villo	.. Mrs. Daly and family	.. Captain E. H. Short.
Bellevue	.. Mr. & Mrs. L. Lemesle, the Misses Lemesle	.. Mrs. Beresford Short.
Stone Acres	.. Mrs. E. H. Short	.. Mr. J. Sécé.
Dovedell	.. Mrs. Beresford Short, Mrs. Oliver	.. The Misses Mayers, under management of Messrs. Stanes and Co.
Joseph's Villo	.. Mr. J., & Mrs. & Miss. Sécé	.. Mr. Priaula.
Tipperary	.. The Misses Mayers	.. Mr. C. Ralun.
Fernhill	.. Mr. Crichton, Superintendent	.. Mr. J. Campbell.
Carlton House	.. Mr. C. Ralm and Mr. F. Lecot	.. Mrs. A. Cammiade.
Swiss View	.. Mr. & Mr. J. Campbell	.. Mr. Dixon Carter.
Cammiade's House	.. Mrs. A. Cammiade	.. Mrs. Brown.
Fernhill	.. Mr. & Mrs. Dixon Carter	.. Mrs. Brown.
Stoke Villo	.. Mr. Owen	.. Mrs. Brown.
Brown's House	.. Mrs. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. Stephens	.. Mrs. Leckler.
Vine Cottage	.. Mr. W. T. Leckler, Mrs. & Miss Leckler	.. Catholic Mission.
Roman Catholic Parsonage	.. Revd. Father Godet	.. Mrs. Foulkes.
Fischer's Bungalow	.. Mr. Brown, Civil Apothecary	

LIST OF PERMANENT RESIDENTS IN ERCAUD.—Continued.

Names of Houses.	Residents.	Owners.
<i>Green Hills.</i>		
Bear's Cave	.. Mr. & Mrs. R. Viscardi	.. Mr. R. Viscardi.
Green Braes	.. Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Hunter	.. Major Hunter.
High Fields	.. Mr. & Mrs. Hurlock & Mr. C. Sécé	.. Mr. Hurlock.
Jordan Valley	.. Mrs. Reid	.. Mrs. Reid.
Mount Pleasant	.. Mr. C. Grant	.. Mr. C. Grant.
Craigmore	.. Mr. & Mrs. Gaitskill	.. Mr. Gaitskill.
Brooklyn	.. Mr. C. Leckler	.. Mr. Leckler.
<i>Nagalore.</i>		
Hopeville	.. Mr. & Mrs. Inarene	.. Captain E. H. Short.
Glen Peak	.. Mr. & Mrs. McMahon	.. Mr. McMahon.
Woodlands	.. Captain E. H. Short & Sons, Mr. & Mrs. T. Short	.. Captain E. H. Short.
Louisiana	.. Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Cammiade	.. Mr. Cammiade.
Belvedere Villo	.. Mr. Perreux	.. Mr. Perreux.
Lurara	.. Mr. Freeman	.. Mr. Ricketts.

Houses generally Let in Ercaud.

Names.	Present occupants chiefly, visitors.	Owners.
Grassy Banks	.. Mrs. Stevens	.. Mr. McMahon.
Sunny Meade	.. Colonel Searle, Misses Searle, Chamier and King	.. do.
Ivy Cottage	.. Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Foote	.. Rev. Mr. Percival.
Elizabethian Cottage	.. Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Doveton	.. Mr. J. McFarlane.
Lake View House	.. Vacant	.. Mr. T. McFarlane.
Pyramid House	.. do.	.. J. H. Doveton, Esq.
Pyramid Cottage	.. do.	.. do.
Fairlawns Hotel	.. Mr. Leighton, Mr. Stanborough	.. Mrs. L. Lister.
Belle Vue Bungalow	.. Vacant	.. Mr. L. Lemesle.
Melrose House	.. do.	.. Mrs. R. Leckler.
Melrose Bungalow	.. Mr. & Mrs. Nicholson	.. do.
Rockdell	.. Vacant	.. Bishop Fennelly.
Altair Lodge	.. Dr. & Mrs. Ratton	.. Dr. Ratton.
Charing Cross Bungalow	.. Vacant	.. Mr. Ralun.
Kelvedon Lodge	.. Major Gubbins	.. Mr. Stephens.
Lovely Spot	.. Mr. & Mrs. John Bradshaw	.. Mr. Ralun.
Fischers House (Retreat)	.. Never let (Reserved)	.. Mrs. Foulkes.
Glendower	.. Vacant	.. do.
Basel Mission Bungalow	.. Mrs. Wanske, Miss Halkier	.. Lutheran Mission.
Silistria	.. Vacant	.. Late Lecot & Co's, under management of Arbuthnot & Co.

Public Offices, &c., in Ercaud.

Post Office.	Cutcherry, Sub-Magistrates.
Library.	Public Bungalow for Travellers.
Protestant Church.	Chuttrum for natives.
Roman Catholic Chapel.	Police Station and Lines.
Lutheran Mission Chapel.	Badminton Ground, Lawn Tennis Court, and Croquet Ground.
London Mission Chapel.	

THE SHEVAROY HILLS

Are situated in the Salem Collectorate between 78°20 East longitude and 110°50 North Latitude, and is reported to comprise 100 square miles. The highest point is about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Ercaud is the chief European settlement containing a Protestant Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post Office, Library and Reading Room, Hotel, Civil Dispensary, Traveller's Bungalow, Chuttrum for native Travellers, Cutcherry, Police lines, &c. There is a resident Deputy Tahsildar. It is 14 miles distant from Salem, and 12 miles from the Shevaroy Hill Station. It has two ghauts or approaches; one on the southern side communicating with the Town of Salem, and the Salem Railway station, and the other leading to the Shevaroy Hill Station. These ghauts are not practicable for wheeled carriages, supplies being brought up by coolies or pack bullocks. A market or bazaar is held once a week on a Wednesday whence supplies can be purchased. Bread, mutton, and beef are brought for sale to the door. There is a small European shop where English Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., is procurable.

In addition to the Civil Dispensary under the care of a Civil Apothecary, a Retired Medical Officer conducts private practice.

Whilst Ercaud is the chief and only Post Station, it forms the centre from whence radiate within a circumference of 10 miles, the various Coffee plantations.

Coffee is the chief product whilst most of the English fruits and vegetables, and all the English flowers are successfully raised. Tea and cinchona are grown in experimental patches on some estates. The various gum trees (Eucalyptus) and firs are also met with. Many beautiful views of the low country are to be seen from most of the houses. Green Hills or the Shevaroyan forms the highest point. There are many villages scattered about various parts of the Hills in small groups consisting of from 20 to 100 conical-shaped huts inhabited by a tribe of natives called Malayallies. Labour is cheap and abundant, independent of the Malayallies coolies from Salem come and work on the estates, men at one Rupee a week, women at 10 annas, and children from 6 to 8 annas a week. These Hills get the benefit of both the S. W. and N. E. monsoons. There is a decent carriage road in and about Ercaud; and good bridle paths leading to the various plantations and to most of the villages. The house accommodation for Europeans is yearly on the increase and large number of visitors resort thither to enjoy its quiet, lovely scenery, and beautiful climate. The season lasts from April to October; but at all times of the year, a few visitors or health-seekers are to be met with. The permanent residents are chiefly planters. The climate is healthy; but from imprudence and careless exposure and fatigue, visitors are liable to take fever, as well as natives and scroes, they suffer plains who from exposure to rain, and neglecting fruit they get dysentery. Ercaud is much from fever, and some scroes, and neglecting fruit they get dysentery. Ercaud is about 100 miles distance from Madras by rail and may be reached within 12 hours when proper arrangements are made for ascending the Ghaut. It is about the same distance from Beypore, 97 miles from Coimbatore and 126 from Trichinopoly.

Most of the waste lands on these Hills now not private property is covered with forest trees, and applications for such blocks as a rule, are not granted. The only land now available is in the Salem Nad of the Shervaroy Hills which it is possible to secure under the waste land rules.

THE PULNEY MOUNTAINS

Are situated in the Madura District of Southern India, between 10° and 10° 16' North latitudes, and 77° 55 East longitude and connected to the Western Ghats by an Isthmus or ridge of hills about 8 miles in width, being otherwise isolated. Bounded on the North by Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts whilst those of Madura and Tanjore lie to the East. Kodikanal being the name of the plateau, in and about which the Europeans reside. It is 7,000 feet above the sea level, the annual rainfall is about 60 inches. The Thermometer ranges from 60° to 70° Fahrenheit. There are only three permanent residents, twenty houses, and eighteen sites selected for building purposes.

The native village consists of over 100 houses belonging chiefly to emigrants from the plains, and they comprise chiefly servants of the European residents, visitors, and others. The South India Railway now runs to within 40 miles of these Hills.

The Railway Station is Ammaikunur from whence transits are procurable to Periakolum where there is a travellers' bungalow, 4 miles from the foot of the hills and 16 miles from Kodikanal.

The Public Buildings are the American Mission Chapel and School house, a Roman Catholic Chapel, a Government Post Office, and a Municipal Dispensary. The usual season for visiting these Hills being the months of March to October. The American Missionaries and the officials of the Madura district are the chief visitors, whilst a few from the other districts resort to these Hills. All months of the year supplies have to be procured from the large cusbah station of Periakolum at the foot of the Hills, and European supplies chiefly from the cities and seaports.

There are no coffee plantations on the upper Pulneys. They exist in the lower Pulneys which is malarious, the head quarters of coffee is Perior, the distance between Perior and Kodikanal is a ride of 11 hours. There are numerous small coffee estates on the Siru malai Hills, Dindigul Taluq, and also in the Periakolum Taluq of the Madura District ranging from 5 to 40 acres each, chiefly held by ryots. Cinchona plantations have been commenced at Kodikanal and Shamagonur and tea at Kodikanal.

List of Houses and Permanent Residents at Kadakanal, Pulney Hills.

Survey Number.	Houses.	Residents.	Owners.	Houses generally Let.
1	Building Site.	.. None	.. Captain Guthrie	
2	Do. do.	.. do.	.. Major Drury	
3	Pambar House	.. V. H. Levinge, Esq.	.. V. H. Levinge, Esq.	Never Let.
4	Roman Catholic Mission Bungalow	.. None	.. Roman Catholic Mission	Never Let.
5	Ramnad Bungalow	.. do.	.. Dr. Gamack	To be Let.
6	R. C. Christian Brethren Mission Bungalow	.. do.	.. R. C. Christian Brethren Mission	Never Let.
7	Church Mission House	.. do.	.. Church Mission Society	To be Let.
8	French's Bungalow	.. do.	.. John French, Esq.	do.
9	Building Site	.. do.	.. American Mission	
10	Prospect Villa	.. do.	.. T. J. Reidy, Esq.	To be Let.
	Bartlett House	.. do.	.. A. B. C. F. M.	do.
	East Double House	.. do.	.. do.	do.
	South Central House	.. do.	.. do.	do.
11	North do.	.. do.	.. do.	Never Let.
	Post Office & Dispensary	.....	.. do.	Let.
	East Lower House	.. None	.. do.	To be Let.
	West Lower House	.. do.	.. do.	do.
12	Marden's Bungalow	.. J. Marden, Esq.	.. J. Marden, Esq.	Not to Let.
13	Building Site	.. None	.. D. McNair	
14	Scott's Bungalow	.. do.	.. J. M. Scott, Esq.	In course of building.
15	Lake House	.. do.	.. do.	
16	Tapp's Bungalow	.. do.	.. J. E. Tapp	Never Let.
17	Wesleyan Mission House	.. None	.. Wesleyan Mission	
18	Building Site	.. do.	.. J. E. Tapp	
19	do. do.	.. do.	.. T. J. Reidy, Esq.	
20	do. do.	.. do.	.. Wesleyan Mission	
21	do. do.	.. do.	.. J. E. Tapp	
22	do. do.	.. do.	.. American Mission	
23	do. do.	.. do.	.. Roman Catholic Mission	
24	do. do.	.. do.	.. do.	To be Let.
25	Jesuit Bungalow	.. do.	.. do.	
26	Building Site	.. do.	.. Roman Catholic Mission	
27	do. do.	.. do.	.. do. do.	
28	Gompertz's Bungalow	.. do.	.. H. Gompertz, Esq.	To be Let.
29	Building Site	.. do.	.. Captain Gordon	
30	do. do.	.. do.	.. A. E. Pole, Esq.	
31	do. do.	.. do.	.. R. Davidson, Esq.	
32	do. do.	.. do.	.. do. do.	
33	Bund Cottage	.. do.	.. Colonel Law	For Sale or To Let.
	Nutshell	.. do.	.. A. E. Pole, Esq.	To be Let.
34	Building Site	.. do.	.. Colonel Moberly	
35	do. do.	.. do.	.. J. French.	
36	Shembaganur Bungalow	.. do.	.. R. Fischer, Esq.	Never Let.
37	Bramin House	.....	.. Munia Eiyer	do.
38	Lone Cottage	.. The Rev. J. T. Noyes	.. The Rev. J. T. Noyes	do.

PEERMADE HILLS, TRAVANCORE.

Names of Estates.	Acreage.	Acreage under cultivation.	Tea.	Coffee.	Proprietors.	Managers.	Agents.
Ashley Estate	212	207	..	..	J. D. Munro	E. Russell	Aspinwall and Co.
Bison Valley	141-66	120-60	..	..	J. D. Munro	..	Do.
Blairbush	337	151	..	..	J. Hunter-Blair	P. Hunter-Blair	Do.
Bon Annie	300	50-60 being felled.	..	..	F. Watts	F. Labouchere	Do.
Brighton	223	101	..	..	G. F. Orr	Bador	Do.
Chathackarum	510	62	..	..	H. T. Clarke and Aspinwall & Co.	..	Aspinwall and Co.
Chenkara	563-22	205	..	..	A. Spittler	H. T. Clarke	Peirce Leslie & Co.
Fairfield	200	40	..	..	R. N. and H. T. Clarke	F. G. Richardson	Do.
Ghat	236	150	..	..	R. G. Richardson	T. Noble	Do.
Glenmary	236	100	..	..	J. Burrows	Burrows	Do.
Granby	200	50 opened.	..	..	Dighton	E. D'Orme	Dynes and Co.
Hill-end	371-86	321	..	..	Peermade Coffee Coy., Limited	J. Biscot	Peirce Leslie & Co.
Hope	550	200	..	..	H. Crawford	..	Aspinwall and Co.
Mary Anne	150	65	..	..	C. Joseph	E. D'Orme	Do.
Maryland	275	96	..	..	H. and G. Egan	H. Egan	Do.
Munan Creek	290	100	..	..	E. H. Sargent	E. H. Sargent	Do.
Newland	361	100	..	..	R. N. and H. T. Clarke	H. T. Clarke	Do.
Opoocollum	271	103	25	..	M. R. D'Quados and J. H. Aspinwall	E. D'Orme	Do.
Palkhant	70	40	..	..	F. M. Parker	L. Gaunt	Do.
Penshurst	225	150	..	..	General D. H. Stevenson, J. H. Aspinwall, H. Crawford and J. R. Oughterson.	E. D'Orme	Do.
Perwandanam	225	150	..	..	Aspinwall, H. Crawford and J. R. Oughterson.	Native	Do.
Pulpara	750	315	..	..	Ragunatha Row	J. Bucollay	Peirce Leslie & Co.
Stagbrook	160	50	..	..	Rev. H. Baker	H. Baker	Do.
Twyford	120	70	..	..	J. H. Aspinwall	F. Morley	Aspinwall and Co.
Thenga Kottoo	120	70	..	..	J. D. Munro and J. Burrows	E. D'Orme	Do.
Upper Ghant	120	70	..	..	E. D'Orme	H. N. Tol	Do.
Virginia	120	70	..	..	E. N. Ted	H. N. Egan	Do.
Warantie	81-06	72	..	..	J. V. D'Quados and J. H. Aspinwall	..	Do.
Wassupindighy	561	290	25	..	J. R. Oughterson	General D. H. Stevenson; J. H. Aspinwall, H. Crawford and J. R. Oughterson.	Do.
Westerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
Woodlands	..	..	..	..	..	P. F. Crozier	Do.
Woo bedding	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do.

MOFUSSIL TRADE LIST.

BANGALORE.

Auctioneers, Merchants, &c.—Abraham & Co., South Parade; Ross and Co., South Parade; J. Porter and Co., Brigade Road; Reuben & Bryan, St. John's Road; H. Phauze, St. John's Hill; Rajoo Moodelliar Plumbo & Co., Dickinson Road; D'Silva & Co., South Parade; Bangalore Agency Co., Resy. Road.

Bankers.—W. Fitzgerald, Agent, Madras Bank; M. W. Walker, Agent Bangalore Bank; Mysore Bank, Pettah; Mysore Provident Permanent Building Society and Deposit Bank, N. R. Bain, Secy.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Mrs. Andrews, South Parade; Tonroy Chetty, Near Railway crossing; Veerasawmy, New Market; Maduram & Co., St. John's Hill.

Boarding Establishment.—W. W. Gaunt, 2, Brigade Road.

Book Binders.—Caxton Press, 10, South Parade, W. W. Gaunt, 2, Brigade Road.

Book Sellers.—Caxton Press, 10, South Parade, W. W. Gaunt, 2, Brigade Road; J. Faulkner, Book Depository.

Boot and Shoe-Makers.—Eagan and Sons, Residency Road; W. W. Gaunt, 2, Brigade Road; W. King & Co., Choolay.

Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society.—A. Devereux, Secretary.

Chemists and Druggists.—Riggs and Co., Brigade Road; O'Hara and Co., Residency Road; Cruikshanks, St. John's Road; H. Watcham, New Market Road.

Civil and Military Tailors.—Jauco, Residency Road; Mootoswamy, Mysore Hill; A. Day, South Parade.

Coach Builders.—Gow and Co., Richmond Road; T. Launder (also Undertaker), Haines' Road; J. O'Bryan, Cockburn Road; White & Co., Brigade Road; & E. Seymour, Brigade Road.

Engravers and Die Cutters.—Caxton Press, 10, South Parade.

Engravers, Sculptors and Painters.—S. Mulleneux, St. John's Road; A. Marlam, Cavalry Road.

Hotels.—Cathcart, High Ground; The Cubbon, Mr. Brown, Cubbon Road.

Livery Stable-keepers.—The Bangalore Comm. Stables, Cross Road; G. Farmer, Brigade Road.

Soda Water Manufactory.—Abraham & Co., South Parade; Porter & Co., Brigade Road; O'Hara & Co., Residency Road.

General Shopkeepers.—Abboy Chetty and Co., Cavalry Road; Abdool Khader & Co., Commercial Street; Arcot Narrainswamy Modly & Co., Cav. Road; V. Ruthna Chetty, Church Road, John's Hill; V. Gangathara Chetty & Co., Coml. Street; Coopoo Chy. & Sons, Commercial Street; Cooposwamy & Co., St. John's Hill; Jaun Mahomed, Residency Road; N. Narrain Chetty & Co., Cavalry Road; S. B. Jaun Mahomed & Sons, Cavalry Road; Soobroy Chetty, Commercial Street; Verasawmy Chetty and Co., Commercial Street; V. Singaravallu Chy. & Co., Commercial Street.

Midwives residing at Bangalore.—Mrs. H. Leonard, Richmond Town; Mrs. P. M. Cowley, 14, Castle Street; Mrs. M. A. Andrews-Haines, Road; Mrs. C. R. Jelly, St. John's Hill; Mrs. Collins, Richmond Town; Mrs. Schultz, Dickinson Road; Mrs. Hargraves, 14th Hussars; Mrs. Shaw, 14th Hussars.

Milliners and Dress-makers.—Mrs. Dewy, Residency Road; H. Jones, South Parade.

Photographers.—Orr and Barton, South Parade; J. Isiah & Son, Brigade Road; H. Van Igen, South Parade.

Printing Presses.—Albion, Mr. Gaunt, Proprietor; Caxton Press, 10, South Parade, Govt., Mr. Garrett, Supt.; Roman Catholic; Bangalore Spectator, (Tri-Weekly) Mr. T. T. Leonard, Supt. Examiner, R. Hayes; Columbian, E. Kent.

Veterinarians.—W. Farmer, Rest House Lane; R. Siddons, Residency Road.

Watch and Clock-makers, Jewellers, &c.—Orr and Barton, South Parade; Barnes, Brigade Road; A. Marlam, Cavalry Road; S. K. Narrain Row & Co., Cavalry Road.

BEYPORE.

Andrew and Co., (with Branches at Calicut and Alleppy), Merchants and Coffee Curers & Receiving & Forwarding Agents.

Stanes & Co. (Partners, R. Stanes & J. B. Keith) Merchants & Coffee Curers.

Telegraph Department.—The Government and Madras Railway Company Telegraphs amalgamated.

Hotel.—(Above Railway Station.)—Proprietor, P. Canaren.

BIMLIPATAM.

Messrs. Stuart Hall and Co.—Partners: Stuart Hall (Europe), J. M. Bryce (Cocanada)—Assistant, Alister McNab (Bimlipatam)—Agents B. I. S. N. Co.'s Line, Universal Marine Insurance Compy. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.,—Agent, J. W. Arbuthnot (Eur.), Acting Agent, Mr. Elsworth.

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Publications.—Weekly—Saturdays.—The Malabar Government Gazette (English and Malayalam).

Annual.—The Vidyavilasam Press Almanac (Malayalam).

Printing Presses.—Government—Superintendent Caleb Naidu, P.; Minerva, Superintendent, F. Annappu Naidu; Vidyavilasam Proprietor, S. A. Calahasty; Appa Mudelliar, Head Printer, Isaihal.

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Malayalam Literature Society.—Secretary, J. P. Lewis.

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The "Western Star," published every Saturday evening, Editor, H. M. Walker; Proprietors, H. M. Walker and C. Coorian. Patchima Tharaka and Kerala Pathaka, a Telugu paper, published bi-monthly, Editor, J. J. J. J.

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Publications.—The South Indian Post, published Tri-weekly every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Thomas Beare, Publisher.

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Tencasy, Palvannam Pillai & Co., from Tinnevely to Tencasy, Ambasamudrum and Pudukudi,

Palamcottah.—Arianayagam Pillai, from Palamcottah to Pudukudi, Savudali Ramasami Pillai, from Palamcottah to Pudukudi, Paranam Puvalarayan, from Palamcottah to Pudukudi.

Tinnevely.—J. B. Pennington, Esq., President, C. Koothanyana Pillai, Municipal Comr. in charge of Vice-President's Office, Dr. D. C. McAllum, P. Viraraghaviah, Huzur Sheristadar, G. V. Chinnatambi Pillai, Tahsildar, Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Range Officer, D. P. W., Shanmuga Kumarasami Mudaliar, Muttia Pillai, Kistna Rau, Muttusami Ayar, Syed Mahomed Ghouse Sahib, P. Ramakristna Chettiar, Murugalingam Pillai Soobia Pillai.

PONDICHERRY.

Negotiants Europeans.—Messrs. Anulric and Co., Messrs. Gallois, Montbrun and Co., Messrs. E. Hecquet and Co., Messrs. Pernon Bayol and Co., Messrs. Poulain Freres, Messrs. Prudhomme and Co., and Messrs. E. Guyot & Co.

Negotiants Malabars.—Angom Mounousawmy Chetty and Co., Calve Samba Siva Chetty, Grande Goomoorty Chetty, Samicannou and Co., Ponow Nallatomby, Annamale Doressamy & Co., Assanbek, Tadavram Fernanda Chetty, C. Narayanretty, Mouton Ratina Chetty, M. Veyaboory Chetty, Ramalinga Sababadi Chetty.

Filatures de Coton.—Savana, Con Vinga-dassalom, Gougulom Gobalou Chetty.

Magasins and Boutiques de Modes and Nouveautés.—Madame Bulliard, Mr. Bandedsieh, E. Chatelier & Co., Madame Dumoulin, Mr. Francine, Mr. Hassenback.

Magasins de Furnitures pour les Navies.—Bohler, Ship Chandler, J. Toyon, Madame Bulliard.

Forge, Grosse Chaudronnerie et fonderie de Cuivre, Reparations aux Navies, &c.—G. Semeladis, A. Bulliard.

Hotel Garni.—Grand hotel, de Paris and de Londres, Alexandre Fanewards, Hotel de l'Univers, British Hotel.

QUILON.

D. G. Cameron, Esq., Agent to Scottish India Coffee Company, Limited.

F. M. Fernando, Sub-Agent, Standard Life Assurance Company.

Wine and Spirit Merchants and Shop-keepers.—T. X. Fernandez, Cantonment, Chodalamootoo, Cantonment.

Musicians.—A Baptist D'Cruz & Brothers. *Artists and Painters.*—Stephen N. Pereira, Thopoo, C. R. Pereira, Anjengo, and L. Mirianda, Anjengo.

Scottish India Coffee Company (Limited).—D. G. Cameron, Esq., Agent.

Abkurry Contractor.—Coonjoo Kishnien. *Cloth Merchants and Shop-keepers.*—Bazeed Khan and Sons, Cantonment, M. Jacob, General Bazaar, and Syed Coonjoo, General Bazaar.

Provision Depot, &c.—Bawah Sahib and Sons, Cantonment.

Watch and Clock Repairers.—J. Brito and A. Fernandez.

Sculptor and Carver.—J. Brito. *Farrier.*—Morganddie.

Book-binders.—P. S. Gomez and Brothers. *Quilon Subsidiary Force.*—Col. F. Obbard,

Commandant, Lt. Col. D. W. Williams, 2nd in Comd., Major Campbell, 2nd in Comd., Major C. C. Heweston, Capt. H. A. A. Prior,

Commanding Detachment at Trichoor, Sub-Lieut. W. G. Maxwell, Ag. Qr.-Mr., and J. Backhouse, Surgeon, in Medical charge.

SECUNDERABAD.

Commission and General Agents.—Alla Ruca Ebrahim and Co., Cursetjee and Co., Eduljee and Co., A. Bonner and Co., Nuswanjee and Co., and Hajee Curroom & Co.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—Cursetjee & Co., Eduljee and Co., Nuswanjee and Co., Deccan Hall, J. Killen, Bolarum, Hajee Curroom & Co., J. Dorabjee & Co., Bonner and Co., Pestonjee Jamsetjee and Munchurjee Cooverjee.

Coach Proprietors.—S. Hajee Juckria, Jamsetjee and Co, Cama and Co., Secunderabad, Alla Ruca Ebrahim and Co., Mr. Gilbert, Chudderghaut.

Auctioneers.—Alla Ruca Ebrahim and Co., Framjee Sorabjee, Government Auctioneer, Secunderabad, A. Bonner and Co., Cursetjee and Co., Eduljee and Co., Hajee Kurroom and Co., Dunshamjee Rustomjee, C. Bonneville & Co., Hyderabad.

Merchants.—Cursetjee and Co., Secunderabad, J. Dorabjee and Co., Denshahjee Roostumjee, Chudderghaut, Eduljee and Co., Secunderabad, Hajee Kurroom and Co., Secunderabad, Nuswanjee and Co., Secunderabad, Branch, Trimulgherry, Pestonjee and Co., Secunderabad Bonneville & Co. (late Brooks & Co), Chudderghaut, Mr. Killen, Bolarum, and A. Bonner and Co.

Book Binders.—Yonkoojee, Secunderabad, Charles Street, Joel, & Deccan Times Press.

Book Seller and Stationer.—Waldegrave, W. W. (for Bible and Book Depot (Secunderabad), Shaik Omer.

Tonga Transit Agents.—Jamsetjee and Co. Burjojee, Secunderabad, Hajee Ahmed and Co., Secunderabad, and S. Hajee Juckria.

Homopathic Practitioner.—J. M. Johnstone, Hyderabad.

Coach Builders.—Rajunnah, Jamsetjee & Co., Hormusjee and Sons, Potter and Son, Ahmedalikhan Sahib, Chudderghaut, D. Harnusjee Son & Co., & Rookamjee & Co.

Cabinet Makers.—H. Hales, Bulramoodoo, Cotiah, Potter and Son, Thorpe and Co.

Dentists.—T. Morris, Chudderghaut J. Plyto. *Bakers.*—M. D'Souza, Shaw and Co.

Engravers.—Thorpe & Co, Secunderabad. *Ice Depot.*—Simpson, J. and Brothers,

Proprietors, Secunderabad, Branches, Trimulgherry, Chudderghaut & Hyderabad.

Jewellers.—Simpson, J. and Brothers, Secunderabad, Viapoory, Chudderghaut, E. DePenning.

Milliner and Dress-maker.—Mrs. Hales, Nuswanjee and Co., Mrs. Tincom late Mrs. Baldry, and Mrs. Shaw.

Photographer.—R. F. Thoy, Secunderabad. *Portrait Painter.*—D'Costa, J., Chudderghaut

Printing Press.—Deccan Times Press, Secunderabad, Ram Reddy and Co, Albion Press, Secunderabad, Empress of India Press, Secunderabad.

Sculptors.—Thorpe & Co., Secunderabad, John, S, Secunderabad.

Undertakers.—Mrs. M. Babington, Thorpo and Co., Secunderabad

Medical Practitioners.—Honorary Surgeon J. Sausman, Mahomed Esoof, Dresser and A. E. Korb, Esq.

Druggists.—Abdul Kadir, Secunderabad, Market Street, Branch Medical Depot Oxford Street, Superintendent A. E. Korb.

Deccan Medical Hall.—C. Bonneville & Co., Proprietors.

Fancy and Ornamental Confectioners.—Verasamy Brothers, R Shaw and Co., Secunderabad.

Watch and Clock Repairers.—Pestonjee Nomrojee, Secunderabad, Gonzalves, J. Secunderabad, Morris, T. Chudderghaut, Robinson, C. do. Simpson, J. Brothers, Secunderabad, Thoy, R. F., Moothusawmy Pillay, Secunderabad

Pianist, &c.—Zscherpel, J. E. Chudderghaut.

British Hotel.—By Bazenjee Furdonjee. *Secunderabad Exchange.* G. Gilbert, Manager

Newspapers.—Deccan Times Bi-Weekly. *Midwives.*—Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Philbin, Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Hills, and Mrs. Crawley.

Boot Maker.—J. Edelman, Secunderabad. *Harness & Saddler.*—Owen, Secunderabad.

Bankers.—Bank of Bengal Hyderabad, Busil Abirchund Secunderabad, Dangersing Balwokin, Secunderabad.

TELLICHERRY.

Branch Bank of Madras.—A. C. McIver, Acting Agent.

Merchants and Agents.—Alstons and Co.—Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Fire Department, Standard Life Assurance Company and the Marine Insurance Company, Hinde and Company, Agents Oriental Life Office, Peirce Leslie and Co.—Agents, The Home and Colonial Insurance Company, Volkart Brothers, Agents, The Swiss Lloyds Transport Insurance Company, Frendenberg and Company, Edward Baudry and Co., G. A. Jung & Co., Meer Jafar Ali, K. Turvy Cooty, T. Cootyamoo, Puckima and Badawan.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.—Hinde and Company, A. B. Fernandez, T. Rarichen, E. Brown and Company, Ponon Ramen.

Steamer Agents.—Peirce Leslie and Co.—Agents, Asiatic Steamers, A. Brown—Agent B. I. S. N. Company.

Coffee Curing Establishments.—Pully Coon Works. Alstons and Co., Coonjee Colum Works. Hinde and Co., Chonhadum. Peirce Leslie and Co.,

Hotel-keepers and Ship Chandlers.—A. B. Fernandez, C. Kelepen.

Auctioneers.—Vincent R. Biber, D. St. Patrick Swyny, T. F. Vanspall.

Stamp Vendors.—Kristna Shenoy, Rangay Chetty.

Brokers.—Ardecer Merwanger, Olieth Mainally, Ponambeth Coonhamed, Olieth Coonhamed, Ponambeth Mainally, Chabamiam.

Printing Press.—Vidiarthy Sandanum.—Proprietor, K. K. Manen.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.—Antony Fernandez, John Fernandez, Francis D'Cruz, Thomas D'Cruz, Thomas Rozario.

Timber Merchants.—A. L. Tod, A. Brown.

Estate or Land Surveyors.—Richard Had- en, E. S. Alexander.

Planters' Agents.—Vincent R. Biber, V. Monteiro.

Barristers-at-Law.—A. G. Gover.

Pleaders in the Civil Court.—E. G. Rama Iyen, Government Vakeel, J. L. Rozario, B. A. and B. L., J. F. Pereira, Canaren Nair, A. Soondrein, M. Keloo Nambiar, Coroth Canen, Coroth Ramoney, K. Kelen, K. Ramen Menon, K. Govinen Namlioo, Ru- matulla, K. Gopal Nair.

Law Agents.—G. C. Vanspall, J. Conceicao.

Shop-keepers and Hawkers.—T. C. Maho- med, N. Hassen, C. Ahmed, A. Ahmed and Coonhee Mohideen.

Indian Conditment Mannfr.—Mrs. J. Walls

Boot and Shoe Makers.—J. Monsurate, Pascoal D'Cruz.

Watch and Clock Repairers.—Joganeth Set, Ganapathy Set.

Book Binder.—M. Venkatachellum.

Licensed Dealers in Arms and Ammuni- tion.—K. Thyabully, Mahomed Hoossain.

Tailoring Establishment.—Cyprian No- rouha, A. Cardoza, V. Monteiro, J. Rodri- gues, J. Rozario.

Transit and Livery Stables.—Abdool Kader.

Cart Contractors.—Maroly Cheery Cun- den, Abdool Kader, Aythen Chanden.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Shopkeepers.—T. Alagherisamy Naidoo, W. M. Ramanjooloo Naidoo & Sons, T. B. Armuga Moodelliar & Co.

Empress Hotel.—Proprietor, T. B. Armuga Moodelliar & Co.

Railway Junction Refreshment Rooms.—Devastanumu Countte Naidoo, T. V. Saw- my Chetty Gavaroo, Durmech Doss Gauroo, Saroo Thotha Charoo Doo, Sawmy Iyer Avergul, Dorasawmy Iyer Avergul, Pro- prietor—J. Solomon.

Milliner.—Mrs. Martin.

Boot & Shoe Maker.—Mr. Comerford.

South India News Press.—Proprietor—R. Naraina Row.

Soda Water Manufacturers.—T. Alagheri- samy Naidoo, W. M. Ramanjooloo Naidoo & Sons, and T. B. Armuga Moodelliar & Co.

Auctioneer.—T. Alagherisamy Naidoo.

Jewellers.—Nagai Pillai, Worriore, Ren- giah Naidoo, Trichinopoly,

Wythillingum Assay } Worriore

Ruthnam Assay }

Livery Stable-keepers.—Deveestanum Tha- nagero, T. Alagherisamy Naidoo, Syed Bo- den Shaib, Mr. Comerford, P. G. Dorasamy Naidoo, D. Pariyasawmy Moodelly Avergul, and C. Dorasawmy Naidoo.

District Court Pleaders.—T. Arivanun- dam Pillai, J. Arunandam Pillai, B.L., K. Singham Iyengar, (Govt. Pleader), Sooba Iyer, B.A., Mr. G. A. Salisbury, Kristnama- chary, R. Coopooosawmy Iyengar, Coopoo- samy Iyer, Puchanatha Iyer, Raghava Iyengar, and Mosses Pillai.

Cigar Merchants.—Neelamagum Pillai & Sons, B. Muttusamy Moodelliar, Naraina- samy Pillai, Ramalingum & Sons, and B. Armuga Moodelliar.

Municipal Commissioners.—C. W. W. Martin, Esq., President, H. G. Joseph, Esq., Vice-President, D. Pariyasamy Modelliar, J. Arwanwada Pillai, B.L., Soobee, B.A., T. Puttabheram Pillai, T. S. Sawmy Pillai, Aseervatham Pillai, Vencatasa Towker, Lutclumeenaraina Iyer, Syed Mahomed Khan Saib, Kristnasawmy Iyer, B.A., and R. Konasawmy Pillai.

Stree Rungam Municipal Commissioners.—C. W. W. Martin, Esq., President, H. Ven- cata Row, Vice-President, Ramachendra Row, Sawmy Iyengar, and D. Moonesawmy Naidoo.

TRANQUEBAR.

Merchants and Agents.—Prudhomme and Co. Appasawmy Chetty.

Soap Merchants.—Appacannoo Chetty, Rungiah Naik, Sinnapa Chetty, and Virapa- diachy.

Shop Keepers.—C. Chinnasawmy Naidoo, Rayaloo Naidoo.

Ship Owners.—V. Tavassumuthu Nadar, Rungiah Naik.

Printing Press.—Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.

Brokers.—Sinnasawmy Chetty, Codan- doram Naik, Agorumayen, Chellapaoyen.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Messrs Stuart Hall & Co.—Partners, Stuart Hall, Esq., & A. J. Wilson, Esq. (Coco- nada); J. M. Bryce, Esq., Coconada;

Assistant A. MacNab Esq., Bimilipatani.

Assistants, T. Kipping, Esq.—Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., & Universal Marine Insur- ance Company, North British and Mer- cantile Insurance Company.

Master Attendant.—J. E. Winckler.

Shop Keepers.—J. M. Browne, & J. D. Perriman, Commission and Auction Salesmen.

Hotel-keepers.—David & Co. Victoria Ho- tel, & James David.

WALTAIR

Messrs. Baugrud & Co.—Shopkeepers, Commission and Auction Salesmen.

Vizagapatam-Fort.—Mr. T. D. Perriman, Commission and General Agent—Auc- tioneer, Tuner and Repairer of Pianos.—Mr. J. D. Shreeve, Wine Merchant, Mr. G. Hodson, do.

James David, Hotel keeper. Mrs. Howill, Indian Condiments.

Wine Merchant and General Agent.—Mr. J. M. Brown.

PART XII.—APPENDIX.

ACTS

PASSED BY THE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, APPLICABLE TO THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

ACT I.

PASSED 17TH JANUARY 1879.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Stamp Act, 1879."
- Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1879.
- Commencement.
2. On and after that day, the Acts specified in the third schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule. But all rules made under the General Stamp Act, 1869, and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder. And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, in enactments passed subsequently thereto, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.
- Repeal of enactments.
- Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
- "Banker." (1) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:
- "Bill of exchange." (2) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundf:
- (3) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a vessel or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver the same at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated:
- "Bill of lading."
- (4) "Bond" means—
- (a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;
- "Bond."
- (b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer, whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and
- (c) any instrument so attested whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:
- (5) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after this Act comes into force, chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, when several persons execute the instrument at different times, first executed:

"Cheque."

(6) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand:

(7) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue: in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner: in Sind, the Commissioner: in the Punjab, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the local Government or such officer as the local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(8) "Collector" means, within the limits of the town of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

"Conveyance."

(9) "Conveyance" means any instrument by which property (whether moveable or immoveable) is transferred on sale:

(10) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means stamped, or written upon paper bearing an impressed stamp, in accordance with the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

(11) "Instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue authority:

(12) "Lease" means a lease of immoveable property and includes also

(a) a patti,

(b) a kabūliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property,

(c) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let, and

(d) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

(13) "Mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favor of another, a right over specified property:

"Paper."

(14) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

(15) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event:

It includes a life-policy:

(16) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act in the stead of the person executing it:

(17) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whereby any money or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received

in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

"Schedule."

(18) "Schedule" means a schedule to this Act annexed:

"Settlement."

(19) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settler among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

It includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition:

"Vessel."

(20) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property:

"Written," "writing."

(21) "Written" and "writing" include every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper.

Schedules to be read as part of Act.

4. The schedules and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

STAMP DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

5. Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say:—

(a) every instrument mentioned in the first schedule, and which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the 1st day of April 1879;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the first schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India, and is received in British India.

6. Where, in the case of any sale, lease, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed for the conveyance, lease, mortgage or settlement in the first schedule, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one Rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be the principal instrument.

7. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

Subject to the provisions of the first clause of this section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the first schedule shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties; but nothing herein contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one Rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Power to reduce or remit rates of duty.

8. The Governor-General in Council may, by order published in the *Gazette of India*,

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favor of any particular class of persons, or by or in favor of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before this Act comes into force) could not have been, ascertained, at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient.

27. The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

28. (a.) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, so that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(b.) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(c.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person, and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(d.) Where a person having contracted for the purchase of any property, but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part, thereof, to any other person or persons, and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration, and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one Rupee.

(e.) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him, and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller; or where such duty would exceed five Rupees, with a duty of five Rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

- (a.) in the case of any instrument described in numbers 2, 11, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 29, 30, 41, 53, 54, 55, 57 and 60 (a) and (b) of the first schedule—by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument;
- (b.) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured;
- (c.) in the case of a conveyance—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee;
- (d.) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor;
- (e.) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein, or when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue authority, in such proportion as such authority directs;
- (f.) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares: and
- (g.) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

30. When any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five Rupees and not less than eight Annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable:

and may for that purpose require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Collector may call for abstract and evidence.

Provided that no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an inquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and every person by whom any such evidence is furnished shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

Proviso.

Certificate by Collector.

31. When an instrument brought to the Collector under Section thirty is in his opinion one of a description chargeable with duty and

- (a.) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or
- (b.) the duty determined by the Collector under Section thirty, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

When such instrument is in his opinion not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped, or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution (as the case may be);

any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

any instrument chargeable with the duty of one Anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payment of fees under Section 30 how made.

32. Every payment of a fee under Section thirty shall be made in stamps, or cash, as the Governor-General in Council may by rule direct.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and

every person in charge of a public office except an officer of Police, before whom any instrument chargeable in his opinion with duty is produced or comes, in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter forty or Chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or Chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act:

Provided also that, in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

The local Government may from time to time, in cases of doubt, determine who shall be deemed to be, for the purpose of this section, persons in charge of public offices.

34. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, &c.

Proviso.

Provided that—

1st, any such instrument, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one Anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five Rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five Rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

2nd, nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court other than a proceeding under Chapter forty or Chapter forty-one of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or Chapter eighteen of the Presidency Magistrates' Act;

3rd, when an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in Section fifty, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

35. When the person impounding an instrument under Section thirty-three has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by Section thirty-four, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of the duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

36. When a copy of an instrument is sent to a Collector under the first paragraph of Section thirty-five, he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five Rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument, or

when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of Section twelve, or Section thirteen, he may refund the whole penalty so paid.

37. When the Collector impounds any instrument under Section thirty-three, or receives any instrument sent to him under the second clause of Section thirty-five, he shall adopt the following procedure:—

(a) If he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and shall upon application made to him in this behalf deliver such instrument to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct.

(b) If the Collector is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five Rupees; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five Rupees, then such penalty, not less than five Rupees and not more than ten times the amount of such duty or portion, as he thinks fit:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of Section twelve or Section thirteen, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

Every certificate under Clause (a) of this section shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one Anna only, or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

38. If any instrument chargeable with duty and which is not duly stamped is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped, and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under Sections thirty-three and thirty-seven, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing in this section applies to an instrument chargeable with a duty of one Anna only or to a bill of exchange or promissory note.

39. When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under Section thirty-four, Section thirty-seven or Section thirty-eight, the person admitting such instrument in evidence, or the Collector (as the case may be), shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or (as the case may be) the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct:

Provided that no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under Section thirty-four shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate:

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 144, Clause 3.

40. The payment of a penalty under this chapter in respect of an instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

But no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

41. When any duty or penalty has been paid, under Section thirty-four, Section thirty-seven or Section thirty-eight, by any person in respect of an instrument, and by agreement, or under the provisions of Section twenty-nine or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid; and for the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under Section thirty-nine shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

42. When any penalty is paid under Section thirty-four or thirty-seven, the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

43. If any instrument sent to a Collector under the second paragraph of Section thirty-five be lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

44. When any bill of exchange or promissory note chargeable with the duty of one Anna, or any cheque, is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid.

But nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty he may have incurred in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

CHAPTER V.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

45. If any Collector acting under Section thirty, Section thirty-seven or Section thirty-eight feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, and he shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

46. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case referred to it under Section forty-five or otherwise coming to its notice and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay as the case may be: if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces: if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab—to the Chief Court of the Punjab: if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Every such case shall be decided by not less than three judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

47. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

48. The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded: and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

49. If any Court other than a Court mentioned in Section forty-six feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under the first proviso to Section thirty-four, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, he would under Section forty-six refer the same, and such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under Section forty-six, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

References made under this Section, when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and when made by any subordinate Revenue Court shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

50. When any Court in the exercise of civil or revenue jurisdiction makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under Section thirty-four, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instru-

ment should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under Section thirty-four, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument; and thereupon the Collector may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under Section thirty-nine, or in Section forty, prosecute any person for any offence against the stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which according to the determination of such Court was payable in respect of the instrument under Section thirty-four is paid to the Collector, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty:

Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this Section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under Section thirty-nine.

CHAPTER VI.

ALLOWANCES FOR SPOILED STAMPS AND STAMPS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

51. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor-General in Council as to the evidence which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

- (a.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:
- (b.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of his hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negotiated, issued or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner, and which, being a bill of exchange or cheque, has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon:
- (c.) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly-stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note:
- (d.) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say:—
 - (1) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found by a competent Court to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:
 - (2) an instrument executed by any person, but afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended:
 - (3) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which, by reason of the death of any person, by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:
 - (4) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:
 - (5) an instrument executed by any party thereto which, by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose:
 - (6) an instrument executed by any party thereto which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped:

(7) an instrument executed by any party thereto which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:
Provided that in the case of an executed instrument—

(a.) such instrument is given up to be cancelled:

(b.) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent out of British India, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in British India:

Provided also that, in the case of stamped paper not having any executed instrument written thereon, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid.

52. When any person has inadvertently used, for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty, or when any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under Section fourteen owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of Section twelve, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being restamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof (a) other stamps of the same description and value, or (b) if required, and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value, or (c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one Anna for each rupee or fraction of a Rupee.

54. When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp in money, deducting one Anna for each Rupee or portion of a Rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full price thereof, and that it was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which it is so delivered.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

55. The local Government, subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council, may make rules consistent herewith for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

56. The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent herewith to carry out generally the purposes of this Act.

57. All powers to make appointments, rules and orders conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

58. All rules made under this Act other than rules made under Section fifty-five shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and all rules made under Section fifty-five shall be published in the local *Gazette*. All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have the force of law.

59. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty Rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty Rupees, or receiving in satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty Rupees in value shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly-stamped receipt for the same.

59. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under Saving as to Court-fees. ^{and} ~~act~~ ^{act} ~~enactment~~ for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

60. Every local Government shall cause this Act to be carefully translated into the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it. A full alphabetical index shall be added to every such translation, and the translation and index shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four Annas per copy.

CHAPTER VIII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

61. Any person drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped,

any person executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped, and

any person voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped,

shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees:

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under Section thirty-four, Section thirty-seven or Section fifty, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

62. Any person required by Section eleven to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

63. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty,

(a.) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by Section twenty-seven to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth, or

(b.) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument neglects or omits, fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand Rupees.

64. Any person who, being required under Section fifty-eight to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same, or who, with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty Rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty Rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred Rupees.

65. Every person who—

(a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance, and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly-stamped policy of such insurance; or

(b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or or making, &c., any allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy, policy not duly stamped.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees.

66. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees.

67. Whoever, with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made, and whoever, knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same,

for other devices to defraud the revenue.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand Rupees.

68. Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under Section fifty-five, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Rupees, or with both.

69. No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act, or the General Stamp Act, 1869, or any Act thereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

70. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

71. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or Presidency town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or Presidency town in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force.

72. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act, or the rules made under it.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

SCHEDULE I.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT of a debt exceeding twenty Rupees in amount or value, written or signed by or on behalf of a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper, when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession ...	One Anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
ADOPTION DEED ... See Instrument, No. 33.	
3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath ...	One Rupee.
See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 1).	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE ...	The same duty as a Lease (No. 39).
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT ...	(a.) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange ... One Anna. (b.) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished ... Four Annas. (c.) If not otherwise provided for by this Act ... Eight Annas.
See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 2).	
6. APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will ...	Fifteen Rupees.
7. APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	The same duty as an award (No. 10).
See Exemption, Schedule II (Nos. 3 and 4).	
APPRENTICESHIP DEED ...	See Instrument, No. 31.
8. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ...	Twenty-five Rupees.
9. ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court ...	Two hundred and fifty Rupees.
ASSIGNMENT ...	{ See Conveyance, No. 21, and Transfer, No. 60.
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT ...	See Instrument, No. 38.
10. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit ...	(a.) Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rupees 1,000. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount. (b.) In any other case ... Five Rupees.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 6).	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.		
11. BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank note or currency note.	(a.) When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rupees 20...	One Anna.		
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
	(b.) When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed 200	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
	If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
	" 400 " 600	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
	" 600 " 1,000	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
	" 1,000 " 1,200	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
	" 1,200 " 1,600	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
	" 1,600 " 2,500	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
12. BILL OF LADING ... <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 7).</i>	For every Rupees 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 2,500 up to Rupees 10,000 ...	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
	For every Rupees 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 10,000 up to Rupees 30,000 ...	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
	And for every Rupees 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 30,000 ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0
	(c.) When payable at more than one year after date or sight.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note.		
13 BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act). <i>See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 21), Indemnity-Bond (No. 25), Security-Bond (No. 14). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 8.)</i>	When the amount or value secured does not exceed 10	Two Annas.		
	When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 10 but does not exceed 50	Four Annas.		
	When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100	Eight Annas.		
	And for every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,000	Eight Annas.		
	And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Two Rupees, eight Annas.		

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.
14. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 8 and 12).</i>	(a.) When the amount secured does not exceed 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13).
	(b.) In any other case ...	Five Rupees.
15. BOTTOMRY-BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13.)
16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue Officer ...	...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of the Purchase-money.
17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or a ny other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association ...	...	One Anna.
18. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer ...	...	One Rupee.
19. CHEQUE, for an amount exceeding twenty Rupees ...	...	One Anna.
20. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his	...	...

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors ...	Ten Rupees.
21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 69. See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 5 and 17).	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 Eight Annas. When it exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 One Rupee. For every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,000 One Rupee. And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,000 Five Rupees.
CO-PARTNERSHIP ...	See Instrument, No. 32.
22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees. See Exemptions, Schedule II (Nos. 9 and 10).	(a.) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one Rupee ... Eight Annas. (b.) In any other case ... One Rupee.
23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.	(a.) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one Rupee ... The same duty as is payable on the original. (b.) In any other case ... One Rupee.
24. CUSTOMS-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14).
25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a will. ...	Fifteen Rupees.
26. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited	

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty Rupees ...	One Anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS ...	See Instrument, No. 29.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP ...	See Instrument, No. 33.
DUPLICATE ...	See Counterpart, No. 23.
27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent.	In the case of an Advocate or Vakil ... Five hundred Rupees. In the case of an Attorney ... Two hundred and fifty Rupees.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 11).	
EXCHANGE ...	See Instrument, No. 35.
EXTRACT ...	See Copy, No. 22.
FURTHER CHARGE ...	See Instrument, No. 30.
GIFT ...	See Instrument, No. 36.
28. INDEMNITY-BOND ...	The same duty as a Security-Bond (No. 14).
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED.	See Composition-deed, No. 20.
29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.	(a.) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument. The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured. (b.) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument. Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(a.) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 41, Clause (a), of this schedule. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument. (b.) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 41, Clause (b), of this schedule. The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule)	Five Rupees.
See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 12 (c)).	
32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	Ten Rupees.
33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	Five Rupees.
34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage.	One Rupee.
35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL)... ..	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.
38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT INSURANCE	Ten Rupees.
See Policy, No. 49.	
(a) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease purports to be for a term—	
of less than one year..	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
of not less than one year, but not more than three years ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the average annual rent reserved.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
39. LEASE. See Agreement to lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).	exceeding three years. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount of value of the average annual rent reserved. (b.) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term... .. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long. (c.) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved... .. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease. (d.) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered: Provided that, when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight Annas.
39. LEASE—continued See Agreement to lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 13).	
40. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company, or proposed Company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	One Anna.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn	One Anna.
42. LETTER OF LICENCE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten Rupees.
43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (a.) When at the time of execution possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given	Fifteen Rupees. The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 23 or No. 55 of this schedule. See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 12, and No. 14 (b.) (b.) When at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed.
45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One Rupee.
46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty Rupees	One Anna.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.		
47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP PARTITION See <i>Instrument, No. 37.</i> PARTNERSHIP ... See <i>Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.</i>	Eight Annas.		
48. PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India	One hundred Rupees.		
49. POLICY OF INSUR- ANCE. <i>See Exemption, Schedule II (No. 14 (a)).</i>	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate for each part.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	(a.) In the case of sea-in- surance— When the amount in- sured does not ex- Rs. ceed 1,000 And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part there- of in excess of ... 1,000	0 4 0 0 4 0	0 2 0 0 2 0
	(b.) In the case of any other insurance— When the amount in- sured does not ex- ceed 1,000 And for every further sum of Rupees 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	0 6 0 0 6 0	0 3 0 0 3 0
50. POWER-OF-AT- TORNEY, not being a proxy chargeable under No. 51.	Eight Annas.		
	One Rupee.		
	Five Rupees.		
	Ten Rupees.		
	One Rupee for each person authorized.		

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
<i>Explanation.</i>—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
PROMISSORY NOTE... <i>Bill of Exchange, No. 11.</i>	
PROTEST, that it to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonor of a bill of exchange or promissory note ... See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i> PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. See <i>Notarial Act, No. 45.</i>	
51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of— (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable:— (b) Municipal Commissioners: (c) Proprietors, Members or Contributors to the funds of any Institution ...	One Anna.
52. RECEIPT FOR ANY MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY, THE AMOUNT OR VALUE OF WHICH EXCEEDS TWENTY RUPEES ... See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 15).</i>	One Anna.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
53. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY. (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the reconveyance.
54. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property. (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	Ten Rupees.
55. RESPONDENTIA-BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination. (b) In any other case ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release.
56. REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property by any instrument other than a will ...	Five Rupees.
57. SETTLEMENT ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13).
58. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel ... SPECIFICATION ... See <i>Petition, No. 48.</i>	Ten Rupees.
59. SURRENDER OF LEASE. (a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five Rupees ... See <i>Exemption, Schedule II (No. 16).</i>	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.
(b) In any other case ... (a) Of shares in a Company or Association ... (b) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance—	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
60 TRANSFER. See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II (No. 17).</i>	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21).
1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five Rupees. ...	The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
2. In any other case.	Five Rupees.
(c.) Of any Property under the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, Section 31. ..	Ten Rupees.
(d.) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration	Five Rupees.
TRUST ... See Declaration, No 25. Revocation, No. 56. VALUATION ... See Appraisement, No. 7.	
61. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four Annas.

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 - as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 - for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 - for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
- Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 - for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of Schedule I;
 - for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner;
 - made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 - made regarding the occupancy of land denoted by a survey-number, and the payment of revenue therefor, under Bombay Act I of 1865;
 - made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, Section 17.
- Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.
- Appraisement of corps for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
- Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No. XX of 1847, Section 5.
- Award under Bombay Act VI of 1873, Section 81, or Bombay Act III of 1874, Section 18.
- Bill of lading, when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

- Bond when executed by—
 - the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, Section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
- Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
- Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under Section 27 or Section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.
- Entry—
 - of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court, when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court established by Royal Charter;
 - on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an articulated clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
- Instruments—
 - executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by virtue thereof;
 - of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX of 1850 or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.
- Leases and Counterparts—
 - Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875;
 - Lease executed in the case of a cultivator without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred Rupees;
 - Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.
- Letter—
 - of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance;
Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.
 - of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
- Receipt—
 - endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under this schedule, No. 18, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;
 - for any payment of money without consideration;
 - for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of imám lands;
 - for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity;
 - for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;
 - given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the persons 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 serving in such capacity;
 - given by a headman or lambardár for land-revenue or taxes collected by him
 - given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for;
Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for;

Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.

17. Transfers by endorsement—

(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;

(b) of a bill of lading;

(c) of a policy of insurance;

(d) of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India;

(e) of securities of the Government of India;

(f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of Schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

SCHEDULE III.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XX of 1817	Copyright	In Section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty."
X of 1866	The Indian Companies' Act.	In Section eleven, the words "shall bear the same stamp as if it were a deed, and." In Section sixteen, the words "they shall bear the same stamp as if they were contained in a deed."
XVIII of 1869	The General Stamp Act	The whole.
VII of 1871	The Indian Emigration Act.	In Sections twenty-seven and twenty-nine, the words "which shall not require a stamp."
XIX of 1873	The North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873	In Section one hundred and eighty-three, the words "stamped or."
II of 1874	The Administrator-General's Act	In Section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten Rupees and."
IX of 1874	The European Vagrancy Act	In Section seventeen, the words "may be on unstamped paper and."
XV of 1876	Rombay Municipal Debentures	In Section two, the words "and no such indorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty."

ACT II.

[Not Applicable to Madras.]

ACT III.

PASSED 8TH MARCH, 1879.

An Act to authorize the destruction of Useless Records.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue offices; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

Local extent.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Destruction of Records Act, 1879;" it extends to the whole of British India; and it shall come into force at once.

2. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of such High Court, or the Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction subordinate thereto, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

So far as regards his own Court, the Court of Small Causes in Rangoon and the Courts of the Magistrates within the local limits of his ordinary civil jurisdiction, the Recorder of Rangoon shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a High Court.

Similar power to Presidency High Courts with respect to William, Madras and Bombay may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or being in the custody of the Revenue Courts and offices as it may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

(a) the local Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors held under the provisions of the eleventh and twelfth of Victoria, chapter twenty-one,

(b) the local Administrator-General,

as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

4. The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may, from time to time, make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of the Revenue Courts and offices as it may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

5. All rules made under this Act shall, after being confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

6. All rules and orders heretofore made by a Local Government, a High Court or a Chief Controlling Revenue Authority for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers belonging to or in the custody of any Court or Revenue office shall be deemed to have had the force of law from the date on which they were made, and all such rules now in force shall continue to have the force of law until they are rescinded by rules made under this Act; and no suit or other proceeding shall be instituted, maintained or continued against any person for the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of any records, books or papers in accordance with any such rules or with any order made by a Local Government, High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

Bar of Suits.

7. In this Act "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces—the Board of Revenue; in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sind and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner; in Sind—the Commissioner; in the Panjab—the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office.

8. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any Saving of documents kept document which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, is to be kept and maintained.

9. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 9.)

Enactments repealed

(a).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XX of 1875 ..	The Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875	In Section eight Clause (c), the last twenty-one words.
XVIII of 1876 ..	The Oudh Laws Act, 1876	In Section thirty-nine, Clause (c), the last eighteen words.

(b).—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL.

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
VI of 1865 ..	To authorize the destruction of useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency	The whole.
V of 1869 ..	To authorize the destruction of useless Records in the Courts of the Province of Sind	The whole.

(c).—REGULATION UNDER 33 VIC., c. 3.

Number and Year.	Subject or Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
III of 1877 ..	The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877	In Section forty, Clause (c), the last twenty-one words.

ACT IV.

PASSED 13TH MARCH, 1879.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY ACT.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Railway Act, 1879."

It extends to the whole of British India and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her said Majesty;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of July, 1879.

Repeal of Acts.

2. On and from that day, the Acts specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed.

All rules made, notifications published and powers conferred under any of such Acts, or any enactment thereby repealed, shall (so far as they are consistent herewith) be deemed to have been respectively made, published and conferred under this Act.

Nothing in the Carriers Act, 1865, shall apply to carriers by Railway.

Interpretation-clause.

8. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Railway."

"Railway" means a Railway for the public conveyance of passengers or goods.

It includes—

- (a.) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks prescribed under Section fifty-two;
- (b.) all lines of rail, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;
- (c.) all stations, offices, warehouses, fixed machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a Railway;
- (d.) all vessels and rafts used for the purposes of carrying on the traffic of a Railway.

In Section four "Railway" includes a Railway under construction, and in the remaining part of this section and in the following sections (namely), six, eight, sixteen, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, forty to forty-six (both inclusive), fifty-two and fifty-three, "Railway" includes a Railway under construction and a Railway not used for the public conveyance of passengers or goods:

"Railway-administration" means in the case of a Railway worked by Government or a Native State the Manager of such Railway, and in the case of a Railway worked by a Company or private individual such Company or individual:

"Railway-servant" means any person employed by a Railway-Administration to perform any function in connection with a Railway,

and in Section twenty-five, last clause, Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-eight, and forty-two includes any person employed to perform any such function by any other person in execution of a contract into which he has entered with a Railway-Administration.

4. It shall be lawful, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, Right to use locomotives. to use on every Railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE RAILWAY-ADMINISTRATION.

5. No Railway or portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway shall be opened for the public conveyance of passengers until the Railway-Administration has given to the Governor-General in Council notice in writing of the intention of opening the same and until an officer appointed by the Governor-General in Council to inspect such Railway, portion, extension or addition has, after inspection thereof, reported in writing to the Governor-General in Council that in his opinion the opening of the same would not be attended with danger to the public using the same.

6. Every Railway-Administration shall, within forty-eight hours after the occurrence upon the Railway of—

- (a) any accident attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property,
- (b) any accident of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, and
- (c) any accident of any other description which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, direct to be notified,

give notice thereof to the Local Government;

and the Station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurs, or, where there is no Station-master, the officer in charge of the Section of the Railway on which the accident occurs, shall without unnecessary delay give notice in writing or by telegraph of such accident to the nearest Magistrate and to the officer in charge of the Police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurs or to such other Magistrate and Police-officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

7. Every Railway-Administration shall make up and deliver to the Governor-General in Council a return of accidents occurring in the course of the public traffic upon the Railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner, and at such intervals of time, as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

General rules for working Railway. 8. Every Railway-Administration shall make general rules for the following purposes (that is to say):

- (a) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, carriages and wagons used on the Railway are to be moved or propelled;
- (b) for regulating the maximum number of passengers which each carriage and compartment may carry, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon;
- (c) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers;
- (d) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous goods; and
- (e) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the Railway;

and may, from time to time, alter any such rules.

Any such rule may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be liable to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, in default of payment of such fine, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

Penalty for breach of rules.

No such rule shall take effect unless it is consistent with this Act and until it has received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall be otherwise notified to the Railway-servants and the public in such manner as the Governor-General in Council, from time to time, directs.

Notification of rules.

The Governor-General in Council may at any time cancel such rule.

Power to cancel rules.

9. An abstract of this Act, and a copy of the time-tables and tariff of charges which may, from time to time, be published for any Railway by any Railway-Administration, shall be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each station of such Railway, so that they may be easily seen and read.

Copy and translation of Act, &c., to be shown at stations.

All such documents shall be so exhibited in English and in the principal vernacular language of the district in which the station is situate, and in such other language, if any, as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

CHAPTER III.

CARRIAGE OF PROPERTY.

10. Every agreement purporting to limit the obligation or responsibility imposed on a carrier by Railway by the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 151 and 161, in the case of loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property shall, in so far as it purports to limit such obligation or responsibility, be void unless—

- (a) it is in writing signed by, or on behalf of, the person sending or delivering such property, and
- (b) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council.

11. When any property mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed is contained in any parcel or package delivered to a carrier by Railway, the carrier shall not be liable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, such property, unless at the time of delivery the value and nature thereof have been declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and an increased charge for the safe conveyance of the same, or an engagement to pay such charge, has been accepted by some Railway-servant specially authorized in this behalf.

When any property of which the value and nature have been declared under this section has been lost, destroyed or damaged, or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable for such loss, destruction, damage or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared.

12. A carrier by Railway shall in no case be answerable for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, any passenger's luggage, unless a Railway-servant has booked and given a receipt for the same.

13. In any suit against a carrier by Railway for compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of, or damage to, property delivered to a Railway-servant, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove in what manner such loss, destruction, deterioration or damage was caused.

Plaintiffs not required to prove negligence.

14. If any person fails to pay on demand any sum due by him to a carrier by Railway for conveyance of any property by Railway, or for the custody of any property or for demurrage or warfage in respect of the same, the Railway-Administration may detain the whole or any part of such property or, if the same have been removed from the Railway, any other property of such person then on such Railway or thereafter coming into the possession of the Railway-Administration;

and may also sell by public auction, in the case of perishable property at once, and in the case of other property on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice thereof published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct, sufficient of such property to produce the sum payable as aforesaid, and all charges and expenses of such detention, notice and sale, or, if such person fails to remove from the Railway within a reasonable time any property so detained, the whole of such property;

and may, out of the proceeds of the sale, retain the sum so payable, together with all charges and expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of such proceeds and so much of the property (if any) as remains unsold, to the person entitled thereto;

or such carrier may recover any such sum by suit.

15. The owner or person having the care of any property which has been carried upon any Railway, or is brought into any station or warehouse for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall, on demand by any Railway-servant appointed in this behalf by the Railway-Administration, deliver to him an exact account in writing signed by such owner or person of the quantity and description of such property.

16. No passenger shall take with him on a Railway, and no person shall deliver or tender for carriage upon any Railway, any dangerous luggage or goods without giving notice of their nature to a Railway-servant, or, in the case of luggage or goods delivered or tendered for carriage, distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing the same.

Any Railway-servant may refuse to carry upon a Railway any luggage or parcel which he suspects to contain dangerous goods, and may require such luggage or parcel to be opened to ascertain the fact previously to carrying the same;

and in case any such luggage or parcel is received for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, any Railway-servant may stop the transit thereof until he is satisfied as to the nature of its contents.

CHAPTER IV.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS.

17. Every person desirous of travelling on a Railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be furnished with a ticket specifying in English and the principal vernacular language of the district in which the ticket is issued, the class of carriage for which, and the place from and place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of such fare:

and every passenger shall, when required, show his ticket to any Railway-servant duly authorized to examine the same, and shall deliver up such ticket upon demand to any Railway-servant duly authorized to collect tickets.

Fares and tickets at intermediate stations.

18. At the intermediate stations, the fares shall be deemed to be accepted and the tickets furnished only upon condition that there be room in the train for which the tickets are furnished.

In case there is not room for all the passengers to whom tickets have been furnished, those who have obtained tickets for the longest distance shall have the preference; and those who have obtained tickets for the same distance shall have the preference according to the order in which they have received their tickets:

Provided that all officers and troops of Her Majesty on duty, and all other persons on the business of the Government who, by virtue of any contract with the Government or, in the case of a Railway worked by Government, of any direction of the Governor-General in Council, are entitled to be conveyed on a Railway in preference to, or in priority over, the public, shall be entitled to such preference and priority without reference to the distance for which, or the order in which, they have received their tickets.

Any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished at any station and for whom there is no room shall, on returning the ticket within a reasonable time after its issue, be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

19. Except with the permission of the Railway-Administration or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, no person shall enter any carriage used on any Railway for the purpose of travelling therein without having first paid his fare and obtained a ticket.
- Fares to be prepaid.
20. Any passenger found suffering from any infectious disease in a Railway carriage or in any place on a Railway may, if his remaining in such carriage or place is likely to spread the infection of such disease, be removed from such carriage or place by any Railway-servant;
- Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disease.
- any passenger so removed who has paid his proper fare to or at the place at which he is so removed, shall be entitled, on returning his ticket, to have such fare refunded.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

(A).—Offences by the Railway-Administration.

21. Any Railway-Administration opening, in contravention of Section five, any Railway, or any portion or extension of, or addition to, a Railway, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one thousand rupees for every day during which the same continues open in contravention of that section.
- Penalty for opening Railway in contravention of Section 5.
- For omitting to report accident.
22. Any Railway-Administration omitting to give notice as required by Section six, shall forfeit to Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission continues.
23. Any Railway-Administration failing to deliver any return mentioned in Section seven within fourteen days after the same ought to be delivered, or to make or notify any rules as required by Section eight, or to exhibit any abstract or copy mentioned in Section nine in manner required by that section, shall forfeit to Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which such failure continues.
- For not sending return of accidents or making rules under Section 8, or exhibiting copy under Section 9.

(B).—Offences by Railway-servants.

- For omitting to give notice of accident.
- For drunkenness or breach of duty.
- or who negligently omits to perform his duty,
- or who performs the same in an improper manner,
- shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees;
- or if the duty in any of the cases aforesaid be such that the negligent, omission or improper performance thereof would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon such Railway, such servant shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
- For endangering the safety of persons.
24. Any Station-master or other person omitting to give notice as required by Section six, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
25. Any Railway-servant who is in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon a Railway in the discharge of any duty,
26. If any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty endangers the safety of any person—
- (a) by disobeying any general rule sanctioned and published and notified in the manner prescribed by Section eight; or
- (b) by disobeying any rule or order not inconsistent with the general rules aforesaid, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice; or
- (c) by any rash or negligent act or omission,
- he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.
- For receiving bribes.
27. Every Railway-servant shall be deemed a "public servant" within the meaning of Sections 161, 162, 163, 164, and 165 of the Indian Penal Code.
- Amendment of Penal Code, Section 161.
- In the definition of legal remuneration contained in the said Section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to include any employer of a Railway-servant as such.

28. Any Railway-servant who compels or attempts to compel any passenger to enter a carriage or compartment containing the maximum number of passengers denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under Section eight, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.
- For compelling passengers to enter carriages already full.

(C).—Offences by persons generally.

- For not giving account of goods or giving false account.
29. Any person required under Section fifteen to give an account of the quantity and description of any property who neglects or refuses to give such account, or who wilfully gives a false account,
- shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for every maund (of 3,200 tolahs) of such property; and such fine shall be in addition to any charge to which such property may be liable.
30. Whoever, in contravention of Section sixteen, takes with him any dangerous goods on a Railway, or delivers or tenders any such goods for the purpose of being carried upon a Railway, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.
- For taking dangerous goods on Railway or delivering such goods without notice.
31. Any passenger travelling on a Railway without a proper ticket or having such a ticket and not showing or delivering up the same when so required under Section seventeen, shall be liable to pay the fare of the class in which he is found travelling, from the place whence the train originally started, unless he can prove that he has travelled a less distance only, in which case he shall be liable to pay the fare of the class aforesaid only from the place whence he has travelled.
- For travelling without ticket or not showing or delivering up ticket.
- Every such fare shall, on application by a Railway-servant to a Magistrate, and on proof of the passenger's liability, be recoverable from such passenger as if it were a fine, and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.
- For evading payment of fare.
32. Any person who defrauds, or attempts to defraud, any carrier by Railway—
- (a) by travelling, or attempting to travel, on any Railway without having previously paid his fare;
- (b) by riding or attempting to ride in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has paid his fare;
- (c) by using or attempting to use a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available;
- (d) by continuing his journey in or upon any carriage beyond the place to which he has paid his fare, without previously paying the fare for the additional distance;
- or who, in any other manner whatever, attempts to evade the payment of his fare, or who wilfully alters or defaces his ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible,
- For altering ticket.
- shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and shall also be liable to pay the fare (if any) which he ought to have paid; and such fare shall be recoverable in manner provided by Section thirty-one and shall, when recovered, be paid to the Railway-Administration.
33. Any passenger who gets into or upon, or attempts to get into or upon, or quits, or attempts to quit, any carriage upon any Railway, while such carriage is in motion, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees;
- For entering carriage in motion.
- and any passenger who rides, or attempts to ride, on the steps, or any other part of a carriage, upon any Railway, except on those parts which are intended for the accommodation of passengers,
- For riding on the steps.
- shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.
34. Any person who, without the permission of the Railway-Administration, rides or attempts to ride upon any locomotive-engine or tender upon any Railway; or in or upon any vehicle not appropriated to the carriage of passengers,
- For riding on engine, tender, &c.
- shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.
35. Any person who, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment, smokes in or upon any Railway-carriage, except in a carriage or compartment specially provided for the purpose, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees;
- For smoking.
- and any person who persists in so smoking (except as aforesaid) after being warned by any Railway-servant to desist may, in addition to incurring the liability above mentioned, be removed by any Railway-servant from any such carriage, and from the premises of the

Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

For intoxication or nuisance. 36. Any person who is in a state of intoxication, or who commits any nuisance or act of indecency in any Railway-carriage, or upon any part of any Railway;

or who wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger, or extinguishes any lamp in any Railway-carriage,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and may be removed by any Railway-servant from any such carriage, and also from the premises of the Railway, and where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

37. If any carriage, compartment, room or place be reserved by the Railway-Administration for the exclusive use of females, any male person who without lawful excuse enters such carriage, compartment, room or place knowing the same to be reserved as aforesaid, or remains therein after having been informed of its having been so reserved, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees,

and may be removed therefrom, and also from the premises of the Railway, by any Railway-servant,

and, where he has paid his fare and obtained a ticket, shall forfeit such fare and ticket.

For obstructing Railway-servant in his duty.

38. Whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any Railway-servant in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

39. Any passenger wilfully entering carriage already full.

entering a carriage or compartment containing the maximum number of passengers which has been denoted thereon in accordance with a rule made and notified under Section eight, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

40. Any person who without authority or reasonable excuse makes, alters, shows, hides, removes or extinguishes any signal or light upon any Railway, or upon any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle upon a Railway,

or who negligently damages any engine, carriage, wagon or other vehicle belonging to a Railway, or any warehouse, building, machine, fence or other thing so belonging, or who needlessly interferes with the means of communication provided in any train between the guard and the engine-driver or passengers,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

41. Any person who unlawfully enters upon a Railway shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees; and if any person so entering refuses to leave such Railway on being requested

to do so by any Railway-servant, or by any other person on behalf of the Railway-Administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be immediately removed from such Railway by such servant or other person as aforesaid.

42. The owner or person in charge of any bulls, cows, bullocks, calves, elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids straying on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

For wilfully driving cattle on fenced Railway; Whenever any such animals are wilfully and unlawfully driven, or knowingly and unlawfully permitted to be, on any Railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of such animals,

and whenever any such animals are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on any Railway not so provided, otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the Railway, or for any other lawful purpose,

the person in charge of such animals, or if he cannot be identified, then the owner of the said animals, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each animal, in addition to any amount that may be recovered under the same Act.

All fines imposed under this section may, if the convicting Magistrate so direct, be recovered in manner provided by Section twenty-five of the said Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and may be appropriated in whole or in part in compensation for loss or damage proved to his satisfaction.

Recovery of fines and payment of compensation.

The expression " public road " in Sections eleven and twenty-six of the same Act shall be deemed to include a Railway. And any Railway-servant may exercise the powers of seizure provided by the said Section eleven.

43. Whoever knowing or having reason to believe that any engine or train is approaching along a Railway opens any gate which the Railway-Administration has set up on either side of the Railway across any road for the use or accommodation of any person, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or attempts to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing, across the Railway;

and whoever at any time, in the absence of a gate-keeper, omits to shut and fasten such gate as soon as he and any vehicle, animal or other thing under his charge have passed through the same,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For minors obstructing line or throwing stones at train. 44. Whenever any minor under twelve years of age unlawfully—

(a) places or throws, or attempts to place or throw, upon or across a Railway any wood, stone or other thing, or

(b) removes or displaces, or attempts to remove or displace, any rail, sleeper, spike, key or other thing belonging to the permanent way of a Railway, or

(c) throws or causes to fall, or attempts to throw or cause to fall, against, into or upon any engine, tender, carriage or other vehicle used upon a Railway, any wood, stone or other thing,

such minor shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and the convicting Magistrate may, in his discretion, direct either that the minor, if a male, shall be punished with whipping, or that the father or guardian of the minor shall, within such reasonable time as the Magistrate may fix, execute a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Magistrate may direct, to prevent the minor from repeating such offence.

The amount of such bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Any person neglecting or refusing to execute a bond when required under this section so to do shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

45. Whoever wilfully does any act, or wilfully omits to do what he is legally bound to do, intending by such act or omission to endanger or knowing that he is thereby likely to endanger, the safety of any person travelling or being upon any Railway, shall be punished with transportation (or in the case of an European or American, penal servitude) for a term of not less than seven years or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years.

46. Whoever rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and such act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a Railway, shall, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

47. Every driver or conductor of an omnibus, carriage or other vehicle shall, while in or upon any station-yard or other premises forming part of a Railway, obey the reasonable directions of any Railway-servant duly authorized in this behalf; and every person offending against this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Disobedience of omnibus, &c., drivers to Railway-servants.

(D).—Arrest of Offenders.

48. If any person commits any offence punishable under this Act and there is reason to believe that he will abscond or his name and address are unknown, and he refuses to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or any other person whom such Railway-servant or Police-officer may call to his aid, may, without any warrant or written authority, arrest and detain such offender until he can be taken before a Magistrate or give sufficient security for his appearance before such Magistrate, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law.

49. Every person committing any offence mentioned in Sections eight, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-four, forty-five and forty-six may be arrested without any warrant or written authority by any Railway-servant or Police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid;

Arrest for offences against certain sections.

and every person so arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate authorized to punish him or to commit him for trial.

(E).—*Jurisdiction.*

Magistrates having jurisdiction. 50. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate and a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Any person committing any offence against this Act or the rules made under it, shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may, from time to time, notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Place of trial. Every notification under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette, and a copy thereof shall also be exhibited in some conspicuous place at each of such Railway-stations as the Local Government may direct, so that it may be easily seen and read.

(F).—*Saving of other Criminal Laws.*

51. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being arrested, prosecuted or punished under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

CHAPTER VI.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Power of Government to make rules as to fences, gates and bars. 52. The Governor-General in Council, or the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, from time to time, make rules requiring—

(a) that boundary-marks or fences be provided for any Railway or any part thereof, and for roads constructed in connection therewith;

(b) that gates or bars be erected at places where any Railway crosses a road on the level; and

(c) that persons be employed to open and shut such gates or bars; and made by such rules determine what kind of fences shall, for the purposes of Section forty-two, be deemed to be suitable for the exclusion of cattle;

and direct that any Railway-Administration wilfully neglecting or violating any rule made under this section, shall forfeit to Government a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such neglect or violation, or, when such neglect or violation is continuous, for every day during which it continues.

53. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare what Government or other Authority shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government in respect of the whole or any part of a Railway.

Power to declare Local Government in respect of any Railway. 54. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

(See Section 2.)

Number and Year.	Title.
XVIII of 1851	... An Act relating to Railways in India.
XXXI of 1867	... An Act to render penal certain offences committed by servants of Railway Companies.
XIII of 1870	... An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII of 1851 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government.
XXV of 1871	... An Act to amend the Railway Act.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See Section 11.)

- (a) Gold or silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured;
- (b) plated articles;
- (c) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part;
- (d) precious stones, jewellery, trinkets;
- (e) watches, clocks or time-pieces of any description;
- (f) Government securities;
- (g) Government stamps;
- (h) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory notes, bank-notes, orders or other securities for payment of money;
- (i) maps, writings, title-deeds;
- (j) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art;
- (k) glass, china, marble;
- (l) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials;
- (m) shawls;
- (n) lace;
- (o) opium;
- (p) ivory, ebony, sandalwood, sandalwood-oil;
- (q) musical and scientific instruments.

ACT V.

PASSED 22ND MARCH, 1879.

An Act to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1879;" and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1879.

Amendment of Act XI of 1876, Section 28.

2. To the first clause of Section 28 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, the following proviso shall be added, that is to say:

"Provided that no person shall be chosen to be President or Vice-President twice in succession."

Amendment of Section 31 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, Section 31, before the words "no Khazanchi" the words "without the previous sanction of the Board" shall be inserted.

4. In the same Act, Section 36, clause (a), sub-clause (4), after the words "municipal body," the words "or any body of Commissioners for making improvements in any port or of trustees of any port" shall be inserted.

In the same section, the words "in the case of the Bank of Madras" shall be omitted in both the places in which they occur.

In the same section, after clause (m), the following clause shall be inserted, that is to say, "(mm) the borrowing of money in India for the purposes of the Bank's business, and the giving of security for money so borrowed by pledging assets or otherwise."

Amendment of Section 37.

5. In Section 37 of the same Act, for clause (d), the following shall be substituted, that is to say,

"(d) Nor shall they (except upon the security mentioned in Section thirty-six, paragraph a, Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive)

discount bills for any individual or partnership-firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force, or

lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership-firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed."

6. In Section 63 of the same Act, clause (a), for the words "lent by discount of bills or otherwise to," the words "lent to or for which bills may be discounted for" shall be substituted.

[Acts VI, VII, VIII, IX and X not Applicable to Madras.]

ACT XI.

PASSED 21ST JULY, 1879.

The Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to re-enact the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

Local extent.
Commencement.

2. The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, is hereby repealed. But all applications, declarations, authorizations, attachments, loans and rules made under the said Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

3. In this Act, "local authority" means any body corporate, municipal committee, or other persons legally entitled to the control or management of any local or Municipal Fund, or legally entitled to impose any cess, rate, duty or tax upon any persons within any local area; and

"funds," used with reference to any local authority, includes any local or Municipal Fund to the control or management of which such authority is legally entitled, and any cess, rate, duty or tax which such authority is legally entitled to impose, and any property vested in such authority.

4. Any local authority desiring to obtain a loan, on the security of its funds or any portion thereof, for the carrying out of any works which it is legally authorized to carry out may, in manner provided by the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the power hereinafter conferred, apply to the local Government for such loan.

5. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act as to—

- (1) the nature of the funds on the security of which loans may be made;
 - (2) the works for which loans may be made;
 - (3) the manner of making applications for loans;
 - (4) the inquiries to be made in relation to such loans, and the manner of conducting such inquiries;
 - (5) the cases and the forms in which particulars of applications and proceedings, and orders thereon, shall be published;
 - (6) the cases in which the local Government may make loans without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and the cases in which such previous sanction must be obtained;
 - (7) the manner of recording and enforcing the conditions on which such loans are to be made;
 - (8) the manner and time of making loans;
 - (9) the inspection of any works carried out by means of loans;
 - (10) the instalments by which loans shall be repaid, the interest to be charged on loans, and the manner and time of repaying loans and of paying the interest thereon;
 - (11) the sum to be charged against the funds which are to form the security for the loan, as costs in effecting the loan;
 - (12) the attachment of such securities, and the manner of disposing of or collecting them;
 - (13) the accounts to be kept in respect of loans;
- and as to all other matters incidental to carrying this Act into effect.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

6. If any loan made under such rules, or any interest or costs due in respect thereof, is or are not repaid according to the conditions of the loan, the local Government may attach the funds on the security of which the loan was made. After such attachment, no person except an officer appointed in this behalf

by the local Government shall in any way deal with the attached funds; but such officer may do all acts in respect thereof which the borrowers might have done if such attachment had not taken place, and may apply the proceeds in satisfaction of the loan and of all interest and costs due in respect thereof, and of all expenses caused by the attachment and subsequent proceedings:

Provided that no such attachment shall defeat or prejudice any debt for which the funds attached were previously pledged in accordance with law; but all such prior charges shall be paid out of the proceeds of the funds before any part of the proceeds is applied to the satisfaction of a liability incurred under this Act.

7. The local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may authorize any local authority which might, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have borrowed money for any work upon the security of its funds to borrow money from any other person for such work upon such security; and, if any such loan or the interest thereon is not duly paid, the local Government shall, upon the application of the lender, attach such funds for his benefit in manner provided by Section six.

The Governor-General in Council may, in respect of loans to be taken under this section, exercise the power conferred by Section five, so far as the same may be applicable to the case of such loans.

8. Except as provided by this Act and the rules made hereunder, no local authority shall for any purpose borrow money upon or otherwise charge its funds; and any contract otherwise made for that purpose after the passing of this Act shall be void:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed—

(a) to preclude the Municipality of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the Trustees of the port of Bombay, or the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, or any like body hereafter created for the Port of Madras, from exercising the borrowing powers conferred on them by any special enactment now or hereafter in force; or

(b) to preclude any other local authority from exercising the borrowing power (if any) conferred on it by any such enactment with a view to raising money for any purpose other than the carrying out of works.

9. The Secretary of State in Council shall be entitled to the remedy mentioned in Section six for the recovery of any money lent by him to any local authority before the fifth day of September 1871, and the interest due on such money; and the Governor-General in Council or the local Government may declare that any person who before the said fifth day of September 1871, has lent money to any local authority shall be entitled to the said remedy for the recovery of such money, or of the interest due thereon.

ACT XII.

PASSED 29TH JULY, 1879.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The following portions of the said Code shall be repealed, (namely):—

In Section 4, the words and figures "The Panjab Courts Act, 1865," and "The Panjab Appeals Act, 1873":

In Section 5, the third sentence:

In Section 51, the words "with the permission of the Court":

In Section 52, from and including the words "and when he makes it out of Court" to the end:

In Section 61, the words "bill of exchange or other":

In Section 64, the words "or as soon thereafter as may be practicable":

In Section 80, the words "or to receive the copy of the summons":

In Section 97, the words "a duly authorized":

In Sections 113 and 177 the word "other":

In Section 115, the second paragraph:

In Section 131, the words "in whose plaint, written statement or affidavits reference is made to any document," and the words "in the presence of such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf":

In Section 199, the words from and including "and in" to the end:

In Section 221, the second paragraph:

In Section 224, the word "therewith":

In Section 230, paragraphs three and four, the words "unless the Court is satisfied that on the last preceding application due diligence was used to procure complete satisfaction of the decree; and the order of the Court granting any such subsequent application shall be conclusive evidence that due diligence was used to procure such satisfaction. And no such subsequent application shall be granted":

In Section 246, clause (e) and the letters and parenthesis (f) and (g):

In Section 259, the words "and keeping the same under attachment until the further order of the Court":

In Section 339, paragraph three, the words "to the proper officer of the Court":

In Section 353, the words "within three months from its publication," and "within three months from the publication of the schedule":

In Section 355, paragraph two, the words "from arrest or imprisonment, as the case may be":

In Sections 407 and 408, the words "upon such examination":

In Section 638, the figures "261":

In the second schedule, the words and figures "Section 648 (so far as relates to arrest)":

In the fourth schedule, No. 152, the words "ON SECURITIES BEING GIVEN," and "on security to the amount of Rupees decreed to the in the above suit, being given to your satisfaction."

Amendment of Section 2. 2. In Section 2, for the definitions of "judgment" and "decree" the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"'decree' means the formal expression of an adjudication upon any right claimed, or defence set up, in a Civil Court when such adjudication, so far as regards the court expressing it, decides the suit or appeal. An order rejecting a plaint, or directing accounts to be taken, or determining any question mentioned or referred to in Section 214 but not specified in Section 588, is within this definition: an order specified in Section 588 is not within this definition:

'order' means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree as above defined:

'judgment' means the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order."

In the same section, to the definition of "signed" the following words shall be added (namely): "it also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to."

Amendment of Section 3. 3. In Section 3, for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Save as provided by Section 99A, nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings prior to decree in any suit instituted or appeal presented before the first day of October 1877, or any proceedings after decree that may have been commenced and were still pending at that date."

4. In Section 4, for the words "local law" in each of the places where they occur, the words "law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council" shall be substituted; and for the words "landlord and tenant" the words "landholders and their tenants or agents" shall be substituted.

Act No. XVIII of 1878 (to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, Section 4) is hereby repealed.

5. In Section 5, to the first sentence, the following shall be added (namely): "and to all other Courts (other than the Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) exercising the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes."

Amendment of Section 13. 6. In Section 13, for the first paragraph, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"13. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue, having been directly and substantially in issue, in a former suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction, between the same parties, or between parties under whom they

or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, has been heard and finally decided by such Court,"

and in the same section, Explanation I, for the word "confessed" the word "admitted" shall be substituted.

7. In Section 43, paragraph one, for the words "arising out of" the words "which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of" shall be substituted: in the same section, paragraph two, for the word "for" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "in respect of" shall be substituted; and in the same section, paragraph three, for the word "claim" the words "cause of action" shall be substituted;

and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added: "For the purpose of this section, an obligation and a collateral security for its performance shall be deemed to constitute but one cause of action."

8. To Section 44 the following words shall be added (namely): "or are such as he was entitled to, or liable for, jointly with the deceased person whom he represents."

9. In Section 45, for paragraph one, the following shall be substituted (namely): "subject to the rules contained in Chapter II and in Section 44, the plaintiff may unite in the same suit several causes of action against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly; and any plaintiffs having causes of action in which they are jointly interested against the same defendant or the same defendants jointly may unite such causes of action in the same suit":

in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "the defendant" the words "any defendant, or at any subsequent stage of the suit, if the parties agree" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 50. 10. In Section 50, for the word "abode" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "residence" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 51. 11. To Section 51 the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

"Provided that, if the plaintiff, by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign the plaint, it may be signed by any person duly authorised by him in this behalf."

12. In Sections 51, 53, 115, 316, 393 and 403, for the word "subscribed" (wherever it occurs) the word "signed" shall be substituted: in Sections 115 and 316, for the word "subscribing" the word "signing" shall be substituted; and in Section 403, for the word "subscription" the word "signing" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 58. 13. In Section 58, for the word "filed" the word "produced" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 68. 14. In Section 68, for the word "cognizable" the word "heard" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Sections 93, 95 and 397. 15. In Section 93, after the word "levied," and in Section 95, after the word "paid," and in Section 397, after the word "be," the words "within a time to be fixed by the Court" shall be inserted.

Addition to Section 99. 16. After Section 99, the following shall be inserted (namely):—

"99-A. If, after a summons has, whether before or after the first day of October 1877, been issued to the defendant, or to one of several defendants, and returned unserved, the plaintiff fails for a period of one year from such return to apply for the issue of a fresh summons and to satisfy the Court that he has used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant who has not been served, or that such defendant is avoiding service of process, the Court may dismiss the suit as against such defendant.

"In such case the plaintiff may (subject to the law of limitation) bring a fresh suit."

17. In Section 108, paragraph one, the words and figures "under Section 100" shall be omitted; and in the same section, paragraph two, for the words "it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant," the words "he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 131. 18. In Section 131, paragraph one, for the word "Every" the word "Any" shall be substituted, and for the words "such document" the words "any specified document" shall be substituted.

- Amendment of Section 136. 19. In Section 136, after the word "discovery" (in each of the places in which it occurs) the word "production" shall be inserted.
20. In Section 139, for the words and figures "the production of which has been called for under Section 138 and which has not been produced" the words and figures "which should have been, but has not been, produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 138" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of Section 139.
21. In Section 207, for the words "or numbers" to the end the following words shall be substituted (namely): "or by numbers in a record of settlement or survey, the decree shall specify such boundaries or numbers."
- Amendment of Section 207.
22. In Section 211, for the words "land or other," the words "the recovery of possession of immoveable" shall be substituted: to the same section the words "together with interest on such profits" shall be added; and in Section 212, before the word "immoveable" the words "the recovery of possession of" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Sections 211 and 212.
23. After Section 215, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—
- Addition to Section 215.
- "215-A. When a suit is for an account of pecuniary transactions between a principal and agent, and in all other suits not hereinbefore provided for, where it is necessary, in order to ascertain the amount of money due to or from any party, that an account should be taken, the Court shall, before making its decree, pass an order directing such accounts to be taken as it thinks fit."
- Suit for account between principal and agent.
24. To Section 220 the following words shall be added (namely): "Every order relating to costs made under this Code and not forming part of a decree may be executed as if it were a decree for money."
- Amendment of Section 220.
25. In Section 223, Clause (c), for the words "district within which" the words "local limits of the jurisdiction of" shall be substituted; and in the penultimate paragraph of the same section, for the words "local Court of Small Causes," the words "Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be," shall be substituted.
- Amendment of Section 223.
26. In Section 229, for the words "Native Prince or State in India" the words "Foreign Prince or State" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of Section 229.
27. In Section 230, Clause (b), for the words "the payment of money or the delivery of property by instalments—the date of the default in paying or delivering the instalment" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "any payment of money, or the delivery of any property, to be made at a certain date—the date of the default in making the payment or delivering the property."
- Amendment of Section 230.
28. In the second proviso to Section 232, after the word "decree" the words "for money" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Section 232.
29. In Section 235, for the words "in manner hereinbefore provided for the verification of complaints" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "by the applicant or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case."
- Amendment of Section 235.
30. In Sections 236 and 237, for the words "If the application be," the words "Whenever an application is made" shall be substituted.
- Amendment of Sections 236 and 237.
31. In Section 244, Clause (c), after the word "execution," the words "discharge or satisfaction" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Section 244.
32. In Section 245, for the first sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court on receiving an application for the execution of a decree shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of Sections 235, 236, 237 and 238 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with; and if they have not been complied with, the Court may reject the application, or may allow it to be amended then and there, or within a time fixed by the Court. If the application be not so amended, it shall be rejected."
- Amendment of Section 245.
33. In Section 246, for "Explanation I," the following shall be substituted (namely):—
- Amendment of Section 246.
- "Explanation I.—The decrees contemplated by this section are decrees capable of execution at the same time and by the same Court."

In Explanation II, after the words "assignor as" the words "in respect of judgment-debts due" shall be inserted.

34. In Section 252, for the words "If no such property can be found and the judgment-debtor," the words "If no such property remains in the possession of the judgment-debtor, and he" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 263. 41. For the last paragraph of Section 263, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"In the case of the salary of a public officer or the servant of a Railway Company, the attachment shall be made by a written order requiring the officer whose duty it is to disburse the salary to withhold every month such portion as the Court may direct, until the further orders of the Court.

"A copy of every such order shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Court-house and shall be served on the officer so required.

"Every such officer may from time to time pay into Court any portion so withheld and such payment shall discharge the Government or the Railway Company, as the case may be, as effectually as payment to the judgment-debtor."

Amendment of Sections 271. 42. For the first paragraph of Section 271 the following shall be substituted:—

"271. No person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property shall enter any dwelling-house after sunset and before sunrise, or shall break open any outer door of a dwelling-house. But when any such person has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe any such property to be."

43. To Section 289, paragraph one, the following words shall be added (namely): "and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the court-house and, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, also in the Collector's office"; and in Section 290, for the words "notification has been affixed," the words "copy of the proclamation has been fixed up" shall be substituted.

44. In Section 291, for the first eight words the following shall be substituted (namely): "The Court may in its discretion adjourn any sale under this Chapter (which shall be sold by the Collector) to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale"; and in the same section, after the proviso, the following sentence shall be inserted (namely): "Whenever a sale is adjourned under this section for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation under Section 289 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it."

Amendment of Section 294. 45. To Section 291 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale; and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder."

Amendment of Section 295. 46. In Section 295, first proviso, after the words "shall not" the words "as such" shall be inserted; and after the second proviso the following shall be inserted:—

"Provided also that, when immoveable property is sold in execution of a decree ordering its sale for the discharge of an incumbrance thereon, the proceeds of sale shall be applied—

first, in defraying the expenses of the sale;

secondly, in discharging the interest and principal money due on the incumbrance;

thirdly, in discharging the interest and principal moneys due on subsequent incumbrances (if any); and

fourthly, rateably among the holders of decrees for money against the judgment-debtor, prior to the sale of the said property, applied to the Court which made the decree ordering such sale for execution of such decrees and have not obtained satisfaction thereof."

47. In Section 305, paragraph two, after the word "therein" the words and figures "and notwithstanding anything contained in Section 276" shall be inserted; and for the last paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"Provided also that no mortgage, lease or sale under this section shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court."

Amendment of Section 314. 48. In Section 314, after the word "property" the words "in execution of a decree" shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 316. 49. For Section 316 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"316. When a sale of immoveable property has become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser. Such certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation of the sale; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before: provided that the decree under which the sale took place was still subsisting at that date."

50. In Section 320, paragraph two, after the word "also" the words "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained" shall be inserted; and for Sections 321 to 325, both inclusive, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of Sections 320 to 325. 50. In Section 320, paragraph two, after the word "also" the words "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained" shall be inserted; and for Sections 321 to 325, both inclusive, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Power of Collector when execution of decree is so transferred. "321. When the execution of a decree has been so transferred, the Collector may—

(a) proceed as the Court would proceed under Section 305; or

(b) raise the amount of the decree by letting in perpetuity, or for a term, on payment of a premium, or by mortgaging, the whole or any part of the property ordered to be sold; or

(c) sell the property ordered to be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"322. When the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

Procedure of Collector when execution of decree so transferred. "322. When the execution of a decree, not being a decree ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, but being a decree for money in satisfaction of which the Court has ordered the sale of immoveable property, has been so transferred, the Collector, if, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, he has reason to believe that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property, may proceed as hereinafter provided.

Notice to be given to decree-holders and to persons having claims on the property. "322-A. In the case mentioned in Section 322, the Collector shall publish a notice calling upon—

(a) every person holding a decree for money against the judgment-debtor capable of execution by sale of his immoveable property, and which such decree-holder desires to have so executed, and every holder of a decree for money in execution of which proceedings for the sale of such property are pending to produce before the Collector a copy of the decree and a certificate from the Court which passed or is executing the same, declaring the amount recoverable thereunder;

(b) every person having any claim on the said property to submit to the Collector a statement of such claim, and to produce the documents, if any, by which it is evidenced.

Such notice shall be in the language of the district, and shall allow a period of sixty days from the date of its publication for compliance therewith. It shall be published by being posted in the court-house of the Court which made the original order under Section 301, and at such other places (if any) as the Collector thinks fit. Where the address of any such decree-holder or claimant is known, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post or otherwise.

"322-B. Upon the expiration of the said period the Collector shall appoint a day for hearing any representations which the judgment-debtor and the decree-holders or claimants (if any) may desire to make, and for holding such inquiry as he may deem necessary for informing himself as to the nature and extent of such decrees and claims and of the judgment-debtor's immoveable property, and may from time to time adjourn such hearing and inquiry.

If there be no dispute as to the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims of which the Collector is informed, or as to the relative priorities of such decrees or claims, or as to the liability of any such property for the satisfaction of such decrees or claims, the Collector shall draw up a statement, specifying the amount to be recovered for the discharge of such decrees, the order in which such decrees and claims are to be satisfied, and the immoveable property available for that purpose.

If any such dispute arises, the Collector shall refer the same, with a statement thereof and his own opinion thereon, to the Court which made the original order under Section 301, and shall, pending the reference, stay proceedings relating to the subject thereon. The Court shall dispose of the dispute if the matter thereof be within its jurisdiction, or transmit the case to a competent Court for disposal, and the final decision shall be communicated to the Collector. The Collector shall then draw up a statement as above provided in accordance with such decision.

"322-C. The Collector may, instead of himself issuing the notices and holding the inquiry required by Sections 322-A and 322-B, draw up a statement specifying the circumstances of the judgment-debtor and of his immovable property so far as they are known to the Collector or appear in the records of his office, and forward such statement to the District Court; and such Court shall thereupon issue the notices, hold the inquiry and draw up the statement required by Sections 322-A and 322-B, and transmit such statement to the Collector.

Effect of decision of Court as to dispute arising under Section 322-B or 322-C.

"322-D. The decision by the Court of any dispute arising under Section 322-B or Section 322-C shall, as between the parties thereto, have the force of, and be appealable as, a decree.

Scheme for liquidation of money-decrees.

"323. Whenever the amount to be recovered and the property available have been determined as provided in Section 322-B or 322-C, the Collector may—

- (1) if it appears that the amount cannot be recovered without the sale of the whole of the property available, proceed to sell such property; or if it appears that the amount with interest (if any) in accordance with the decree, and when not decreed, with interest (if any) at such rate as he thinks reasonable, may be recovered without such sale.
- (2) raise such amount and interest (notwithstanding any order under Section 304),
 - (a) by letting in perpetuity or for a term, on payment of a premium, the whole or any part of the said property; or
 - (b) by mortgaging the whole or any part of such property; or
 - (c) by selling part of such property; or
 - (d) by letting on farm, or managing by himself or another, the whole or any part of such property for any term not exceeding twenty years from the date of the order of sale; or
 - (e) partly by one of such modes, and partly by another or others of such modes.
- (3) For the purpose of managing under this section the whole or any part of such property, the Collector may exercise all the powers of its owner.
- (4) For the purpose of improving the saleable value of the property available or any part thereof, or rendering it more suitable for letting or managing, or for preserving the property from sale in satisfaction of an incumbrance, the Collector may discharge the claim of any incumbrancer which has become payable, or compound the claim of any incumbrancer whether it has become payable or not; and, for the purpose of providing funds to effect such discharge or composition, may mortgage, let or sell any portion of the property which he deems sufficient. If any dispute arises as to the amount due on any incumbrance with which the Collector proposes to deal under this paragraph, he may institute a suit in the proper Court, either in his own name or the name of the judgment-debtor, to have an account taken, or he may agree to refer such dispute to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be chosen by each party, or of an umpire, to be named by such arbitrators.

In proceeding under paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this section, the Collector shall be subject to such rules consistent with this Act as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

"324. If, on the expiration of the letting or management under Section 323, the amount to be recovered has not been realized, the Collector shall

Recovery of balance, if any, after letting or management. notify the fact in writing to the judgment-debtor, or his representative in interest, stating at the same time that, if the balance necessary to make up the said amount is not paid to the Collector within six weeks of the date of such notice, he will proceed to sell the whole or a sufficient part of the said property; and if on the expiration of the said six weeks the said balance is not so paid, the Collector shall sell such property or part accordingly.

"324-A. The Collector shall from time to time render to the Court which made the original order under Section 304 an account of all moneys which come to his hands and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall hold the balance at the disposal of the Court.

Such charges shall include all debts and liabilities from time to time due to the Government in respect of the property or any part thereof, the rent (if any) from time to time due to a superior holder in respect of such property or part, and (if the Collector so directs) the expenses of witnesses summoned by him.

Application of balance. Such balance shall be applied by the Court as follows:—

firstly, in providing for the maintenance of such members of the judgment-debtor's

family (if any) as are entitled to be maintained out of the income of the property to such amount in the case of each member as the Court thinks fit; and

secondly, where the Collector has proceeded under Section 321, in satisfaction of the original decree in execution of which the Court ordered the sale of immovable property, or otherwise as the Court may, under Section 295, direct; or

thirdly, where the Collector has proceeded under Section 322 in keeping down the interest on incumbrances on the property, and (when the judgment-debtor has no other sufficient means of subsistence) in providing for his subsistence to such amount as the Court thinks fit; and in discharging rateably the claims of the original decree-holder and any other decree-holders who have complied with the said notice and whose claims were included in the amount ordered to be recovered;

and no other holder of a decree for money shall be entitled to be paid out of such property or balance until the decree-holders who have obtained such order have been satisfied;

and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the judgment-debtor or such other person, if any, as the Court directs.

"325. When the Collector sells any property under this chapter, he shall put it up to public auction, in one or more lots as he thinks fit, and may—

- (a) fix a reasonable reserved price for each lot;
- (b) adjourn the sale for a reasonable time, whenever he deems the adjournment necessary for the purpose of obtaining a fair price for the property, recording his reasons for such adjournment;
- (c) buy in the property offered for sale and resell the same by public auction or private contract, as he thinks fit.

"325-A. So long as the Collector can exercise or perform in respect of the judgment-debtor's immovable property, or any part thereof, any of the powers or duties conferred or imposed on him by Sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the judgment-debtor or his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or part except with the written permission of the Collector; nor shall any Civil Court issue any process against such property or part in execution of a decree for money.

During the same period no Civil Court shall issue any process of execution either against the judgment-debtor or his property in respect of any decree for the satisfaction whereof provision has been made by the Collector under Section 323.

The same period shall be excluded in calculating the period of limitation applicable to the execution of any decree affected by the provisions of this section in respect of any remedy of which the decree-holder has thereby been temporarily deprived.

"325-B. When the property of which the sale has been ordered is situate in more districts than one, the powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Collector by Sections 321 to 325 (both inclusive) shall from time to time be exercised and performed by such one of the Collectors of the said districts as the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, direct.

Powers of Collector to compel attendance of parties and witnesses and production of documents. "325-C. In exercising the powers conferred on him by Sections 322 to 325 (both inclusive), the Collector shall have the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of parties and witnesses and the production of documents."

Amendment of Section 326. 51. In Section 326, for the last sentence the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"In such case the provisions of Sections 320, paragraph 2, to 325-C (both inclusive) shall apply, as far as they are applicable."

52. In Section 331, paragraph 2, for the words and figures "the Specific Relief Act, 1877, Section 9," the word and figure "Chapter V" shall

Amendment of Section 331. be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Every such order shall have the same force as a decree, and shall be subject to the same conditions as to appeal or otherwise."

53. In Section 332, first paragraph, for the word "defendant" the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted; and for the other paragraphs the following shall be substituted (namely): "If after examining the applicant it appears to the Court that there

is probable cause for making the application, the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute; and if it finds that the ground mentioned in the first paragraph of this section exists, it shall make an order that the applicant recover possession of the property, and if it does not find as aforesaid, it shall dismiss the application.

"In hearing applications under this section, the Court shall confine itself to the grounds of dispute above specified.

"The party against whom an order is passed under this section may institute a suit to establish the right which he claims to the present possession of the property; but, subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be final."

Amendment of Section 333. 54. For Section 333 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Transfer of property by judgment-debtor after institution of suit. "333. Nothing in Section 331 or 332 applies to a person to whom the judgment-debtor has transferred the property after the institution of the suit in which the decree is made."

Amendment of Section 335. 53. In Section 335, for the first paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"335. If the purchaser of any such property is resisted or obstructed by any person, other than the judgment-debtor, claiming in good faith a right to the present possession thereof, or if, in delivering possession thereof, any such person is dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser or the person so dispossessed, shall enquire into the matter of the resistance, obstruction, or dispossession, as the case may be, and pass such order thereon as it thinks fit";

and in the second paragraph of the same section, for the word "conclusive" the word "final" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 336. 56. In Section 336, for the first proviso the following shall be substituted:—

"Provided that for the purpose of making an arrest under this section no dwelling-house shall be entered after sunset or before sunrise, and no outer door of a dwelling-house shall be broken open:

"But when the officer authorized to make the arrest has duly gained access to any dwelling-house, he may unfasten and open the door of any room in which he has reason to believe the judgment-debtor is to be found: provided that, if the room be in the actual occupancy of a woman who is not the judgment-debtor, and who according to the customs of the country does not appear in public, the officer shall give notice to her that she is at liberty to withdraw; and, after allowing a reasonable time for her to withdraw and giving her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, he may enter such room for the purpose of making the arrest."

57. In Section 339, paragraph 4, after the word "made" the words "to the proper officer of the Court" shall be inserted; and to the same paragraph the following words shall be added (namely):—"and the subsequent payments (if any) shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail."

Amendment of Section 341. 58. In Section 41, for Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) and the proviso, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"(a) on the amount mentioned in the warrant of committal being paid to the officer in charge of the jail; or

(b) on the decree being otherwise fully satisfied; or

(c) at the request of the person on whose application he has been imprisoned; or

(d) on such person omitting to pay the allowance as hereinbefore directed; or

(e) if the judgment-debtor be declared an insolvent, as hereinafter provided; or

(f) when the term of his imprisonment, as limited by Section 342, is fulfilled:

Provided that in the second, third and fifth cases mentioned in this section the judgment-debtor shall not be discharged without the order of the Court."

Amendment of Sections 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 356, 357, 358, 359, and 360. 59. For Section 344 the following shall be substituted:—

"344. Any judgment-debtor arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made in execution of such a decree, may apply in writing to be declared an insolvent.

"Any holder of a decree for money may apply in writing that the judgment-debtor, may be declared an insolvent.

"Every such application shall be made to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In Section 345, for the first line and Clause (a) the following shall be substituted (namely);—

Contents of application. "345. The application, when made by the judgment-debtor, shall set forth—

"(a) the fact of his arrest or imprisonment, or that an order for the attachment of his property has been made, the Court by whose order he was arrested or imprisoned, or by which the order of attachment was made, and, where he has been arrested or imprisoned, the place in which he is in custody."

And to the same section the following paragraph shall be added:—

"The application, when made by the holder of a decree for money, shall set forth the date of the decree, the Court by which it was passed, the amount remaining due thereunder, and the place where the judgment-debtor resides or is in custody."

In Section 347, for the first paragraph the following shall be inserted (namely):

"347. The Court shall fix a day for hearing the application, and shall cause a copy thereof, with a notice in writing of the time and place at which it will be heard, to be stuck up in Court and served at the applicant's expense—

"where the applicant is the judgment-debtor, on the holder of the decree in execution of which he was arrested or imprisoned or the order of attachment was made, or on the pleader of such decree-holder, and on the other creditors (if any) mentioned in the application:

"where the applicant is the decree-holder, on the judgment-debtor or his pleader."

To Section 349 the following words shall be added (namely): "or release him on his furnishing sufficient security that he will appear when called upon."

In Sections 349, 350 and 351, for the word "applicant" wherever it occurs the word "judgment-debtor" shall be substituted.

"In Section 351, Clause (b), after the word "imprisoned" the words "or the order of attachment was made" shall be inserted.

In Section 356, for Clause (d) the following clauses shall be substituted:—

(d) to discharge according to their respective priorities all debts secured by mortgage of the insolvent's property:

(e) to distribute the balance among the scheduled creditors rateably according to the amounts of their respective debts and without any preference."

And to the same section the following shall be added (namely):—

"Provided that in any local area in which a declaration has been made under Section 320 and is in force, no sale of immoveable property paying revenue to Government or held or let for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Receiver; but after he has sold the other property of the insolvent, the Court shall ascertain (a) the amount required to satisfy the claims of the scheduled creditors after deducting the monies already received, (b) the immoveable property of the insolvent remaining unsold, and (c) the incumbrances, if any, existing thereon, and shall forward a statement to the Collector containing the particulars aforesaid; and thereupon the Collector shall proceed to raise the amount so required by the exercise of such of the powers conferred on him by Sections 322 to 325 both inclusive, as he thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of those sections so far as they may be applicable; and shall hold at the disposal of the Court all sums that may come to his hands by such exercise."

In Section 357, for the figures "355" the figures and word "351 or 355" shall be substituted;

and for the words "decrees against him held by the scheduled creditors are fully satisfied or become capable of being executed," the following shall be substituted (namely): "debts due to the scheduled creditors are satisfied to the extent of one-third, or until the expiry of twelve years from the date of the order of discharge under Section 351 or 355."

For Section 358 the following shall be substituted:—

"358. If the aggregate amount of the scheduled debts is two hundred rupees or a less sum, the Court may, and in any case after the scheduled debts have been satisfied to the extent of one-third, or after the expiry of twelve years from the order of discharge, the Court shall declare the insolvent discharged as aforesaid absolved from further liability in respect of such debts."

In Section 359, after the words "sentence him" the words "by order in writing" shall be inserted.

To Section 360 the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, and Bassein where the property of the judgment-debtor exceeds in value two thousand five hundred rupees, or the amount of the pecuniary claims against him exceeds five thousand rupees, or such property or any part thereof is situate outside British Burma."

60. In Sections 361, 362, 363, 365, and 368, for the words "cause of action" wherever they occur the words "right to sue" shall be substituted, and to Section 368 the following clause shall be added (namely): "When the plaintiff fails to make such application within the period prescribed therefor, the suit shall abate."

61. In Section 364, paragraph 1, and Section 366, paragraph 1, after the word "If" the words "within the time limited by law" shall be inserted, and in the latter section, paragraph 1, before the word "award" the words "shall, on the application of the defendant," shall be inserted.

62. In Section 371, paragraph 2, after the word "deceased" the word "or" shall be inserted.

63. In Section 373, paragraph 1, for the words "for the part" the words "in respect of the part" shall be substituted; and to paragraph 2, the words "or in respect of the same part" shall be added.

64. In Section 375, after the word "adjusted" the words "wholly or in part" shall be inserted: after the words "respect to" the words "the whole or any part of" shall be inserted; and to the same section shall be added the words "so far as relates to so much of the subject-matter of the suit as is dealt with by the agreement, compromise or satisfaction."

65. In Section 377, for the first seven words the following shall be substituted (namely): "Notice in writing of the deposit shall be given through the Court."

66. In Sections 381, 477, and 483, after the word "affidavit" the words "or otherwise" shall be inserted.

67. In Section 386, for the second paragraph and the two provisos the following shall be substituted (namely): "Such commission may be issued to any Court, not being a High Court or the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, or to any pleader of a High Court whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint."

68. In Section 406, for the word "shall" the words "may, if he think fit," shall be substituted.

69. In Section 412, after the word "dispaupered" the words and figures "or if the suit is dismissed under Section 97 or 98" shall be inserted.

70. In Section 413, for the word "Refusal" the words and figures "An order of refusal made under Section 409" shall be substituted.

71. In Section 424, after the words "against a public officer" the words "in respect of an act purporting to be done by him in his official capacity" shall be inserted; and in Sections 428 and 429, after the words "public officer" the words "in respect of such act as aforesaid" shall be inserted.

72. In Section 437, for the first sentence the following shall be substituted (namely): "In all suits concerning property vested in a trustee, executor or administrator, when the contention is between the persons beneficially interested in such property and a third person, the trustee, executor or administrator shall represent the persons so interested, and it shall not ordinarily be necessary to make them parties to the suit."

73. In Section 456, for the words "in the name of the minor" the words "in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff" shall be substituted; and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely): "Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers to be such guardian: provided that he has no interest adverse to that of the minor."

74. In Section 469, after the word "arrest" and after the word "warrant" (in each of the places where it occurs) the words "or other process" shall be inserted; and in the second paragraph after the words "signature, and the words" in the case of the warrant of arrest" shall be inserted.

75. To Section 471 the words "and shall adjudicate on such claim" shall be added.

76. In the last paragraph of Section 478, for the words "an order for bringing the defendant" the words "a warrant to arrest the defendant and bring him" shall be substituted.

77. To Section 481 the following words shall be added (namely): "provided that no person shall be detained in prison under this section after he has complied with such order."

78. In Section 483, after the words "portion of his property" the words "within the jurisdiction of the Court" shall be inserted.

79. In Section 484, after the words "suit" the words "or that he has with such intent quitted the jurisdiction of the Court, leaving therein property belonging to him" shall be inserted.

80. In Section 497, clause one, for the words "the injunction," the words "an injunction which it has granted" shall be substituted.

81. In Section 523, paragraph three, for the words "any of" the word "all" shall be substituted.

82. In the last clause of Section 539, for the words "(where there is no Advocate-General), be exercised by the Government Advocate, or (where there is no Government Advocate)" the following words shall be substituted (namely): "outside the Presidency-towns be exercised also by the Collector or"

83. In Section 544, for the words "decree and the words" "decree, and thereupon" shall be substituted.

84. For Section 555 the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"555. On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant shall be heard in support of the appeal. The Court shall then, if it does not dismiss the appeal at once, hear the respondent against the appeal, and in such case the appellant shall be entitled to reply."

85. In Section 560, for the words "it be proved that the respondent," the words "he satisfies the Court that the notice was not duly served, or that he" shall be substituted.

86. In Section 561, for the words "given to the appellant or his pleader seven days' notice of such objection" the words "filed a notice of such objection not less than seven days before the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal" shall be substituted.

87. In Section 566, paragraph two, for the word "issue" the word "issues" shall be substituted.

88. For the first paragraph of Section 582, the following shall be substituted (namely):—

"582. The Appellate Court shall have, in appeals under this chapter, the same powers, and shall perform as nearly as may be the same duties, as are conferred and imposed by this Code on Courts of original jurisdiction in respect of suits instituted under Chapter V; and in Sections 363 and 365, the word 'plaintiff' shall be held to include an appellant."

- Amendment of Section 581. 89. In Section 581, clause (c), after the word "may" the word "possibly" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Section 588. 90. In Section 588, for clauses (a) to (c), the following shall be substituted (namely):—
- "(1) orders under Section 20, staying proceeding in a suit;
 - (2) orders under Section 32, striking out or adding the name of any person as plaintiff or defendant;
 - (3) orders under Section 33 or Section 34, directing that a party shall appear in person;
 - (4) orders under Section 44, adding a cause of action;
 - (5) orders under Section 47, excluding a cause of action;
 - (6) orders returning plaints for amendment or to be presented to the proper Court;
 - (7) orders under Section 111, setting off, or refusing to set off, one debt against another;
 - (8) orders rejecting applications under Section 163 (in cases open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;
 - (9) orders rejecting applications under Section 168 for an order to set aside a decree *ex parte*;
 - (10) orders under Sections 113, 120, and 177;
 - (11) orders under Section 116 or Section 245 rejecting, or returning for amendment, written statements or applications for execution of decrees;
 - (12) orders under Sections 143 and 145, directing anything to be impounded;
 - (13) orders under Section 159 for the attachment and sale of moveable property;
 - (14) orders under Section 168 for attachment of property, and orders under Section 170 for the sale of attached property;
 - (15) orders under Section 261 as to objections to draft conveyances or draft endorsements;
 - (16) orders under Section 294, the first paragraph of Section 312, or Section 313, for confirming, or setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property;
 - (17) orders in insolvency-matters, under Section 351, 352, 353 or 357;
 - (18) orders under Section 366, paragraph two, Section 367 or 368;
 - (19) orders rejecting applications under Section 370 for dismissal of a suit;
 - (20) orders under Section 371 refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit;
 - (21) orders disallowing objections, under Section 372;
 - (22) orders under Section 454, 455 or 458, directing a next friend or guardian for the suit to pay costs;
 - (23) orders in interpleader suits under Section 473, clause (a), (b) or (c), Section 475 or Section 476;
 - (24) orders under Section 479, 480, 485, 492, 493, 496, 497, 502 or 503;
 - (25) orders under Section 514, superseding an arbitration;
 - (26) orders under Section 518, modifying an award;
 - (27) orders of refusal under Section 558 to readmit, or under Section 560 to rehear, an appeal;
 - (28) orders under Section 562, remanding a case;
 - (29) orders under any of the provisions of this Code, imposing fines, or for the arrest or imprisonment of any person, except when such imprisonment is in execution of a decree."
- Amendment of Section 589. 91. For the first paragraph of Section 589 the following shall be substituted:—
- "589. An appeal from any order specified in Section 588, clauses (15), (16) and (17), shall lie to the High Court."
- Amendment of Section 622. 92. In Section 622, after the words "so vested," the words "or to have acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Section 638. 93. In Section 638, for the figures and word "16 and 17" the figures and word "16, 17 and 19" shall be substituted; and in the last paragraph, after the word "any" the words "Judge of a" shall be inserted, and the word "its" shall be omitted.

- Amendment of Section 612. 94. In Section 612, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted (namely):—
- "And, except as provided in Sections 256 and 643, where any matter is pending before a tribunal having jurisdiction therein, or believing in good faith that it has such jurisdiction, the parties thereto, their pleaders, mukhtars, revenue-agents and recognised agents, and their witnesses acting in obedience to a summons, shall be exempt from arrest under this Code while going to or attending such tribunal for the purpose of such matter, and while returning from such tribunal."
- Amendment of Section 648. 95. For Section 648, the following shall be substituted (namely):—
- "648. Where any Court desires that any person shall be arrested or any property shall be attached under any provision of this Code not relating to the execution of decrees, and such person resides or property is situate outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, the Court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant of arrest or make an order of attachment, and send to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person or property resides or is situate a copy of the warrant or order, together with the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment.
- "The District Court shall, on receipt of such copy and amount, cause the arrest or attachment to be made by its own officers, or by a Court subordinate to itself, and shall inform the Court which issued or made such warrant or order of the arrest or attachment;
- "and the Court making any arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before that Court, or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by such Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."
- Amendment of Section 649. 96. To Section 649, the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—
- "In the same chapter, the expression 'Court which passed a decree,' or words to that effect, shall, unless there be something repugnant in the context, be deemed to include, where the decree to be executed is passed in appeal, the Court which passed the decree against which the appeal was preferred, and, where the Court which passed the decree to be executed has ceased to exist or to have jurisdiction to execute it, the Court which, if the suit wherein the decree was passed were instituted at the time of making application for execution of the decree, would have jurisdiction to try such suit."
- Addition to Section 650. 97. After Section 650 the following shall be inserted (namely):—
- "650-A. Summonses issued by any Court situate beyond the limits of British India may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts: provided that the Courts issuing such summonses have been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, or that the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared the provisions of this section to apply to such Courts."
- Amendment of Section 652. 98. In Section 652, after the words "connected with" the words "its own procedure or" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Schedule I. 99. In the first schedule, column third, opposite "XI of 1865," for the figures and word "11, paragraph 2," the figures and words "11, the last nineteen words of Section 13, Section 19," shall be substituted; and opposite "V of 1866," after the word "inclusive" the words "and the schedule" shall be inserted.
- Amendment of Schedule II. 100. In the second schedule—
- for the figures "230" the figures "223" shall be substituted:
- before the word and figures "Chapter XXI" the words and figures "Chapter XX, Section 360—Power to invest certain Courts with insolvency-jurisdiction" shall be inserted:
- after the words and figures "Chapter XXXIV—Of arrest and attachment before judgment," the words and figures "except as regards immoveable property.
- "Chapter XXXVI—Appointment of receivers" shall be inserted: and
- for the figures "522" the figures "526" shall be substituted.

101. In the fourth schedule, to the note to form No. 145 the following words shall be added (namely): "and as fairly and accurately as possible the other particulars required by Section 287 to be specified;" in form No. 149, for the word "thirty" the word "sixty" shall be substituted; and in form No. 172, for the word "seven" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "ten" shall be substituted.

102. Every appeal now pending on the date of its institution shall be heard and determined as if the Act had been in force on such date; and every order heretofore passed purporting to transfer a case to a Collector under Section 320, and every notification heretofore published purporting to be issued under Section 360, shall be deemed to have been respectively passed and issued in accordance with law.

103. In the preceding sections of this Act, the words "section" and "schedule" respectively mean section of, and schedule annexed to, the said Code.

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

104. In Section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears," the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document," the words "as to the person so denying, appearing or dead" shall be inserted.

Amendment of Section 51. 105. In Section 51 of the same Act, for the figures "87," the figures "89" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 63. 106. In Section 63 of the same Act, for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first," the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

107. In Section 69 of the same Act, for the words "the certificate," the words "the copy" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Every Court granting a certificate under Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure 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 immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Amendment of Act XV of 1877, Schedule II. 108. In the second schedule to the said Indian Limitation Act, 1877,—

for No. 161, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"161.—For the issue of a notice under Section 258 of the same Code to show cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	Twenty days.	When the payment or adjustment is made."
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to No. 166, column one, the following words shall be added (namely): "or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court";

to No. 171, column one, the words "or appellant" shall be added; and in column three, after the word "plaintiff's," the words "or appellant's" shall be inserted; after No. 171, the following shall be inserted (namely):—

"171A.—Under Section 366 of the same Code, by the defendant.	Sixty-days.	The date of the plaintiff's death.
"171B.—Under Section 368 of the same Code, to have the representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant.	Ditto.	The date of the defendant's death.
"171C.—Under Section 371 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Ditto.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal."

and in No. 179, column three, paragraph 6, for the words "specified date (the date so specified)" the words "certain date" such date" shall be substituted.

MADRAS.

ACT I.

PASSED 22ND MARCH 1879.

An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1866 (The Cattle-disease Prevention Act).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act II of 1866 (An Act for the prevention of the spread of disease among cattle in the Madras Presidency), in order to give full effect to its provisions within the limits of the City of Madras as defined in Madras Act V of 1878, by conferring upon the President of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras the powers given by the said Act to the Magistrate of the District; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

"President, Municipal Commission, Madras," to be read after "the District Magistrate."

Act to be read as part of Act II of 1866.

1. Sections 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15 of Madras Act II of 1866 shall be read as if they contained the following words after the words "the Magistrate of the District:" or, "in the City of Madras, the President of the Municipal Commission."

2. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act II of 1866.

ACT II.

PASSED 24TH MARCH 1879.

An Act to provide for the protection of Game and Acclimatised Fish in the District of the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the protection of wild animals and birds used for food and of acclimatised fish, and to prohibit the killing, capturing and selling game and acclimatised fish in the district known as the Nilgiris, as described in the Schedule hereto appended, under certain conditions; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Nilgiris Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879;" and it shall come into operation in the district aforesaid, or such parts thereof, and from such dates as the Governor in Council may from time to time declare by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2. In this Act the word "game" shall include bison, sambhur, ibex, jungle-sheep, deer of all descriptions, hares, jungle-fowl, pea-fowl, partridge, quail, and spur-fowl, or such birds or animals as the Governor in Council may deem fit to specify by notification from time to time in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

3. The Governor in Council may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, fix a season or seasons of the year during which it shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or sell, or attempt to kill, capture or sell game, as may be specified in such notification within the district aforesaid.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall preclude proprietors or occupiers of land from adopting such measures on such land as may be necessary for the protection of crops of produce growing thereon.

4. Whenever any animal, bird or fish useful for food, not indigenous to the district aforesaid, is introduced into it with the approval of the Government with a view to becoming acclimatised or being propagated therein, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, to prohibit altogether, or to regulate in such manner and for such period not exceeding three years as may be declared in such notification, the pursuit, killing or capture of such animal, bird or fish.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time to make rules for the regulation and control of fishing in any stream or lake within the said district; and such rules may, with the view to protect acclimatised fish which may be believed to be, there or may be hereafter introduced therein, prohibit or regulate

Power to prescribe rules for the regulation and control of fishing.

the poisoning of the waters of any stream or lake, the throwing of any deleterious matter therein, the use of fixed engines for the capture of fish in any stream, and the use of nets of a mesh below a certain size to be defined in such rules for the capture of fish in such stream or lake.

6. Any Government officer or servant or policeman producing his certificate of office, or wearing the prescribed distinctive dress or badge of his department, may require any person whom he finds committing any offence against Sections 3, 4 or 5 of this Act, to give his name and address, or, if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address so given, to accompany him to the nearest police-station.

7. Every person convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against Sections 3, 4 or 5 of this Act shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding rupees fifty and to the forfeiture to Government, at the discretion of the Magistrate, of the game, birds or fishes taken, and of all guns, engines, implements, nets and dogs used in or for the purpose of aiding the commission of such offence, and, in default of payment of fine, to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and for every second and subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding rupees one hundred and the same liability to forfeiture, and in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

8. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the summoning and examination of persons accused and witnesses and to the levying of penalties shall be applied to proceedings under this Act.

Procedure under this Act.

Appropriation of fees, fines, &c. 9. All fees, fines and forfeitures realised under this Act shall be paid into the public treasury.

But it shall be competent to the convicting Magistrate to award such portion of the fine or of the proceeds of the forfeiture as he may think fit, not exceeding one-half the amount of full fine authorised to be imposed by this Act in any case under this Act,

Award to informer. to the person or persons on whose information the conviction is obtained.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE PREAMBLE.

The Nilgiri District shall for the purpose of this Act be held to be bounded by—

The north bank of the Bhavani River from Attipadi in the Attipadi Valley to the junction of the Moyar River.

The west and south banks of the Moyar River from its junction with the Bhavani to the point in the Mudumullah District nearest to Gudalur.

A line carried thence to the head of the Pandi River (Ouchterlony Valley).

The east bank of the Pandi River to where it falls near the Karkur Pass into Malabar Payenghaut.

A line along the south crest of the Ouchterlony Valley and across the western slopes of the Nilgiri and Mukurti Peaks and Sisapara Ranges to Wallaghaut.

A line thence along the west crest of the Silent Valley (Malabar) Range.

N.B.—The district shall include the entire tract known as the Silent Valley.

A line from the south end of the above-named range to the Bhavani River at Attipadi in the valley of the same name.

ACT III.

PASSED 23RD MAY 1879.

An Act to make provision for the Regulation of Hackney Carriages in the Town of Madras.

WHEREAS it is expedient that arrangements be made for the regulation, control and protection of hackney carriages plying for hire for the conveyance of passengers within the town of Madras; and for fixing and enforcing terms of hiring; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1879."

It shall apply to the town of Madras, and may be extended from time to time to any other town or place in the Madras Presidency by notification of the Governor in Council in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Local extent.

Provisions repealed.

2. Sections 153 and 159 of Madras Act No. V of 1878 are hereby repealed.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

Interpretation.

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall mean any Magistrate for the town of Madras, or other place to which this Act may be extended.

The words "hackney carriage" and "carriage" in this Act shall mean any vehicle of whatever description used for the purpose of plying for hire for the conveyance of passengers by whatever number of horses, bullocks or other animals such carriage may be drawn.

"Hackney carriage" and "carriage."

"Horse."

The word "horse" shall include a mule or pony.

Hackney carriages to be registered annually. 4. Every hackney carriage shall be annually registered by the Commissioner of Police for the town of Madras.

Time and duration of registry. 5. The year of registration shall commence on the 1st day of January and shall terminate on the 31st day of December of each year.

Provided that in all cases in which registration of any hackney carriage has been made under Sections 153 and 159 of Madras Act V of 1878, it shall not be necessary to take out a license under this Act for the same year.

Proviso.

6. Any person who is desirous of having any vehicle registered as a hackney carriage shall apply to the Commissioner of Police, and shall submit such vehicle for such inspection as the Commissioner of Police may direct.

Application for registry.

Application may be granted or refused. 7. The Commissioner of Police shall decide whether the vehicle is fit for public use and shall register it, or refuse to register it, as to him may seem fit.

License to be delivered to owner. 8. The Commissioner of Police shall at the time of registration deliver a license duly signed by him to the applicant and shall then and whenever otherwise necessary cause to be painted on some conspicuous part of the carriage its number in the register and the number of passengers it is licensed to carry.

Register number of carriage, &c., to be painted.

It the words or figures so painted shall, during the term of the license, become indistinct or obliterated, the owner of the carriage shall be bound to produce it before the Commissioner of Police, and apply to have such words or figures renewed.

Renewal of such painting.

Particulars of register and license. 9. The following particulars shall be entered in the register and be specified in the license to be given to the applicant:—

1st. The number in the register of the hackney carriage.

2nd. The name and residence of the owner.

3rd. The number of horses or other animals to be employed in drawing such carriage.

4th. The number of passengers such carriage is licensed to carry.

5th. The date of the license.

Fee for license. 10. A fee shall be paid to the Commissioner of Police for each license in accordance with the following scale:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two or more horses licensed to carry more than six passengers	3	0	0
For every other four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	2	0	0

For every other four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or two ponies or bullocks	RS.	A.	P.
For every two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse	0	8	0
For every two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more bullocks	0	4	0

Commissioner of Police may suspend license when carriage or animal unfit for use.

11. The Commissioner of Police may suspend for such period as he thinks fit the license of any carriage, whenever it shall appear to him that such carriage, or any animal or harness used therewith is unfit for public use.

12. Whenever any change shall take place in the ownership of a hackney carriage, if the person to whom the vehicle shall have been transferred shall desire to use it as a hackney carriage, he shall, before so using it, give to the Commissioner of Police notice in writing of such transfer, and of his own name and place of abode.

Penalty for using before giving notice.

If any such person shall before giving such notice as aforesaid use such vehicle as a hackney carriage, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day during which he shall so use the same.

13. Whenever any person licensed under Section 8 of this Act shall change his residence, he shall within one week from the date of such change give to the Commissioner of Police a notice in writing signed by him, specifying such new residence.

Penalty for neglect to give notice.

Every such person who shall neglect to give such notice shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Change of residence to be entered in register without fee.

14. The Commissioner of Police, on receiving the notices specified in either of the two last preceding sections, shall make the necessary alteration in the register and the license; and no fee shall be payable in respect thereof.

15. Whoever keeps or is the proprietor of any hackney carriage which has not been duly licensed under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees fifty for each day on which such offence is committed.

Police may seize such carriage, &c.

Any Police Officer may seize and remove to a police station such hackney carriage, together with the animals drawing the same.

If the hackney carriage or animals so seized be not claimed, and if any fine imposed be not paid, together with any costs or charges incurred, within ten days from the date of such seizure or imposition of such fine respectively, such carriage, and the animals seized therewith, may be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the fine and all costs and charges incurred on account of the detention and sale.

When surplus forfeited to Government.

The surplus, if any, if not claimed by the owner or keeper within a further period of twenty-one days shall be forfeited to Government.

16. Whoever drives in any hackney carriage any animal which is not so secured as to be under the control of the driver shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Penalty for letting carriage without having legible inscription.

17. If any hackney carriage shall be let or used for hire without bearing a legible inscription as prescribed by Section 8, the owner thereof shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding Rupees twenty.

DRIVER'S LICENSE.

18. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police to grant a license to act as driver of any hackney carriage to any person who shall apply for the same, and to whom it may seem proper to the said Commissioner to grant it.

Particulars thereof.

Every such license shall contain—

the number of the license;

the name, place of abode, and age of the person to whom such license is granted;

the description of carriage and animals such person is licensed to drive;

the date on which the license was granted;

and shall bear the signature of the Commissioner of Police.

License to be in force for one year.

The license shall continue in force for one year from the date thereof, unless the same shall be sooner revoked.

Fees payable for license.

For every such license there shall be paid a fee of one rupee.

19. The particulars of every license which shall be granted under the provisions of Section 18 of this Act shall be registered by the Commissioner of Police; and every person applying shall, at all reasonable times, be furnished with a certified copy of such particulars on payment of a fee of two annas.

20. Every person who shall act as the driver of a hackney carriage without having the appropriate license in force for the time being, or who, having a license, shall allow the same to be used by any other person, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Penalty on owner for suffering unlicensed person to act as driver.

21. Every owner of a hackney carriage who shall knowingly suffer any person, not duly licensed under this Act, to act as driver of such carriage shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Provided that such owner and such unlicensed driver shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act, for any act done or omitted in like manner as if such driver had been duly licensed.

PROVISO.

22. The Commissioner of Police shall, at the time of granting a license to any driver of a hackney carriage, furnish him with a metal plate or badge punched or marked with a number corresponding with the number of his license.

Driver to wear badge exposed to view.

Every driver to whom such badge is delivered, shall, at all times while acting as driver, or while attending before any Magistrate, carry such badge exposed to view.

In case any such driver shall omit to wear such badge exposed to view while acting as driver or attending before a Magistrate, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Driver entitled to new badge on loss or destruction of former one.

Every driver shall be entitled, on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee, to have a new license and badge issued to him on satisfying the Commissioner of Police that the badge previously issued to him has been lost or destroyed.

23. Upon the expiration or other determination of any license, whether by substitution or cancellation, granted to a driver under this Act, such driver shall deliver such license and his badge to the Commissioner of Police.

Every driver who shall wilfully neglect for three days to deliver such expired license and badge to the said Commissioner, and also every person who shall use, or wear, or fraudulently detain any such expired license or badge, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

24. Every person who shall for the purpose of deception use or wear any badge resembling or intended to resemble any badge granted under the authority of this Act, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

25. It shall be lawful for any Police Officer, or person employed for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police, to seize and take away any expired or counterfeit badge, and to deliver the same to the Commissioner of Police.

25. Whenever any driver shall be summoned to appear before any Magistrate to answer any charge preferred against him under this Act, he shall carry with him his license, and produce the same if required so to do; and any driver who shall, on such requisition refuse to produce such license shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Penalty for failing to produce license before Magistrate.

Conviction of any charge to be endorsed on driver's license.

23. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate before whom any driver shall be convicted of any offence under this Act to revoke the license of such driver, or to suspend the same for such time as the Magistrate shall think proper, and for that purpose to require the driver, or any other person in whose possession such license or the badge thereto belonging shall then be, to deliver up the same.

Revocation or suspension of driver's license on his conviction of any offence.

29. Every driver or other person who, being required to deliver up his license and badge as provided in Section 23, refuses or neglects to do so, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for refusal or neglect to deliver.

Magistrate to send surrendered license to Registering Officer, with memorandum of his award.

The Commissioner of Police shall enter the fact of such sentence in the register referred to in Section 19, and shall either suspend or cancel such license according to the sentence of the Magistrate; and if it has been suspended, the Commissioner shall on application, at the end of the time of suspension, re-deliver such license or badge to the person to whom it was granted.

Cancellation, or re-delivery.

FARES, HIRING, AND PLYING FOR HIRE.

31. The owner, attendant, or driver of every hackney carriage shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage such fares as may be from time to time fixed and published by the Commissioner of Police with the sanction of Government duly notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Printed tables of fares so fixed, with conditions as to hiring by time and distance, and as to rates of speed, shall be kept by the Commissioner of Police for sale to the public at a price not exceeding two annas per copy.

Tables of fares, &c., to be kept for sale.

Contract for lower fares to be binding.

32. The owner of every hackney carriage shall put up and at all times keep, in such position as shall be directed by the Commissioner of Police, in or on such carriage, a clear and legible list in the English and Tamil or other Vernacular languages showing,

the number of such carriage in the register;
the name in full of the licensee; and
the rates and fares authorized to be taken for the hire of such carriage under this Act; and he shall be bound to furnish duplicates of such list to the driver and to the attendant of every such carriage.

Duplicates to be given to driver and attendant.

Every such owner who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty for breach.

33. Every driver and attendant of hackney carriage shall have with him, when plying for hire, the list prescribed in the last preceding section and shall produce the same when so required by the hirer.

Drivers, &c., to have list of fares with them.

Every driver and attendant who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees ten, and in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for failure.

31. The lists referred to in the last two preceding sections shall be prepared by the Commissioner of Police, and shall be issued to all applicants on payment of a fee not exceeding two annas for each copy.

35. The driver of every hackney carriage shall drive such carriage to any place to which he shall be required by the hirer thereof to drive the same; provided that the distance shall not exceed six miles from the place of hiring.

Distance driver bound to drive.

As to speed when hired by time.

Any such driver failing, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the provisions of this section, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding five rupees, or, in default of payment, to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven days.

Penalty for failure.

Reasonable quantity of luggage to be carried.

36. The driver of every hackney carriage shall carry in or upon such carriage a reasonable quantity of luggage for every person hiring the same without any additional charge.

37. Every driver, or attendant of any hackney carriage who shall without sufficient reason refuse to let such carriage for hire shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Penalty for refusing to let a carriage for hire.

Penalty in case of drunkenness, misconduct, &c.

38. Every driver or attendant of a hackney carriage, who shall be drunk during his employment;

or make use of insulting or abusive language or gesture;

or who shall wilfully obstruct, or hinder, the driver or attendant of any hackney carriage in taking up or setting down any person into, or from, such other carriage;

or who shall wrongfully prevent, or endeavour to prevent the driver or attendant of any other hackney carriage from being hired;

or who shall demand or exact more than the proper fare to which he is legally entitled;

or who shall refuse to admit and carry in such carriage the number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry;

or who shall carry more than such number of passengers;

or who shall refuse to carry a reasonable quantity of luggage as provided by this Act;

or who, being hired by time, shall, before he has been discharged by the hirer, wilfully desert from the hiring;

or who shall ply for hire with any carriage, or animal which shall at the time be unfit for public use;

or who shall, without previously disinfecting it knowingly use for hire any carriage recently used for the conveyance of any person suffering from any contagious or infectious disease,

shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

39. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate against the driver or attendant of a hackney carriage for any offence committed by him against the provisions of this Act, such Magistrate may summon and produce the driver or attendant, as the case may be, of such carriage to answer the complaint.

Proprietors of carriages may be summoned to appear and produce driver or attendant.

If such owner after being duly summoned fail, without reasonable excuse, to produce the driver or attendant, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to proceed in the absence of such driver or attendant to hear and determine the case in the same manner as if he had been produced, and to adjudge payment by the owner of any penalty awarded against the driver or attendant.

On failure, Magistrate may proceed with case.

40. In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver or attendant of any hackney carriage, the hirer may require the driver, and the driver or attendant may require the hirer to proceed forthwith to the nearest Magistrate's Court; and the then sitting Magistrate shall hear and determine the dispute in a summary way.

Disputes how to be settled.

If no Magistrate be then sitting, either party may require the other to proceed to the nearest Police Officer, who shall enter the complaint in his Diary and require, the parties to appear before the Magistrate at his next sitting.

On failure of either party to attend such sitting, the Magistrate if he think fit may decide the case ex-parte.

41. If any person who shall have hired a hackney carriage, shall refuse to pay to the owner, driver or attendant thereof, on demand, the fare payable under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate who hears the case to order payment of such fare, and also of such compensation for loss of time as shall seem reasonable.

Procedure in case of refusing to pay fares.
If any hirer who shall have used any such carriage shall fraudulently attempt to evade payment of his fare, he shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months, in addition to the payment of such fare and compensation as hereinbefore mentioned.

42. Every person who shall maliciously or knowingly tear, destroy, deface, obliterate, or remove any table of fares which shall have been put up under the provisions of Section 32 of this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

43. Every person using a hackney carriage who shall wilfully injure the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment, for a period not exceeding one month, and shall also pay to the owner such compensation for the injury as the Magistrate may direct.

Table of distances signed by Commissioner of Police conclusive.
44. In the case of disputes as to the fare to be paid according to distance, any table or book signed by the Commissioner of Police shall be taken to be conclusive evidence of all the fares and distances therein stated.

Stands to be fixed.

45. The Commissioner of Police may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of public stands for hackney carriages.

Every public stand so appointed shall have a board placed in a conspicuous place on the same containing a notice in the English and Tamil or other Vernacular languages stating that the stand is a public stand under this Act, and the number of carriages that shall stand upon it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

46. The owner, driver, or attendant of every hackney carriage wherein any property shall be left by any person shall, within twelve hours, carry such property, if not sooner claimed by the owner thereof, to the nearest police station and shall there deposit it with the Inspector or other officer on duty and demand a receipt for it duly signed by the officer taking charge of the same.

Any such owner, driver, or attendant making default herein shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or in default of payment to rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Penalty.
47. The said Inspector or officer shall forthwith enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose,

the name and address of the driver, attendant or other person who shall bring such property;

the name and address of the owner of the hackney carriage in which the property shall have been left, and the registered number of such carriage;

and the day and hour on which the property shall have been brought;

And grant receipt. and shall give to the persons bringing the a property receipt for the same.

Such property shall be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belongs to him

Property to be returned to owner. upon payment of all expenses incurred, together with such reasonable sum to the owner, driver, or attendant as the said Commissioner may award.

Provided always that if such property is not claimed and ownership proved within six months from the date of deposit, the said Commissioner shall cause the property to be advertized and sold by public auction; and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses together with a reasonable sum to the owner, driver, or attendant, shall be forfeited to the Government.

When such property may be sold and how proceeds may be applied.

Offences to be tried by Magistrate having local jurisdiction.

How fines, &c., to be levied.

49. In every case in which any complaint of any offence under this Act shall be laid before a Magistrate and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the complaint, the Magistrate shall have power to award such compensation, not exceeding twenty rupees, to be paid by the complainant to the person complained against, or to the owner of the hackney carriage if summoned under Section 37 of this Act, or to both, for his or their loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet.

Appointment of officer when Act extended beyond Madras.

48. All complaints as to offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by a Magistrate; and all fines, penalties, compensation or rewards under this Act shall be levied under Act IV of 1877 (Presidency Magistrates' Act) or other law for the time being in force.

50. Whenever this Act shall be extended to any other town or place as hereinbefore provided, the Governor in Council may appoint any person to perform the duties imposed by this Act on the Commissioner of Police.

ACT IV.

PASSED 29TH MAY 1879.

An Act to amend Madras Act VIII of 1867, so far as relates to Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Madras Act VIII of 1867 (Madras Town Police) by giving Magistrates jurisdiction to order the detention or, in case of incurable injury, the destruction of any animal in respect of which an offence under Section 53 of the said Act has been committed; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Government may appoint Infirmary, and nominate competent persons to give certificates of discharge.

1. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint one or more places to be an Infirmary for the care and treatment of animals in respect of which an offence has been committed under Section 53 of Madras Act VIII of 1867, and to nominate fit persons to give certificates of discharge from such Infirmary.

2. Upon conviction of an offence under Section 55 of Madras Act VIII of 1867, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate after due inquiry to order, either in addition to, or in lieu of, the penalties provided in the said section, that the animal in respect of which the offence has been committed shall either be destroyed in case of incurable injury, or be sent for care and treatment to such Infirmary as may be appointed under Section 1 of this Act; and the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, by his order direct that the reasonable expenses of such care and treatment, or any proportion thereof, shall be paid by the owner of such animal.

Power to Magistrate to order destruction of animal or detention for treatment; and to order expenses to be paid by owner.

Animal to be detained until discharged by competent authority.

Notice to be given to owner to pay sum due and remove animal.

Power to sell animal and apply proceeds to expenses if owner refuses or neglects to pay.

3. Every animal so sent for treatment may be detained at the Infirmary until its discharge is authorized by a person nominated under Section 1; and thereupon the person in charge of the Infirmary shall give notice to the owner of the animal requiring him to pay any sum due under the order of the Magistrate on account of the care and treatment of the animal, and to remove it from the Infirmary within forty-eight hours from the service of such notice.

4. If the owner shall refuse or neglect to pay the sum due and to remove the animal within the time specified in Section 3, any Magistrate may direct that the animal be sold, and that the proceeds, deducting costs of sale, be applied to the payment of the sum due.

Surplus to be paid over to owner. Any surplus of the sale proceeds shall, on application within two months from date of sale, be paid to the owner of the animal, and in default of such application shall be forfeited to Government.

Owner not to pay any thing in excess of sale proceeds. 5. The owner of any animal sold under this Act shall not be liable to make any payment under Section 3 in excess of the nett proceeds of such sale.

Power to Magistrate to order delivery of animal. 6. Any Magistrate may, at any time and upon such terms as he thinks fit, direct that any animal detained under this Act shall be delivered to the owner thereof.

Recovery of costs and expenses. 7. All costs of inquiries under Section 2 of this Act may be recovered in the manner provided by Act IV of 1877 for the levying of fines.

Act to be read as part of Act VIII of 1867. 8. This Act shall be read with and taken to be part of, Madras Act VIII of 1867.

ACT V.

PASSED 19TH MAY 1879.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Abkari in the Madras Presidency.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Abkari in the Madras Presidency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Abkari Laws Amendment Act, 1879."

Amendment of Act XIX of 1852.

2. Act No. XIX of 1852 (*An Act for securing the Abkari Revenue of the Town of Madras*) shall be amended as follows:—

(i.) To Section two the following proviso shall be added (namely):—
"Provided that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, whenever he thinks fit, direct that, as regards the retail sale of any or all spirituous or fermented liquors, the tracts or places beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras shall be excluded from the limits of the town and suburbs of Madras as defined in Section forty; and the provisions of Madras Act No. III of 1864 shall apply to such tracts in respect of such liquor."

Additional provision.

(ii.) After Section five, the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

"5A. All spirituous liquors manufactured by the European method of distillation, which the Board of Revenue may have permitted to be excised and brought into the market for sale under the provisions of Clause three, Section twelve of Madras Act No. III of 1864, shall be deemed to be European spirits No. III of 1864, shall be deemed to be European spirits within the meaning of this Act, and shall be subject to all the provisions herein contained, and to all rules hereunder being, which apply to such spirits."

Provisions repealed.

3. Sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight of Act No. XIX of 1852 are hereby repealed.

4. Madras Act No. III of 1864 (*An Act for amending the Abkari Laws of the Madras Presidency beyond the limits of the Madras Abkari prescribed by Act XIX of 1852*) shall be amended as follows; that is

Amendment of Madras Act III of 1864.

(i.) In Section two, after the third paragraph, the following shall be inserted (namely):—

"Shop."

"The term 'shop' shall include a dépôt."

Addition to Section 9.

(ii.) To the first clause of Section nine the following proviso shall be added (namely):—

Power to prohibit sub-renting.

"Provided that the Board of Revenue may at any time prohibit such sub-renting within any tract."

Addition to Section 10. (iii.) In Section ten, after the words "or other persons licensed under this Act," the words "or against their sureties" shall be inserted.

Substitution for Section 11. (iv.) For Section eleven the following section shall be substituted (namely):—

Recovery of arrears due to renters and sub-renters. "11. Renters under this Act are authorised to proceed against sub-renters or their sureties, and sub-renters under this Act are authorised to proceed against shop-keepers holding licenses under engagement with them, or against the sureties of such shop-keepers,

for the recovery of arrears in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as landholders are or may be empowered by law to proceed against tenants for arrears of rent."

Amendment of Section 17. (v.) In Section seventeen the words "who may grant such portion of the proceeds to the informer and to the person making the seizure as they may think proper" shall be omitted.

Amendment of Section 32. (vi.) In Section thirty-two, for the words "the Civil Jail," the word "Jail" shall be substituted.

(vii) After Section twenty-three the following section will be inserted (namely):—

"23A. All persons not being licensed to manufacture liquor are hereby prohibited from having in their possession for the purpose of such manufacture any still or other implement intended to be used for such purpose; and all persons are prohibited from having in their possession or selling any liquor which they know, or have reason to believe, has been manufactured without license.

Penalty for such possession. "Every person not being licensed to manufacture liquor, who has in his possession any still or other implement for the purpose of such manufacture,

or any person who has in his possession, or sells liquor which he knows, or has reason to believe, has been manufactured without license,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

and such still or other implement or such liquor found in the possession of such person, together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which such liquor is found, shall be confiscated."

Substitution for Section 24. (viii) For Section twenty-four the following sections shall be substituted (namely):—

"24. Any officer in charge of a police station may, without warrant, enter, inspect and search, at any time by day or by night, for any of the purposes contemplated by this Act, any house, shop, or premises in which the sale or manufacture of liquor is carried on under this Act.

Police to search for and seize implements, &c., on information of unlicensed manufacture or sale. "24A. If information in writing be laid before an officer in charge of a police station by any servant of a renter under this Act duly authorized generally or specially by the Collector in that behalf,

or if, from information received otherwise, which he shall be bound to record forthwith

such officer has reason to believe that any person not duly licensed under this Act is engaged in the manufacture or sale of liquor, or is in the possession of

(a) any still or other implement intended to be used for such manufacture, or

(b) any liquor which such person knows, or has reason to believe, has been manufactured without license,

such officer may, without warrant, enter and search any premises in which such still or other implement or liquor is believed to be deposited, and shall seize the same if found on such premises, and shall thereupon without delay arrest such person and take him, together with the articles so seized, before the nearest Magistrate.

Entry and search to be conducted in accordance with provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure. "Provided that any officer so entering or searching any premises shall proceed in accordance with the directions in Sections 384, 385, 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and not otherwise.

"21B. When heads of villages may have credible information that the manufacture or sale of liquor without license is being carried on within the limits of their respective villages, they shall forthwith, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants, search any premises on which such unlicensed manufacture or sale is believed to be carried on, or in which such unlicensed liquor is believed to be kept or concealed, and seize any such still, implement or liquor found on such premises, with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which it is contained, and shall forthwith report the occurrence, and forward any articles so seized, to the nearest Magistrate or police station.

Power to heads of villages to search for and seize implements for distillation and illicit liquor.

Police and heads of villages to assist in the detection and suppression of illicit manufacture or sale.

Heads of villages to be deemed Public Servants.

"21D. Every owner or occupier of land or other person who wilfully permits, upon land in his possession, management or control, the manufacture of liquor otherwise than by license under the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

"21E. Every servant employed by the Government, or by the Court of Wards, or by any Municipality or Local Funds Board, shall, as soon as the existence of such manufacture shall have come to his knowledge, give notice of the same to an officer of the Magistracy or Police or to a Revenue officer of Government.

(ix) After Section twenty-six the following sections shall be inserted (namely):—

Penalty for vexatious proceedings. "26A. Any person who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily search any premises or seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit liquor, or

who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty

shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, out of which compensation may be awarded as provided in Section 309 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"26B. One-half of all fines levied from persons convicted of the illicit possession, carrying or sale of liquor, and one-half of the proceeds from the sale of liquor, vessels, packages, conveyances, stills and other articles confiscated under this Act, shall, upon adjudication of the case, be awarded, in such proportion as the Magistrate may think proper, to the officer or officers who apprehended the offender or seized the articles.

"The other half of such fines and of the sale proceeds shall be given to the informer.

"If no fine or forfeiture be realised, the Board of Revenue may grant such reasonable reward, not exceeding two hundred rupees, as may seem fit; and the Board may direct by general order what class of officers shall receive rewards, and what classes shall have no title to share therein."

(x) After Section thirty the following section shall be inserted (namely):—

"30A. No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act until one month's previous notice in writing shall have been given to such person of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of suit or other proceeding."

Provisions made applicable to town and suburbs of Madras. 5. Sections twelve and eighteen of Madras Act No. III of 1861 are hereby extended and made applicable to the town and suburbs of Madras as defined in Section forty of Act No. XIX of 1852.

Act to be taken as part of XIX of 1852 and III of 1861. 6. For the purposes hereinbefore provided, this Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act No. XIX of 1852 and Madras Act No. III of 1861.

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BIRTHS.

SONS.

ANDREWS—Mrs. J., Raichoor, May 23.
 ALLAN—Mrs. A., Coonoor Nov. 7.
 BATCHELOR—Mrs. H. A., Ootacamund, Jan. 4.
 BAILEY—Wife of Comsrt. Serjt. J. W., Madras, Feb. 11.
 BLENKINSOP—Wife of Capt. E. G., Bangalore, March 22.
 BAILEY—Mrs. J. F. T., Madras, April 27.
 BEST—Mrs. A. V. D., Madras, May 23.
 BOYD—Mrs. J. E., Mangalore, May 23.
 BORROWDALE—Wife of Serjt. Major W., Madras, June 3.
 BOND—Mrs. W. M., Nandial, July 5.
 BALDREY—Mrs. C. T. A., Madras, July 21.
 BEGBIE—Wife of Major E., Bangalore, July 30.
 BARKER—Mrs. J. P., Bangalore, Sept. 0.
 BOALTH—Wife of Surg., Kamptee, Oct. 3.
 BOWDEN—Mrs. E. S., Nursapur, Nov. 16.
 BARNETT—Wife of Major J. H. M., Bangalore, Nov. 23.
 CARNEGIE—Wife of Lt. Col., Palaveram, Jan. 14.
 CRAWLEY—Wife of Qr. Master, Cannanore, Jan. 26.
 GARDEN—Wife of Major G. M., Bangalore, March 16.
 CRIBB—Mrs. T., Madras, (twins) May 15.
 CONINGHAM—Wife of Major W., Bangalore, August 17.
 CROSTHWAITE—Mrs. C. J., Kurnool, August 29.
 CAMPBELL—Mrs. L. A., Ootacamund, Sept. 27.
 CHAPMAN—Mrs., Madura, Oct. 10.
 CLERK—Mrs. L. S., Bangalore, Dec. 20.
 DIXON—Mrs. J. W. B., Madras, April 29.
 DEAN—Wife of Garrison Quarter Master Serjt. S., Madras, May 7.
 DAVY—Mrs. W. V., Mysore, June 29.
 D'ROZARIO—Mrs. G., Madras, Aug. 1.
 DONAVAN—Mrs. C., Mussorie, Sept. 12.
 DWYER—Mrs. G., Nellore, Oct. 31.
 DICKENS—Mrs. A., Nilgiris, Nov. 4.
 EMERY—Mrs. F. W., Madras, Jan. 1.
 EVANS—Mrs. G. R., Mysore, Nov. 24.
 FOX—Mrs. A. D., Madras, Feb. 13.
 FIRTH—Mrs. E. J., the Parsonage, St. Thome, Sept. 24.
 GREEN—Mrs. A. K., Ootacamund, April 4.
 GLENNY—Mrs. W. H., Mangalore, Aug. 11.
 GRIGG—Mrs. H. B., Ootacamund, Sept. 8.
 GATHERER—Mrs. A. B., Mysore, Sept. 25.
 GERDES—Mrs. A., Madras, Sept. 29.
 HOPE—Mrs. J., Chingleput, Jan. 20.
 HILLIER—Mrs. E. J., Bobily, Vizagapatam District, May 2.
 HUNT—Mrs. J. P., Mercara, June 5.
 HOSIE—Mrs. A., Madras, June 28.
 HUTCHISON—Wife of Rev. H. A., Coimbatore, Sept. 12.
 HADDOCK—Wife of Comsrt. Serjt. J., Bangalore, Sept. 10.
 HART—Mrs. A. H., Madras, Sept. 23.
 HANKINS—Mrs. G. H., Madras, Oct. 16.
 HARE—Mrs. A. J., Kurnool, Sept. 28.
 HARVEY—Mrs. D. J., Madras, Oct. 18.
 HAY—Wife of Lient. Col., Mysore, Oct. 21.
 HENNESSY—Mrs. J. B. N., Mussorie, Oct. 17.
 HALL—Mrs. E., Shimoga, Nov. 20.
 KING—Mrs. W., Madras, Feb. 2.
 KINSLEY—Wife of Civil Surgeon P., Chitacole, June 24.
 KOUGH—Mrs. C. Kodikanal, July 25.
 KING—Mrs. L., Madras, July 11.
 KING—Mrs. H. W. G., Rajahmundry, July 28.
 KEITH—Mrs. J. B., Coimbatore, Aug. 15.
 LUXMOORE—Wife of Major C. T. P., Madras, February 19.
 LOCKYER—Mrs. W. N., Madras, April 26.
 LEAPINGWELL—Wife of Surg. A. H., Madras, Nov. 10.
 MOUAT—Wife of Surgeon Major, Madras, February 14.
 MATURIN—Wife of Surg. Major J., Bellary, July 28.
 MORGAN—Mrs. W., Calicut, Sept. 29.
 MORTON—Mrs. H., Mysore, Oct. 27.
 NORRIS—Mrs. W. R., Bezwarral, Feb. 26.
 NORTH—Mrs. G., Mysore, April 15.
 NORRIS—Wife of Conductor. W., Madras, June 13.
 NEILL—Mrs. J. C., Wynaad, June 23.
 NORMANDY—Mrs. F., Madras, Oct. 29.
 NORTON—Mrs. T. P., Yanam, Nov. 16.
 OXLEY—Wife of Major C. R., Trichinopoly, Nov. 3.
 PRITCHARD—Mrs. T., Madras, April 11.
 PEREIRA—Mrs. A., Coimbatore, April 22.
 POLLARD-URQUHART—Mrs. M. B., Bangalore, Aug. 15.
 PHIPPS—Mrs. C. E., Madras, Sept. 1. (still-born).
 PENNY—Wife of Rev. F., Trichinopoly, Sept. 19.
 PHIPPS—Mrs. G. A., Tuticorin, Nov. 1.
 PLUMMER—Mrs. C. G. Chittoor, Nov. 27.
 PRUDHOMME—Mrs. E. N., Madras, Nov. 29.
 ROSS—Mrs. H. T., Pennakondah, March 9.
 RIDDETT—Wife of Rev. A. P., Hassan, April 6.
 RAWLINSON—Wife of Capt. S., Mangalore, Aug. 12.
 RODGERS—Mrs. W. A., Madras, Aug. 22.

RATTON—Wife of Sur. Major J. J. L., M.D., Dec. 4.
 STOKES—Mrs. H. J., Tanjore, Jan. 11.
 STEVENSON—Mrs. E. S. B., Bangalore, May 7.
 SINCLAIR—Mrs. H. G., Ootacamund, May 24.
 SPRY—Wife of Capt. F. E., Secunderabad, July 30.
 SELL—Wife of Rev. E., Bangalore, Aug. 15.
 SALISBURY—Mrs. J., Madras Sept. 16.
 SYMONDS—Mrs. W. A., Madras Oct. 26.
 SHORTLAND—Wife of Major D. V., R. A., Nov. 6.
 SMITH—Mrs. A. F., Madras, Nov. 16.
 TURNBULL—Mrs. S., Madras, Jan. 26.
 THOMAS—Wife of Major G., Bangalore, February 27.
 TIMS—Mrs. A. W. J., Madras, June 11.
 TYRREL—Wife of Surg. S. M., Guntur, June 16.
 TWIGG—Mrs. E. D., June 29.
 TOMLINSON—Mrs. J. J., Bangalore, Sept. 18.
 TALBOT—Wife of Lt. P. A. B., Thayetmyo, Oct. 6.
 THOMSON—Wife of Rev. T. S., L.R.C.P., & s., Med. Missionary, Travancore, Nov. 4.
 VANHAFTEN—Mrs. W., Madras, Sept. 26.
 WINTER—Mrs. G. K., Arcunum, Jan. 15.
 WHALLEY—Mrs. R., Madura, March 7.
 WILSON—Mrs. J. R., Bellary, June 1.
 WARD—Mrs. R. B., Madras, June 5.
 WALTON—Wife of Rev. J. B., Bangalore, June 29.
 WESTROPP—Mrs. G. J., Madras, Sept. 27.
 WRIGHT—Wife of Major H. C., Coonoor.
 WHITEHEAD—Mrs. J., Travancore, Nov. 6.
 WALSH—Mrs. E., Ootacamund, Nov. 29.
 COWDELL—Mrs. A. S., Ootacamund, April 7.
 CLARKE-KENNEDY—Wife of Capt. A. Rangoon, Sept. 1.
 COLE—Mrs. W. H., Mussorie, Sept. 3.
 CLIFT—Mrs. H. W. Bangalore, Sept. 12.
 CARTER—Wife of Major, R. E. Mussorie, Sept. 12.
 COOKE—Mrs. A. W., Madras, Oct. 22.
 CRESSWELL—Mrs. C. H., Madras, Nov. 20.
 CHRYSTIE—Wife of Major G., Bellary, Dec. 5.
 COBBAN—Wife of Rev. J. McK., Madras, Dec. 21.
 DAY—Mrs. A. C. P. A., Madras, April 25.
 D'SANTOS, Mrs. P. C., Yercaud, Aug. 4.
 DUNHILL—Mrs. C. C., Goodburgah, Aug. 15.
 DAWSON—Mrs. E. B., Negapatam, Nov. 8.
 ERSKINE—Mrs. L., Madras, June 30.
 FITZGERALD—Wife of Dr., Bangalore, Feb. 22.
 FOULKES—Wife of Rev. T., Bangalore, May 30.
 FRANKLYN—Wife of Capt. W. H. M., Madras, August 11.
 FOX—Mrs. P. J., Vizagapatam, Nov. 6.
 GAY—Mrs. W. G. E., Chuddeghaut, Apl. 4.
 GOODSIR—Mrs. J. R., Madras, July 25.
 GOLDINGHAM—Mrs. J. D., Nellore, Aug. 30.
 GOLDIE—Wife of Major J. O., Secunderabad, Sept. 17.
 GRANT—Mrs. D., Madras, Oct. 9.
 GOFFIN—Wife of Rev. H. J., Vizianagram, Nov. 26.
 HENDERSON—Wife of Asst. Apy. H. A., Bezwada, Jan. 12.
 HAMMICK—Wife of Capt., Ootacamund, April 10.
 HEBBERT—Mrs. F. H., Ootacamund, April 11.
 HORSLEY—Wife of Rev. H., Kodikanal, May 15.
 HUNTER—Mrs. J., Madras, May 19.
 HARRIS—Wife of Major C. J. B., Cuddalore, May 29.
 HART—Mrs. H., Tellicherry, June 9.
 HOOPER—Mrs. A. M., Madras, June 12.
 HODGES—Wife of Rev. E. N., M. A., Masulipatam, Sept. 10.
 JOHNSON—Mrs. S. C., Madras, March 7.
 JONES—Wife of Major General. W. J., Coonoor, Aug. 6.
 JAMES—Mrs. W. E. A., Bangalore, Nov. 18.
 JUDGE—Mrs. C. J., Madras, Nov. 19.
 KIRBY—Mrs. W. L., Coonoor, Jan. 1.
 KELLY—Wife of Captain H., Bangalore, May 6.
 LISSENBURG—Mrs. J. D. A., Madras, Feb. 6.
 LASH—Wife of Rev. A. H. Palamcottah, April 12.
 LISSENBURG—Mrs. W. T., Madras, May 15.
 LAMB—Mrs. R., Wynaad, June 16.
 LISTON—Wife of Rev. W. A., Madras, August 10.
 LANGLEY—Wife of Condr. R., Wellington, Sept. 4.

DAUGHTERS.

ACKRILL—Mrs. C., Madras, July 21.
 ANDERSON—Wife of Major W., Jubbulpore, Nov. 8.
 AINLEY—Mrs. S. Nellore, Nov. 10.
 ALLARDICE—Mrs. W. A., Mylemoney, Mysore Territory, Nov. 12.
 BLOOMFIELD—Mrs. C. G., Cannanore, Jan. 1.
 BRANSON—Mrs. R., Madras, Feb. 10.
 BECHER—Mrs. A. R., Bangalore, May 10.
 BARLEY—Wife of Rev. A. F., Negapatam, May 10.
 BUTLER—Wife of Major J. W. S., Vizianagram, May 30.
 BOND—Mrs. J. H., Madras, July 9.
 BULLOCK—Mrs. F. S., Mussorie, Sept. 7.
 BRIGGS—Wife of Major R. G., Madras, Dec. 3.
 CORNISH—Mrs. H., Madras, Jan. 11.
 CRUICKSHANK—Mrs. E., Feb. 9.
 CAREY—Wife of Staff Serjt. H., Madras, Feb. 22.
 CHABN—Mrs. P., Madras, Feb. 24.
 CHURCH—Mrs. W. H., Bangalore, March 24.
 CUNNINGHAM—Wife of Col. P. S., Hoshungabad, April 5.

LARMINE—Mrs. J. C., Rajahmundry, Sept. 8.
 MONTERRAT—Mrs. W. M., Dindigul, March 1.
 MORRIS—Wife of Capt. R. F., R. E., Cuddalore, March 5.
 MORRIS—Wife of Capt. G. T., Coonoor, March 15.
 MARSDEN—Mrs. E., Mercara, June 30.
 MACINNES—Mrs. A., Coorg, Aug. 14.
 MCKENNEY—Mrs. H. G., Mussorie, Sept. 11.
 MOORE—Mrs. W. H., No. 166, Mount Road, Madras, Oct. 14.
 NURSING ROW—Mrs. A. V., Vizagapatam, Sept. 17.
 O'DONNELL—Wife of Band Serjeant, P., Madras, June 2.
 PRENDERGAST—Mrs. H. G., Parvatipur, March 16.
 PALMAN—Mrs. A. J., Madras, April 29.
 PRIOR—Wife of Capt. H. A. A., Madras, May 16.
 PEREIRA—Mrs. L., Madras, May 21.
 PIERCE—Mrs. S., Cuddalore, May 29.
 PARK—Mrs. D., Madras, June 21.
 PEREIRA—Mrs. B., Madras, Oct. 15.
 POOLEY—Mrs. G. H., Madras, Oct. 31.
 PORTEOUS—Wife of Capt. J. E., Bangalore, Nov. 23.
 RODRIGUES—Mrs. J. E., Madras, Jan. 8.
 ROSS-JOHNSON—Mrs., Madras, Sept. 12.
 ROBERTSON—Wife of Lt.-Col., Waltair, Oct. 4.
 SHORT—Mrs. T. H., Yercaud, Feb. 1.
 SEAWARD—Mrs. H., Madras, Feb. 13.
 SWINEY—Mrs. T., Calicut, March 7.
 SHAW—Mrs. P. D., Trivandrum, April 6.
 SIMPSON—Mrs. S. D., Madras, April 18.
 SMITH—Mrs. F. F., Trichinopoly, April 29.
 STEVENSON—Wife of Rev. W., M.A., Madras, May 1.
 SHAW—Wife of Major E., Bangalore, May 9.
 SCOTT—Mrs. C., Trichinopoly, May 12.
 SMALL—Mrs. J., Salem, June 5.
 SCAVEN—Mrs. E. C. W., Madras, July 3.
 SALISBURY—Mrs. G. A., Trichinopoly, July 15.
 SMITH—Mrs. W. D., Madras, July 17.
 SHAW—Mrs. C. B., Berhampore, Aug. 19.
 SHAW—Mrs. W. C., Bellary, Sept. 17.
 STOKOE—Wife of Capt., Berhampore, Sept. 16.
 SPEDDING—Mrs. J. B., Berhampore, Oct. 15.
 TAYLOR—Mrs. S. R., Madras, Feb. 9.
 THOMPSON—Mrs. E., Madras, May 21.
 TREVITHICK—Mrs. F. H., Madras, July 9.
 TAYLER—Wife of Lt.-Col. J. C., Bangalore, Oct. 19.
 VOSS—Mrs. C. W., Parla Kimidy, Sep. 11.
 WEBB—Mrs. H., Coimbatore, Jan. 7.
 WEIR—Mrs. T., Madras, Jan. 26.
 WYCKOFF—Wife of Rev. J. H., Chittoor, January, 27.
 WATSON—Wife of Major C. J., Bellary, Feb. 18.
 WILLMOTT—Mrs. E. H., Madras, Mar. 7.

WINTERBOTHAM—Mrs. H. B., South Wynaad, April 2.
 WILKINS—Wife of Surgeon T. J. H., Kodikanal, April 13.
 WILKINSON—Mrs. T. F., Calicut, May 10.
 WHEELER—Mrs. E. A., Paulghaut, Aug. 7.
 WHITE—Mrs. R., Trichinopoly, Sept. 16.
 WALKER—Wife of Surg. G. L., Coconada, Nov. 13.
 WACE—Wife of Rev. W., Bellary, Dec. 16.
 YOUNG—Wife of Major T. H. B., Vizianagram, Oct. 15.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—PERCIVAL—At Negapatam, H. Allan, Esq., to M. F. E., daughter of Rev. S. Percival, M.A., January 27.
 ALEXANDER—WALLACE—At Madras, Rev. A. Alexander, to J., eldest daughter of J. Wallace, Esq., Nov. 14.
 BALL—SILVESTER—At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. W. Ball, to D. M., only daughter of Dr. A. Silvester, April 10.
 BENECKE—KEMPSTER—At Saint George's Cathedral, A. C. Benecke, Esq., to E. M., youngest daughter of Brigadier General F. G. Kempster, April 16.
 CLARKE—RADFORD—At St. Thomas, Mount, Staff Serjeant and Assistant Overseer, T. Clarke, to A. C., second daughter of the late Serjeant Major Radford, Feb. 19.
 CHESTER—WILKINS—At Madras, Mr. B. H. Chester, to G. A., eldest daughter of Surgeon A. Wilkins, F.R.C.S., Mar. 8.
 CROUCH—CARROLL—At Coonoor, C. P. Crouch, Esq., to F. E., eldest daughter J. Carroll, A.E.D., April 16.
 CRUICKSHANKS—LAWRENCE—At Bangalore, Mr. H. R. Cruickshanks, to M. R., daughter of J. Lawrence, Esq., April 23.
 COLAH—MC CARTHY—At St. Thomas' Mount, A. D. Colah, Esq., to H. A., eldest surviving daughter of L. J. McCarthy, Esq., Sep. 3.
 CORDEAUX—JONES—At Secunderabad, E. Cordeaux, Esq., to J. H. M., eldest daughter of Lieut. G. Jones, Oct. 8.
 CROYSDALE—ELLIS—At Madras, T. Croysdale, Esq., to B. C. G., youngest daughter of the Rev. F. W. Ellis, Dec. 3.
 DUNSTERVILLE—COOKE—At Madras, E. F. Evans Dunsterville, to K. E., daughter of J. Cooke, Esq., October 20.
 DALY—SNUGG—At Masulipatam, Mr. N. B. Daly, to J. S., youngest daughter of the late Apothecary J. G. Snugg, Nov. 20.
 DULEY—EVANS—At Madras, Serjt. W. Duley, to M. Evans, Dec. 15.
 DARLING—CLARK—At Madras, R. Darling, Esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of J. Clark, Esq., Dec. 20.
 GOODRICH—PENNY—At Trichinopoly, W. W. Goodrich, Esq., to H., youngest daughter of A. Penny, Esq., M.A.C.E., Nov. 12.

GAYE—JOHNSON—At Bangalore, Surg.-Major A. C. Gaye, to E. L., only daughter of Col. W. R. Johnson, Suptg. Engr.-Mysore, Dec. 15.
 HIGGINS—BRADBURY—At Madras, (Mr. T. W. HIGGINS, to E. J. Bradbury, January 1.
 HART—FRIEND—At Ootacamund, Mr. A. B. Hart, to C., youngest daughter of Captain A. Friend, January 29.
 HEYNE—LANGLEY—At Madras, Mr. G. Heyne, to A., daughter of the late Capt. E. A. Langley, Nov. 28.
 JONES—WITT—At Madras, Mr. O. R. Jones, to E., daughter of J. B. de Witt, Esq., October 7.
 KENNY—ADAM—At Madras, Lieutenant E. E. Kenny, to E., daughter of Surgeon Major H. Adam, March 27.
 KNIPE—WEST—At Ootacamund, A. Knipe, Esq., to E. A., seventh daughter of Major A. R. West, September 29.
 KELLY—SHEPPARD—At Madras, Mr. G. A. Kelly, to F. A., only daughter of the late H. Sheppard, Esq., Dec. 10.
 LANDALE—MACINTIRE—At Secunderabad, Surgeon Major J. Landale, M. D. to V., youngest daughter of Major General Macintire, c.n., February 18.
 MENEAUD—JACKMAN—At Madras, Mr. S. J. Meneaud, to Miss C. A. Jackman, January 15.
 MILLIGAN—SHAW—At Tuticorin, J. Milligan, Esq., to H. G., third daughter of J. Shaw, Esq., January 18.
 MERCER—GILL—At Madras, Mr. J. C. Mercer, to Madame C. Gill, Feb. 19.
 MAIDEN—KOHLEHOFF—At Madras, Mr. J. W. Maiden, to S. E., only daughter of Mr. D. F. Kohlhoff, April 16.
 MOORE—DAVY—At Madras, Mr. E. Moore, to S. A. Davy, June 25.
 MARSH—BAYLIS—At Bangalore, Mr. C. G., Marsh, to E. J., daughter of Mr. W. Baylis, Oct. 15.
 MACMAHON—PHILLIPS—At Madras, Lt. E. E. MacMahon, to R. F. third daughter of Capt. F. H. B. Phillips.
 MCCALLUM—WRIGHT—At Ootacamund, G. K. McCallum, Esq., to E. C. youngest daughter of the late J. Wright Esq., Nov. 17.
 NORTH—RYAN—At Ootacamund, B. H. North, Esq., to E. M. Ryan, second daughter of J. W. Ryan, Esq., Dec. 1.
 OLDHAM—STRANSHAM—At Bellary, W. B. Oldham, Esq., B. C. S., to M. J., third daughter of General Sir A. B. Stransham, K.C.B., January 8.
 PEREIRA—FERNANDEZ—At Cannanore, Mr. J. Pereira, to A. C. eldest daughter of Mr. M. C. Fernandez, May 14.
 POWER—MERSH—At Bangalore, Mr. J. R. Power, to A. V., second daughter of C. Mersh, Esq., June 4.
 PENTON—MILLER—At Bangalore, Lieut. A. P. Penton, R. A., to M., second surviving daughter of the late J. Miller, Esq., August 18.

PAUL—GRAY—At Madras, Mr. R. Paul, to M. A. H. youngest daughter of Band Master W. Gray, Oct. 2.
 PAMPERRIEN—HERRE—At Cuddalore, the Rev. K. H. F. L. Pamperrien to E. Herre, October 7.
 PEEBLES—MITCHELL—At Madras, J. H. Peebles, Esq., to K. third daughter of R. Mitchell Esq., Nov. 15.
 PINSENT—SODEN—At Madras, C. Pinsent, Esq., to H., eldest daughter of J. Soden, Esq., Nov. 26.
 PENNYCUICK—CHAMIER—At Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, Major J. PennyCUICK, R. E., to Grace, eldest daughter of Colonel S. Chamier, R. A., Dec. 16.
 ROHDE—BENSON—At Ootacamund, W. C. Rohde, Esq., to S. J. Benson, April 2.
 ROGERS—GERRARD—At Coonoor, J. C. Rogers, Esq., to A. L. Gerrard, Oct. 17.
 REES—SANDERSON—At Bangalore, Rev. D. A. Rees, to Mary Barton daughter of Rev. D. Sanderson, Nov. 27.
 SPENCER—BALL—At Bangalore, Lieut. C. F. H. Spencer, to E. L., eldest daughter of the late W. W. Ball, Esq., Mar. 17.
 SIMPSON—SMITH—At Ootacamund, Mr. C. S. Simpson, to F. O., eldest daughter of Mr. W. E. Smith, April 14.
 STEINER—PRIOR—At Cochin, J. Steiner, Esq., to L. A., eldest daughter of the late Captain G. B. Prior, March 19.
 SHAW—SEARLE—At Madras, J. C. Shaw, Esq., to F. H., daughter of Lieut. Col. A. T. Searle, Sept. 29.
 SEDDON—MORETON—At Bangalore, Mr. J. E. Seddon, to W. G., only daughter of the late Mr. E. Moreton, Oct. 1.
 STEAVENSON—WEIR—At Madras, J. Steavenson, Esq., B.A., to J., eldest daughter of the late T. Weir, Esq., Dec. 27.
 TINCKOM—BALDREY—At Secunderabad, Mr. H. C. Tinckom, to Mrs. E. Baldrey, July 30.
 THOMAS—LAWSON—At St. Georges' Cathedral, Madras, F. H. Thomas, Esq., of Foochow, China, to Elizabeth Allen (Lillie) elder daughter of C. A. Lawson, Esq., Dec. 11.
 TURNER—GORE-LANGTON—At Saint George's Cathedral, Madras, H. G. Turner, Esq., C. S., to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of the late W. H. P. Gore-Langton, Esq., M.P., and Lady Anna Gore-Langton, Dec. 18.
 WACE—LAWFORD—At Bellary, Rev. W. Wace, B.A., to M. A. M., eldest daughter of Colonel F. M. Lawford, Jan. 9.
 WRIGHT—FULLER—At Devola, S. E. Wynaad, Mr. A. Wright to E., youngest daughter of Mr. J. Fuller, August

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—F. L., daughter of Mr. M., Bangalore, aged 1 year and 5 months, May 16.
 ANDERSON—J., daughter of the late Mr. J., Madras, May 6.

AUBERT—M. F., Madras, aged 80 years and 19 days, June 4.
 ASPINALL—W. G., Esq., Bangalore, aged 41 years, Sep. 6.
 BUTLER—Mrs. C. H., wife of Major S. E. R., Madras, January 18.
 BISHOP—E., infant daughter of Lt. Col. Bangalore, aged 5½ months, January 26.
 BIRCH—J. P. G., son of Mr. J., Ootacamund, aged 11 mths. and 19 days, Mar. 18.
 BURKE—E., second child of Mr. E. J., Negapatam, aged 5 months and 17 days, April 16.
 BOWIE—Mr. A., Madras, aged 65 years, 8 months and 22 days, April 28.
 BAYNES—Mr. T., Ootacamund, aged 21 years, 3 months and 20 days, May 3.
 BAKER—C. S. M., daughter of the late Col. G., Waltair, aged 35 years, May 26.
 BURN—H. C. M., son of Surgeon Major G. A., Hingoli, aged 2½ months, July 19.
 BRADSTREET—J. M., infant child of Major, Bangalore, aged 9 mths., July 25.
 BOWER—S. A., wife of Mr. J., Coonoor, aged 37 years, July 29.
 BORROWDALE—J. F., infant son of Serjt.-Major, Madras, Sep. 16.
 BEAMAN—Wife of Surgeon Major A. H., Bangalore, aged 43 years and 11 months, October 10.
 BABINGTON—Colonel J., Ootacamund, aged 69 years, November 10.
 BINGER—J., Esq., Madras, aged 27 years, Dec. 14.
 BUTLER—Serjt. W. B. H., Bezwadah, aged 37 years and 8 months, Dec. 7.
 BADDELEY—G., infant daughter of Lt. W. L. C., R. E., Madras, Dec. 26.
 CHANDLER—Miss H. S., daughter of Rev. J. E., Madras, January, 26.
 CARELESS—Mr. D., Madras, aged 63 years, 11 months and 9 days, January 29.
 COLKERS—Mr. A. O., Madras, aged 36 years, July 25.
 COOKE—Col. A. H., Madras, Aug. 2.
 CREAM—G., Esq., Retired Surgeon, Mantoddy, Wynad, Aug. 18.
 CARRICK—M., wife of Asst.-Apothy. F. J., Madras, aged 22 years, 8 months and 15 days, Aug. 20.
 CROWTHER—Mr. W., Madras, Aug. 25.
 CAREY—C. H. LeM., infant son of Capt. W. N., Madras, aged 2 years and 13 days, Sep. 3.
 CAMPBELL—A., infant son of L. A., Esq., Ootacamund, October 15.
 COLLIS—J. G., M.D. Madras Med. Service, Port Blair, Oct. 26.
 COCKBURN—F. L., Esq., Madras, aged 49 years, November 4.
 CRESSWELL—Sub-Cond. J. T., Cuddalore, aged 54 years and 4 months, Nov. 12.
 DUDGEON—Mrs. C., widow of Lieut.-Col., Bangalore, Jan. 6.
 D'SILVA—Mr. L. J., Madras, June 23.
 DUNNE—Cond. L., Bangalore, aged 67 years, 3 months and 25 days, June 29.
 DALY—S., relict of the late B. A., Esq., Yercaud, July 28.
 DAWSON—F. H. L., infant daughter of E. B. Esq., Negapatam, Nov. 19.
 EARL—Mrs. E., Madras, aged 60 years, Aug. 28.
 DUKNFORD—M. J., widow of the late B. W., Ootacamund, aged 60 years and 5 months, Dec. 24.
 EMANUEL—Francis, Madras, aged 70 years, October 27.
 EVANS—C. M., 2d son of G. R., Esq., Mysore, aged 2 years and 11 months, Dec. 3.
 FERNANDEZ—Mr. J., Bangalore, aged 30 years and 8 days, Feb. 22.
 FLYNN—Mr. E., Tellichery, aged 31 years, Mar. 26.
 FINLAYSON—Mr. J. W., Mercara, aged 54 years, April 9.
 FRASER—C. H., fourth son of Colonel H., Hyderabad, aged 18 years, (no date.)
 FOWLER—W. M., youngest child of Mr. J., Sydapet, aged 11 months and 2 days, June 8.
 GALLAN—G. M., relict of G., Esq., of Plymouth, at Madras, aged 69 years and 11 days, Jan. 16.
 GRANT—Mr. C., Madras, aged 64 years and 6 months, March 25.
 GERARD—Mrs. E., Gooty, aged 25 years, 11 months and 12 days, May 8.
 GRANT—Mr. J., Colachel, Travancore, June 15.
 GAGER—Mr. F. D., Dindigul, aged 55 years, July 7.
 GILLSON—Mrs. A., Bimlipatam, aged 32 years 3 months and 17 days, Aug. 28.
 GILLON—Mrs. A., Pothanore, Sep. 17.
 GILLON—A., infant daughter of Mr. A., Pothanore, aged 1 month and 24 days, Nov. 10.
 HUDSON—J. F., infant son of Rev. J., Bangalore, April 13.
 HARDINGE—G., Esq., Madras, aged 48 years, April 19.
 HALEMAN—Mrs. E. A., widow of the late Col. F., Bangalore, aged 69 years and 11 months, May 15.
 HILL—J. F., youngest child of R., Esq., St. Thomé, Madras, aged 6 months and 23 days, May 27.
 HONEY—J. B. D. B., infant daughter of Mr. W. W., Madras, June 12.
 HALL—C., widow of the late Mr. J., Ootacamund, aged 72 years, June 30.
 HISCOX—Mr. W., Madras, Sept. 29.
 HAMMICK—R., infant daughter of Capt. Ootacamund, Dec. 23.
 JAMES—Mrs. E., wife of Rev., H. P., Cuddalore, February 6.
 JONES—Mr. J. E., Madras, aged 28 years and 4 months, February 23.
 KELLY—N., son of Mr., Vellore, aged 13 months, July 21.
 LISTER—B. H. C., Chagalmurry, Kurnool District, aged 6 years, 7 months and 8 days, January 19.
 LAWRENCE—Mr. F. C., Ootacamund, aged 60 years, April 19.
 LASH—V. M., infant daughter of Rev. A. H., Palamcottah, aged 10 days, April 22.
 LENNOX—Mrs. J., Trichinopoly, aged 38 years, May 19.
 LOWE—Mrs. M. A., Bangalore, aged 74 years, 1 month and 22 days, May 30.

LANAUZE—E., daughter of the late Capt. A., Madras, July 7.
 LOWRY—R. J., Esq., late Ex. Engineer., D. P. W., Oosoor, aged 54 years, Nov. 15.
 MASKELL—Mrs. A. A., wife of J. M., Esq., Madras, January 13.
 MASQUIRINE—Mrs. E., Bangalore, Feb. 10.
 MADGE—M. A., widow of the late Capt. E. H., Bangalore, aged 86 years, April 17.
 MAGRATH—Capt. C. D., Waltair, aged 71 years, August 17.
 MAYNE—E., wife of Capt. R., Vellore, August 18.
 MAITLAND—Wife of Capt. F. H., Mussoorie, Aug. 26.
 MILLER—Capt. T. C., Madras, Sep. 19.
 MACLEAN—A. D., Esq., Palakonda, Oct. 9.
 MONRO—A., Esq., near Devikulam, North Travancore, aged 20 years, October 16.
 NETSCHER—H., son of Apothecary, M., St. Thomas Mount, aged 6 years and 8 months, February 11.
 NORFOR—L., daughter of R. E. Esq., Salem, aged 10 years and 4 months, Oct. 10.
 OAKSHOTT—F. S., child of E., Esq., Coonoor, aged 4 years and 4 months, August 18.
 OSBORNE—A. M., daughter of Captain H. S., Madras, aged 2 years 5 months and 15 days, Sep. 5.
 PHILLIPS—L. C. A., second child of Mr. W., Cocanada, aged 1 year, 7 months and 3 days, February 20.
 PENNINGTON—C. M., widow of Lt. C., Bangalore, February 25.
 PEREYRA—Mr. S. B., Mangalore, aged 71 years and 3 months, April 19.
 POLLARD-URQUHART—Mr. M. B., Bangalore, aged 27 years, May 19.
 PUCKLE—L., infant daughter of Lt. Col. H. G., Guindy, Madras, aged 1 year, July 30.
 PALMAN—Mrs. R., widow of the late Mr. L. J., Madras, October 10.
 PEREIRA—G. A., wife of Mr. A., Cochin, aged 20 years, 3 months and 7 days, November, 1.
 PATERSON—Mrs. C. E., Madras, aged 43 years, 5 months and 29 days, Dec. 11.
 REINHARDT—G. E., youngest son of Mr. A. H., Madras, aged 16 years.
 ROSS—R. F., second son of Mr. H. T., Pen-naconda, aged 1 year, 10 months and 20 days, April 10.
 ROSS—Mrs. A., Madras, aged 73 years, Sep. 1.
 RICHARDS—D. F., son of Rev. W. J., Travancore, aged 11 months and 16 days, Sep. 22.
 ROWLANDSON—W. C., infant son of Mr. W., Mangalore, aged 1 year 5 months and 23 days, (no date.)
 RAINIER—Mrs. F., Negapatam, Oct. 10.
 ROSS—E. O. H., son of Mr. J. Madras, aged 2 years 8 months and 17 days, Nov. 18.
 ROUNDS—Mr. C. F., Madras, aged 32 years, Dec. 1.
 SHORT—H. W., third son of Capt. E. H., Yercaud, aged 23 years, 8 mths., Mar. 15.
 STRICKLAND—C. A. E., third daughter of Lt. Col. Jubbalpore, aged 13 years and 6 months, April 3.
 SMITH—Rev. W. O'B., Madras, aged 62 years, May 15.
 SIMPSON—A. M., Esq., Tanjore, aged 63 years, May 30.
 SATOOR—Mrs. M., Madras, July 29.
 SMITH—S. M., son of Rev. C., Cocanada, aged 5 years and 8 months, August 3.
 SCOTT—K. M., younger daughter of Mr. C., Dindigul, August 22.
 SHAW—Mr. D. J., Madras, aged 48 years 4 months and 24 days, Sep. 13.
 STOUTT—Mrs. J., Madras, aged 22 years, Sep. 22.
 SERGEANT—S. C., relict of the late Capt. J. B., Cadambady, Negapatam, aged 73 years, October 27.
 SHAW—H. M., infant daughter of Mr. C. Berhampore, November 6.
 SMITH—Col. C., Secunderabad, aged 57 years, Dec. 6.
 TURNBULL—L. M., daughter of S. R., Esq., Madras, February 22.
 TRAVERS—Brig. Genl. E. A. B., Coonoor, June 16.
 THEOPHILUS—W., infant son of Rev. A., Madras, aged 18 days, October 4.
 UNDERWOOD—J. F., Esq., Hassan, Mun-zerabad, February 24.
 VEST—L. S. of Madras at Copenhagen, aged 45 years and 7 months, Sept. 21.
 VAS—Mr. M. M., Mangalore, Dec. 1.
 WESTROPP—Mr. T. A., Madras, aged 26 years, 8 months and 23 days, January 10.
 WINTER—P. B., son of G. K., Esq., Madras, aged 4 years and 6 months, March 4.
 WATERS—F., only child of Mr. C., Ootacamund, aged 2 years and 6 months, March 15.
 WINN—M., wife of Mr. W., Madras, aged 52 years, May 21.
 WOOLLEY—G. H., third son of Mr. R., Coonoor, aged 20 years and 3 months, May 25.
 WINCKLER—G. R., fourth son of Capt. J. E., Vizagapatam, aged 3 years, 11 months and 13 days, June 5.
 WINCKLER—A. M. E. E., fourth daughter of J. E. W. Vizagapatam, June 27.
 WEBSTER—A. McC., Esq., Coimbatore, Sep. 27.
 WOOD—Major A. W., R. E., Saidapett, aged 42 years, October 8.
 WALTON—Mr. W. H., Nellore, aged 56 years, Dec. 8.
 YOUNG—Daughter of Mr. F., aged 1 year and 6 months, January 23.

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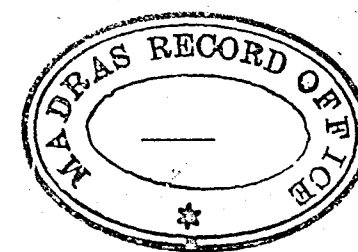
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Almanack Advertiser,

JANUARY, 1880.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

HEAD OFFICE—KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

"Short Term" and "Whole Life" Assurances are granted.

In addition to ordinary Assurances this Company issues Policies by which the sums assured are made payable to the Policy-holder himself on his attaining a specific age or to his representatives in the event of his previous death. By this means Officers and others may both provide for their families and secure *Retiring Provision* for themselves.

Also "FREE" Policies are granted which can never altogether lapse in consequence of the non-payment of Premiums.

"Clergy Rates" have been recently prepared to enable Clergymen and Ministers of all denominations to assure their Lives in this Institution upon more favorable terms than in any other Office.

Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Thirty days' grace are allowed for the payment of annual, half-yearly and quarterly premiums, and fifteen days for monthly premiums. The validity of the Policy will, in every case, be maintained by payment of the Premiums within the stipulated period, notwithstanding the death of the Assured may have occurred before such premiums shall have been received.

No extra rate is charged for sea-passages, and on arrival in Europe a reduction is made in the premium without the assured being required to pass any Medical examination.

Policies effected by parties on their own lives, and assigned as a *bonâ fide* security to others, will not be rendered void in the event of death by suicide, duelling, or the hands of justice. Claims will become payable within three months after satisfactory proof of death.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Thomas, sees applicants for Assurance at his residence, Egmore, on any day of the week between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Detailed Prospectuses, with the names of the Trustees and Directors, Full Tables of Life Premiums, and the necessary Forms of Proposal, may be obtained on application to the following Agents:—

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras.

Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Bombay.

Messrs. LAW, BROWN & Co., Ceylon.

Messrs. PATERSON SIMON & Co., Singapore.

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE MADRAS LAUDABLE SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED IN 1829),

Regulated by Act No. VI of 1869 of the Legislative Council of Fort St. George.

HEAD OFFICE IN MADRAS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE A. MACKENZIE, *Chairman*.....(Arbuthnot & Co.)
 R. C. WALKER, ESQ.....
 CAPTAIN J. H. TAYLOR, R.N.R.....(Master Attendant.)
 J. C. SHAW, ESQ.(Parry & Co.)
 THE HON'BLE J. G. COLEMAN.....

Medical Examiner,

W. H. HARRIS, ESQ., M.D.

Actuary,

A. H. BAILEY, ESQ., of the London Assurance Corporation.

Agents in London,

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM & Co.

The Chief Characteristics of this Society are :—

Mutual Assurance.

Consequently there are no shareholders to be provided out of the premiums with a dividend.

Claims paid immediately upon a casualty being proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

An official notice of death in any of Her Majesty's Government Gazettes is a sufficient proof of death.

Life Policies, (excepting those formerly issued at annually increasing rates of premium), when they have paid three years' premiums are saleable to the Society at rates specially prepared by the Society's Actuary in London.

For the convenience of policy-holders residing in Europe, an agency has been opened in London for the receipt of premiums at a fixed Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, and for payment of

death claims at the current Exchange on Madras. In the event of policies thus transferred to the London Register, becoming claims by death, Indian Probate or Letters of Administration are not required.

Renewal premiums are payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

One calendar month's grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums.

Claims arising whilst renewal premiums are due are not invalidated provided the premium be paid within the month's grace.

Policies voided by non-payment of premium may be renewed at any time within twelve months upon production of satisfactory health certificates.

The funds of the Society not required for current purposes, must be invested in Securities of the Government of India, or in Securities, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of India, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

All such Securities must be held in the joint names of three of the Directors of the Society. The Directors must be residents at Madras, and are elected by the Members.

Quinquennial valuations of all the Society's assets and liabilities are made by the Actuary of an Assurance Office established in London having a duration of not less than twenty years.

The Surplus Funds which by every such valuation are found to be held by the Society, are divisible, at the discretion of the Directors, rateably with the premiums paid during the expired quinquennium amongst the holders of life policies subsisting on the last day of the period embraced by every such valuation, and are applicable to the reduction of premiums becoming payable during the ensuing quinquennium.

The valuation to 31st December 1875 was made by A. H. Bailey, Esq., of the London Assurance Corporation, his report shows that the Society had on that date a clear Surplus of Rs. 5,96,434.

Premiums payable during the quinquennium 1876--1880 on policies that were subsisting on the 31st December 1875, have been.

reduced to the extent of sixty-five per cent. of the aggregate amount of premium paid on such policies during 1871—1875.

The following is an example of the effect of the reduction.
Policy No. — for 15,000 Rs., age next birthday 35 years, civil rate,
gross annual premium 40 Rs. per 1,000 Rs. Premiums paid thereon
from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1875 3,450-0-0 Rs.

Sixty-five per cent. of which amount is 2,242-8-0 „

Divided by five for so many years of ensuing
quinquennium gives an annual reduction
during 1876—1880 of 448-8-0 „

Gross annual premium 690-0-0 „

Less, annual reduction as above stated 448-8-0 „

Net annual premium payable during 1876—1880 241-8-0 „

Or at the rate of 16-1-7 Rs. per 1,000 Rs. annually.

The current quinquennium commenced on the 1st January 1876. Reduced premiums on new Assurances came into force on the 1st January 1871.

The members of the Society consist of all persons who hold policies of assurance either on their own lives or on the lives of other parties, *for the duration of life*.

General meetings of members must be held annually.

Special general meetings may be summoned by the Directors or by twenty members.

An Annual audit of the Society's accounts is made by an Auditor elected by the members.

The Report of the Directors and of the Auditor, together with an abstract of the accounts for the previous years, are read at every annual general meeting.

Members holding policies for Rs. 1,000 or up to Rs. 10,000 have one vote, and an additional vote, not exceeding ten in all, for every additional Rupees 10,000.

The past experience of the Society leads the Directors to anticipate that the retention of the mutual principle, and the quinquennial distributions of Surpluses, will bring down the cost of assurance by this office, for life, to the lowest possible point.

Term policy-holders are not members, and are not entitled to share in the surplus funds of the Society.

Term policies are therefore issued at reduced, non-participating rates of premium.

Assurances may be granted on the lives of Europeans, East Indians or Eurasians, and Parsis.

No policy issued for a less sum than Rupees 500, or for a larger sum than Rupees 30,000, on any one life.

The Medical Examiner sees Applicants for Assurance at his residence, Pantheon Road, Egmore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 11 and 12 A. M.

For further particulars, copies of the Director's Reports containing Abstracts of the Society's Accounts, Forms of Proposals, &c., (which are sent free to any part of India,) apply to

ARBUTHNOT AND CO.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR MARINE, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

OFFICE, No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

EDWARD BUDD, Esq.Governor.

MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq.Sub-Governor.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq.Deputy Governor.

Total Funds on 31st Dec. 1877.....£3,050,351

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies in force for (exclusive of bonus additions)...., 5,345,352

Income—Premiums.....£178,451

Interest..... 80,268

„ 258,719

Accumulated premiums....., 1,688,017

Further information may be obtained on application to

ARBUTHNOT AND CO., Agents.

MASSEY & CO.,

NAPIER WORKS, MADRAS,

GENERAL, CIVIL, AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS :

BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS :

SMITHS, TURNING, AND FITTING DEPARTMENTS :

METAL MART, &c.

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF
COLONIAL MACHINERY,

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF SAME :

Inspections and Reports upon Boilers, Engines, and Machinery
in general, Bridges, Roof and General Iron Works :

Manufacturers of Coffee Machinery of every description :—

Water Wheels,	Turbines,
Bullock Mills,	Coffee Pulpers,
Coffee Peelers,	Coffee Fanners,
Coffee Sizers,	Coffee Elevators,
Bone Steaming and	Grinding Machinery,
Oil Extracting Machinery,	
Cooking Stoves,	Heating Stoves,
Chaff Cutters,	Litter Cutters,
Grain Crushers,	Lawn Mowers,
Force Pumps,	Chain Pumps, &c.

Importers of Plate, Rod and Bar Iron, Corrugated and
Continuous Iron Roofing; General Contractors' Plant, and
Coffee Estate Tools of every description.

AGENTS FOR

Ransome, Sims and Head, Ipswich.

Wm. Edwards and Sons, Wolverhampton.

The Pulsometer Company, Limited.

MASSEY AND CO

MASSEY & CO.,

CULLUI WORKS, CALICUT.

ENGINEERING WORKS

for the manufacture and repairs of Coffee machinery of
every description. Metal Mart, comprising Plate, Rod,
and Bar iron, Estate tools, and general Colonial Hardware.

STEAM SAW-MILLS.

Timber in logs always on Stock, scantlings cut to order,
Teak, Benteak, Erool, Red Cedar, White Cedar, Kur-
remurdah, Black wood, and Jungle woods.

OIL MILLS

for the extraction of Coccoanut, Castor and Rape oil, con-
tracts entered into for the monthly supply of same, seeds
and nuts crushed to order.

MANURE MILLS.

These Mills have been supplied with all the latest machinery
for the reduction of bones and other substances for manure,
our Patent Steamed Bones contain the full percentage of
Ammonia, and will not deteriorate in any reasonable time.

We manufacture Raw Bone dust, Steamed Bone dust,
Bone Meal, Castor Poonac, Poongum do., Patent Fish, Dry
Fish. Composts made up to order. Sulphuric acid on
Stock. Analysis and samples can always be obtained.
Stocks on hand. Prices and Catalogue on application.

MASSEY AND CO.

Advantages of Assuring with the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments and Pensions, can be obtained, with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

Five New and Important Features,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

(1) Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.

(2) Amalgamations IMPOSSIBLE.

(3) Funds in Government Securities only.

(4) Native Lives assured at European Rates.

(5) Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.

Annual Premium for Assurance of
Rs. 1,000 under New System.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium.	RS. A. P. 21 5 4	RS. A. P. 24 8 8	RS. A. P. 29 10 0	RS. A. P. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

(6) Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.

**POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER
NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.**

UNEQUALLED LIBERALITY

Being established in India, all arrangements for the conduct of the business of the "Oriental" are made with a view to the convenience and benefit of its own Members,—European and Native,—who alone participate in the advantages arising from its successful progress.

Yearly List of new Assurers closes 31st December.

Special attention is invited to the Peculiar System of Life Assurance introduced by this Company, and to the New and extremely favourable Conditions (as regards RATES, PROFITS, LIMITS OF RESIDENCE, NON-LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE, &c.) under which its Policies are issued.

"The 'ORIENTAL' by its careful and equitable management, is rapidly gaining the confidence of the Native Community."

Intending Assurers—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to—

McDOWELL & Co.,
Agents, Madras.

Medical Adviser.—Madras: Surgeon Major M. C. FURNELL, M.D.,
F.R.C.S., Principal, Madras Medical College.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager & Actuary, BOMBAY.

(7) Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.

(8) CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.

(9) Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.

(10) Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.

(11) Entire Direction in India.

(12) Special Protection to Assignees.

(13) The Most Economical Management.

(14) Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.

(15) Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.

(16) Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.

(17) Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

(18) PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.

(19) No Restriction on Travel.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed, who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

McDOWELL AND CO., Agents, Madras.

OR

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Secretary,

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Rs. 20 PER SHARE, FULLY PAID UP.

[No Further Liability Incurred.]

Dividend, anticipated, for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of Increasing the Capital.

A limited Number of Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved PERSONAL SECURITY in connection with Life Policies in the "ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY."

Forms can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Managing Director,

9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. P. AROOLANUNDUM & SONS,
TYPE FOUNDERS,

Poodoopettah—Madras,
 ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
Every Description of Vernacular Types,

COMPRISING

TAMIL, TELOUGOO, GRANTHAM, CANARESE, MALYALAM AND HINDOOSTANEE
*and other Printing Materials are manufactured
 in their Foundry.*

MESSRS. P. AROOLANUNDUM & SONS,
 HAVE ALSO IN STOCK

AT VERY REDUCED RATES
 ALL VARIETIES OF ENGLISH TYPES AND PRINTING MATERIALS.
Manufactured by the most renowned firm of

Messrs. W. & J. Giggins, of London,
 TO WHOM THEY ARE SOLE AGENTS AT MADRAS.

MESSRS. P. AROOLANUNDUM & SONS,
 HAVE ON HAND

PRINTING MACHINES AND PRESSES
 OF DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES,
 and their various appurtenances

SUCH AS

Perchments, Blankets, Tinking Tables, Roller-moulds,
 Frames and Stock, &c. &c. &c.

REQUIRED FOR PRESS DEPARTMENTS,

AS WELL AS

ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR TYPE-CASES WITH STANDS,
 BRASS AND IRON COMPOSING STICKS, BRASS AND WOODEN GALLEYS,
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Brass Rule and Lead-cutters, Brass Types for Gilders and other
 Miscellaneous Articles,

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*Ruling, Paging, Perforating, Embossing & Self-inking Machines, Imitation
 Leather & Printing Ink of various colours will also be supplied.*

J. FENN & CO.,
 UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
 132, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

MURAL TABLETS, MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, CROSSES
 and TOMB-RAILINGS, neatly and promptly exe-
 cuted, at moderate rates. Designs and
 Estimates forwarded to any part of India.

BRANCH ELPHINSTONE HOTEL,
House No. 6, Commander-in-Chief's Road.

This is one of the first established Hotels in Madras,
 and highly patronized by Gentlemen and Ladies of the
 Presidency.

The Table is well supplied, the Wines are of the very
 best description, the Rooms airy, and every attention paid
 to the comfort and convenience of residents.

 Please apply to
 C. NARRAINSAWMY MOODELLIAR,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL,
 "Ameer Bagh" opposite to General Neil's Statue,
MOUNT ROAD.

THIS Hotel is one of the best established Hotels in the Presidency
 and is three-storied. It is airy and commodious, and fitted with
 every convenience to meet the requirements of single Gentlemen and
 Families.

The Proprietor begs to return his sincere thanks to those gentle-
 men and ladies who kindly patronized his Hotel since its establish-
 ment and hopes to obtain a continuation of the same. It is under
 the direct management of the Proprietor and his terms are moderate.
 Rooms available.

C. CASAVAH MOODELLIAR & SON,
 Proprietors.

S. AUGUSTINE,

BOOT, SHOE AND HARNESS MAKER

No. $\frac{5}{30}$ MOUNT ROAD

Established 1849.

In returning his grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, the Mofussil, and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past *thirty years* he has been in the above business, trusts that his personal attention, and extensive practical experience will be a sufficient guarantee to merit a continuance of increased patronage.

S. A. takes this opportunity to inform his constituents that he has made arrangements with his London Agents, and receives every quarter per Canal Steamers, a *fresh Invoice* of the best selected English materials, and has now on hand the following: Skins of various kinds, viz.:—Glazed kid, grained calf and goat white bronze kid, waxed calf, Russet calf, Kid calf, Memel goat, Patent calf and Roan skins of various colors. Brown and White Boot Tops; Prunellas and Satin; Maxwell's Military Regulation Patent, Brass and Steel Spurs; Patent Spur Boxes; Steel Trowser Chains; Plated Hunting and Light Steel Civilian and Ladies' invisible Spurs; Cricketing Spikes; Hob Nails; Silk Mohair, Porpoise skin and leather Boot Laces; Gent's Elastic Side Polished Boot Trees; Long Boot Trees of sizes for Regulation Riding Boots.

All orders he may be favoured with, will be *carefully and punctually* attended to, under his immediate superintendence, and trusts he will meet with the same liberal patronage that has been hitherto extended to him.

Price List, with directions of self-measurement for Boots and Shoes, will be forwarded free of postage, on application.

THE BANGALORE SPECTATOR,
Published TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
OFFICE—10, SOUTH PARADE.

Rates of Subscription in advance.

Per annum.....Rs.	18	0	0—	with postage	Rs.	22	8	0
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This Journal, which commands a large circulation in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, offers a most advantageous medium. CONTRACT RATES to the Trade, on liberal terms. Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

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All kinds of Forms, Account Books, &c., ruled by Machinery.

Address—THE PROPRIETOR,
10, South Parade.

CIRCULAR.

JACOB MOSES begs respectfully to intimate that He was the Founder and Original proprietor of the firm of "Moses & Co.," which is now carried on by two Native Cometty Chetties.

JACOB MOSES have now set up business on his own account at No. 18, Mount Road, in the premises recently occupied by Mr. W. GARRATT, having no connection whatever with "Moses & Co.," a circumstance which the Public will please to note, and he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he cannot be held responsible for the acts of the Native Firm.

JACOB MOSES is prepared to render his kind Patrons and the Public every possible satisfaction which he always did Ever since he established himself in Madras.

As mistakes are being frequently made, JACOB MOSES most respectfully solicits that, all orders may be addressed to him merely as "Jacob Moses" and Not "Moses and Co."

N. B.—Charges cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Madras as JACOB MOSES cuts every garment himself and has no cutter to pay as other establishments have to do.

P. S.—All Military laces and other Accoutrements are got out direct from London and none manufactured in the Presidency.

WAR OFFICE FORMS.

In order to avoid delay and inconvenience, the undersigned begs that Gentlemen when ordering W. O. Forms will always send them through the Pay Examiner, as per order from that Officer.

W. H. MOORE,

31st December, 1880.

Supt. L. A. Press

MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM, No. 365.

"Government having directed that, in modification of the present method of supplying gratis War Office Forms and Books to British

P. G., No. 3,927, of 4th December 1871.

troops and to Departments, requisitions for such forms, &c., be sent half-yearly to the Pay Examiner, the following rules, which have been adopted from the War Office instructions on the subject, will be observed:—

1. Requisitions for blank Forms and Books

are to be transmitted to the War Office Form, No. 79, attached. Office of the Pay Examiner half-yearly by the 1st June or the half-year ending 31st December, and by the 1st December for the period ending 30th June, in order that the necessary supplies of Forms may, if possible, be in the possession of Corps at the commencement of each ensuing half year."

(Signed) C. S. ELLIOT,

Ag. Pay Examiner.

ON SALE AT THE ASYLUM PRESS.

STATIONERY.

Superfine Extra large Cream Laid post letter size.
Do. do. do. Wove Bank letter size.
Fine Cream Wove Bank large octavo.
Superfine do. Note do.
Do. Cream laid post do.
Adhesive Cream Wove Whatman's Bank Envelopes.
Cream Laid Note Octavo with Square Envelopes to match.
Do. Albert do. do.
Do. Queen's do. do.
Cream Linear Overland Note paper with Envelopes to match.
Blue do. do. do.
Ladies and Gent's Best Ivory laid Visiting Cards.
Do. do. Black Bordered do.
Large Ivory laid Invitation Cards.
A Choice Assortment of Ball Programme Cards with Ribbons and Pencils to match.
Silver-bordered Wedding Invitation Envelopes.
Black Lead Pencils.
Blue do.
Blue and Red lead Pencils.
Thick Blotting Paper of various colors.
Music paper.
Perfumed Fancy Colored Inks, price 8 Annas per phial.

CHEAP STATIONERY.

	RS.	A.
Cream Wove Letter post per packet of 5 quires	...	1 4
Cream Laid do. do. ...	...	1 6
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Cream Laid Note Octavo from 6 to 12 Annas a packet of 5 quires.		
Do. Albert size, 8 Annas a packet of 5 quires.		
Do. Queen's size, 6 do. do.		
Do. Post large Octavo 10 do. do.		
Do. Wove do. 10 do. do.		
Cream Laid Envelopes large size, to match above, 4 Annas per packet.		
Do. small do. do. 3½ do.		
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Do. thick do. do. 2½ do.		
Do. Albert square do. 3 do.		
Do. Queen's do. do. 2 do.		

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Octavo Repp Note, assorted colors	per packet of 5 quires	2 4
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Envelopes to match	per packet	0 8
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Handmade Foolscap, per Ream	30	0
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And other Writing papers of larger sizes.

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" 484	Do. do. Committee on a Horse	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 485	Do. do. do. registered Charger	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 486	Do. Report of Alterations and Casualties.	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 511	List of Necessaries in possession of a Man returning to the Coast	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 513	List of Claims for investigation before Courts of Requests	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 519	Memorandum of March	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 520	Mess Statement of Debts and Assets	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 576	Native Officers, Application for Pension	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 577	Do. Medical Certificates to accompany the above	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 582	Nominal Roll of a Detail returning to the Coast	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 583	Do. of Men transferred	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 588	Orders for Confirmation	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 595	Parade State	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 628	Recommendation Roll for Annuity and Medal	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 629	Do. for Gratuity d	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 633	Recruiting Parties, return of	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 634	Recruits, report upon	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 635	Do. Roll of Candidates for enlistment	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 637	Return of Courts Martial inferior to General	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 642	Report on European Non-commissioned Staff of Regiments	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 646	Return of Men proposed to be discharged at the Annual Inspection (Native Troops)	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 647	Do. do. do. other times (Nat. Troops)	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 648	Do. do. do. on Medical grounds	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 649	Return of transferred Boys proposed to be discharged	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 654	Do. of Books of Regulations	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 655	Do. of Troops on Boardship	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 656	Do. of Men in Station Hospital	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 663	Do. of Officers of H. M.'s British Service who have embarked for England	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 674	Roll of Men recommended for exchange in transfer	Do.	do.	1 do.
" 675	Do. do. do. for Unattached List	Do.	do.	1 do.

Madras Military Forms.—Continued.

No. 189 Nominal List of men proposed	Half Sheet Foolscap.	1 Page
" 688 Sanitary Returns of British Regiments in divisions	Do.	1 do.
" 690 Statement of Marriage Ceremony	Do.	1 do.
" 703 Target Practice Return of Squads Native Army	Do.	1 do.
" 355 Monthly return of Prisoners, &c., Form F	Do.	1 do.
" 475 Guard Report on Boardship	Do.	2 Page
" 436 Distribution or Duty State	Do.	2 do.
" 487 Huts, Proceedings of Committee to value	Do.	2 do.
" 581 Nominal Roll of Unattached List (N. I.)	Do.	2 do.
" 643 Report on Qualifications, &c., of Indian Officers on the General Staff	Do.	2 do.
" 650 Return of Sick and Lame Horses (Monthly)	Do.	2 do.
" 651 Do. of Guards and Orderlies	Do.	2 do.
" 652 Do. of Arrivals and Departures of Officers	Do.	2 do.
" 653 Do. of Unemployed Local Officers	Do.	2 do.
" 662 Do. of Bibles, &c., in Hospital	Do.	2 do.
" 667 Do. of Barrack Appurtenances and Drill Apparatus	Do.	2 do.
" 707 Target Practice Return of the Regiment, Native Army	Do.	2 do.
" 493 Cells, Scales of Clothing	One sheet	2 do.
" 429 Discharge Certificate in English	Do.	2 do.
" 464 Field Officer of the day's report (Subaltern)	Do.	2 do.
" 474 Guard Report	Do.	2 do.
" 691 Statement of Forage and Gram	Do.	2 do.
" 380 Acquittance Sheet	Do.	3 do.
" 638 Return of Native Followers of British Regiment	Do.	3 do.
" 430 Discharge Certificate in English and Tamil	Do.	3 do.
" 431 Do. in English and Telugoo	Do.	3 do.
" 432 Do. in English and Hindustani	Do.	3 do.
" 426 Defaulter Sheets, Troop or Company	Do.	4 do.
" 426 Do. Regimental	Do.	4 do.
" 444 Effective State, Regiment N. I.	Do.	4 do.
" 465 Furlough, Application for British Army	Do.	4 do.
" 565 Monthly Return, Native Infantry	Do.	4 do.
" 706 Target Practice Return, Companies Native Army	Do.	4 do.
" 35 Good Conduct Pay	Do.	4 do.
" 82 Pay Bill Military Service	Do.	4 do.
" 578 Native Officers' Descriptive Register of, transferred to Pension Establishment	Half sheet Demy	1 pag
" 331 Recommendation Roll for Promotions, Native Officers	Do.	2 pag
" 74 Soldiers in Confinement	Do.	2 do.
" 166 Compensation for dearness of rice Regiment and Brigade	Do.	2 do.
" 630 Recommendation Roll for Native Officers for Order of British India	One sheet Demy	4 do.
" 631 Do. for Promotions, Native Officers	Do.	4 do.
" 61 Roll of the Sick in Regimental Hospital R. A.	Do.	4 do.
" 26 Muster Roll and Pay List of Subordinate Med. Estbt.	1 1/2 Do.	9 do.
" 38 Roll of the Sick in Regtl. Hosptl. and Hosptl. Stoppages	1 1/2 Do.	6 do.
" 692 Statement of Officers' Services (Form I)	Do.	2 do.
" 644 Return showing the Changes in H. M.'s Regiment during years' Service, &c.	Do.	4 do.
" 401 Cells, Abstract of Rules for	Do.	2 do.
" 636 Register of Casualties (Europeans)	One sheet Royal	3 do.
" 37 Muster Roll and Pay List, Regiment N. I., Quarter Master, Barrack Establishment	1 1/2 do.	6 do.
" 521 Monthly Return from Divisions and Forces to the Adjutant General	One & a half sheet Medium	6 do.

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" 311 Do. and Cart Fund Accounts	3 do.	do. ... 5 8
" 345 Morning Reports, Native Cavalry	4 Demy	do. ... 11 0
" 346 Do. do. Infantry	4 do.	do. ... 11 0
" 350 Prison, Provost Serjeant's Journal	4 Foolscap	do. ... 8 8
" 351 Do. Defaulter	4 do.	do. ... 8 8
" 352 Do. Register	4 do.	do. ... 8 8
" 353 Do. Provost Serjeant's Cash	4 do.	do. ... 8 8
" 354 Do. Ration	4 do.	do. ... 8 8
" 359 Regimental Register, Native Army	4 do.	do. ... 8 8
" 360 Do. of Heirs	4 Demy	do. ... 11 0
" 332 Register of Sick and Lame Horses	2 Foolscap	do. ... 5 0
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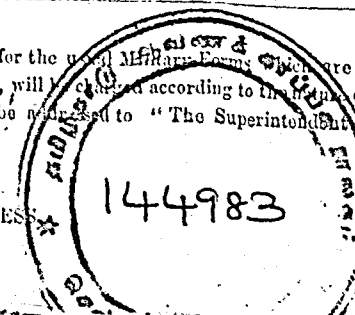
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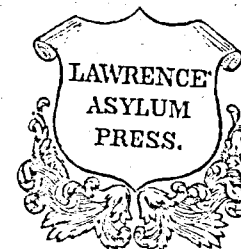
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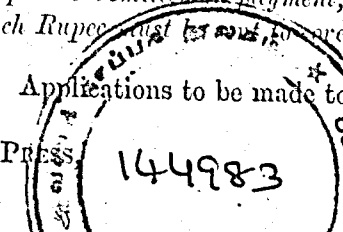
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TESTIMONIALS.

Pain in the Chest.—It gives me much pleasure to state that since I made use of *Henry's Thilum*, I have been relieved of the pain in my chest from which I had suffered for a period of Seven years.

Three applications of this valuable Ointment have been a specific cure in my case and I can strongly recommend its use in such cases, inasmuch as it has proved to be the Sufferer's Friend.

My wife and child have also used the *Thilum* for colds and sore-throat deriving immediate relief.

ROYAPOORAM, Madras, 1st August 1879.

G. W. REGEL.

Chronic Rheumatism.—I have suffered since last February from what my Medical Adviser called *Chronic Rheumatism*, which occasioned me excruciating pains in my knees and hip-joints accompanied by considerable swelling and stiffness, and for 6 months I was confined to my house and for some weeks to my bed.

I used various remedies but derived no benefit from any. Early in this month by the advice of a friend I tried *Henry's Thilum* as directed in the paper that accompanies the pot, and in 4 days was perfectly cured and am now quite well.

You are at liberty to make what use you wish of this letter which I have the greatest pleasure in giving as I am desirous that others who are suffering as I did for so long may know of this invaluable remedy.

MADRAS, 27th August 1879.

J. H. JOBARD.

Pain in the Throat.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the relief afforded by the use of *Henry's Thilum* in the case of a young lady who was suffering from great pain in her throat caused by exposure to damp. The *Thilum* was well rubbed in overnight and in the morning she was free from pain and has continued so without any further application.

26th August 1879.

A. DAWSON.

Chronic Rheumatism.—I am happy to inform you that my relative at Pondicherry has been cured of *Chronic Rheumatism* to which he has been a martyr for upwards of 3 years from the application of the contents of two pots of *Henry's Thilum*. No relief could be obtained from the various medicines prescribed by the most Eminent Physicians (Pondicherry) and I can safely say that were it not for *Henry's Thilum* he would still be a sufferer.
B. RUGANATHAN.

MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Pain in the Arm.—It gives me much pleasure to state since I have made use of *Henry's Thilum*, I have been relieved of the pain in my arm and I was suffering for the period of 2 years and I have given to one of my friends, he was also suffering for few months and he was also cured.
P. SHAIK MOIDEEN.

MADRAS, 15th September 1879.

Sprain.—My son accidentally fell and sprained his right arm so that he was unable to use it for some time. According to Medical advice the arm was painted with iodine and put into splints and other remedies were resorted to, but without avail.

Hearing of *Henry's Thilum* I obtained some and applied it as directed with the most marvellous effect. In 3 days a perfect cure was effected. My son is now quite well and I am most grateful for this really wonderful remedy.
A. AUBERT.

MADRAS, 14th September 1879.

Pain in Ankle Joint.—The *Thilum* I think a very useful medicine. I have tried it once on my ankle joint with great success, removing at once the stiff pain, &c., I experienced after a day's shooting, my ankle being weak, owing to a dislocation of some 7 or 8 years' standing.
S. SHERMAN, Major.

H. B. M. CONSULATE,
PONDICHERRY, 29th October 1879.

Pain in leg.—Some time ago I purchased from you a pot of "*Henry's Thilum*" and at the same time you requested of me to let you know the result. I am glad to say my daughter who suffered for more than 1½ years with pains in her legs is now quite well after the use of 1½ pots of *Henry's Thilum*. I tried all kinds of medicines but all failed except *Henry's Thilum*. I think every house ought to have a couple of pots of this valuable medicine.

You are at liberty to use my name.

JAMES LEVER, Captain.

1, PERAMBUR BARRACKS' ROAD,
29th November 1879.

Pain in the Shoulder, Neck and Head.—I write this, to thank you for the *Henry's Thilum* given, which has, I am glad to say, done a great deal of good to my wife who was for many years a great sufferer to pains in the shoulder, neck and head, and no Liniment has done her so much good, and I think it nothing but fair of me writing and informing you of the same and strongly recommend it to be used to all sufferers of pains, &c.

You are at liberty to make use of this for I think the Public should be informed of such a good specific.

With best wishes,

Buckoon, 4th October 1879.

(Signed) M. B. BELL, Inspector, Railway Police.

I have used the two pots of "*Henry's Thilum*" you gave me in the following cases, in all of which perfect cures were effected. I can recommend this remedy very highly.

Names.	Diseases.	Duration of Treatment.
Mr. Jones	Neuralgia	1 day.
Abulool Cawder Sahib	Lumbago	8 days.
Bhavaneepersad	Sprain	1 day.
Sopharayndoo	Neuralgia	2 days.
Sorlah	Contusion	2 do.

MOHAMMED AUZEEM,

Hospital Assistant in Medical charge Police Hospital and Civil Dispensary.

MADRAS, 10th November 1879.

Be good enough to send me by Banghy post 6 pots of *Henry's Thilum*. I consider it for stiffness after violent exercise, shooting, &c.

H. B. M. CONSULATE,
PONDICHERRY, 4th November 1879.

S. SHERMAN, Major,
H. B. M. Consulate.

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