

11. *Form of Certificate to be given by the Conservator.*—The certificate of qualification for promotion to the 2nd and 1st grades of Assistant Conservator, to be granted by the Conservator, shall be in the following form:—

(1) I certify that Mr. A. B., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, has passed the examinations prescribed for promotion to the 2nd grade, viz. in the

language of the standard, in Law and in History, and is sufficiently acquainted with the trees and shrubs in the district in which he has served and with the provisions of the Forest Code of organization and account.

(2) I certify that I consider Mr. A. B., Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade, to be fully competent to hold charge of a Forest range.

(Date:) (Signature) Conservator of Forests, ——— Division.

The Conservator of Forests may grant the second of these certificates as soon as he considers an officer fit to hold charge of a forest range (or a forest district), even though such officer may not then have passed in the vernacular or other matters required of him.

12. *Examinations for an officer transferred during his first two years of service.*—An officer transferred during the first two years of his service to a district in the principal languages of which he has not passed, will be required to pass in a principal language of his new district by the lower standard within two years from date of transfer. Provided always that if he have already passed in the higher standard in one, or in the lower standard in two, separate principal languages of the Madras Presidency, no further examination will be required.

13. *Allowances for passing in the Vernacular Languages.*—No reward will be granted to an officer of the Forest Department for passing an examination in a vernacular language in which it was necessary for him to pass, in order to qualify for promotion under paragraphs 9 & 10.

For passing in Hindustani or in any other "optional" language under the sanction of the Board of Revenue as provided in paragraph 3, such allowance or reward shall be given as may be specially sanctioned by Government, or hereafter ordered by them in special or general rules.

14. *Examination Leave.*—To enable officers holding the substantive appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests to qualify themselves for passing the examinations prescribed in paragraphs 9 and 10, examination leave for two periods of three months each may be granted to them at such time as may be found convenient by Government, provided that the second period of 3 months shall not be given in the case of an officer who has not qualified for promotion to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservator. Such examination leave may, if the test for which it has been granted is successfully passed, either during the leave or within 3 months after its expiry, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave and pension.

This examination leave may only be taken in India. It may not be granted previously to, or in continuation of, any other leave, excepting that privilege leave or leave on medical certificate may be taken in continuation of examination leave.

An officer who fails to pass the test for which examination leave has been granted can, under no circumstances, be granted such leave a second time for the same test.

An officer on examination leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowances as if he were on privilege leave.

15. *Travelling Allowance of Officers under Examination.*—An officer is entitled to travelling allowance twice, but not more than twice, for each standard, for journeys to and fro, consequent on attendance at an obligatory departmental examination, and this rule will also be extended to any departmental examination, even though it be not obligatory. But if a candidate appears to have neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination during the period available for the purpose, the Board of Revenue, on the recommendation of the Conservator, may disallow the travelling allowance to which he would otherwise have been entitled for that period.

(A) OFFICERS OF THE SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

16. *Subjects of Examination.*—The examination to be passed by officers of the subordinate staff are:—

1. Language Test.
2. Surveying Test.

3. Departmental Test.

The language test may either be in English or the vernacular. This test is, however, not required from officers who have passed the Middle school examination, first class.

certificate, from graduates, or holders of the F.A. certificates of the Madras or other Indian University, or from Matriculates of that University who have also passed the handwriting test.

17. *Rules not interfering with General Order of Government regarding qualifications for appointments of Rs. 25 or more.*—It should also be remembered that under the General Orders of Government, no person who has not qualified under Board's Standing Order, No. 260, by passing the Middle School examination in the first class or otherwise as therein provided, is eligible for appointment as "Forester," the lowest grade of which class carries pay of Rs. 25. It is to be noted that this rule applies only to the case of persons previously appointed to the Department.

18. *Language Test.*—The following is the test for language examination:—

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 every-day life. If the candidate proves his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

Hindus and Mohammedans not being Matriculates or passed Middle School examination in the first class, must pass the same test in English.

The examination will be conducted under the control of the Collector.

Examination of Bank Agents and Accountants in the Vernaculars.

Each Agent and Accountant will be required to pass, within a period of twelve months, an examination in the vernacular of the district in which he is located according to the following test:—

1st.—Reading and translating an original native letter of moderate difficulty.

2nd.—Conversing fluently with natives on ordinary subjects.

Each employee who passes in twelve months will be granted a moonshie allowance of Rupees 180, and the circumstance will always be considered in making promotions. The moonshie allowance will not be granted unless the examination is passed within the year, but the test will nevertheless be demanded.

On the transfer of an Agent or Accountant to a branch where a different vernacular language exists, he will be required, under the same conditions, to pass the test in that language.

Bank's Agents are allowed, to qualify in Hindustani under G.O., Financial, No. 475, dated 29th October 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

31st July 1883.

Rules for the Examination of Officers in the Political Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor-General in Council considers it desirable to amend the rules which have hitherto been enforced for admission to, and retention of, appointments in the Political Department. The following rules are therefore published for general information in supersession of those issued under Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2209-P, dated Simla, the 15th October 1875:—

1. The following are eligible for appointment to the Political Department:—
Governed Civilians.

Officers permanently appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Kashyap of India specially selected.

2. Every officer hereafter appointed to the Political Department in and below the grade of Political Assistants of the first class must pass an examination in the following subjects:—

A.

(Within one year from the date of his appointment.)

(1) **INDIAN HISTORY.**—The last edition of Marshman's History.

(2) **POLITICAL ECONOMY.**—Fawcett's Manual.

(3) **INTERNATIONAL LAW.**—Wharton's.

(4) **TREATIES.**—Atchison's Treaties, Vol. III., and also, if the officer is serving elsewhere than in Central India or Rajputana, the volume or portion of the work referring to the province in which he is serving.

(5) **LAW.**—Markby's Elements of Law, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act.

* Officers who have already passed in these subjects before admission to the Civil Service or otherwise will not be required to undergo another examination in them.

(6) **AN EXAMINATION IN URDU.**—The candidate will be required to read ordinary and fairly-written Urdu and Hindi documents and to converse fluently with a native, besides interpreting and explaining without hesitation any orders that he may be directed to communicate.

B.

(Within three years from the date of his appointment.)

An examination in Arabic or Persian by the Higher Standard, or in Urdu by the High Proficiency Standard, to be passed at the Presidency, and for the Province of British Burma, in Marathi by the High Proficiency Standard. The standard in each case to be the same as that recognised under the Civil and Military Examination Rules.

III. Half-yearly examinations in the subjects mentioned under (A) will be held in April and October of each year.

IV. The Head of the Administration will, not less than a month in advance, fix the exact date on which, and the place where, the examinations will be held; will publish the same in the local Gazette, if there be one; and will send notice to all officers liable to examination.

V. Not less than a fortnight before the date fixed for examination, the Head of the Administration will appoint a Committee for the conduct of the examination, to consist of not less than two passed officers.

VI. Such Committee will frame papers of questions (to be not less than eight or more than twelve) on each of the books above-mentioned.

VII. The candidates will be allowed three hours to answer each set of questions.

VIII. To each question a number of marks will be allotted, to amount to about 100 in the aggregate. To pass the examination in each particular subject, it will be necessary that the candidate obtain 60 per cent. of such aggregate maximum number of marks.

IX. When the examination is concluded, the Committee will submit to the Head of the Administration—

(1) The questions and answers.

(2) A schedule of the marks obtained by each of the candidates in the following form.

Name of Candidate.	Books.							
	Marsh- man.	Fawcett.	Wheaton.	Atch- ison.	Markby.	Penal Code.	Criminal Proce- dure Code.	Indian Evidence Act.
	Question. Attainable Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.	Question. Attainable. Obtainable.
I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II	II
III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III
IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV
V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.
Total								

* Officers will be required to pass this examination notwithstanding that they may have already passed an examination in Urdu by the "Higher Standard" or in Persian by the "High Proficiency Standard," but officers who have passed the "High Proficiency Standard" in Urdu are exempted.

* Officers who have already passed the linguistic test prescribed for this examination before the Presidency Board of Examiners need not pass it again.

† Taking 100 as representing the highest degree of efficiency in all subjects and 60 as representing the minimum standard of qualification, the Committee should enter against each candidate's name in the column of remarks a figure, being 100 or some fraction of 100, and indicating the estimate which they have formed of the candidate's general attainments.

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, in the presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes. The oral translation of the proceedings of a general court-martial should form a portion of this test.

Every candidate who shall pass an examination for a certificate of high proficiency as above, will be entitled to receive a donation of Rupees 1,500.

Warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers are eligible to receive the reward sanctioned for commissioned officers.

The Examinations of Military Officers conducted by the Board of Examiners.

LOWER STANDARD TEST IN PERSIAN.

Under Army Circulars India, October 1882, Clause 194.

Examinations by the Lower Standard in Persian will be held on the dates and places laid down in the Bengal Army Regulations, section 24, para. 7.

The Committee will be composed as for the Higher Standard Persian (India Army Circulars of 1882, clause 79).

For the examination of Medical Officers or Medical Subordinates, a Medical Officer who has passed at least the Lower Standard in Persian will be in attendance; when such an officer is not available, any Medical Officer of experience may be nominated; an explanatory certificate from the Officer Commanding the Station will in that case be attached to the Proceedings.

The decision of the Committee will be final and not subject to review by the Officers Commanding Stations.

The rules laid down in the Bengal Army Regulations, section 24, paras. 4 and 5, are applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Lower Standard examination in Persian, except as regards the Colloquial.

Those only who have passed the H. S. and P. H. tests will be eligible as candidates for the Lower Standard in Persian.

The test for the examination will be as follows:—

(a) Reading and construing Books I. to IV. of the Gulistan as contained in the Iqd-i-Gul (omitting Arabic phrases and poetry).

Conversing with the Examiners or natives with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

Manuscript reading as laid down for the Higher Standard Hindustani, but the documents should be specially selected for simplicity of language.

The reward for passing the examination will be Rs. 180.

Higher Standard Test in Uriya, Persian and Sanskrit.

The tests for examination are to correspond with those laid down for the examinations by the higher standard in Hindustani, as above, agreeably to the test laid down in G.O.C. 734, republished in G.O.C., No. 383, dated 27th September 1884, page 597, and under clause 118 of Indian Army Circulars, dated 31st August 1880.

Any candidate passing an examination under the preceding para. will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 500 for Uriya and Persian respectively, and of Rs. 800 for Sanskrit.

The following are the test books to be used in the examinations. They must be construed with readiness and accuracy:—

Persian	1. Iqd-i-Gul.
	2. Iqd-i-Mansum.
Uriya	Hitopadesha.
	Batris Singhāsān.
Sanskrit	Rām Pātha.

The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard:—

- Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-books.
- Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.
- Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil and military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.
- Conversing with the Examiners or with natives of India with fluency, and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom, as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit, the colloquial and manuscript portions must be omitted.

High Proficiency.

The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency examination:—

(a) Free translation from the undermentioned books:—

Uriya	Hitopadesha.
	Batris Singhāsān.
	Rāmāyana Śāntara Kanda.
	Gulistan.
Persian	Bostan.
	Mirza Asaf's translation of Meislin's History of Persia, Vol. II.
Sanskrit	Hitopadesha.
	First nine cantos of Bhaguvansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar).

- A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day in all languages, except Sanskrit) into English.
- A written translation of an English passage into the language.
- A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.
- Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit, and, until colloquial instruction can be given, in Persian).
- Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
- Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.
- (In Sanskrit and Persian only) a paper of grammatical questions.

Warrant officers and soldiers of all ranks, on passing the high proficiency examination in any of the above-mentioned languages, are entitled to receive the donation prescribed. Whenever the test is passed with extraordinary credit, the candidate will be presented with a gold medal.

The following are the rewards obtainable:—

High Proficiency	Uriya	1,000	With certificate from the presiding
	Persian	2,000	Examiners.
	Sanskrit	2,000	

Examination for Degree of Honor.

(a) The following are the subjects for the Honor examination:—

Persian	Akhlak-i-Jalali Inshā-i-Abul Fazi Shah Nāmah, one vol., or about one-fourth of the whole. Diwan of Razi.	Edition recently published and at the library of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
Sanskrit	(a) 1st and 2nd Adhyayas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Samhita. (b) Cantos I. to VI. and XI. to XVIII. inclusive of the expurgated edition of the Ramāyana of Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar. (c) Sakuntala Natak. Edited by Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.	

- A written examination in the books, the papers are to include questions on grammar and prosody.

- (e) A *visa voce* examination in the books.
 (d) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected in all languages except Sanskrit from the current literature of the day).
 (e) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in verse.
 (f) A written translation into the language of a difficult passage in English.
 (g) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit, and as above noticed, for the present in Persian).
 (h) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
 (i) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

Examinations for a degree of honor 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. Examinations can only be held at the presidency towns.

Every candidate obtaining a degree of honor in the Vernacular languages will, in addition to the donation authorized by the Pay Code, be presented with a gold medal by the Government of the presidency in which he is serving. Those who may be debarred by length of service from the pecuniary rewards are still eligible for the gold medal.

(18) In the examinations for high proficiency and honors the papers set will not be confined to a few questions, the correct answering of which is *obligatory*, to pass a candidate; but they will contain a large selection of topics from which the Examiner may choose those which he finds best suited to his attainments, the questions being appraised according to their value by a fixed number of marks referred to the total obtainable for the whole paper. It will be sufficient if the candidate answer, well and fully, enough of them to obtain a certain proportion of the total marks.

The following are the rewards obtainable:—

Degree of Honor	{ Persian ... 4,000 } With diploma from the Government
	{ Sanskrit ... 5,000 } of India.

The rewards for the higher standard (other than Hindustani) and for high proficiency are only passed to an officer whose actual residence in India (including Burma and the Straits, and exclusive of periods passed on leave beyond Indian limits) does not exceed 10 years. The rewards for degree of honor in Persian and Sanskrit are given to officers whose period of actual residence in India as above, does not exceed 20 years. The limits of residence in India laid down by this rule may be extended at the discretion of the local Government in special cases, where an officer may show proficiency in the acquisition of the language of any district which he has not had the facility of studying until he has been close upon the prescribed time in India.

Tests in the other Languages under Clause 118 of Indian Army Circulars, dated 31st August 1880.

Special arrangements when occasion arises will be made for examinations.

The languages of examination and rewards are as under:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Higher Standard	Arabic ... 800	Marathi ... 500	
	Assamese ... 500	Belochni ... 400	
	Bengali ... 300	Pasthu ... 300	
	Burmese ... 500	Punjabi ... 500	
	Gujerati ... 500	Sindhi ... 500	

or any other oriental language the study of which is thought desirable by Government.

Higher Proficiency	Urdu ... 1,000	{ With certificate from the presiding Examiners.
	Hindi ... 1,000	
	Bengali ... 1,000	
	Arabic ... 2,000	

PART III.

Degree of Honor	Urdu ... 2,000	{ With diploma from the Government of India, and a Gold Medal.
	Hindi ... 2,500	
	Bengali ... 2,000	
	Arabic ... 5,000	

Rules for passing in the Uriya and Khond Languages.

The following is a summary of the rules for passing in the Uriya and Khond languages:—

All Military Officers in civil employ are allowed, when serving in Ganjam or Vizagapatam, a reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing the following test in Uriya:—

- (i.) Construing with readiness and accuracy, and ability to parse and to explain peculiarities of idiom and grammar, and to answer general miscellaneous questions in "Mih Kucha."
- (ii.) Translating into English with accuracy a paper in a plain simple style not taken from the test book.
- (iii.) Translating into English and with reasonable accuracy of grammar into the Uriya language, an English paper written in a plain simple style.
- (iv.) Translating in like manner, as a test of idiom, a short paper of English phrases into the Uriya language, and answering in writing a few questions on construction and idiom such as are met with in ordinary conversation or writing.
- (v.) Making a written abstract in English of the contents of an arsi or other official paper written in the Uriya language, and which is to be read out to the Examinee; who shall be at liberty to obtain any verbal explanation he may require from the Munshi, their conversation being held in the Uriya language.
- (vi.) Conversing intelligibly on an ordinary subject with a Munshi.
- (vii.) Pronunciation.
- (viii.) Hand-writing.

A European official when serving in Ganjam or Vizagapatam is entitled to a reward of Rupees 500 for passing a colloquial examination in the Khond languages.

Members of the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department and all officers of Police, Inspectors inclusive, are entitled to a Munshi allowance of Rupees 180 for passing a colloquial examination in Uriya.

Special Test in Hindustani for all Officers in Civil Employ.

The following are the special tests in Hindustani for all officers in Civil employ except those in the Public Works Department of this Presidency who are examined by the Board by the Higher Standard only. The Lower Standard Examination is conducted departmentally.

LOWER STANDARD—HINDUSTANI.

- 1st. Reading fluently and construing with accuracy not less than half an octavo page of the "Hindustani Selections" in the Persian character.
- 2nd. Conversing with two natives on general subjects and on subjects having reference to the Department to which the candidate belongs or will belong.

HIGHER STANDARD—HINDUSTANI.

- 1st. Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an ordinary page of the Bagh-o-Bahar.
- 2nd. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar, not less than half an ordinary page of plain English upon a Departmental subject into the Hindustani language.
- 3rd. Translating from English into Hindustani, accurately and idiomatically a paper of short sentences, the greater part on professional subjects.
- 4th. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly, Hindustani manuscripts such as the candidate is likely to meet with in the course of every-day business.
- 5th. Making a written translation of a letter, somewhat more difficult than the manuscripts of a business character.
- 6th. 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.

This conversation should be longer and fuller than that prescribed for the Lower Standard. The object desired in it, and in every other part of the examination should be efficiency. If the candidate has a good command of words, and can make himself readily intelligible, trifling errors in grammar, spelling, &c., are of less importance.

Officers desirous of appearing for these examinations should apply to the Board of Examiners through the Heads of their Departments.

Examination in the Vernaculars of Commissioned Medical Officers posted to Civil Charges.

Medical officers posted to Civil charges are entitled to a reward of Rupees 200 for passing a colloquial test in the language of the district within one year of appointment. The languages are to be either Tamil, Telugu, Canarese or Uriya. They are also entitled to a reward of Rupees 500 for passing an examination according to the Military Higher Standard test.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Ottomund, June 20, 1889.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 27.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the institution of an examination, to be styled the Upper Secondary Examination,—in the several branches of general and of special knowledge hereinafter to be mentioned,—for the purpose of encouraging secondary and technical education, of improving its character and of widening its scope.

2. It shall be open to—

i. All pupils belonging to the sixth class of an "ordinary" school recognized by the Director of Public Instruction.

ii. All pupils belonging to special schools or classes of suitable standard recognized by the Director as affording instruction in—

(a) Science.

(b) Art.

(c) Industries.

(d) Commercial subjects.

iii. Private students admitted by special order of the Commissioner, upon proof that the candidate has not attended any ordinary school within two years of the date of examination.

NOTE 1.—Pending further declaration the conditions of recognition applying both to "ordinary" and to "special" schools for the purposes of this examination shall be those qualifying for aid under chapters II. and V. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, as amended from time to time, except that from and after 31st December 1891 those relating to the levy of fees shall not apply to unaided schools. In recognising schools, the Director shall have the discretion vested in him under Article I. chapter I. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, as to multiplication of schools in any particular locality. To be recognized as "special" a school must afford efficient instruction in at least three of the subjects of examination included in Notification No. 26 of 1886 (as amended from time to time).

NOTE 2.—No school or class, ordinary or special, which has not been recognized on or before the 1st January preceding the examination will, without the special sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, be entitled to send up pupils in May of that year; but any school or class once recognized will continue to be regarded as such unless it is declared by the Director to have forfeited the privilege. Application for recognition must be made to the Director of Public Instruction in the form appended to this notification on or before the 1st November preceding the examination. A list of recognized schools and classes shall be published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of January.

NOTE 3.—Schools in Native States will be regarded as recognized for purposes of this examination, provided the Governments concerned recommend them for the concession and undertake to pay the local expenses of the examination. A list of such schools, with the places where it is proposed to hold the examination, shall be furnished annually to the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, at least six months before the date fixed for the examination.

NOTE 4.—Candidates intending to appear for the written examination in the compulsory branches must submit their applications to the Commissioner not later than the 31st January preceding, according to the provisions of such notification as may annually be issued in the month of December.

NOTE 5.—To be admitted as a pupil to the compulsory branch of the examination, a candidate must be certified by the Manager or Head of his Institution to have studied for at least thirty months in the Upper Secondary classes of a recognized High School, counting from the date of his joining to the date of his applying for admission to the examination.

NOTE 6.—A list of places where the examinations are to be held shall be published annually in the month of December preceding the examination.

3. The examination shall be under the control and direction of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations and shall be administered as follows:—

i. The written examination in the compulsory branches shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners (consisting of a Chairman and at least two members) appointed by the Commissioner for three years, and shall begin annually on the first Monday in May.

ii. The viva voce examinations shall be conducted according to instructions that may from time to time be issued by the Commissioner to local committees appointed for the purpose, candidates being allowed to appear for it at any time after the results of the written examination have been notified.

iii. The examination in the optional branches shall be limited to the subjects included in Government Notification No. 26, dated 31st March 1886 (as modified from time to time), relating to the Higher Examinations in Science, Art and Industries which, under the terms of that notification, are held at such times during the year as the Commissioner may appoint.

4. The fee to be paid for admission to the compulsory portion of the examination shall be Rs. 10 for each candidate. For each optional branch brought up under Notification No. 26 of 1886, the fee shall be Rs. 3 in the case of those who have passed the compulsory portion of this examination. The fee for any branch or subject brought up by itself under Articles 6 and 15 shall be Rs. 4.

5. The following are the branches comprised in the scheme of examination:—

COMPULSORY BRANCHES.

- I. English (First Language).
- II. Second Language.
- III. Mathematics.
- IV. History and Geography.

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

1. Mathematics (Preliminary Examination).	Syllabus (1)—1st and 2nd stages.
2. Practical Geometry	Syllabus (2)
3. Mensuration	do. (3)
4. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering	do. (4)
5. Building Materials and Construction	do. (5)
6. Plan-drawing from Specification and Estimate-making	do. (6)
7. Surveying and Levelling	do. (7)
8. Earth-work and Road-work	do. (8)
9. Bridge-making	do. (9)
10. Mechanical Drawing	do. (10)
11. Heat and Light	do. (11)
12. Inorganic Chemistry	do. (12 & 13)
13. Physiology	do. (14)
14. Agriculture	do. (15)
15. Animal Physiology	do. (16)
16. General Biology	do. (17)—1st stage.
17. Veterinary Surgery and Medicine	do. (18)
18. Botany	do. (19)—1st stage.
19. Forestry	do. (20)—1st stage.
20. Hygiene	do. (21)
21. Drawing	do. (22)
22. Modelling	do. (23)—1st stage.
23. Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching	do. (24)
24. Printing	do. (25)
25. Book-keeping by Single and Double entry	do. (26)
26. Phonography	do. (27)
27. Annuities and Life Insurance	do. (28)
28. Correspondence and Business Transactions	do. (29)
29. Banking and Political Economy	do. (30)

6. In order to pass in the written portion of the compulsory examination, candidates must come up and pass in all the compulsory branches at the same time; but the Director of Public Instruction may, for good and sufficient reason, permit a candidate to appear for examination in any branch or portion of a branch without requiring him to appear in the three compulsory branches. He may permit Native female candidates to appear for non-language subjects in their vernacular.

7. Under Branch II., candidates may appear in any of the second languages included in this notification; but to complete the test every candidate must pass in at least one vernacular of Southern India.

8. The following are the subjects included in each of the compulsory branches:—

BRANCH I.

ENGLISH—400 MARKS.

(a) *Hand-writing*.—Fair copying rapidly in a perfectly legible hand, as in Longman's Copy books, Nos. 11 and 12, and in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of a Public or Mercantile Office, a printed or lithographed letter or other document.—40 marks.

(b) *Advanced Spelling*.—Writing from dictation words and passages of some difficulty.—40 marks.

(c) *Grammar and Language*.—100 marks.

The questions on Grammar shall be such as to require on the part of candidates the study of some work like Meiklejohn's "The English Language" Parts I. and II., omitting pp. 104 to 127 and pp. 178 to 189.

The questions on Language shall be framed chiefly to test the candidate's knowledge of ordinary English idioms and forms of expression, and his ability to use them correctly.

(d) *Paraphrase and Composition*.—100 marks.

(1) Paraphrasing a piece of poetry of moderate difficulty.—25 marks.

(2) Writing a letter on a given subject.—35 marks.

(3) Writing a short narrative.—40 marks.

(e) *Translation*.—(For Native candidates).—120 marks.

(1) Translation of a passage of moderate difficulty from a modern or recent English standard work from English into the Vernacular.—40 marks.

(2) Translation of a passage of equal difficulty from the Vernacular into English.—60 marks.

Or, *Advanced Composition*.—(For European and Eurasian candidates).—120 marks.

(1) An essay on a given subject.

(2) A narrative account of some recent well-known event.

(f) *Read Voice Examination*.—

(1) Writing rapidly from dictation a business letter of moderate difficulty.

(2) Reading aloud from printed matter in the presence of an Examiner and conversing with him on an ordinary subject.

BRANCH II.

*SECOND LANGUAGE : 300 MARKS.

I. TAMIL, TELUGU, KANNARESE, MALAYALAM, URIYA, HINDUSTANI AND MAHARATTI.

Section A.—For Native Candidates.

(a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a perfectly legible running hand, such as is required in a Public or Mercantile Office, from a printed or lithographed paper.—40 marks.

NOTE.—The writing in Maharatti should be in *Modi* character, and in Hindustani in the *Shikasta* hand.

(b) *Spelling*.—Writing from dictation in a running hand a passage written in language of about the same difficulty as that in which the text-books are written.—40 marks.

(c) *Grammar, Text-book and Language*.—120 marks.

The paper shall contain questions on the Grammar and Text-book prescribed for the Upper Secondary Departments of Government Schools and on the idiom and structure of the language generally. It may also contain short idiomatic sentences for translation from and into English, together with a passage or passages for paraphrase taken from the text-books.

(d) *Composition*.—100 marks.

(1) Writing a letter on a given subject.

(2) Writing a description of a place, or a narrative of some recent event, or an account of some product, natural or artificial.

Section B.—For European and Eurasian Candidates.

(a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing in a fairly legible hand from a printed or lithographed paper.—40 marks.

(b) *Spelling*.—Writing from dictation a passage taken from the text-book prescribed for the Upper Primary Departments of Government Schools.—40 marks.

(c) *Grammar and Text-book*.—Questions of moderate difficulty on idiom and grammar and on the text-book prescribed for the Upper Primary Departments of Government Schools.—100 marks.

(d) *Translation*.—100 marks.

Translation of a simple prose passage and of short, easy sentences from and into English.

(e) *Read Voice Examination*.—40 marks.

Reading aloud in the presence of the Examiner and conversing with him on subjects connected with ordinary business or every-day life.

II. LATIN : 300 MARKS.

(a) *Grammar and Text-book*.—150 marks.

(1) *Grammar*.—As contained in the Public Schools Latin Primer, pp. 1—132, omitting pp. 92, 99, 117 and 118 (Prose); or any similar work.

(2) *Text-book*.—The particular authors and books from which candidates shall be required to translate short passages will be prescribed from year to year by the Director of Public Instruction. The examination will have special reference to *Constructing and Explanation*, and will be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idioms and its structure.

(b) *Translation*.—150 marks.

(1) Translation into English of a piece of easy Latin prose not previously studied.—70 marks.

(2) Translation of an easy prose passage and of short sentences from English into Latin.—80 marks.

* The text-books in the vernaculars are those included in the general curriculum laid down for Upper Secondary classes in the Standing Orders, and in reading, until further orders, the text-books will be those prescribed for the Matriculation Examination held in the December preceding the Upper Secondary Examination.

III. SANSKRIT : 300 MARKS.

(a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out in a perfectly legible hand from a passage printed in the Devanagari character.—40 marks.

(b) *Spelling*.—Writing from dictation in the Devanagari character a passage written in language of about the same difficulty as the text-book prescribed.—40 marks.

(c) *Grammar and Text-book*.—120 marks.

(1) *Grammar*.—As contained in Kielhorn's Grammar (omitting Desiderative, Frequentative and Nominal verbs) or any similar work.

(2) *Text-book*.—The particular text-book will be prescribed from year to year by the Director of Public Instruction. The examination will have special reference to *Constructing and Explanation*.

(d) *Translation*.—120 marks.

(1) Translation into English of an easy piece of Sanskrit prose not previously studied.—60 marks.

(2) Translation from English into Sanskrit of a very simple prose passage and of short sentences.—60 marks.

IV. PERSIAN : 300 MARKS.

(a) *Hand-writing*.—Writing out clearly and legibly in the Nastaliq hand from a printed or lithographed paper.—40 marks.

(b) *Spelling*.—Writing from dictation in the Nastaliq hand a passage written in language of about the same difficulty as the text-book prescribed.—40 marks.

(c) *Grammar and Text-book*.—120 marks.

(1) *Grammar*.—As contained in the *Mauzid-ul-Qasaid*, omitting Prosody.

(2) *Text-book*.—The particular text-book will be prescribed from year to year by the Director of Public Instruction. The examination will have special reference to *Constructing and Explanation*.

(d) *Translation*.—120 marks.

(1) Translation into English of an easy piece of Persian prose.—60 marks.

(2) Translation from English into Persian of a very simple prose passage and of short sentences.—60 marks.

V. FRENCH : 300 MARKS.

(a) *Grammar and Text-book*.—150 marks.

(1) *Grammar*.—As in Otto's French Conversation Grammar or any similar work.

(2) *Text-book*.—The particular authors and books from which candidates shall be required to translate short passages will be prescribed from year to year by the Director of Public Instruction. The examination will have special reference to *Constructing and Explanation*, and will be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idioms and its structure.

(b) *Translation*.—100 marks.

(1) Translation into English of a piece of easy French prose not previously studied.—70 marks.

(2) Translation into French of an easy piece of narrative English prose.—80 marks.

VI. GERMAN : 300 MARKS.

(a) *Grammar and Text-book*.—150 marks.

(1) *Grammar*.—As in Otto's German Conversation Grammar or any similar work.

(2) *Text-book*.—The particular authors and books from which candidates shall be required to translate short passages will be prescribed from year to year by the Director of Public Instruction. The examination will have special reference to *Constructing and Explanation*, and will be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idioms and its structure.

(b) *Translation*.—100 marks.

(1) Translation into English of a piece of easy prose not previously studied.—70 marks.

(2) Translation into German of an easy piece of narrative English prose.—80 marks.

BRANCH III.

MATHEMATICS : 350 MARKS.

(a) *Arithmetic* with special reference to Tare and Tret, Interest, Discount, Present Value, Averages, Percentage, Commission and Brokerage, Profit and Loss, Stocks and Exchange.—125 marks.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of short ways of working; also of the Metric system of Weights and Measures; also of the Money, Weights and Measures of Great Britain, of India, and of France.

(b) *Algebra* to the end of simple equations with problems.—40 marks.

(c) *Elementary Geometry*.—As in Haimanatha Rao's First Lessons in Geometry including the drawing of Geometrical figures.—75 marks.

BRANCH IV.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: 300 MARKS.

(a) History.—100 marks.

- (1) A general sketch of European History.
- (2) The History of England from 1538 down to the present time.
- (3) The rise of the British Empire in the East.

NOTE.—For the present and until a text-book is prescribed, no question shall be asked on section (1), European History.

(b) Geography.—100 marks.

- (1) The Geography of the World.
- (2) Special knowledge of the Geography of the British Empire particularly in relation to trade and commerce.

(c) Map-drawing.—40 marks.

NOTE.—Candidates will be supplied with forms containing lines of latitude and longitude.

9. The examination in the compulsory branches shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects:—

Days.	Hours.	Subject.
First Day	10 to 12	Branch I.—English Grammar and Language.
	12½ to 12½	Do. I.—Hand-writing.
	1 to 1½	Do. I.—Spelling.
	2½ to 5	Do. I.—European and Composition.
Second Day	10 to 1	Branch I.—Translation (First paper) or Advanced Composition for Europeans and Eurasians.
	2 to 5	Do. I.—Translation (Second paper) or Advanced Composition for Europeans and Eurasians.
Third Day	10 to 1	Branch II.—Grammar and Text-book.
	2 to 2½	Do. II.—Hand-writing (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Urdu, Hindustani, Persian and Marathi).
	2½ to 3½	Do. II.—Spelling (Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Urdu, Hindustani, Persian and Marathi).
	3½ to 5	Do. II.—Composition or Translation.
Fourth Day	10 to 1	Branch III.—Arithmetic.
	2 to 4	Do. III.—Geometry.
Fifth Day	10 to 11½	Branch III.—Algebra.
	11½ to 1½	Do. IV.—Map-drawing.
	2 to 5	Do. III.—Geography.
Sixth Day	10 to 1	Branch IV.—History (First paper).
	2 to 5	Do. IV.—History (Second paper).

10. No candidate shall be declared to have passed in the compulsory portion of the examination who fails to obtain in Branch I.—

- 50 per cent. of the marks for Spelling,
- 50 do. do. Hand-writing,
- 50 do. do. Translation or Advanced Composition,

in each paper taken separately, and further—

- 40 per cent. of the marks for Branch I.
- 35 per cent. of the marks for each of the other branches and 40 per cent. of the marks upon the whole.

11. The names of successful candidates in the compulsory portion of the examination shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*. They shall be ranked in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all the branches, arranged in the order of merit; the second of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks arranged alphabetically. Separate lists of candidates who have passed in any single branch or portion of a branch for which they have been specially permitted to appear under Article 6 of this notification shall also be published in the *Gazette*.

12. Candidates who have passed in a second language under Branch II. shall be permitted to come up again at any subsequent examination in any of the other languages included in this notification.

13. Candidates who have passed only in the compulsory branches shall not be considered to have completed the test until they have passed also in three of the optional branches, have satisfied the Examiners in the specified portion of the test under Branch I., and have fulfilled the condition laid down in Article 7.

14. To successful candidates who have so completed the test, and who for convenience shall be referred to in this notification simply as "passed candidates," certificates shall be issued specifying the branches in which they have passed.

15. Candidates applying as pupils for admission to the examination, and registered as such will be deferred altogether from appearing for the examination, unless before the date fixed for the examination, the heads of the institution to which they belong report that they have not left school without permission, and have paid their school fees up to the date of examination.

16. Candidates seeking admission to the examination must send in their applications on printed forms, which will be supplied by the Commissioner and may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors.

17. This notification shall have effect from the 1st July 1889.

High Schools.—Form of Application for recognition by the Director of Public Instruction.

N.B.—This form must be sent up through the Inspector of Schools of the Circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of School.	Date of establishment as a High School, or as a "Special" School or Class.	Name of responsible Manager.	Total area of (a) School building, (b) office, (c) playground.	Number of classes and number of pupils in each class.	Number of classrooms and the number of desks and size of each room.	Condition of building: provision for light and ventilation.	Sanitation, lavins, &c.	Furniture and apparatus, (a) ordinary, (b) special.	Condition of furniture and apparatus, (a) ordinary, (b) special.	Names and ages of teachers.	Their service (a) in the School (b) previously.	Examinations passed, (a) general, (b) special. Whether trained or not.	Average attendance of pupils during the first term of the year.	Fees in each Department.	If not levied at rates fixed by Government, at what rates is it proposed with sanction to levy.	Recommendation of Inspector of Schools of Circle.

Declaration.

I, the responsible Manager of the above school, promise to comply with all the conditions relating to the recognition of schools affording public instruction which are laid down in the notification establishing the Upper Secondary Examination.

Date and place.

Manager.

C. A. GALTON, Secretary to Government.

Ontario, June 20, 1889.

NOTIFICATION

No. 48.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies that no one shall be admitted to the Public Service, nor to any special test qualifying for particular appointments in such service, except subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) (a) In order to be admitted to an appointment classed as "superior" in Article 435 of the Civil Service Regulations, 1st Edition, carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem and upwards the candidate must—

- (b) be a graduate of a University in the British Empire, or
- (c) have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University, or
- (d) be a "passed candidate" in the Upper Secondary examination, or
- (e) have passed, before the 31st December 1889, either the Middle School Examination in the 1st Class or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University; or
- (f) have passed the General Test.

Provided that (1) after 31st December 1893 as regards graduates and F.A. candidates, they have passed, if Natives, the translation test in Branch I., of the Upper Secondary Examination, and if Europeans or Eurasians, the translation test in Branch II., section B of the same. (2) As regards Matriculates they pass the Handwriting Test. After 31st December 1893, the sub-clauses (3) and (5) above shall be considered cancelled for the purpose of this clause only.

(5) On and after the 1st April 1891, except as provided in the Government notification of the 29th January 1891, in order to be admitted to an appointment, classed as "Superior" in Article 4/5 of the Civil Service Regulations, 1st Edition, but of less than Rs. 15 in value, or to an appointment which, although classed as "inferior," is not menial in its character, a candidate must have passed—

- (a) the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, or
- (b) the Lower Secondary examination, or
- (c) the Primary examination, or
- (d) the Special Primary examination, or
- (e) the General Test.

Exceptions.—Until further orders, the above restrictions shall not apply to appointments in such departments or districts as may by an order of the Governor in Council be exempted temporarily in part or wholly from the operation of this notification, nor to the appointment of Hospital Assistant in the Medical Department, nor to any appointment in any other department which may be temporarily exempted from its operation. In such cases the existing regulations as regards admission to the Public Service shall continue in force.

(6) As regards persons admitted to the Public Service under the Upper Secondary examination—

(a) (1) in the departments under the control of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, candidates for employment must pass in Optional Branch No. 3 (Measurement), or No. 7 (Surveying and Levelling);

(2) in the Forest Department candidates for employment as Foresters and Forest Rangers must pass in Forestry as per Syllabus No. 34 of the Government Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce.

(b) The Head of a Department shall be at liberty, with the special sanction of Government, to restrict the choice of subjects for particular posts in his own department, and also without such sanction to require an employee before confirmation or promotion to pass a higher stage or stage of any examination included in Notification No. 25 of 1888, having higher stages, if he considers such higher knowledge necessary for the efficient discharge of duty.

(c) Subject to such conditions as are attached, "passed candidates" seeking employment in the departments herein mentioned shall be allowed the following concessions—

- i. First, as regards the Vernaculars, they shall be exempted from passing—
 - (a) In the Salt Department,—Test B. Linguistic of the Part tests, except section II.
 - (b) In the Forest Department,—the lower language test fixed in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Forest Code.
 - (c) In the Education Department,—the Compulsory test prescribed in Notification, dated September 1890, if the candidates are Europeans or Eurasians and have passed in Section A of Branch II. in one or two languages, as the case may be.
- ii. Secondly, as regards Special or Technical subjects—
 - (a) In the Salt Department,—if they have passed in optional subject 3, 5 or 7.
 - (b) In the Forest Department,—if they have passed in optional subject 7, Surveying, they shall be exempted from passing the lower standard tests in the same subjects now required in the codes of these departments.
 - (c) "Passed candidates" shall not be required to pass the Special Translation Test, Lower Grade, to qualify for any appointment for which such test may be prescribed, if the language concerned is the vernacular in which they passed in translation under Branch I., nor shall they be required to pass in the Book-keeping portion of the Special Account Test, if Book-keeping is one of the optional subjects in which they have passed under this notification.

* Fort St. George, November 11, 1890.

NOTIFICATION

No. 32.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that henceforth the Preliminary Test in Subject No. 34, Forestry, prescribed in Notification No. 25 of the 31st March 1886, relating to the Higher Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, will take the place of the Departmental Test Examination prescribed by the Forest Department Code, para. 34, in items clauses (c), (e) and (f) as concerned. This cancels the Notification dated 18th February 1890, No. 21, Educational, published as page 189, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 18th February last.

J. F. PRIOR, Chief Secretary.

(3) Heads of Departments, when making appointments or promotions, shall give due consideration to the relative merits of candidates as determined by their position in the several lists of "passed candidates" published from time to time in the Fort St. George Gazette.

iii. Subject to the following limitations, all classes of candidates included in clause i (a) *supra*, shall be entitled to appear for the Special Tests conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations—

The limitations are—(1) that until the 31st December 1893, only graduates of Universities in the British Empire, and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to Test III. A, Revenue, Higher Grade.

(2) That after the said date only graduates of Universities in the British Empire shall be admitted to Test III. A, Revenue, Higher Grade.

(3) That only graduates and candidates who have passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to the test for Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, but in the case of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, "passed candidates" in the Upper Secondary examination and matriculates may be admitted to this test.

iv. Candidates who have passed in the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination shall be admitted to Secondary Training Schools and subsequently to the Teachers' Test of the Secondary Grade, Lower, to the College of Agriculture, to the classes of the Engineering College (those for Civil and Mechanical Engineers excepted), to the second department of the Medical College, and to the School of Arts, but only "passed candidates" shall, after the 31st December 1892, be eligible for the Teachers' Test of the Secondary Grade, Lower.

C. A. GALTON, Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, November 25, 1890.

NOTIFICATION

No. 31.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby notifies that para. IV of Notification No. 48, relating to the Upper Secondary Examination, has been amended as follows—

Candidates who have passed the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination shall be admitted to secondary training schools and subsequently to the Teachers' Test of the Secondary Grade, Lower, to the College of Agriculture, to the Junior Department of the Medical College, and to the School of Arts. In the selection of candidates for admission into the Engineer Subordinate Class of the College of Engineering, preference shall be given to those who have secured a pass in the Upper Secondary Examination.

Exception.—The above rule will not apply to candidates seeking admission into the Junior Department of the Medical College from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts until 1st January 1895, and to those from other districts until 1st January 1893.

Matriculates and persons who have passed the Higher Examination for Women prior to the 31st December 1892 shall be eligible for the Teachers' Test of the Secondary Grade, Lower.

J. F. PRIOR, Chief Secretary.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, January 29, 1888.

No. 7.—An examination, to be styled the Primary School Examination, shall be held annually for testing the fitness of candidates for the lower

grades of the public service, and of teachers for admission to elementary normal schools, and also for the purpose of promoting and encouraging primary education.

To whom open.

1. All pupils of the second class (Standard IV) belonging to institutions which are on the standing list of model schools, or which have been admitted to the annual lists for examination for results, or which have been recognized under the Middle School Notification, or which have been permitted, under special or general sanction by the Director of Public Instruction to present pupils. Such candidates are referred to in this notification as "pupil candidates."
- ii. All persons certified by an inspecting officer or other suitable authority to be actually engaged in teaching as a profession in a pupil or other elementary school. Such candidates are referred to as "teacher candidates."
- iii. All other persons whose age does not exceed 25 years and such other persons of greater age who may be permitted to appear by general or special order of Government. Such candidates are referred to as "others."

* Provided that no person shall be eligible to appear as a candidate for this examination unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to be protected by vaccination.

* A.B.—Under orders of Government, vaccination certificates are issued gratis to candidates for admission to the Primary School Examination.

3. The examination shall be under the control and management of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and shall be conducted in each district or, when necessary, sub-division of a district, by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner for the purpose.
- How and by whom to be conducted.
4. The Board appointed to conduct the examination in each district or sub-division thereof shall consist of a Chairman, and, at least, two members, who shall ordinarily hold office for three years, but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead. The Board shall ordinarily have at least one non-official member.
- Constitution of Examining Board.
5. The examination shall be held annually during the months of December, January and February, in each month and at such centres in each district as the Commissioner may appoint, but it shall be left to the Chairman of each Board to fix the date and the order of time according to which the examination shall be conducted.
- When and where to be held.
6. At each centre and generally shall issue all the necessary notices in the District Gazette and otherwise.
7. The fee to be paid for admission to the examination shall, be nil in the case of pupil candidates; in case of teacher candidates, Re. 1; and in the case of others, Re. 2. The fee of a candidate coming up in optional subjects only shall be 8 annas for each optional subject in the case of pupils and teachers, and Re. 1 in the case of "others."
- Admission fees.
8. The examination, which shall be mainly oral, shall be conducted in the vernacular language of each candidate, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, so as to correspond in all respects with the Fourth Standard examination for results grants, as prescribed in the Code—Schedule K (1) and (2).
- Character and standard of examination.
9. Every candidate must pass in three compulsory subjects, and in at least two optional subjects, before he can be declared to have passed the examination in full. The following are the subjects of examination:
- Subjects of examination.

(a) Compulsory Subjects.

1. First Language (the vernacular language of the candidate).
2. Handwriting and Spelling.
3. Arithmetic.

(b) Optional Subjects.

1. Elementary Science.
2. Geography.
3. English or other Second Language (Art. 26, Chapter III. Grant-in-Aid Code).
4. Indian History.
5. Drawing.
6. Hygiene.
7. Agriculture.
8. Mensuration.

10. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects shall be required to undergo examination again in all the compulsory subjects but failure in any optional subject shall not necessitate re-examination in any other than in that particular subject. A pupil candidate who has passed in the compulsory subjects may come up subsequently as a pupil from a class above Standard IV. for optional subjects.

11. Candidates passing the complete test shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained the higher minima prescribed for merit grants in all the compulsory and in at least one of the optional subjects brought up by him. The rest shall be placed in the second class.

12. As soon as possible after the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall furnish the Commissioner with three separate lists giving the names and other particulars in each as may be prescribed of those who have passed—

- (1) in the three compulsory and in two or more optional subjects;
- (2) in the three compulsory subjects and in one optional subject;
- (3) in the three compulsory subjects only;
- (4) in optional subjects only.

These lists shall be published by the Chairman of each Board in the District Gazette. The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report of the examination showing the number of candidates under each head of Article 2, a list of schools from which candidates in classes I. and II. appeared, and the number passed and failed, and such other information as may be required. The Commissioner shall forward these reports to the

Director of Public Instruction, who shall publish them with his remarks in the District Gazette.

12. Certificates, signed by the Chairman of the Board by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to the candidates who have passed in the three compulsory and in two or more optional subjects. Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form, and shall specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

13. The managers of schools sending up pupil candidates, on such pupils passing the examination, will receive grants in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, provided the school is eligible for grants on their behalf under the provisions of Chapter III.

14. A teacher candidate shall, on passing the examination, be eligible for admission to an elementary normal school, and the school in which he is employed, if in a backward locality, or for backward classes, shall be exempted from the operation of Article 11 (2) of Chapter III. of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

No person, after the 1st March 1891, shall, without the express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, be admitted as a stipendiary student from a normal school for training as a teacher of the Primary Grade, Lower, who has not passed this or a public test accepted by Government as equivalent.

15. (a) Candidates who have passed this examination shall be eligible, on attaining the age of 18, for all appointments under Part 15 which are classed as "superior" under the Civil Pension Code, as well as for all for admission into the public appointments—such as peons, attendants, messengers, etc., according to a schedule to be published later—which, though classed as "inferior," are not menial in their character, and also for admission to any special tests which may hereafter be prescribed for such appointments.

(b) On and after the 1st April 1891, no person, unless as provided in Article 17, shall be deemed qualified for admission to any such appointment under Government or in the service of any local body, who has not passed this or some equivalent or higher examination recognized by Government as a service test.

(c) The Elementary Teachers' Examination (Special Upper Primary Examination) shall be one of such tests, and for candidates who have or who shall have obtained Upper Primary certificates before the 1st December 1889 the Upper Primary Examination shall be accepted as an equivalent test. All persons examined according to Standard IV. prior to the above date, who produce a certificate from the Inspector of a Circle before the 31st December 1889, that they have passed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and in any two optional subjects, either according to the present Grant-in-Aid Code or in accordance with the provisions of the Code before its revision in 1885, shall be declared by the Inspector to be eligible for the public service in the above grades.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms, to be prescribed by the Commissioner, procurable at every Government Treasury. They shall be addressed in each district to the Chairman of the Board, by whom the necessary lists will be prepared and all arrangements made for the examination.

The name and address of each Chairman shall be notified by the Commissioner in the Fort St. George Gazette.

17. This notification shall extend to the whole of the Presidency with the exception of the scheduled districts in Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, and Orissa.

Provided that, as regards village officers, the Collector of a district may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, exempt any village establishment, or any officer in a village establishment from its operation for a period not exceeding five years from the 1st April 1890.

18. This notification cancels notification of the 2nd April 1889 establishing the Upper and Lower Primary School Examination.

J. T. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS IN SCIENCE, ART, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Page 24, Gazette, December 2, 1890.

The Government Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce have been instituted for the encouragement of scientific and technical instruction in this Presidency with special reference to manufactures and industries and generally to the necessities of the practical side of life; and for the purpose of testing wholly or in part, the qualifications of persons desirous of becoming—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| I. (a) Science | } Teachers; or |
| (b) Art | |
| (c) Technical or | |
| (d) Commercial | |

- II. Mechanical engineers; mechanical draughtsmen; electrical engineers; telegraphists; builders; designers; engravers; decorative artisans; or art workmen in any branch of artistic industry included in this notification; or
- III. Scientific agriculturists; foresters; horticulturists; or
- IV. Managers or foremen of manufacturing, printing, and other industrial establishments suitable for this Presidency; or
- V. Employed in posts in the Revenue, Revenue Survey, Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Forest, Sanitation, Cattle Diseases, Vaccination, or other departments which require a practical knowledge of any of the branches of science, art, industry or commerce included in the Notification and for employment in which Government or Heads of Departments under their authority may, from time to time, see fit to recognize these examinations as a test; or
- VI. Employed in similar posts under District Boards and Municipal Councils, or under private employers.

2. These examinations shall be in two classes or divisions—

- (1) The Lower or Elementary Examinations; and
- (2) The Higher Examinations, which again shall be in two grades, viz., the Preliminary and the Advanced.

In the Higher Examinations certain of the subjects, as specified in the Appendix, are formed into groups in order to meet the requirements of Science and Art Institutions and of candidates desirous of qualifying for a profession requiring a knowledge of more than one branch of Science or Art. Each group is intended for a single profession, according to the standard, and the kind and quantity of knowledge required for it. The examinations in the subjects of these groups shall be accepted as the tests for the Preliminary or Final courses in institutions for which these examinations are the public tests prescribed by Government either for all or some of the subjects taught therein. In each group there shall be one principal subject, the other subjects being regarded as subsidiary to it. Candidates bringing up the subjects of a group shall in specified cases be exempted from passing in certain portions of the subsidiary subjects enclosed in brackets in the syllabus concerned, or shall be permitted to appear in syllabus specially prepared to meet the requirements of the group.

3. Both the Lower and the Higher Examinations shall be held at the same time in the months of May, September and October according to the order of time and subjects set forth in Appendix III, the notice being published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the exact date on which the examinations in each subject will be held. The Commissioner shall have power to transfer a subject from one month to another, provided that no change shall be made within six months prior to the date fixed for the examination. No examination shall be held a second time in the year in the same subject except in very special circumstances which in the opinion of the Commissioner may require such second examination to be held.

4. The Lower or Elementary Examinations shall be open to—

- i. All persons who are certified by the Managers or Heads of institutions for which they belong to have completed a prescribed course of training in recognized—
 - (a) Science schools or classes;
 - (b) Art schools or classes;
 - (c) Industrial schools or classes;
 - (d) Commercial schools or classes;
- ii. All persons who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination or any other examination accepted by the Commissioner as equivalent to or as higher than it;
- iii. All other persons specially permitted by the Director of Public Instruction to appear for these examinations in view of their becoming teachers, or to their being confirmed as such in technical schools or classes;
- iv. Similarly, the Higher Examinations shall be open to—
 - i. All persons who have completed a prescribed course of training in recognized—
 - (a) Science schools, colleges or classes;
 - (b) Art schools, colleges or classes;
 - (c) Industrial schools, colleges or classes;
 - (d) Commercial schools, colleges or classes;
 - ii. All persons who have passed in the compulsory branches of the Upper Secondary Examination, or any other examination accepted by the Commissioner as equivalent to or as higher than it.

Note.—The First in Arts Examination of the Madras University or the corresponding examination of any other University and the Senior Local Examinations in England shall be regarded as such.

- iii. All employees in any department of the public service who, whatever their qualifications, are required by the orders of Government to qualify for confirmation or promotion by passing in one or more subjects of the examinations;
 - iv. All other persons who not possessing any special or general educational qualifications are specially permitted by the Director to appear for them in view of their becoming teachers, or to their being confirmed, or to their obtaining promotion as such in special technical schools or classes.
5. These examinations shall be under the control and management of the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations and shall be conducted, under his

orders, by means of Central Boards, one for each subject or for several subjects constituted into a group, and whenever necessary and whereon possible by means also of District or Local Committees.

6. The local committee or committees shall be appointed by the Commissioner who shall select as members such persons as are considered by him to have suitable attainments. The Educational Inspector of the Circle, or the Assistant Inspector of the Division shall ordinarily be members.

The members shall hold office for three years, but shall be removable, without any reason being assigned, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner shall select one member in each Committee to be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to receive and take charge of the question papers and to be responsible for their safe custody; to arrange for the written examination and for the proper supervision of it, and generally to carry on all correspondence and transact all business relating to the examination with the office of the Commissioner.

Note.—Native States desirous of availing themselves of these examinations must satisfy the Commissioner that proper arrangements will be made for the conduct and supervision of the examinations and undertake to bear all local expenses including the remuneration that may be allowed to members of the local committee. The names of persons proposed as members of the local committees must be submitted to the Commissioner and receive his approval before the examinations can be held.

7. In such subjects as require a written examination, the question papers shall be set by the Central Boards and the answer papers of the candidates at all stations shall be valued by them. The oral and practical examinations, when required to be held, shall be conducted at stations in the mofussil or in Native territories by the local committees in accordance with printed instructions issued to them by the Central Boards, with the approval of the Commissioner, provided always it has been found possible to form such local committees.

At no station in the mofussil shall an oral or practical examination be held in any subject either for the Lower or the Higher examinations, unless a competent local committee can be secured to examine in the subject and unless facilities exist and satisfactory arrangements can be made for holding such examination.

8. Candidates who have passed the written examination in any subject requiring in addition an oral or a practical examination, and candidates who have to pass a practical examination in any subject in which there is no written examination, must proceed to the nearest centre where such examination is held, if no local committee has been constituted for the district in which they reside, or if, notwithstanding the formation of such committee the subject is one which, from the absence of facilities or from any other cause, cannot be undertaken by the committee.

9. A candidate who has passed the written examination in any subject may come up at any time afterwards for the practical examination, if the subject is one that requires such examination, and if the practical examination in it can properly be separated from the written; such subjects shall from time to time be notified by the Commissioner in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. A candidate will not, however, in any case be regarded or declared to have passed in that subject or be allowed in any way to benefit by his success in the written examination until he has completed it by passing in the practical test.

Note 1.—With the special permission of the Commissioner, candidates may appear for their practical examination before appearing for the written examination if, in the opinion of the Boards concerned, the arrangement is expedient.

Note 2.—In valuing the work of candidates, Examiners may for their own convenience take any number of marks as their maximum, but except as provided in Article 24, in submitting the results of their examination, the maximum marks for each subject should always be shown by them as 100, and the marks awarded to the candidates raised or reduced proportionately.

(a) In such subjects as require a written as well as an oral and practical examination, 70 per cent. of the marks shall ordinarily be assigned to the former and the remaining 30 per cent. to the latter, when necessary, between the oral and practical tests in any proportion that may seem proper to the examiners. In subjects in which there is an oral but no practical examination, the proportion shall ordinarily be 80 per cent. for the written, and 20 per cent. for the oral examination. When the proportion of marks to be assigned for the oral and practical examination or for the oral examination only, is greater or less than that noted above, the proportion fixed shall be notified by the Commissioner at least three months before the examination concerned is held.

(b) No candidate shall be declared to have passed who fails to obtain two-fifths of the marks assigned to the oral and practical examinations in subjects in which there is a practical examination, whatever marks he may have obtained in the written examination. A candidate who obtains the prescribed minimum in the oral and practical examination in subjects in which there is such examination, and who obtains also the minimum on the whole, will be considered to have passed, unless it is expressly declared by the Examiners that he should not be allowed to pass.

12. The Commissioner shall when necessary notify early in each year in the *Port St. George Gazette* the subjects in which each district or local committee will be prepared to hold an oral and practical examination. Candidates requiring to be examined orally and practically in subjects other than those mentioned in the published statement must present themselves at Madras or at the nearest centre where such examination is held.

13. The following is the scale of fees laid down for admission to the examinations:—

Lower Examinations.		Rs.	2	8
For a single subject	...	...	1	8
For each of two subjects	...	...	1	0
For each of three or more subjects	...	...	...	...

Persons included in clause (ii) of Article 3 shall pay double the above rates.

Note.—The Commissioner shall have power to remit or reduce the fee in the case of pupils of "poor" schools or of "poor" pupils, as defined in the Grant-in-Aid Code, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.

Higher Examination.

Preliminary—For a single subject not divided into stages	Rs.	5	0
Advanced—do do	...	8	0
Preliminary—When two subjects are brought up—for each subject	...	1	0
Advanced—do do	...	6	0
Preliminary—When three or more subjects are brought up—for each subject	...	3	0
Advanced—do do	...	5	0
Preliminary—For each stage when a subject is divided into stages	...	2	8
Advanced—do do	...	4	0

For the practical test only, half the above rates.

Note.—Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination are required to pay the rates fixed in Article 4 of Government Notification No. 47 of the 25th June 1902.

14. No candidate either for the Lower or Higher examinations shall be allowed to bring up more than three subjects at a time, unless he belongs to some School or Art Institution and is required to pass in a group of subjects to qualify for a Group Certificate or Diploma. In such case the candidate will not be permitted to appear at the same examination in any subject or stage of a subject not included in the group, and not required for the Certificate or Diploma.

15. The following is a list of subjects for the Lower Examinations:—

May Examination.	September Examination.	October Examination.	November Examination.
1. Astronomy with Elementary Science.	1. Tailoring.	20. Boot and Shoe-making.	21. Carpentry-Joinery, Cabinet-making and Turning.
2. Physical Geography do do.	2. Drawing.	22. Machine-making work.	23. Industrial Needle-work.
3. Zoology do do.	3. Modelling.	24. Lace-making.	25. Weaving.
4. Electricity and Magnetism do.	4. Wood-engraving.	26. Basket-work.	27. Carpet-weaving.
5. Botany do do.	5. Jeweller's work.	28. Embroidery.	29. Broad-making.
6. Animal Physiology do do.	6. Silversmith's work.	30. Pottery.	31. Music.
7. Agriculture do do.	7. Printing.	32. Mercantile Arithmetic.	33. Commercial Correspondence.
8. Measurement.	8. Book-binding.	34. Book-keeping.	35. Commercial Geography.
9. Building Materials and Construction.		36. Short-hand Writing.	37. Political Economy.
10. Plan Drawing and Estimate Making.		38. Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.	

Note 1.—The tests in the several subjects are given in Appendix I. Candidates bringing up any of the first seven subjects must bring up in addition Euler's Introductory Science.

Note 2.—The Lower examinations shall be held at the same time as the Higher examinations in the order of time and subjects set forth in the Appendix. Subjects 1 to 11 in the month of May; Subjects 12 to 30 in the month of September; Subjects 31 to 38 in the month of October.

16. Successful candidates in the Lower or Elementary examinations in each subject shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the maximum marks, the second of those who obtain not less than 40 per cent. Candidates passing in the first class will be arranged in order of merit. The lists shall be published in the District Gazette.

17. Certificates will be issued by the Commissioner to the passed candidates specifying the subjects in which they have been examined and the class in which they have been placed.

18. In the case of a candidate who has passed in the Lower Secondary Examination and has also gained a first-class certificate, the certificate gained will be accepted as qualifying for a teacher's certificate of the Primary Grade Higher, in such subject or subjects as the candidate has passed in, provided that the candidate has also passed in method, school management, and teaching-power.

19. In each subject certificates and prizes will be given as follows:—

The pupil-candidate who passes highest in the Presidency will receive from the Director of Public Instruction a prize of the value of Rupees 10 and a certificate signed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, provided that the marks gained are not less than 75 per cent. of the maximum.

Note.—The prizes shall be in the form of medals or books, or instruments, or money, at the option of the prize-winner, who shall signify his choice within one month after the publication of the lists.

20. The following is a list of subjects in which candidates may appear for the Higher Examinations.

May Examination.	September Examination.	October Examination.
1. PURE MATHEMATICS.	27. DRAWING, PAINTING, AND DESIGN.	
2. PRACTICAL PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.	28. Modelling.	
3. MEASUREMENT.	29. Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching.	
4. STATICS, KINEMATICS, HYDROSTATICS, HYDROKINETICS, AND PNEUMATICS.	30. Photography.	
5. APPLIED MECHANICS.	31. Printing.	
6. HYDRAULICS AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING.	32 & 33. Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinet-making and Turning.*	
7. BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.	34. Carriage-Building.*	
8. Plan-drawing from Specification and Estimate-making.	35. Boot and Shoe-making.	
9. SURVEYING, LEVELLING, AND SPLITTING-OUT.	36. Tanning Leather.	
10. Earth-work, Road-work, and Railway-work.	37. Silversmith's Work.*	
11. BRIDGE-BUILDING.	38. Jeweller's Work.	
12. MACHINE CONSTRUCTION.	39. Watch Repairing and Clock Repairing.	
13. MECHANICAL DRAWING.	40. Pattern Designing.*	
14. Steam and the Steam-engine.	41. Textile Fabrics, A—Cotton, B—Silk.	
15. Heat.	42. Cotton Spinning.	
16. Light.	43. A—Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton, B—Silk Dyeing.*	
17. Sound.	44. Carpet-weaving.*	
18. METALLURGY.	45. Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.*	
19. ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.	46. Glass-making.	
20. PRACTICAL THERMODYNAMICS.	47. Paper-making.	
21. THEORETICAL ENGINEERING AND INSTRUMENT-MAKING.	48. Philosophical Instrument-making.*	
22. Electro-Metallurgy.	49. Tobacco Manufacture.	
23. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.	50. Tailoring.	
24. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.	51. Dress-making.	
25. GEOLOGY.	52. Lace-making.	
26. Principles of Mining.	53. Broad-making.	
27. PHYSIOGRAPHY.	54. Cookery.	
28. AGRICULTURE.	55. Tuning and Repairing Musical Instruments.	
29. ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.		
30. GENERAL BIOLOGY.		
31. VETERINARY SURGERY AND MEDICINE.		
32. FORTIFICATION.		
33. DUTY.		
34. FORESTRY.		
35. ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.		
36. HYGIENE.		

Note 1.—Till further notice, no examinations will be held in those subjects in the list the names of which are enclosed in square brackets.

Note 2.—Advanced Examinations will for the present be held in those subjects only whose names in the list are printed in capitals.

Note 3.—For each subject, except those whose names in the list are enclosed in square brackets, there is published a syllabus of the knowledge required for the examinations.—See Appendix for complete list of syllabuses and prices.

Note 4.—Subjects 1 to 26 are assigned to the May Examination; Subjects 27 to 53 to the September Examination; Subjects 54 to 71 to the October Examination (see Appendix III).

Note 5.—In PURE MATHEMATICS, the two examinations are each divided into two stages, making altogether four examinations in that subject. The first two form the Preliminary and the second two the Advanced examination in the subject.

Note 6.—In certain other subjects (see Syllabuses) the Preliminary Higher Examination is divided into two stages, which may be brought up separately. But no candidate shall be permitted to appear for the second stage, until he has passed the first stage, or some examination accepted by the Commissioner as equivalent or higher.

Note 7.—In some subjects (see Syllabuses) an option is allowed between two or more sub-divisions of the Syllabus, or of a part thereof.

Note 8.—These Syllabuses are subject to revision. Notice of any revision will be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*.

21. Pending further notification, there will be no Advanced Examination in the following subjects:—MINERALOGY; PLANT-DRAWING FROM SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATION; EARTH-WORK, ROAD-WORK, MACHINE CONSTRUCTION, MECHANICAL DRAWING; STEAM AND THE STEAM-ENGINE; HEAT, LIGHT, METALLURGY; ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKING; ELECTRO-METALLURGY; ORGANIC CHEMISTRY; MINERALOGY; PHOTOGRAPHY; ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY; CEREAL PROLOGY; ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY; MOLLUSCULOGY; WOOD AND COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING AND ETCHING; PHOTOGRAPHY; MUSIC; BOOK-KEEPING; PHOTOGRAPHY; ANATOMY AND LIFE ASSISTANCE; BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND TRANSACTIONS; and BANKING WITH POLITICAL ECONOMY.

22. The kind of scientific instruction, which is to be tested, is not so much abstract sciences or science studied merely for the extension of knowledge and the enlargement of the mind; but science viewed in its application to manufactures and industries. Similar remarks apply to the art examinations. The questions shall not in number or difficulty be more than a candidate of decided ability can answer within the time allowed. Both in the written examination and in the oral exam, they shall be such as cannot be answered merely from memory, but shall test the candidate's ability to intelligently apply the principles he has learned. No candidate shall be allowed to pass in any science, art, or industry subject when, in the opinion of the Examiners, he fails to show such an understanding of its principles as is necessary for a useful practical application thereof.

23. LISTS OF THE PASSED CANDIDATES shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, one list in two classes for each subject, and for each stage, if the subject is one, the examination in which is divided into stages, provided always that the candidates have passed in the full syllabus of the subject. Candidates obtaining not less than 60 per cent. shall be ranked in the first class, and those obtaining not less than 40 per cent. in the second class. Candidates in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit.

24. When a candidate has completed all the subjects of a Group, the fact shall be notified in the *Port St. George Gazette*. The Commissioner shall have power, should he consider it expedient, to publish Group lists for particular institutions, showing the order of merit in which the students have passed. To enable him to do this he may weigh the total marks for the subjects of a group, and distribute that total as he considers fit among the several subjects of the group, provided that the total marks assigned for a single subject shall not fall below 100. The minimum percentage of marks for each subject in a group shall be the same as when a subject is taken up singly. The minimum percentage of total marks shall be the same for a group as for a single subject. The rules applying to the distribution of marks between the written and oral and practical examinations in the case of single subjects shall apply also in the case of subjects brought up as the components of a group.

25. To each candidate passing the Preliminary Higher examination and to each candidate passing the Advanced Higher examination in any subject, provided he has passed in the full syllabus, there shall be given a *Senior Certificate* signed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, or an officer deputed by him. Where the science or art is one in which the Preliminary examination is divided into stages, the certificate shall not be given until the candidate has passed the second stage, but this rule shall not apply to the examinations in the several industries.

26. To each candidate successful in any one of the groups of examinations named in the Appendix, or in any industry, there shall be given a *Group Certificate*, or *Diploma*, or an *Industrial Certificate*, as the case may be, signed by the Commissioner.

27. In each subject prizes will be given by the Director of Public Instruction, as

candidate who, in the Preliminary examinations, passes highest in the Presidency group, and 25 years of age at the date of examination, a medal or prize of Rs. 20 for each subject.

28. To each candidate who passes highest in each subject of the Advanced examinations, and who passes highest in each subject of the Advanced examinations, a medal or prize of Rs. 20 for each subject.

Note 1.—Prizes are only given for the final stage Preliminary or Advanced in subjects in which there are stages.

Note 2.—A prize shall not be awarded unless a candidate obtains 75 per cent. of the maximum marks.

28. To the candidate who at the Preliminary examinations in any year, stands at the head of the list of those who pass in any subject in which there is an advanced examination, a *Scholarship* of Rs. 10 per mensem for the next two years will be given, provided he has passed in the first class and continues to study in a recognized science, art or industrial school or class. In each of the subjects in which the Preliminary examination is divided into stages and in each of the subjects in which there is only one examination, but that divided into stages, scholarships of half the above amount, but payable for one year only, may be given to the candidate who stands at the head of the list of those who pass in the first stage; provided that in the examination he passes in the first class and that he continues to study the subject in a recognized science, art or industrial school or class.

29. A candidate shall be allowed a scholarship in science who has not either at the Preliminary examination itself or at some examination accepted by the Commissioner as equivalent passed the first stage of pure mathematics, and at the Lower examination in Drawing and in one at least of its science subjects.

Note.—The object of this restriction is that the student, before commencing an advanced scientific course, should have acquired such familiarity with the rudiments of mathematics and with practical acquaintance as shall enable him to enter with advantage on higher scientific studies.

30. No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than two scholarships. If eligible for more than two at the same time, he shall elect which two he will hold, the scholarship or scholarships rejected passing to the next in order if he satisfies the prescribed conditions.

Note.—If from any cause the candidate who heads the list in a subject does not receive the scholarship, it may be given in succession to the second or third in the list, provided the candidate has passed in the first class and satisfies the prescribed conditions.

31. Candidates who have passed in a lower class in any subject may come up again to qualify for a higher class on paying again the full examination fee prescribed in Article 13.

32. Higher or Lower Grade examinations or capacity as Teachers of Art, Science or Industrial schools or classes will be given to those who pass (c) in the Preliminary or Advanced examinations respectively, and also (d) in such examinations as may be prescribed in the principles of teaching, discipline, and class-management and in teaching a class before a Government Inspector of Schools.

33. Candidates must send in their applications for admission to the examinations on provided forms, which may be obtained from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors.

Note.—Candidates who have passed a first stage and have accordingly had their names published in the *Port St. George Gazette* must, on applying for admission to the examination for the second stage, cite the date and page of the Gazette in which their names appear and their number in the list of successful candidates.

N.B.—Candidates bringing up a subject only as one of the allied subjects in which a candidate must pass for a group certificate or a diploma, and on that ground claiming exemption from examination in the bracketed portions of the syllabus of that subject or claiming to appear in the syllabus especially prescribed for the subject in the group test, must state this in their applications, and must for that purpose obtain specially green forms, and send in their applications on these; otherwise they will be liable to be examined on the full syllabus, and be treated as ordinary candidates.

34. This notification will come into effect from the 1st January 1891.

APPENDIX I

The following are the tests prescribed in the subjects of the Lower or Elementary examinations:—

SCIENCE.

Subject 1.—ASTRONOMY—50 marks.

Lockyer's Astronomy (Macmillan's Science Primer Series), or any similar book.

Subject 2.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—50 marks.

Geikie's Physical Geography (Macmillan's Science Primer Series), or any similar book.

Subject 3.—GEOLOGY—50 marks.

Geikie's Geology (Macmillan's Science Primer Series), or any similar book.

Subject 4.—ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM—50 marks.

(Angell's Elementary text book, Collins Series), or any similar book.

Subject 5.—BOTANY—50 marks.

Hooker's Botany (Macmillan's Science Primer Series), or any similar book.

Subject 6.—ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.—50 marks.

Foster's Physiology (Macmillan's Science Primer Series), or any similar book.

Subject 7.—AGRICULTURE.—50 marks.

Robertson's Agriculture Class-book, or any similar book.

NOTE 1.—Together with each of the above subjects, Huxley's Introductory Science will be brought up—80 marks shall be assigned to it.

NOTE 2.—Each of the Examinations in science shall have a test on the practical side. In Astronomy candidates must be able to point out the principal constellations so far as they are visible in these latitudes, and to use celestial and terrestrial globes for simple problems. In Geology they will have to identify (i) specimens taken from Gregory's extended collection of specimens illustrating the text-book or from any other similar collection, and (ii) specimens taken from the more important rocks of the Madras Presidency. Similarly in Animal Physiology the candidate will be required to identify the principal bones and organs from a physiological chart or models, and in Botany to identify specimens of common plants, to select with a penknife a common flower, and to name its parts. In Agriculture the candidate must be able to identify specimens of the substances, soils, seeds, roots, plants, &c. named in the text-book, to draw sketches of agricultural implements (common and improved) and to indicate and name their parts; also to distinguish between drawings of the different breeds of farm stock in the Madras Presidency, so far as they are mentioned in the text-book.

In all subjects the candidates will be liable to be called upon to reproduce the diagrams given in the text.

The question on the text-book shall be so put as not to be capable of being answered merely from memory, but shall test the candidate's ability to apply intelligently the principles he has learned.

Subject 8.—MEASUREMENT.

(a) Definitions of the various figures concerned.

(b) Lengths.—Right-angled triangles. Regular polygons. Similar figures. Circumference of a circle. Area of a circle.

(c) Areas of Plane Surfaces.—Rectangle. Parallelogram. Triangle. Quadrilateral. Regular and irregular polygons. Similar figures. Circle. Sector and Segment of a circle. Simpson's rule.

(d) Volumes.—Rectangular parallelepiped. Prism. Pyramid. Cone and Frustum of a cone. Cylinder. Sphere.

(e) Areas of Curved Surfaces.—Right circular cylinder. Right circular cone. Frustum of a cone. Sphere. Zone and Segment of a sphere.

NOTE.—Additional test for candidates who are mechanics or artisans.

(f) Miscellaneous.—Measurement of timber squared and unsquared.

NOTE.—Candidates will be called on to calculate areas and volumes from actual measurements of simple objects.

(A suitable text-book will be recommended hereafter.)

Subject 9.—BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION.

1. Materials.

1. Stone.—Varieties met with in Southern India. Quarrying. Blasting with powder and dynamite.

2. Bricks and Tiles.—Brick-earth. Tempering. Moulding. Drying. Baking. Fire-bricks. Roofing, flooring and drain tiles.

3. Lime, Cement, Mortar, Concrete, Plaster.—Properties of lime. Burning, slaking. Mortar mixing. Surki concrete. Practical tests for lime and cement. Plaster. White-wash.

4. Timber.—Seasoning. Characteristics of sound timber. Varieties.

5. Iron.—Cast iron. Forms of wrought iron.

II.—Construction.

1. Foundations.—Setting out work. Foundations for walls. Masonry and concrete foundations. Wells. Excavations.

2. Masonry.—Ashlar. Coursed and uncoursed rubble. Brick-laying in English and Flemish bond. Bond at angles of walls in footings between main and cross walls at door and window openings, and in circular pillars. String courses. Cornices. Wall-plates. Wood bricks and plaques. Opening for timber beams. Brick arches. Segmental flat and relieving centres for small arches. Masonry bridges.

3. Carpentry.—Mortise and tenon joints. Beaching. Bolts and straps. Roof frames and their joints. Dimensions of parts. Trussed beams. Doors and windows. Centers.

4. Roofs and Floors.—Terrace roofs and floors on joists or beams and joists. Dimensions of timbers. Pitched roofs. Rafters, purlins and eave-pieces. Roof coverings. Simple iron roofs. Floors of stone, brick and concrete. Fire-proof floors.

NOTE.—Candidates will be expected to be able to make neat dimensions and sketches.

Subject 10.—PLAN DRAWING AND ESTIMATING

1. Preliminary.—Simple Practical Geometry. Scales. Connection between plan, elevation and sections.

2. Buildings.—Modes of spreading weight over foundations. Bond at angles of walls in footings, &c. Details of foundations. Thickness of walls in buildings. Arches. Details of carpentry, such as joists, roof frames. Doors and windows. Details of roofs and floors, such as terracing. Roof coverings. Iron roof joints. Estimates for simple buildings. Current prices.

3. Earth-work.—Areas of earth-work sections. Estimation of volumes.

4. Bridges.—Piers, abutments and wing walls, with rules for their dimensions. Segmental arches. Rules for rise and thickness of arches. Spandrels. Estimates of quantities.

NOTE.—Candidates are expected to be able to make neat practical drawings to scale from notes or specifications. Drawings may be in pencil, and no coloring is required.

Subject 11.—TELEGRAPHY.

(a) Electrical measurements; 50 marks.

(b) Knowledge of instruments; 50 marks.

(c) Telegraph traffic rules and office routine; 50 marks.

NOTE 1.—No candidate will be certified to have passed who is unable to signal and receive 20 words a minute.

NOTE 2.—To secure a certificate candidates in Telegraphy must also pass in Electricity and Magnetism under Branch VII, but not necessarily in the same year.

Subject 12.—DRAWING.

(a) Simple freehand drawing of ornament from the flat.

(b) Drawing from models or drawing from actual measurement, plans, front or side elevation and section of a common table, chest of drawers, almshouse, door or other simple object using one of the following scales:—

1 inch to the foot.

do.

1/2 inch to the foot.

do.

(c) Practical linear geometry. The construction of plain scales and simple problems relating to perpendicular parallel lines, triangles, squares, polygons and circles.

Subject 13.—MODELLING.

To model an ornament from cast in clay or wax.

Subject 14.—WOOD-ENGRAVING.

To engrave on wood an example equal in difficulty to those in Vere Foster's Drawing Cards—"Ornament" and "Animals."

Subject 15.—JEWELLER'S WORK.

(a) To anneal a piece of metal, either silver or gold.

(b) To square a piece of metal with the hammer.

(c) To shape and file a piece of metal to drawing.

(d) To make solder suitable for ores.

(e) To be able to close and solder a seam, using solder proper to the metal being soldered.

(f) To file a joint groove, make and fit joint broach the same, and fit joint pin.

(g) To collect and reduce filings ready for further use.

Subject 16.—SILVERSMITH'S WORK.

(a) To anneal and beat out a roll or sheet of silver to any given thickness or size.

(b) To shape a piece of silver to drawing to about the size or capacity of a quart bowl.

(c) To mould and cast simple mountings and bind and solder same to a vessel of the above capacity.

(d) To close and solder a seam.

(e) To make cover joints.

(f) To collect and reduce filings ready for further use.

Subject 17.—PRINTING.

Composing.—To distribute and compose at the rate of 1,000 lines per hour, and with tolerable accuracy, from either reprint or manuscript copy, punctuating the latter fairly well; to cast off and set up from manuscript an ordinary tabular statement, also to make up and impose, and make the margins of the matter set up for ordinary book-work, and to set up with neatness any display matter, such as half-titles, &c.; 60 marks.

Press-work.—To know the condition of his roller, what it is usually made of, and the proportion of the ingredients used in its manufacture; to cover and cut out a frisket; to cover a tympan; to make ready for striking both a solid and a light forme, and regulate the impression for each; 40 marks.

NOTE.—Female candidates may appear in Composing only, but in case of passing will simply be declared to have qualified in this subject only.

Subject 18.—BOOK-BINDING.

To stitch and sew books, to bind in stiff covers with cloth backs and in half cloth, and to cut and stain the edges; 40 marks.

Subject 19.—TAILORING.

To cut out, baste, and sew an ordinary European sack coat, or pair of trousers, and to make the button-holes.

Subject 20.—BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING.

To take a correct measure of the foot, to fit a last to the same, and to finish a pair of boots or shoes completely.

Subject 21.—CARPENTRY, JOINERY, CABINET MAKING, AND TURNING.

- To make out and outslanting double mortice and tenon.
- To join two pieces of timber by scarfing with plug.
- To mark out, cut, and fix a hollow circle composed of four fellics.
- To turn bush of wheel and mark out tenons for spokes.
- To join two boards by hidden mitre compound dove-tail joint.
- To make from plan to any one of the following:—
 - A small cabinet with panelled doors.
 - A small chest of drawers.
 - The frame of an arm chair with turned front legs.

Subject 22.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK.

- To steel-point a crowbar and anneal it.
- To upset a piece of iron so as to form collar in centre.
- To forge and file a three-inch cube.
- To make—
 - One foot of three-inch link chain.
 - A pair of large T hinges.
 - A three-pronged pitchfork with hollow handlepiece.
 - A horse-shoe.

Subject 23.—INDUSTRIAL NEEDLEWORK.

(For Europeans and Eurasian candidates.)

Either of the following at the option of the candidate:—

- Dress-making.*—As in Grant's *hommes's* Cutting-out and Dress-making (Macmillan's Primers). To cut out a lady's dress from measurements given and make it.
- Boot and Shoe-making.*—To cut out, stitch, line, and bind uppers and to insert elastics, or put buttons and button-holes.

(For Native candidates.)

- To cut out from a pattern and make a native man's long coat; 100 marks.
- Superior darning and patching; 20 marks.
- Embroidery.*—Chicken work in fine material, or any embroidery of equal difficulty; 30 marks.

NOTE.—Candidates will be furnished with instructions printed in their vernacular languages. They must bring their own paper patterns, or the requisite materials for embroidery or for lace-making, as the case may be.

Subject 24.—LACE-MAKING.

To commence and work as many flowers as possible of a pattern not previously learnt.

NOTE 1.—A thorough knowledge of the various sorts of stitches will be required, and the pupil will also have to judge the number of bobbins needed for the pattern.

NOTE 2.—The time allotted shall ordinarily be three hours, and the greatest width of any pattern shall not exceed 1½ inches.

Subject 25.—WEAVING.

(For Native Handlooms.)

- To fix the warp in the looms, to adjust the spring sticks, and to arrange the treadles all complete for weaving; 20 marks.
- To order the warp and to correct and prevent faults in the cloth; 30 marks.
- To weave without fault and within a fixed time a cloth of any ordinary country pattern; 100 marks.

No candidate shall pass who fails to obtain 33 per cent. of the marks in Test (c).

NOTE.—One yard of a cloth, 1 yard wide and of four different colors should be completed within two hours.

Subject 26.—RATTAN WORK.

- To spear a bundle of drawn rattans for mat-making; 10 marks.
- To make a circular or oval linen basket of fine work, or a child's cradle of elliptical shape; 30 marks.
- To make an oblong or square willow or other basket with tray and partitions; 50 marks.
- To make ornamental baskets of very fine work for flowers, work, waste paper, &c.; 60 marks.

Subject 27.—CARPET-WEAVING.

To design and square out on paper a simple diaper pattern border in four colors for a mat 6 feet x 5 feet; to set up and arrange, warp and weave and finish a portion of the mat in a given time.

Subject 28.—EMBROIDERY.

To make a design for a punch fringe, table cloth, border for a native coat, or other similar work, and embroider it in gold thread or silk, or both, on damask, silk or cloth or velvet.

Subject 29.—BRAID-MAKING.

Lace Braid for Native Cloth.

To arrange materials and appliances, to commence without assistance, and to weave a braid of a yard of broad two inches wide. Time allotted—Three hours.

Subject 30.—POTTERY.

- To throw and finish on the wheel, ornamental or useful articles of medium size and adequate difficulty according to given shapes and dimensions.
- To decorate a vase with simple ornaments engraved or stamped. To model simple shaped ornaments, handles, &c., and make moulds for them.
- To be able to prepare ordinary glazes and colors.

Subject 31.—MUSIC.

(a) *Theory.*—As in the Clarendon Press Musical Primer, or in Henry Leslie's *Shilling Elementary Manual of Music* (Clasel), or any similar work.

(b) *Practice.*—

Any one of the following (1—9) at the option of the candidate:—

1. *Pianoforte or Harmonium.*—To play correctly Halle's *Practical pianoforte School* Section II (Easy), or any similar work.

To play at sight a short and easy piece.

2. *Violin.*—To play correctly and with an accompaniment Berthold Tours' *Violin School* (First Position only), or any similar work.

To play at sight a short and easy piece.

3. *CLARINET.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

1. *Either Kappe's Clarinet Tutor.*—Published by Boosey and Co., London. Price 3 shillings. The whole; Or *Method complete de Clarinets*, adapted to Conservatoire. Par Frederic Barr, 2, Rue Scriba, Paris. Price 30 francs. (Boosey and Co., London, 30 shillings). The following portions only:—Pages 14 and 15, 30 to end of page 31, bottom of page 37 to page 61, pages 64 to 95. Total of pages 57—and

2. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficient, easy and suitable.

4. *CONTRA-BASSOON.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

1. *Distin's Cornet Tutor.*—Boosey & Co., 3 shillings. The whole, with the exception of the advanced exercises for solo-performers.

2. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficient, easy and suitable.

5. *ALPHORN.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

1. *Kappe's Alphorn, Baritone, and Saxhorn Tutor.*—Part relating to Alphorn only in E flat or F, Boosey and Co., London. Price 3 shillings. The elementary instructions, scales in all keys and progressive exercises; but omitting the advanced studies for solo-performers.

2. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficient, easy and suitable.

6. *SAXHORN.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

1. Same as *Alphorn*, omitting the exercises and studies containing passages going above G above the treble staff.

2. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficient, easy and suitable.

7. *EUPHONIUM.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner:—

1. *Kappe's Euphonium Tutor.*—The elementary instructions, scales in all keys and exercises, but omitting the advanced studies for solo-performers. Price 3 shillings and 6 pence. Boosey and Co.

2. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficient, easy and suitable.

8. **CONTRABASS (WIND).**—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the examiner—
 i. *Koppey's Bombardon and Contrabass Tutor*.—Omitting the advanced studies for solo-performers. Price 3 shillings. Boosey and Co., London.
 ii. A short piece not previously studied, such as the examiner shall consider sufficiently easy and suitable.
 9. **Singing**.—To sing at sight music equal in length and difficulty to a hymn tune in no more than three parts.
 To sing at sight a short and easy song.

Subject 32.—MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC.

As in Adam and Ramannujachariyar's Commercial Arithmetic, or any similar work. Problems in practice, bills of parcels, interest, discount, partnership, profit and loss, tare and tret, averages, and percentage, exchange (between Madras and London and between London and Paris), commission, and brokerage, together with rapidity and accuracy in more difficult mechanical examples in the four compound rules, and in adding up long columns of figures.

Subject 33.—COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

As in Adam's Commercial correspondence, or any similar work, Decking; Indexing; Short Abstracts; Addresses; Filling in Forms, such as Receipts, Cheques, Promissory Notes, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bank Hypothecations and Insurance Letters Short Formal Letters relating to Orders, Acknowledgments, Advice's, Quotations, Circulars; Postal Rates and Regulations of India and between India and Great Britain.

Subject 34.—BOOK-KEEPING.

As in Inglis' Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry (Chambers') or any similar work.

Subject 35.—COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

A general knowledge of the chief characteristics, as regards climate, aspect, and physical resources of the great commercial countries of the world; their mineral, vegetable and animal productions—how raised and how disposed of; their manufactures—the markets to which they are sent, and the uses to which they are put; their internal and maritime trades; their exports and imports, and the various channels through which they flow.

A special knowledge of the situation, area, and population of the principal trade centres of the Indian Empire; and also of all subjects falling under the above heads, together with a general knowledge of Indian trade laws and regulations, internal and external. Huddiman Johnston's Commercial Atlas of India is recommended.

As in Stone's Hand Book of Commercial Geography.

Subject 36.—SHORT-HANDWRITING.

As in Pitman's Phonography, or any other system of short-hand.

- (1) To write in short-hand a passage or passages from an official or mercantile letter with a piece of simple narrative, read out at the rate of 60 words a minute: 40 marks.
- (2) To transcribe the same into long-hand from the candidate's own short-hand writing: 60 marks.
- (3) To transcribe into long-hand a fairly written lithographed example of short-hand written in the corresponding style: 50 marks.

Subject 37.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

As in Jevons' Primer (Macmillan) or Mrs. Fawcett's Political Economy for Beginners, or any other similar elementary work.

Subject 38.—FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Text-books will be prescribed hereafter.

APPENDIX II.

The following are the subject of the Group Tests for group certificates and diplomas.

PRELIMINARY GROUP TESTS.

Group A.—AGRICULTURE AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

AGRICULTURE (preliminary); with Botany (preliminary, first stage); Inorganic Chemistry (preliminary); Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage); Mensuration; Animal Physiology (first stage); and Physiography.

Group B.—FORESTRY AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

FORESTRY (preliminary); with Botany (preliminary); Surveying, Levelling, and Setting Out (preliminary); Physiography; and Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage).

Group C.—VETERINARY SURGERY AND MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.
 VETERINARY SURGERY AND MEDICINE (preliminary); with Inorganic Chemistry (preliminary); Organic Chemistry; Animal Physiology (first stage); and Botany (preliminary).

Group D.—GEOLOGY AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

GEOLOGY (preliminary); with Mineralogy; Physiography and Surveying, Levelling, and Setting Out (preliminary).

Group E.—BUILDING, CONSTRUCTION, AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION (preliminary); with Applied Mechanics (preliminary); Plan-drawing from Specifications and Estimate-making; and the Carpentry and Joinery Sections of the Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinet-making and Turning Syllabus.

Group F.—MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION; with Pure Mathematics (preliminary); Steam and the Steam-engine; Heat; Statics, Kinetics, Hydrostatics, Hydrokinetics, and Pneumatics (preliminary); and Applied Mechanics (preliminary).

Group G.—MECHANICAL DRAWING AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

MECHANICAL DRAWING; with Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage); Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry; Mensuration; and Drawing and Painting (preliminary, first stage, and the Linear Perspective of the second stage).

Group H.—METALLURGY AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

METALLURGY; with Inorganic Chemistry; and Heat.

Group I.—MINING AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

PRINCIPLES OF MINING; with Mineralogy; Geology (preliminary); Physiography; Surveying, Levelling, and Setting Out (preliminary); Plan-drawing from Specifications; and Estimate-making; Machine Construction; Steam and the Steam-engine; and Heat. In this group there will, till further notification, be no examination.

Group J.—ELECTRICITY AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (preliminary); with Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage) and with either Electrical Engineering (preliminary, A or B), or Electrical Instrument-making (preliminary); or Electro-Metallurgy (preliminary).

Group K.—SANITATION AND THE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

HYGIENE (preliminary); Vebatins; Surgery; and Medicine (preliminary, first stage); Biology (preliminary); Physiography; and Inorganic Chemistry (preliminary).

ADVANCED GROUP TESTS (FOR DIPLOMAS).

(Agriculture's Diploma.)

The subjects of the Preliminary Group Test, and, in addition, the following:—

AGRICULTURE (advanced); with Economic Entomology (first stage); Inorganic Chemistry (advanced); Organic Chemistry; Forestry (preliminary); Animal Physiology (second stage); Veterinary Surgery and Medicine (preliminary, first stage); Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage); Statics, Kinetics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics (preliminary); Building Materials and Construction (preliminary); Surveying, Levelling and Setting Out (preliminary).

(Forestry's Diploma.)

The subjects of the Preliminary Group Test, and, in addition, the following:—

FORESTRY (advanced); with Horticulture (preliminary); Economic Entomology; Geology (preliminary); Pure Mathematics (preliminary, second stage); Building Materials and Construction (preliminary); Agriculture (preliminary).

(Veterinary's Diploma.)

The subjects of the Preliminary Group Test, and, in addition, the following:—

VETERINARY SURGERY AND MEDICINE (advanced); with Animal Physiology (second stage); Biology; and Inorganic Chemistry (advanced).

(Electrical Engineer's Diploma.)

The subjects of the Preliminary Group Test, and, in addition, the following:—

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (advanced); with Electricity and Magnetism (advanced); Practical Telegraphy (advanced); Electro-Metallurgy; Inorganic Chemistry (preliminary); Pure Mathematics (preliminary); Statics, Kinetics, Hydrostatics, Hydrokinetics and Pneumatics (preliminary) and Machine Construction.

(Chemist's Diploma)

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (advanced); Organic Chemistry; Heat; Light; Electricity and Magnetism (preliminary); and Biology (preliminary); Pure Mathematics (preliminary, first stage); and Botany (preliminary).

(Art Diploma)

DRAWING, PAINTING, AND DESIGN (advanced, both A and B); with Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching.

APPENDIX III.

The following is the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations will be conducted—

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS—MAY.

Preliminary and Advanced.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
First Day	10 to 1	Pure Mathematics; Practical Plane and Solid Geometry; Building Materials and Construction; Mensuration; Statics, Kinetics, &c., Applied Mechanics; Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering.
	2 to 5	Physiography; Cartography; Plan-drawing from Specification and Estimate-making (first paper); Machine construction.
Second Day	10 to 1	Botany; Horticulture; Plan-drawing from Specification and Estimate-making (second paper).
	2 to 5	Agriculture (Preliminary and Advanced); Earth-work and Road-work; Mechanical Drawing.
Third Day	10 to 1	Agriculture (Advanced); Railway work; Steam and the Steam Engine.
	2 to 5	Inorganic Chemistry; Heat; Electricity and Magnetism.
Fourth Day	10 to 1	Organic Chemistry; Light; Sound; Practical Telegraphy.
	2 to 5	Animal Physiology; General Biology; Metallurgy; Electrical Engineering; Electrical Instrument-making; Electrical Metallurgy.
Fifth Day	10 to 1	Veterinary Surgery and Medicine; Mineralogy.
	2 to 5	Geology; Hygiene.
Sixth Day	10 to 1	Economic Entomology.
	2 to 5	Surveying and Levelling (first paper).
Seventh Day	10 to 1	Do. do. (second paper).
	2 to 5	Do. do. (second paper).

LOWER EXAMINATIONS—MAY.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
First day	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Introductory Science.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Physical Geography.
Second Day	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Geology.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Electricity and Magnetism; Telegraphy.
Third Day	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Botany.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Physiology.
Fourth Day	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Agriculture.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Mensuration.
Fifth day	10 A.M. to 12 noon.	Building Materials and Construction.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Plan-drawing and Estimate-making.

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS—SEPTEMBER.

Subject 37, Drawing, Painting and Design.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
First Day	7-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Freehand Drawing from Ornament (Preliminary—First stage, Sect. 4).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Outline of Follies from Nature and Modelling Follies from Nature (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 2.)

Subject 37, Drawing, Painting and Design.—continued.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
Second Day	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Practical Linear Geometry (Preliminary—First stage, Sect. 1).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Outline and Modelled design (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 4).
Third Day	7-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Painted design (Advanced Higher Examination, Sect. A. 2).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing (Preliminary—First stage, Sect. 3).
Fourth Day	7-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Mechanical Drawing from Measurement (Preliminary—First stage, Sect. 2—Practical test).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Painted design (Advanced Higher Examination, Sect. A. 2).
Fifth Day	7-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Mechanical Drawing from Measurement (Preliminary—First stage, Sect. 2—Paper).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Sixth Day	7-30 A.M. to 10 A.M.	Linear Perspective (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 1).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Seventh Day	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Eighth Day	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Ninth Day	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Tenth Day	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
Eleventh Day	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Model Drawing in Sepia (Preliminary—Second stage, Sect. 3).

HIGHER EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER.

Subjects 66 to 71.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
First Day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Music.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Do.
Second Day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Book-keeping (Theoretical).
	2 to 5 P.M.	Book-keeping (Practical).
Third Day	10 A.M. to 11-45 A.M.	Phonography—First paper, Dictation and Transcription.
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	Phonography—Second paper, Transcription from Phonography.
Fourth Day	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Phonography—Third paper, Elaboration of Notes.
	4 to 4-30 P.M.	Phonography—Fourth paper, Transcription.
Fifth Day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Business Correspondence and Transactions, First paper.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Business Correspondence and Transactions, Second paper.
Sixth Day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Banking with Political Economy, First paper.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Banking with Political Economy, Second paper.
Seventh Day	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Annuities and Life Assurance, First paper.
	2 to 5 P.M.	Annuities and Life Assurance, Second paper.

LOWER EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER.

Subjects 30 to 37.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.
First Day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Music.
Second Day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Mercantile Arithmetic.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Book-keeping.
Third Day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Commercial Geography.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Photography.
Fourth Day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Commercial Correspondence.
	2 to 4 P.M.	Political Economy.
Fifth Day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Note 1.—The arrangements shown in the above tables may be modified in special circumstances at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Note 2.—The arrangements made for the oral and practical examinations in such subjects as require them will be published in the Post Office Gazette and District Gazette in due season for the candidates concerned by the Examiners Boards.

Note 3.—The number of question papers required to be set in each subject is indicated in the Table, but an Examining Board may set more papers than the Table provides for, with the permission of the Commissioner, if the necessity can be shown to exist.

Note 4.—Subjects bracketed together for the same hours on the same days cannot be brought up at the same examination.

Note 5.—In the case of industrial subjects in which the Examination is purely of a practical nature, the days and hours will not be fixed. The examination in such subjects will be held in the month to which they are assigned, but the exact date and hours will be left to the Examining Boards.

APPENDIX IV.

The following is a complete list of the syllabuses for the subjects of the Higher Examination. The syllabuses may be had at the S. B. C. R. Department, Victoria, and at the Depot of the Indian School Book Society, Old College, Nungesser, Madras.

Number of Syllabus.	Subject.	Price.
1	Pure Mathematics.	Rs. 1.0
2	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	1.0
3	Mensuration.	0.1.0
4	Statics, Kinetics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics and Pneumatics.	0.2.0
5	Applied Mechanics.	0.2.0
6	Hydraulics and Hydraulic Engineering.	1.0.0
7	Building Materials and Construction.	0.1.0
8	Manufacturing from Specification and Estimate-making.	0.1.0
9	Surveying, Levelling and Setting out.	0.2.0
10	Earth-work, Road-work and Railway work.	0.1.0
11	Brick-making.	0.0.6
12	Machine Construction.	0.0.6
13	Mechanical Drawing.	0.1.0
14	Steam and the Steam Engine.	0.1.0
15	Heat.	0.0.6
16	Light.	0.0.6
17	Sound.	0.1.0
18	Mechanics.	0.1.0
19	Electricity and Magnetism.	0.1.0
20	Practical Telegraphy.	0.1.0
21	Electrical Engineering and Instrument-making.	0.1.0
22	Electric Metallurgy.	0.0.6
23	Inorganic Chemistry.	0.0.6
24	Organic Chemistry.	0.0.6
25	Geology. A. Part I.	0.1.0
	B. do.	0.1.0

Number of Syllabus.	Subject.	Price.
26	Mineralogy.	Rs. 1.0
27	Physiography.	0.0.6
28	Principles of Mining.	0.0.3
29	Agriculture. A. B. C.	0.1.0
30	Animal Physiology.	0.0.3
31	General Biology.	0.1.0
32	Veterinary Surgery and Medicine.	0.0.6
33	Horticulture.	0.1.0
34	Botany.	0.0.6
35	Forestry.	0.1.0
36	Economic Entomology.	0.0.6
37	Hygiene.	0.1.0
38	Drawing, Painting and Design.	0.1.0
39	Modelling.	0.0.9
40	Wood and Copper-plate Engraving and Etching.	0.0.3
41	Photography.	0.0.3
42	Printing.	0.0.6
43	Carpentry, Joinery, Cabinet-making and Turning.	0.0.9
44	Carriage Building.	0.0.3
45	Boot and Shoe-making.	0.0.6
46	Tanning Leather.	0.1.0
47	Silversmith's work.	0.0.6
48	Jeweller's work.	0.0.6
49	Watch-repairing and Clock Repairing.	0.0.3
50	Pattern Designing.	0.0.6
51	Textile Fabrics—A. Cotton—B. Silk.	0.0.3
52	Cotton Spinning.	0.1.0
53	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	0.0.6
54	Silk Dyeing.	0.0.9
55	Carpet-weaving.	0.0.6
56	Portery and Porcelain Manufacture.	0.0.3
57	Glass-making.	0.0.6
58	Paper-making.	0.0.2
59	Philosophical Instrument-making.	0.0.6
60	Tobacco Manufacture.	0.0.6
61	Tailoring.	0.0.3
62	Dress-making.	0.1.0
63	Lace-making.	0.0.3
64	Bread-making.	0.0.6
65	Cookery.	0.1.0
66	Tuning and Repairing Musical Instruments.	0.0.9
67	Music.	0.1.0
68	Book-keeping.	0.1.0
69	Phonography.	0.0.3
70	Annuities and Life Insurance.	0.0.3
71	Business Correspondence and Transactions.	0.0.3
	Banking, with Political Economy.	0.0.5

J. F. PRICH, Chief Secretary.

THE HIGHER EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

1.—COMPUTATION SUBJECTS.

A.—English—(Maximum 150 marks, Minimum 50 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 30 in the case of Natives).

(a) Dictation—A passage from a book equal in difficulty to the Matriculation prose text-book. (20 marks.)

(b) Questions on the prose and poetry appointed for the ensuing Matriculation Examination. (50 marks.)

(c) Questions on the language generally. (30 marks.)

(d) * Translating into the vernacular one or more passages from a book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to Lethbridge's Easy Selections. (20 marks.)

Or if the candidate knows no vernacular, paraphrasing one or more passages of poetry not previously studied, equal in difficulty to Gay's Fables. (20 marks.)

(e) * Translating into English one or more passages from the vernacular. (30 marks.)

Or if the candidate knows no vernacular, composition, such as a description of a place, an account of some useful, natural or artificial product or the like. (30 marks.)

B—Vernacular Language—(Maximum 150 marks, Minimum 30 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, 50 in the case of Natives).

(a) Dictation—A passage from a book equal in difficulty to the Matriculation prose text-book. (20 marks.)

(b) Questions on the prose and poetry appointed for the Matriculation Examination. (55 marks.)

(c) Questions on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language. (40 marks.)

(d) Original composition of the Matriculation standard. (35 marks.)

C—Arithmetic—(Maximum 90 marks, Minimum 30).

The first four simple and compound rules, reduction, vulgar and decima fractions, simple and compound proportion, practice, extraction of the square root, interest.

D—Geography and Indian History.

(a) General Geography and the Geography of India in particular. (Maximum 60 marks, Minimum 20.)

(b) The History of India from 1817 to 1858. (Maximum 50 marks, Minimum 17.)

II. OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

E—Mathematics—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Euclid—The first two books with easy deductions.

Algebra—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, involution and evolution of algebraical quantities, and simple equations with easy deductions.

F—Physics—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Balfour Stewart's Physics (Macmillan's Science Primers), first 67 paragraphs, or any similar book.

G—Chemistry—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Roscoe's Chemistry (Macmillan's Science Primers), or any similar book.

H—Botany—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Hooker's Botany (Macmillan's Science Primers), with the exception of Sections XIX. and XXV., or any similar book.

I—Geology—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Geikie's Geology (Macmillan's Science Primers), or any similar book.

J—Astronomy—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Lockyer's Astronomy (Macmillan's Science Primers), or any similar book.

K—English History—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

The leading facts of the History of England to the year 1858.

L—History of English Literature—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Brooke's English Literature (Macmillan's Literature Primers), or any similar book.

M—Domestic Economy—(Maximum 80 marks, Minimum 20).

Miss Keely's advanced Text-book or any similar book.

N—Needlework—(Maximum 50 marks, Minimum 27).

For Europeans and Eurasians.

Cutting out from a pattern and making a European shirt 15 inches long.

For Native Candidates.

Cutting out from a pattern and making a native man's long coat 15 inches long.

* N.B.—In the case of European and Eurasian candidates, however, translation into the vernacular will carry 20 marks, and from the vernacular into English 20 marks.

The Higher Examination for Women will, as far as possible, be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown below:—

Date.	Hour.	Higher Examination for Women.
First day.	10—12½	Arithmetic.
	12½—1	English Dictation.
	2—4	Geography.
Second day.	4—4½	Vernacular Dictation.
	10—1	English Prose and Poetry, Matriculation Text Books.
	2—3½	English Grammar and Language.
Third day.	10—11½	Paraphrase.
	4½—5	Composition.
	2—5	Translation.
Fourth day.	10—1	Vernacular Prose and Poetry, Matriculation Text Books.
	2—5	Vernacular Grammar and Composition.
	10—11½	Indian History.
Fifth day.	11½—1	English History.
	2—5	Needlework.
	10—11½	History of English Literature.
Sixth day.	11½—1	Geology.
	2—3½	Chemistry.
	3½—5	Physics.
Sixth day.	10—11½	Mathematics.
	11½—1	Astronomy.
	2—3½	Botany.

NOTE.—The arrangements for the alternative subjects are subject to alteration.

Remarks.

(a) To obtain a certificate a candidate must pass in all the compulsory and two of the optional subjects. Candidates coming up for an imperfect certificate under Rule 25* will be required to pass the same examination with the exception of the omission of one language.

(b) Marks will be deducted for bad writing and spelling in every subject.

(c) The answers in the non-language subjects must be in English, except in the case of candidates who do not bring up English.

(d) A candidate who has obtained a certificate may appear at a subsequent examination for Needlework in order to qualify as a First Grade Schoolmistress.

N.B.—To entitle a candidate to a first class, one-half of the total aggregate marks assigned to the subjects in which she appears must be obtained; to a second class, one-third.

The Examination will be held once a year commencing on the 8th December unless that day falls on a Sunday when the examination will commence on the Monday following.

Examination fee—Rs. 6 for Europeans, East Indians or Native Christians; Rs. 5 for others.

Fort St. George, January 7, 1890.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies that the Notification regarding the Higher Examination for Women (*Fort St. George Gazette Supplement*, dated 24th February 1880, pages 8 and 9) will cease to be in operation after 31st December 1892. The examination will be held for the last time in December of that year.

J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 41.

Cotacamund, June 15, 1887.

The following examinations for regulating the first appointment and subsequent promotion of Sub-Assistant Inspectors and of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Schools are prescribed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council:—

Test A.—Linguistic.

Knowledge of a vernacular language (other than the candidate's mother-tongue) of the Circle in which the candidate is serving or wishes to serve, to be tested according to the F.A. standard in the case of male candidates, and according to the Matriculation standard in the case of female candidates.

* N.B.—Of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

Test B.—Office, Administration and Inspection.

Branch I.—The office and general duties of a Sub-Assistant Inspector or of a Sub-Assistant Inspectress, including the drafting and dacketing of letters and précis-writing.

Branch II.—The Standing Orders of the Educational Department.

Branch III.—The Grant-in-Aid Code.

Branch IV.—The topography and population statistics of the circle in which the candidate serves or wishes to serve, as contained in the District Manuals.

2. These examinations shall be conducted by a Board appointed by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, consisting of not less than three members, and shall be held in the month of January.

3. They shall be open to the following persons:—

i.—All probationary Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

ii.—All teachers and Inspecting schoolmasters in the service of Government and of Local Boards who, if masters, have passed the F.A. Examination, or, if mistresses, the Matriculation Examination.

iii.—All others, whether in the service of Government or not, who, possessing the above general educational qualifications, are specially permitted to appear for the examination by the Director of Public Instruction,—such permission to be granted only on the production of a certificate from an Inspector of Schools or the Principal of a First-grade College, Government or Aided, testifying to the candidate's fitness for the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector.

4. No candidate shall be required to come up for Tests A and B at the same time, or to appear in more than two of the branches of Test B at the same examination.

5. The fees for admission to the examination in the case of all candidates shall be Rs. 12 for Test A and Rs. 6 for each branch of Test B that may be brought up.

6. The following is the order of time and subjects according to which the examinations will be conducted:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Maximum Marks.
First day	10 to 1	Test A—Grammar and Composition.	100
	2 to 5	Test A—Translation	100
Second day	10 to 2	Test B, Branch I.—The office and general duties of a Sub-Assistant Inspector and précis-writing.	125
	3 to 5	Test B, Branch II.—The Standing Orders of the Educational Department.	75
Third day	10 to 1	Test B, Branch III.—The Grant-in-Aid Code.	100
	2 to 5	Test B, Branch IV.—Topography and Population Statistics of the Educational Circle.	100

7. Successful candidates in each test or branch of a test shall be ranked in three classes,—the first class to consist of those who, obtaining not less than three-fourths of the marks, shall be considered to have passed with great credit; the second to consist of those who, obtaining less than three-fourths, but not less than one-half of the marks, shall be considered to have passed with credit; the third consisting of those who obtain less than a half, but not less than a third, of the marks.

8. Admission to the list of Sub-Assistant Inspectors shall, except with the express sanction of Government, be through the grade of probationers; and all promotions shall, as far as possible, be by seniority tempered by selection; but no probationer shall be appointed substantively to the regular classes, nor shall an officer now acting in the sixth class be confirmed, unless, in addition to passing the tests prescribed in Article 1 of this notification, he has qualified for a Normal certificate under Article 22 of Chapter II of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and, having served as a probationer for at least two years, is reported by the Inspector to have performed efficiently the duties of his office.

9. No one shall be eligible for an appointment on probation, who, if a schoolmaster, has not passed at least the First-in-Arts Examination of the Madras or of some other Indian University, or, if a schoolmistress, the Matriculation Examination, and who in either case has not qualified for an ordinary certificate under Article 23, Chapter II, of the Grant-in-Aid Code. In the appointment of Sub-Assistant Inspectors on probation, preference will be given to trained and experienced teachers of the collegiate grade, and of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses, to trained and experienced mistresses.

10. Persons not in the Educational Department of the Government service, who may pass any or all of the tests prescribed for Sub-Assistant Inspectors, will be entitled to have their claims and qualifications considered as vacancies occur in the probationary list according to the order in time of their passing, and according to their grade in the

examinations; but other things being equal, preference will, as a rule, be given to those already in the service of Government.

11. A Sub-Assistant Inspector or a Sub-Assistant Inspectress who has passed in a second vernacular language may appear subsequently for the same language according to the B.A. standard in the former case, and according to the F.A. standard in the latter case, and, should he or she pass, shall receive an honorarium of Rs. 200.

12. A Sub-Assistant Inspector or a Sub-Assistant Inspectress who has passed in a second vernacular may appear in one or more of the remaining vernaculars (excluding the candidate's mother tongue) of Southern India, according to the F.A. standard in the former case, and the Matriculation standard in the latter case, and, should he or she pass, be entitled to receive an honorarium of Rs. 100 for each language, and a further honorarium of Rs. 150 if the candidate pass in the same language at any subsequent examination according to the B.A. standard if a Sub-Assistant Inspector, and the F.A. standard if a Sub-Assistant Inspectress. A reward of the same amount will be given to a Sub-Assistant who, on examination, is declared to possess a good colloquial knowledge of the language of any of the indigenous tribes, or of Tule and Konkani.

13. This notification will come into effect from this date.

H. E. STOKES, *Ag. Chief Secretary.*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

List of Tests

I.A.—	Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade—(Abolished.)
I.B.—	Do. do. Lower Grade.
II.A.—	Do. Criminal—Higher Grade.
II.B.—	Do. do. Lower Grade.
III.A.—	Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.
III.B.—	Do. do. Lower Grade.
IV.—	Do. Salt Department.
V.—	Do. Sea Customs.
VI.—	Account Test.
VII.A.—	Translation—Higher Grade.
VII.B.—	Do. Lower Grade.
VIII.A.—	Precis-writing Test—Higher Grade.
VIII.B.—	Do. do. Lower Grade.

Schedule showing the Nature of the Test and the Designation of the Offices for which each is prescribed.

I.B.—JUDICIAL TEST—CIVIL—LOWER GRADE.

Offices.

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

Examination fee—Rs. 6.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
a. Code of Civil Procedure	80	120
b. Limitation Act	15	60
c. Stamp Act	15	60
d. The Indian Evidence Act I. of 1872	22	90

Remarks.

1. Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks, the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

2. Candidates failing to obtain the minimum marks in each subject and one-third of the total marks shall not pass.

3. Under Government Notification, No. 56, published on page 775, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th October 1887, candidates who have passed the Pleaders Examination by the Second Grade are not required to pass Judicial Special Tests, Lower Grade, for posts for which the latter are prescribed; provided that in the case of those who have passed only the Matriculation Examination they will be required to pass the Handwriting Test before they are appointed to the public service.

4. Under Government Notification, No. 49, published on page 454, of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1889, candidates for any of the offices specified under Test I.B. who may have passed I.A. but not Test I.B. will be required to pass in the Stamp and Limitation Acts before they can be appointed to such offices. The fee for admission to the examination in these subjects will be Rs. 5.

II-A.—JUDICIAL TEST—CRIMINAL—HIGHER GRADE.

Offices.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Subordinate Judge. | 4. Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class. |
| 2. District Munsiff. | 5. Chief Clerk or Manager, Egmore Police Court. |
| 3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate. | |

Examination fee—Rs. 9.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.		Max. Marks.	
a. The Indian Evidence Act I. of 1872	30		90	
b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code	30		120	
c. Code of Criminal Procedure	40		120	
d. Gribble's Medical Jurisprudence	30		90	

The whole of Mr. Gribble's "Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts," is prescribed for this test.

1. Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the aggregate number of marks, the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than two-fifths of the aggregate number of marks.

2. Candidates failing to obtain the minimum marks in each subject and two-fifths of the total marks shall not pass.—Government Notification No. 207, June 9, 1890.

II-B.—JUDICIAL TEST—CRIMINAL—LOWER GRADE.

Offices.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Tahsildar and Second-class Sub-Magistrate, Taluk Sheristadar and Second-class Sub-Magistrate, Second-class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar, Second and Third-class Sub-Magistrates. | |
| 2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), District Courts, and Subordinate Judges' Courts. | |
| 3. Police Inspector. | |
| 4. Head Writer in District Courts. | |

Examination fee—Rs. 7.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.		Max. Marks.	
a. The Indian Evidence Act I. of 1872	22		90	
b. Indian Penal Code	30		120	
c. Criminal Procedure Code	30		120	
d. Gribble's Medical Jurisprudence	22		90	

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.

The following portions of Gribble's "Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for Indian Criminal Courts" are prescribed for this test.

The Introductory Chapter.

The whole of Part I.

Chapters I. and II. of Part II. and

Chapters I. II. III. V. VII. VIII. and X. of Part IV.

3. Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks, the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

4. Candidates failing to obtain the minimum marks in each subject and one-third of the total marks shall not pass.—Government Notification No. 207, June 9, 1890.

5. Vide remarks 1 and 2 under I-B.

III-A.—REVENUE TEST—GENERAL—HIGHER GRADE.

Offices.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate. | 4. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue. |
| 2. Uncoovenanted Asst. in the Office of the Board of Revenue. | |
| 3. District Munsiff. | |

Examination fee—Rs. 9.

Nature of Test.

Min. Marks. Max. Marks.

- | | | |
|--|----|-----|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue | 40 | 120 |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue | 30 | 30 |
| c. Rules of the Stamp Department as contained under the chapter relating to Stamps in Dr. Macleane's Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, page 56. | 15 | 60 |
| d. Civil Account Code, Vol. I., 4th Edition | 20 | 60 |

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English.
2. Questions on the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue for the Revenue Test, General, will be set from Dr. Macleane's Edition.

Nature of Test.

Min. Marks. Max. Marks.

- | | | |
|--|----|-----|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue | 25 | 100 |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue | 30 | 100 |
| c. Civil Account Code, Vol. I., 4th Edition, Chs. I. to VII., XIV., XVII., XIX., XXVIII. and XXIX. | 20 | 60 |

Remarks.

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

2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the cases of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

3. Vide remarks 1 and 2 under I-B.

IV.—REVENUE TEST—SALT AND ARKARI DEPARTMENTS.

Subjects in which separate papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	PERCENTAGE OF FULL MARKS REQUIRED FOR A PASS.		Remarks.
		Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.	
<i>Test A—Criminal Law.</i>				
i. Indian Penal Code ..	8	30	25	The grades of this test will correspond with the existing Special Tests I.A and I.B, respectively, but candidates will be allowed to pass on obtaining the lower minimum marks here stated.
ii. Indian Evidence Act ..	8	25	20	
iii. Criminal Procedure Code ..	2	40	15	
<i>Test B—Salt.</i>				
i. The Salt Laws and Rules passed thereunder having the force of law.	2	30	30	The higher grade examination will include the Salt Laws in force throughout India, as well as the Laws and Rules in force in the Madras Presidency.
ii. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue relating to Salt, and also those falling under the heads of Government Law, State Treasury and Finance, Contingencies, Office Routine, Public Servants, and Weights and Measures, with the corresponding appendices, so far as applicable to the Salt Department; the Circular Orders of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and the practice of the department in cases not specially provided for, by Standing or Circular Orders or by Rules.	8	50	40	
iii. The Report of the Salt Commission, 1878.	1	20	...	Candidates may pass the several branches of this test at different examinations.
iv. Dr. Halton's Handbook of Common Salt.	1	40	...	
v. The Manufacture and Chemistry of Saltpetre.	1	40	...	There will be no examination according to a lower grade in branches iii., iv., and v. of this test.

IV.—REVENUE TEST—SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENTS—continued.

Subjects in which separate papers will be set.	Time allowed for each paper.	PERCENTAGE OF FULL MARKS REQUIRED FOR A PASS.		Remarks.
		Higher Grade.	Lower Grade.	
<i>Test C.—Accounts.</i>				
i. The Financial Codes and the Civil Travelling Allowance Code, so far as they relate to Uncovenanted Officers employed in the Salt Department; and the Civil Account Code, Chapters 1—6, 10 and 17, 3rd Edition, or the Corresponding portions in the 4th Edition.	2	30	...	The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations. There will be no examination according to a lower grade in branch i. of this test.
ii. The method of keeping the Accounts and rendering the Returns in use and required in the Salt Department.	3	50	25	
<i>Test D.—Engineering.</i>				
i. Surveying with chain and compass; keeping a field-book; and plotting an ordinary survey of fairly-level country to a simple scale.	2	40	25	The several branches of this test may be passed at separate examinations.
ii. The theory and practice of levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Dumpy level; also the keeping a field-book, and drawing sections to simple scales.	2	40	...	There will be no examination according to a lower grade in branch ii. of this test.
iii. The mensuration* of planes* and solids.	4	50	30	
iv. The preparation of plans and estimates for, and the execution of simple construction and repair works of the following descriptions, such as are in ordinary use in the Department:— (a) Roads, including small bridges. (b) Offices, peons' lines, &c. (c) Embankments and channels.	8	50	40	
<i>Test E.—Linguistic.</i>				
i. Ability to converse fluently in a Vernacular language spoken in the Madras Presidency, other than Hindustani.	...	40	...	There will be only one grade in this test. It must be passed in two Vernaculars, one of which must be Tamil or Telugu, and the other not Hindustani. The examination in branches i. and ii. will be entirely oral and voc.
ii. Reading an Arzi, badly written in a difficult hand and badly spelt.	...	40	...	All branches of this test must be passed simultaneously. The marks allowed will be—
iii. Writing an order in the Vernacular.	4	35	...	Branch i. 100 " ii. 30 " iii. 30 An aggregate of 90 marks must be obtained in order to pass.
<i>Test F.—Abkari.</i>				
i. Abkari Acts and Notifications	2	50	25	
ii. Circular Orders and Rules of the Board of Revenue relating to Abkari.	2	50	30	

2. The examinations in Tests A, B, C, D and F will be annual, and will be conducted by the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. Three months' notice will be given of the dates fixed for these examinations. Candidates will be required to pay the following fees on each occasion of their appearance for any test or branch of a test:—

For each test, or branch of a test, according to the Higher or only Grade, 7 rs.
For each test, or branch of a test, according to the Lower Grade, 8 ..

Candidates for Test D, Higher Grade, will further be required to execute and plot a simple survey, and also to run, and draw, the section of, an easy line of levels before a Local Committee composed of an officer of the Public Works Department and of an Assistant Commissioner or other superior officer of the Salt Department. Two-thirds of full marks must be obtained for a pass in practical surveying and levelling. The time to be allowed for surveying and levelling will be determined by the Local Committee.

3. The Text-books to be studied for Test D are—
Notes on Building and Road-making. Published by Messrs. Higginbotham and Seligson's Text-book on Estimating. Co.
Catechism on Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. J. E. A. D'Cruz (to be had from the author, College of Engineering, Madras).

4. Officers may present themselves for the Higher Grade Examination in Tests A, B, C, D and F without previously passing by the Lower Grade. Should they fail to pass, but obtain the number of marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, they will be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade Examination.

5. The examinations in Test E will be conducted under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue by a Departmental Committee presided over by the Commissioner himself or by a Deputy Commissioner, at such places and times of year as may be convenient. No fees will be required for this test. No great grammatical knowledge or accuracy of spelling or elegance of expression will be required of candidates, but the language must be spoken, read and written fluently and intelligibly.

6. Unless exempted, Inspectors must pass by the Higher Grade Examination in Tests A, B, C, D and F, and in two languages by Test E before confirmation in their appointments, within the following periods:—

Test A, at the first opportunity after two years' service.*

Tests B, C and F at the first opportunity after one year's service.*

Test D, at the first opportunity after three years' service.*

Test E in the language of the district in which employed, at the first opportunity after eighteen months' service,* and in a second language, at the first opportunity after two years' service from the date of passing in the first language, provided that not less than twelve months of the interval have been passed in employment in a district of which the second language is a vernacular.

7. Assistant Inspectors will not, as a rule, be appointed Inspectors until they have passed the examinations prescribed for Inspectors. If for any reason they have been, or may be, previously promoted to be Inspectors, they will be considered to be on probation and to be liable to reduction to be Assistant Inspectors until they have so passed. The time allowed them to pass in each test will be as stated for Inspectors in the preceding paragraph.

8. Assistant Inspectors must pass the examination in Tests A, B, C, D and F by the Lower Grade where there are two grades and by the only grade when there is one, and in one language other than their own vernacular by Test E, before promotion. The time allowed them to pass in each test will be as above stated. No Assistant Inspector shall be required to present himself for examination in a vernacular language until he has been continuously employed for twelve months in districts where the same vernacular is spoken.

9. Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors who may fail to pass according to the above rules will be liable to reduction to the next Lower Grade, and to further reduction if they again fail to qualify within the periods prescribed in Rules 7 and 9.

10. Third Grade Assistant Inspectors failing to qualify according to the prescribed standards within three years from appointment to that grade, will be liable to be removed from the service, or, if they were promoted from inferior rank, to be reduced to that rank.

11. All officers in future appointed to be Sub-Inspectors of the first three grades, or to any other office in the department of a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem or upwards, must pass by the Lower Grade in Tests A, B, C and F, and in one vernacular language other than their own vernacular by Test E, at the first opportunity after two years' service from the date of such appointment* in the case of Test A, and after one year's service* in the case of other tests. In case of failure so to pass, they will be liable to be re-manded to the appointments previously held by them.

12. No officer will be required to pass in any vernacular language until he has been continuously employed for twelve months in districts where that vernacular is spoken.

13. Officers below the rank of Assistant Inspector may pass the prescribed examinations in the vernacular. All other officers must pass in English unless specially exempted by order of Government.

* Counting in the case of those already appointed, from the date of the promulgation of these rules.

15. Officers employed in the Salt and Alkali Departments will be permitted to present themselves for the Third class Test provided in G.O. 20th March 1884, No. 10, Educational Department, but they will be allowed to appear for the examination examinations for reward proper to their grade under the provisions of the rules laid down in these Proceedings of Government.

16. Persons other than those actually employed in the Salt and Alkali Departments may appear for any of the Salt Tests, provided they produce a recommendation from an officer of that Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Commissioner (G.O. 218, 2nd Sept. 1884).

V.—REVENUE TEST—SEA CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Offices.

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

Examination fee—Rs. 1.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Act XII. of 1875 (Indian Ports Act).	—	—
Act VIII. of 1875 (Sea Customs Act).	—	—
Act IV. of 1881 (an Act to enhance the rate of Port Dues leviable at Madras).	—	—
Act XI. of 1882 (Indian Tariff Act).	—	—
Act V. of 1883 (Merchants' Shipping Act).	—	—
Madras Act I. of 1881.	—	—
Rules under the Sea Customs Act (VIII. of 1875) published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th December 1883, Part I, page 891.	—	—
Directions for the use of the tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Casella.	—	—
General minimum.	—	—

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 with Test VIII., but not in conjunction with any other test.
4. Examinations in this test will be held at the same time as the annual examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 1.

VI.—ACCOUNT TEST.

Offices.

1. Accountant in the Board's Office.
2. Accountant in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.
3. Accountant, Marine Office.
4. Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
5. Accountant in the Stamp Office.
6. Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Examination fee—Rs. 5.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
a. Book-keeping by Single and Double entry.	—	—
b. Civil Account Code.	—	—
General minimum.	—	—

Remarks.

1. Chapters 1 to 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, Vol. I, and Chapters 1 to 10, Vol. II, of the Code of Accounts in the Treasury and Accounts Departments of Collectors' Offices.
2. Book-keeping forms a part of the test in both cases, but candidates for the latter test are not required to pass in Book-keeping, again if they have previously been declared to have passed that test.

Under G.O. 20th October 1875, Financial Department, No. 2014, the above rule will not be applied to candidates for admission into the Accounts Department Office Madras.

2. Candidates for this test may pass in Translation Test and Precise-writing at the same examination, but in no other test.

The examination in this test will be held at the same time as the annual examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons qualified under General Rule 1.

* For those offices the test comprises Book-keeping only.

VII.—TRANSLATION TEST—HIGHER GRADE.

Offices.

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

Examination fee—Rs. 6.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Ability to translate an ordinary official paper—	—	—
from Vernacular into English	20	80
from English into Vernacular	80	60
Total	60	120
Nature of Test.	—	—
Ability to translate paper of greater difficulty—	—	—
from Vernacular into English	40	80
from English into Vernacular	40	80
Total	80	160
Interpretation and vice—	—	—
from Vernacular into English	25	50
from English into Vernacular	25	50
Total	50	100

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and readiness of translation will be required in the Higher Grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following vernaculars in which the candidate may pass—

1. Telugu. 2. Hindustani. 3. Malayalam. 4. Tamil. 5. Kannarese. 6. Oriya. 7. Tulu.

Candidates for the offices of Translator and Interpreter in the High Court are required to pass in one vernacular language only, and candidates for the office of Translator of a District and Sessions Court are required to pass in the language or languages of the district in which they seek employment as under—

District.	Language.
Chingleput, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore, Onidaspah, Kur-nool.	...Telugu and Oriya.
Bellary, Anantapur.	...Telugu.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem.	...Telugu and Kannarese.
Chingleput.	...Tamil and Telugu.
Norwalk and South Malabar.	...Tamil and Kannarese.
South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Tinnevely, Tamil.	...Malayalam.
South Arcot.	...Kannarese and Tulu.

In seeking an appointment for examination, candidates must specify the language or languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.

3. This test cannot be taken up with any other test except Precise-writing.
4. Examinations in this test will be held at the same time as the annual examination, or from time to time as occasion may require.

VIII.—TRANSLATION TEST—LOWER GRADE.

Offices.

1. Subordinate Judge.
2. District Magistrate.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government.
5. Board of Revenue, Office of the District Officer of Revenue Settlement, and Collector's Office.
6. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Office.
7. English Translator in District Court.
8. Head Writers, District and Sessions Courts, and Subordinate Judges.
9. Head Clerk, Small Cause Court.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts and Assistant Head Clerk, Egmore Police Court.
11. All the other offices designated under I-B, II-A, II-B, III-A, III-B, 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.

Examination fee—Rs. 4.

Nature of Test.	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Ability to translate an ordinary official paper—	—	—
from Vernacular into English	30	60
from English into Vernacular	30	60
Total	60	120

195679

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this test can pass in the language of their choice.
2. Candidates for offices designated under II-B and III-B, who execute their papers in the language of their district, will not be required to pass this test, as also Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. Degree Examination was the vernacular of the district in which they took examination.

VIII-A.—PRECIS-WRITING—HIGHER GRADE.

Officers.

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,
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 Causes Court,
Head Clerks in Small Causes 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, Vinnagapattam,
Manager and Record-keeper in the Office of the Chief Clerk Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

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

III.—REVENUE.

Head Sheristadar, Uncovenanted Assistant, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Local Fund Manager, Manager of the Forest Department, First, Second, Third and Fourth Accountants, Record-keeper, Indexer, Head Translator, and Head Assistant in the Local Fund Department in the Office of the Board of Revenue,
Manager, Indexer, Examiner, and Record-keepers in the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate,
Huzur Sheristadar,
Sub-Collector's Sheristadar,
Tahsildars,
Taluk Sheristadar,
Sub-Magistrates,
Abkari 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,
Accountants in the Stamp Office, Madras, and Forest Conservancy Department drawing salaries of Rs. 80 per mensem and upwards.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendents and Accountants drawing salaries of Rs. 80 and upwards per mensem in the Accountant-General's Office,
Manager, Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations,
Manager, Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Accountants drawing Rs. 80 and upwards in the Marine Office, Madras.

Examination fee—Rs. 5.

Nature of Test.

	Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
Writing a Précis of a set of official papers.	50	100

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 Rs. 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing this test.

VIII-B.—PRECIS-WRITING—LOWER GRADE.

Officers.

1. For list of offices for which this test is prescribed see under the corresponding heading under VIII-A.

Examination fee—Rs. 1.

Nature of Test.

Min. Marks.	Max. Marks.
50	100

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 1869, may apply for examination in the vernacular, and of those who have been permitted by special order of Government to pass I, II, or III, in the vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions must pass the higher test.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up any or all of Tests I, II, III, VII-B and VIII-B at the same examination. A separate certificate will be granted for each test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same test twice.
2. Candidates will not be permitted to appear for examination in both the lower and the higher standards of any test at the same examination.
3. 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.
4. There will be an annual examination in the tests aforesaid open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1869, to graduates and under-graduates of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the late General Test Examination or the Middle School Examination in the First Class or production of a vaccination certificate and payment of the prescribed fees.
5. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I-A, II-A and II-B without passing those tests; but, if they are candidates for the posts specified under I-B, that portion of the test comprising the *Seamanship* and *Navigation* Acts must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the test specified, and not to any other tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.
6. Persons in public employ on the 1st January 1869, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments, cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests unless they have passed either the late General Test or the Middle School Examination in the First Class or the University Entrance Examination; with the Handwriting Test in the case of those who have matriculated after 1875, or been specially exempted from passing the Middle School Examination by Government.
7. Special permission from passing the late General Test or the Middle School Examination includes a permission to appear for the Special Tests unless such permission is specially withheld.
8. No persons will be permitted to appear for Test III-A, Revenue, General, Higher Grade, who have not passed the First in Arts Examination or who are not graduates of an Indian University, or who are not holders of the First class certificate of the College of Agriculturists.
9. The Examination will, so far as possible, be conducted in the order of time and subjects given below.

Special, Salt and Abkari Test Examinations.

Time.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
First day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Civil Account Code.	III-A, III-B, VI-B.I. (H and L.)
		Salt Laws and Rules.	V.
		Laws relating to Sea Customs and Conservancy of Ports.	
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	Dr. Hutton's Hand Book of Customs.	B.IV.(H.)
Second day.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Salt Rules.	III-A.
		Liquor Act.	I.B.
		Report of the Salt Commission.	B.III. (H.)
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Rules under the Sea Customs law.	V.
Third day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Stamp Act.	I.B.
		Manufacture and Chemistry of Salt.	B.V. (H.)
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	Revenue Law and Regulations.	III-A, III-B.
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Financial Codes.	C.I. (H.)
Fourth day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.	III-A, III-B.
	1 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do. relating to Salt.	B.II. (H and L.)

Special, Sati and Akkari Test Examination—contd.

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
Third day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Book-keeping	VI.
	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Code of Civil Procedure	I.B.
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Method of Keeping Accounts	C.II. (H. and L.)
Fourth day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Indian Evidence Act	A.II. (H. and L.)
	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Translation, Higher Grade, First or more difficult paper, English into Vernacular	VII.A.
	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Translation, Higher Grade, First or more difficult paper, Vernacular into English	VII.A.
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Code of Criminal Procedure	H.A. II.B. IX. A.I. (H. and L.)
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Translation, Lower Grade, English into Vernacular	VII.B.
Fifth day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Surveying with Chain, &c.	D.I. (H. and L.)
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	Measurement of Planes and Solids	D.III. (H. and L.)
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Translation, Lower Grade, Vernacular into English	VII.B.
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Preparation of Plans and Estimates	D.IV. (H.)
Sixth day.	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Hand-writing, Higher Grade	VIII.A.
	10 A.M. to 12 Noon.	Akkari Law and Notifications	F.I. (H. and L.)
	12 Noon to 1 P.M.	Circular Orders and Rules of the Board of Revenue relating to Akkari	F.II. (H. and L.)
	2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	Accounting	D.II. (H.)

HANDWRITING TEST.

Matriculated students wishing to enter the public service and to qualify for admission to the Special Test examinations are required to undergo a test in handwriting. This examination is generally held at Madras and in certain out-of-stations along with the Middle School examination in December. After December 1890 this Test will be held, along with the Upper Secondary Examination, in May 1891, 1892, 1893.

Examination fee—Rs. 2.

Rules applying to the Admission of various classes of Candidates to the Special Tests and to Superior Appointments in the Public Service.

Graduates of any University in the British Empire are eligible to appear for all the Special Tests without restriction and for admission to all appointments in the Public Service for which such tests may be prescribed. They are exempted, however, from passing the Précis-writing Test and if Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University from passing also the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in the language which was their optional language in the B.A. Degree Examination if such language is the vernacular of the district in which they seek employment. After the 31st December 1893, however, graduates of any British University will be required, if natives, to pass the Translation Test in Branch I of the Upper Secondary Examination, and if Europeans or Eurasians, the Translation Test in Branch II, Section B of the same examination, before they can be admitted to appointments classed as "superior." In article 456 of the Civil Service Regulations, 1st Edition, carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem and upwards.

2. Candidates who have passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University are now eligible to appear for any of the Special Tests, but after the 31st December 1893, they will not be allowed to appear for the Revenue Test, Higher Grade. They are not exempted from passing any of the Special Tests, and the graduates will be required after the 31st

December 1893 to pass the Translation Test in Branch I, or in Section B, Branch II of the Upper Secondary Examination, according as they are natives or Europeans and Eurasians, before they can be admitted to "superior" appointments in the Public Service.

Candidates who have passed the entrance examination for the subordinate Public Works Department, Accountants' Establishment, are exempted from passing the Hand-writing Test.—*Government Notification, 9th February 1886.* Also candidates for the Public Service who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University shall not be required to pass the Handwriting Test provided they have passed in Branch VIII of the Middle School Examination and obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the marks assigned therein to "Superior Penmanship."

Public Works Department.

The establishment of the Public Works Department is classified as follows:—

- (1) Engineering Establishment.
- (2) Upper Subordinate Establishment.
- (3) Lower Subordinate Establishment.
- (4) Accounts Establishment divided into:—
 - (a) Superior.
 - (b) Subordinate.
- (5) Clerical Establishment (including Draftsman).

2. In addition to the above, there is a separate Conservancy Establishment for Irrigation Works, and an Establishment of Surveyors who are engaged temporarily according to requirements.

Engineer Establishment.

3. First appointments to the Engineer Establishment are made by the Secretary of State from amongst the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, and from young Royal Engineer Officers, a certain number of whom are annually sent out to recruit the establishment, by the Government of India from the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges, to which a limited number of appointments is annually guaranteed, and from amongst Royal Engineer Officers in India; and by the Government from the Madras College of Engineering, within the limit guaranteed from time to time.

4. The various ranks of the Engineer Establishment are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Chief Engineers, in three classes. | Executive Engineers, in four grades. |
| Superintending Engineers, in three classes. | Assistant Engineers, in three grades. |
| | Apprentices. |

5. Passed students of the Madras College of Engineering may be appointed 3rd Grade Assistant Engineers, but only one such appointment is, under certain conditions, guaranteed each year. After leaving the College the students have to go through a practical training lasting two years before they are appointed.

6. Promotions from one grade or class to another are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies, and are made wholly by selection, mere seniority being considered to establish no claim to advancement.

7. Assistant Engineers, before they can be promoted from one grade to another, are required to pass an examination to show that they are acquainted with the processes for the preparation of materials, the modes of construction in use in India, the resources of the District, and the rules and forms of Accountancy in use in the Department, and that they understand the management of work people. They are also required to pass a colloquial examination in Vernacular. For promotion to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, they are required to pass the 3rd class test or Departmental Standard in the Vernaculars as laid down in the P. W. Code.

Upper Subordinate Establishment.

8. Upper Subordinates are graded as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sub Engineers, in three grades. | Overseers, in three grades. |
| Superintendents, in two grades. | Apprentices. |

3. Candidates who before the 31st December 1890 have passed the Middle School Examination in the first class or the Matriculation Examination will be eligible for admission to superior appointments in the Public Service up to the 31st December 1893, if, in the case of Matriculates, before that date they have passed also the Hand-writing Test. Such candidates may appear for any of the Special Tests, except the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, up to the 31st December 1893.

4. "Passed candidates" in the Upper Secondary Examination, that is to say, candidates who have passed in all the compulsory branches, including one vernacular of Southern India and in three optional branches, and have satisfied the examiners in the first portion of the test under branch I of the examination may appear for any of the Special Tests up to 31st

December 1893, and after that date for any except the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, and Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade. Subject to such requirements and to such conditions as may be prescribed for employment in particular departments, "passed" candidates in the Upper Secondary Examination will be eligible for admission to all superior appointments in the Public Service, except such as may, by operation of the Special Test rules, be restricted to graduates and to candidates who have passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University.

9. The first appointment of Overseers is made by the Chief Engineer from passed students of the Madras College of Engineering.

10. Vacancies in the Overseer grades will, as a rule, be filled by passed students of the College of Engineering in the order of merit. Six months prior to each final College examination, notice will be given of the number of such appointments likely to become available for competition.

11. In ordinary cases, the grades of the Upper Subordinate establishment above Overseer, 1st grade, will be filled by promotions from the lower to the next higher grade. Should there be vacancies, appointments as Supervisor, 2nd grade, may be offered in the order of merit to the passed students of the Civil and Mechanical Engineer classes of the College who have not obtained guaranteed appointments on the Engineer Establishment, but no guarantee is given that such appointments will be made, as vacancies will generally be filled by the best qualified subordinates of the Overseer grade.

12. After completing the theoretical course of the College of Engineering, the pupils of the Engineer Subordinate class will undergo a practical course comprising one year of practical study in workshops, and one year on large Engineering works, during which instruction will be offered similar to that given to Civil Engineer pupils.

13. Passed Surveyors of the Madras College of Engineering may be entertained for survey duties, on the same footing as Upper Subordinates. This establishment is distinct from the establishment of Upper Subordinates for general duties.

Lower Subordinate Establishment.

14. Lower Subordinates are graded thus:—

Sub-Overseers, 1st Grade, 1 Sub-Overseers, 2nd Grade; Sub-Overseers, 3rd Grade, and are appointed by Superintending Engineers. They are supposed to have practical knowledge of construction.

Accounts' Establishment.

15. The Accounts' Establishment is divided into the following classes and grades:—

<i>(a) Superior.</i>			
Examiners, 1st Class		Deputy Examiners, 1st Grade.	
" 2nd "		" 2nd "	
" 3rd "		Assistant " 1st "	
" 4th "	1st Grade.	" 2nd "	
" " 2nd "		Apprentices.	
" " 3rd "			

(b) Subordinate.

Accountants in five grades.

16. All appointments and promotions in the Superior Accounts' Establishment are made by the Government of India.

17. Appointments of Accountants of the 5th Grade are made by the Examiner, but first appointments to higher grades than Accountant, 5th grade, will be made by the Government, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, in the case of first appointments to a higher grade than Accountant, 4th grade. The qualifications of candidates are tested by the Principal of the Government Civil Engineering College by an examination.

Clerical Establishment (including Draftsmen).

18. Clerks are divided into 5 classes, each of which is subdivided into two or more grades.

19. Clerks are required to pass the Middle School Examination in the First Class, or, in case they have passed the University Matriculation Examination, a test in Handwriting, for appointment of Rs. 15 and upwards; for appointments of Rs. 50 and above the Test in P. W. Procedure and Practice laid down in the P. W. Code; and for appointments of Rs. 80 and above, the Test in Pencil-writing, Higher Grade.

20. Draftsmen are divided into three classes.

21. A certificate of qualification from the Civil Engineering College must be produced by candidates for appointment as Draftsmen. All Draftsmen in the Department are also required to pass an examination in certain chapters of the P. W. Code.

22. The appointment of Clerks and Draftsmen rests with Heads of Offices.

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary General's Letter of the 24th February last, the Local Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestion of the 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 habit 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, District Military and Public Works 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 turpitude and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Public 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 dismissal 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 dismissal 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, may be objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, and to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than is at present the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction, and this ought to be extended to some other responsible situations such as Taluk Sheristadars, Peishcars, Haveli Khatimdar, 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 imputable 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—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, but acting as 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 this opportunity of declaring the practice of officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other districts into higher and responsible posts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable, and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Sheristadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an officer of that grade is appointed, that the appointments shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

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

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

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

14. The attention of all Heads of Departments is directed to the rules published in G.O. Nos. 146 and 170, Fanning, dated 15th September 1878, and the December 1883, respectively, regarding the necessity for the reduction to writing, in the case of every Government servant, when it is proposed to dismiss from the public service, of (1) the charges against him, (2) his defence, and (3) the order passed thereon by the dismissing authority. Copies of the whole of such proceedings should be maintained in every office, and should also be furnished to the person dismissed.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director-General of the Post Office at India.....	A. U. Fox, Esq., C.S.—On furlough for 1 year, with leave till 1st Dec. Mr. H. M. Koch, M.A. (Director-General) B.C.S., Ag.
Deputy Director-General of India.....	P. Sheridan, Esq.
1st Asst. Director-General of Post Office.....	W. J. Haas, Esq.
2nd Asst. Director-General of Post Office.....	T. G. Wain, Esq.
3rd Asst. Director-General of Post Office.....	E. C. O'Brien, Esq.
Comptroller, Post Office.....	J. W. H. Sander, Esq.
Dy. Comptroller, Post Office.....	Worms Churn Dass, Esq.
Asst. Comptroller, Post Office.....	Sarada Prasad Ray, Esq.
Post Master General, Bombay.....	H. M. Koch, Esq., C.S.—On other duty.—Mr. E. G. Gwyn, C.S., Ag.
Post Master General, Madras.....	W. P. Symonds, Esq., C.S.
Post Master General, N. W. Provinces.....	H. Furrer, Esq., C.S.—On furlough for 21 months, from 6th May 1894.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Ag.
Post Master General, Punjab.....	Kavasil Zamirji Baidia, C.S.
Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.....	J. Dillon, Esq.
Presidency Post Master, Bombay.....	E. Munton, Esq.
Presidency Post Master, Madras.....	C. A. Stuart, Esq.—On other duty.—Mr. J. O'Hara, Ag.
	W. Marriot, Esq.

Postmaster General's Office.

BEACH—10.30 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

H. Furrer, Esq., C.S.	Postmaster General—On furlough for 21 months from 6th May 1894.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Ag.
M.R. By. P. Annala Chanda Aiyangar, Esq.	Superintendent of Post Offices attached to the Postmaster General's Office.
G. B. Peter, Esq.	Personal Asst. to Postmaster General.
G. W. Schoeneman, Esq.	2nd Do. do.
Mr. M. R. Mathuram Naidu	Manager.
V. Venkatasubbia Chetty	Manager, Stock Dept.
S. Seshasubbia Naidu	Assistent.

Presidency Postmaster's Office.

BEACH—10.30 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

W. Merrett, Esq.	Presidency Postmaster.
G. Prime, Esq.	Deputy Postmaster.
M. P. Woodhouse Woodall	Head Clerk, Parcel Department.
K. Thammiahari Moodliar	Registration Department.
C. Dominany Naidu	Delivery Department.
Suffer Haccatai Sahib, B.A.	Correspondence Department.
K. Somasudra Moodliar	Sorting Department.
Mr. C. G. D'Santos	Money Order Department.
M. Ramaswamy Naidu	Treasurer and Accountant.

Dead Letter Office.

H. M. D'Santos, Esq., Manager.	Mr. W. F. Lowndes, Head Clerk.
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

Examiners of Post Office Accounts.

Gopalasami Iyengar. Syed Zahoordeen Sahib.

Superintendents of Post Offices.

Vizagapatam, G. W. Stanyon, Esq.	Calcutta, M.R. By. V. Karakasubbiai
Cochin, J. F. Smith, Esq.	PH of Avergal, B.A., B.L.
Bombay, M.R. By. Murray Esq.	Chandapore, E. D. Shyamdas, Esq.
Bombay, I. Jendrasen Pillai	Chandapore, H. Wooster, Esq.
Nellore, Avergal, B.A.	Palamedu, H. W. Cresswell, Esq.
Trichinopoly, G. H. Raza Sahib Bahadur	Bellary, S. McKillop, Esq.
Shimoga, A. Wilson, Esq.	Presidency, J. Bower, Esq.
	Madras, G. R. Taylor, Esq.

Railway Mail Service.

T. DUNNAN.

T. C. Prime, Esq.	Superintendent.
C. Lowndes, Esq.	Superintendent.

Postmasters.

Anantapur, A. Subramania Iyer.	Madras, Mr. F. S. D. Almeida.
Bangalore, Mr. T. G. D'Santos.	Mysore, T. Arinchar Chetty.
Bardoli, Mr. J. L. Sander.	Nagapattinam, T. Narayanaswamy Naidu.
Berhampur, Mr. Mahanand Pottan Sa.	Nellore, Mr. J. A. Goss.
Bombay, Mr. F. C. Pottan.	On furlough, Mr. W. K. Wright.
Chikmagalur, D. G. Nanjappa Row.	Pondicherry, F. Sreenivas Chetty.
Chittaldroog, J. N. Pachayamm Pillai.	Talavanchery, Mr. R. Jones.
Chittoor, G. V. Chetty.	Tanjavore, Antanna Pottan.
Cannada, Mr. A. Rhenia.	Tanjavore, Miss Maida (Postmistress).
Chennai, Mr. F. E. Barber.	Semmander, Mr. G. A. Peters.
Coimbatore, T. Ramaswamy Pillai.	Shimoga, A. Narayanaswamy Iyer.
Cuddalore, K. Subramania Iyer.	Tanjavore, Mr. R. Robert.
Cuddalore, T. Sander Pillai.	Telicherry, S. G. Srinivas Pillai.
Hassan, T. Chatterjee Nudelly.	Trichinopoly, Mr. G. Ramaswamy Chetty.
Hyderabad, Mr. W. A. Johnson.	Tirunelveli, C. Appanatha Moodliar.
Kolam, S. Rama Row.	Tumkur, H. Ramaswamy Iyengar.
Kurnool, S. Rethandaram Chetty.	Tuticorin, Mr. V. P. D'Santos.
Madras, Mr. B. G. A. Bopson.	Vellore, S. Sathambay Chetty.
Mangalore, Mr. T. Huxley.	Vizagapatam, Mr. L. Fernandez.
Mashayam, Mr. F. Bopson.	

General Post Office, Madras.

Hours of Business in the General Post Office and Town Post Offices in Madras.

General Business Hours.	General Post Office.		Town Post Office.		Suburban Post Office.		Egmore Railway Station.	
	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.
General Business Hours. On Sundays and Public holidays, i.e. New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Christmas Eve, the Post Office will not be open for the transaction of the following classes of business: except where they are specially noted otherwise.								
References and Enquiries addressed to ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Registration—Letters, post cards, and packets registered ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Insurance—Letters and parcels insured ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Parcels received for despatch ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Crediting of Postage granted—Week days ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Do. do. Sundays ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Money Order issued ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Do. telegraphic, issued and paid—Week days ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Do. do. Sundays ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Savings Bank open for deposits and withdrawals ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Postal Penalties and ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Foreign Remittances—post cards and enclosed envelopes sent ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Do. do. Sundays ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Post Rests and Holidays—Week days ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.
Do. do. Sundays ..	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.

GENERAL RULES.

Certificates of posting are granted for unregistered articles only, fee half-an-anna payable by means of a postage label affixed to a slip of paper or in a book containing an exact transcript of the address of the article written in ink. The object is to afford the sender an assurance that the article entrusted to the servant for posting has actually been posted. The article itself will be dealt with by the Post Office just like other unregistered articles posted in the Letter Box.

Special Postal Acknowledgments can be obtained on payment of one anna for parcels and registered articles, the object being to afford the public an assurance on the part of the Post Office that the articles for which these acknowledgments can be obtained have reached the addressee. In the case of insured articles and money orders, the Post Office always obtains an acknowledgment from the addressee or payee for the sender or the remitter.

The sender of a parcel or of a registered article can, on payment of a fee of three annas, procure an attested copy of the receipt originally signed by the addressee; provided that an interval exceeding six months has not elapsed since the signing of the receipt by the addressee.

Power of Sender to recall Articles once posted.—Letters, post-cards, book and pattern packets and parcels can be recalled by the senders, after having been posted, on payment of a fee of one rupee accompanied with a written application for such return. The application shall contain a statement of reasons why return of the article is sought. No fee is taken in the case of official articles.

Delivery.—Addressees may refuse articles on which postage is due. But if the delivery of the article is accepted, the postage due must be paid and any complaint of overcharge may afterwards be preferred, the cover of such article being forwarded with the complaint.

Responsibility of the Post Office.—The Indian Post Office is exempted by law from all responsibility in the case of any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the misdelivery, mis-sending or non-delivery of any letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel. It is also exempted from responsibility for any injury which the contents of any letter, packet or parcel may sustain during its transmission through the post. In the case of insured letters and parcels, however, the Indian Post Office is responsible for their safe transmission under the conditions which will be found in the rules regarding Insurance.

Coins, jewels, and articles of intrinsic value are only allowed to be sent by the Inland Post after having been insured. They are not allowed to be sent at all by the Foreign Post, but may be sent by Foreign Parcel Post. Currency notes are only allowed to be sent in registered letters. The public, however, who frequently persist in sending such articles in unregistered letters and uninsured parcels, are reminded that they not only run the risk of losing their property, but that they also expose to grave temptation every person through whose hands the letter or parcel passes, and that their neglect to comply with the rules of the Post Office may be the means of bringing some Postal servant to ruin.

Importance of name of Post Town.—In addressing articles the name of the post town should be written as clearly as possible at the bottom of the address, and when a post town to which an article is to be sent is one of several post towns bearing the same name, the name of the District must be added in brackets to the name of the post town.

Advantages of Prepayment of Postage.—It is the accepted policy of the Indian Post Office to forward by the earliest mails and to deliver as expeditiously as possible all letters and packets on which the postage has been fully prepaid. Articles on which the postage has not been prepaid, or has not been fully prepaid, represent money that has to be realised by the Post Office, and are therefore forwarded and delivered under special arrangements which necessarily involve delay.

Things not allowed to be sent by Inland Post.—Articles likely to injure the mail or mail officers or contraband and indecent articles shall not be sent by Inland post.

Redirection.—Postal articles cannot be intercepted and redirected while in transit. They can only be redirected at the Post Offices at the places of destination.

Articles redirected at a Post Office are not liable to any additional postage on account of redirection.

Instructions to Post Office on Change of Residence.—Persons changing their residence should furnish the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going, with written instructions regarding the disposal of postal articles received to their address. The instructions must be simple and direct, and must state whether they are intended to apply to all postal articles, and whether the postal articles referred to are postal articles addressed to the person giving the instructions only or also to members of his family or household. Complicated or conditional instructions will not be attended to.

Instructions only remain in force three months.—Separate written instructions are required for every change of address; and instructions will not be attended to for a longer period than three months unless renewed within that time.

Complaints against the Post Office.—In cases of complaints of overcharge or of delay in the delivery of any letter or other article, the cover or wrapper with the Post Office marks upon it should always be forwarded with the letter of complaint. In cases of complaints of the loss of any letter or other article sent by the person complaining, it is desirable that the actual posting of the article should be, if possible, established as the first step. In a large proportion of complaints it is found that articles entrusted to messengers or servants were never posted, or were not posted at the time believed, or that the posting is altogether uncertain. Letters containing complaints against the Post Office need not be stamped, provided that they are addressed to a Postal Official, and provided that it is certified on the cover under the full signature of the sender that they are complaints against the Post Office.

NOTE.—Complaints cannot be attended to unless preferred within six months of the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

SPECIAL RULES APPERTAINING TO PARTICULAR CLASSES OF ARTICLES.

Inland Post.

The Inland Post is divided into two main branches, *viz.*, the Letter Post and the Parcel Post. All letters and post-cards are sent by the Letter Post, and also all packets not exceeding twenty tolas in weight. All parcels and all packets exceeding twenty tolas in weight, are forwarded by Parcel Post. In the Letter Post quickness of transit is kept prominently in view, the articles being sorted in transit on railway lines and carried in smaller loads on runner lines.

Letters.

The sending of "clubbed packets" through the Inland Post is prohibited by the Indian Post Office Act under a specific penalty. A "clubbed packet" is a collection of letters made by any person who is not an agent of the Post Office and transmitted through the post under a single cover, with a view to their being delivered to more than one person.

Post-cards.

A label bearing in print the name and address of the addressee may be affixed to the front or stamped side of an Inland post-card; this label may not exceed in size 3 inches in length and 1 inch in width, nothing besides the name and address of the addressee can be printed on the label. Receipt or other adhesive stamps may be affixed to the back or blank side of the inland post-cards.

With these exceptions, nothing except the address may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the face or stamped side of a post-card. No paper or other article may be attached to the card, and it may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, though there is no objection to the stamp being perforated with initials for the prevention of theft.

Book packets.

Book packets must be posted either without a cover or with a cover open at both ends and may contain newspapers, books, engravings, maps, photographs, drawings, proof-sheets, any quantity of blank paper, parchment or card-board, business papers, &c. But no written communication having the character of a personal correspondence may be enclosed with these articles. Book packets must not exceed 2 feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth. No limit as to weight.

Pattern Packets.

Pattern packets must be posted either without a cover or with a cover open at both ends and must not exceed 2 x 1 x 1 feet in size or 40 tolas in weight and they must contain nothing except *hand-made* trade patterns which must not possess any saleable value.

Privileged Newspapers.*

The proprietor, manager or publisher of any newspaper may arrange with the Post Office to pay in cash, in advance for a fixed quarter, the amount of postage payable on the number of copies of such newspaper to be posted by him during that quarter.

Rates of Postage—		Anna.
For every copy of a newspaper	Not exceeding 3 tolas in weight.....	4
	Exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas in weight.....	5
	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction of 10 tolas.....	5

* NOTE.—Here and elsewhere the term "Newspaper" includes periodicals published at intervals not exceeding 31 days.

"*Postage*" copies will be treated as exempt from payment of postage and copies of newspapers packed in bundles and forwarded by post to agents for sale will be charged at the above rates. The postage may be paid in monthly instalments if so desired.

Printed newspapers may also be sent under the value-payable system.

Parcels.

A parcel must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, and it must not be of a kind likely, owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other causes, to be carried with serious inconvenience or risk. Island parcels addressed to Srinagar (Kashmir) or Leh (Ladakh) may not exceed 15 seers (1,200 tolas) in weight.

A receipt will be granted by the Post Office for every parcel posted and a receipt taken from the addressee when it is delivered.

Registration.

Letters, post-cards and book and pattern packets may be registered at any Post Office on payment of a fixed fee of 2 annas by means of postage labels affixed to the articles. Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure. But the Post Office is not responsible for any loss or injury that may result during its transmission through the post. The risk of injury is diminished by the use of the Registration envelopes sold at Post Offices.

A receipt is usually granted for every article registered and a receipt taken on its delivery by the addressee.

Articles containing currency notes, postage labels, cheques, hundis, bank notes, bank orders, *must be registered*. If any such article be found passing unregistered through the post it will be registered and a double registration fee charged on delivery.

Insurance.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured at all Post Offices except a few vernacular offices. The maximum value for which an article can be insured is Rs. 1,000.

The charge for insurance is as follows:

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
When the value insured does not exceed 50...	2	
When it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed 100...	4	
For every additional Rupee 100 or fraction thereof.		

Insured articles must be securely packed and sealed at intervals not exceeding 2 inches in the case of letters and 3 inches in the case of parcels along each fold or line of sewing.

The prepayment of all charges on insured articles is compulsory, which must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

Articles intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office accompanied by a declaration stating the description and value of the contents under the signature of the sender. If currency notes are enclosed in the article to be insured the Serial Number, General Number and value of each note should be mentioned. Forms of declaration can be obtained *gratis* from the Post Office. Any person making a false declaration will be liable to penalties under the Post Office Act and the Penal Code.

At the same time the sender of an insured article will receive free of charge an acknowledgment of its delivery signed by the addressee.

The Government will guarantee to the sender the safe transit of insured letters and parcels, and will give compensation to him not exceeding the insured value for any actual loss occurring in transit from any cause whatsoever, except in the cases of misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address, fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on part of the sender and non-intimation of loss within 3 months from the date of its posting and also in case of damage as distinguished from actual loss, &c.

The compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the Post Office.

Gold, Indian, precious stones and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels. Uninsured articles manifestly containing coin, bullion, precious stones, jewels or articles of intrinsic value, will be returned to the senders.

Value-payable Articles.

The sender of a parcel, registered letter, registered and unregistered book packet (including privileged newspapers) or Railway Receipt Note may, at the time of posting, declare the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender. The amount to be recovered from the sender should not be less than 4 annas or more than Rs. 1,000, and it must not contain the fraction of an anna. It need not necessarily be the actual value of the article posted. No person may send an article by the Value-payable post without certifying that it is sent in execution of a *Value-order*.

Value-payable articles may be posted in and addressed to only such offices as are Money Order Offices (except Aden and Zanzibar).

Value-payable articles must be presented at the office of posting with a memorandum in the prescribed printed form, showing the amount to be recovered from the addressee on delivery. Copies of this form can be obtained *gratis* at the Post Office.

There is a special form of memorandum for Value-payable unregistered book packets.

If the sum to be recovered on a Value-payable parcel or registered article exceeds Rs. 10, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of destination to the addressee with a form of receipt to be signed by him. Such articles will be delivered at the Post Office to the addressee on payment of the amount entered in the receipt, including any postage that may be due, and on presentation at the Post Office of the form of receipt duly signed.

If the sum to be recovered on a Value-payable parcel or registered article does not exceed Rs. 10, or if the article be an unregistered book packet, the article will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the amount recoverable, including any postage that may be due. No receipt will be taken from the addressee for an unregistered Value-payable article.

The amount when recovered from the addressee will be paid to the sender, by means of a money order, minus a commission calculated at inland money order rates. In the case of a Value-payable unregistered book packet, the whole amount specified for recovery will be remitted to the sender.

If a Value-payable article should be refused by the addressee, it will be returned to the sender, who will be required to pay any postage due upon it.

After the expiration of six months from the date of despatch of a Value-payable article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Post Office.

Value-payable articles may also be insured. The value declared for insurance need not correspond with the amount specified by the sender for recovery from the addressee.

Transmission of Railway Receipt Notes for Goods and parcels under the Value-payable system.

Goods and parcels not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value may be booked at any Railway station for delivery from any Railway station in India under the following rules:—

I.—The consignor must address the consignment to himself at the Railway station at which it is intended that delivery shall be taken.

II.—The Railway Receipt Note granted by the Railway Booking Clerk to the consignor must be signed by the latter, and endorsed to the person to whom the consignment is to be delivered, hereinafter termed "the consignee."

III.—The Railway Receipt Note must then be presented open at the local Post Office, accompanied by the form prescribed for Value-payable parcels and registered articles duly filled up and signed. The form must bear postage stamps of the value of 2 annas in the space provided.

IV.—The Post Office will transmit the Railway Receipt Note to the Post Office of destination, and give notice of its arrival to the consignee.

V.—The Post Office will effect delivery of the Railway Receipt Note on the consignee paying the amount specified in the Value-payable memorandum.

VI.—The Post Office will not be responsible for any delay or damage that may arise, nor will it in any way collect the goods or parcels sent. The responsibility of the Post Office is confined solely to the collection of the value of the consignment when that is effected, the Railway Receipt Note will be handed over to the consignee, who must then obtain the articles from the Railway Administration in the usual manner.

NOTE.—The foregoing rules are also applicable to receipts for goods and parcels forwarded within the limits of British India by steam.

Foreign Post.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

Heavy type denotes compulsory prepayment.

Registration is available for a prepaid article of any class addressed to a Union Country (but see exceptions in list below), and in most cases for prepaid articles other than post-cards addressed to Non-Union Countries. The registration fee (to be prepaid by stamps) is two annas in all cases.

The acknowledgment fee (to be prepaid by stamps) for registered articles addressed to Union Countries, is two annas. For articles addressed to Non-Union Countries acknowledgment cannot be obtained.

Prepayment of Newspapers sent at Newspaper rates is compulsory. Legal or commercial documents addressed to Union Countries must be prepaid to the extent of two annas at least, and printed papers, books, and samples to the extent of one anna, or they will not be forwarded.

For United Kingdom, Austria, Russian or Cape Colonies, the limit of weight is 5 lbs, and for samples the limit of size is 2 x 1 x 1 ft.

	Each Letter per 100	Each Book per 100	Printed Papers, including Books, &c.	Legal and Commercial Documents, Each Packet	Sample Each Packet		
ABSTRACT.	Single.	Reply.	Each News paper per 100	Each Packet per 2 oz.	Net exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Per 3 oz.
To the United Kingdom via Brindisi	Ans. 2½	Ans. 1½	Ans. 3	Ans. 1½	Ans. 2	Ans. 1½	Ans. 1½
To any other Union Country (see list below) via Brindisi through the United Kingdom	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Do (except Ceylon and Persia) when sent by any other route	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Ceylon, by French Packet through Colombo or by P. & O. Steamer	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Do by Indian Packet, or Land Post	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Persia	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Australasian Colonies (see List below)	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Cape of Good Hope, Natal (Non-Union) via Brindisi through the United Kingdom	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½
Do via Aden and Zanzibar	2½	1½	3	1½	2	1½	1½

The "Universal Postal Union" has been established with a view to secure as far as possible uniformity in the procedure and in rates of postage between the various countries of the world. The countries which have joined the union are called union countries.

List of Union Countries.

Aden.	Falkland Islands.	Marshall Isles.
Argentina Republic.	France.	Massawa.
Azores.	French Colonies.	Mauritius.
Austria.	Germany.	Mexico.
Belgium.	Gibraltar.	Mocha.
Berbers.	Gold Coast.	Mombasa.
Bermuda.	Greece.	Montenegro.
Bolivia.	Guatemala.	Newfoundland.
Brazil.	Havana.	New Guinea.
Bulgaria.	Hawaii.	Nicaragua.
Bahar.	Italy.	Norway.
Cameroun.	Holland.	Obok.
Canada.	Honduras.	Paraguay.
Ceylon.	Hungary.	Persia.
Chili.	India.	Pern.
China.	Italy.	Portugal.
Congo.	Japan.	Portuguese Colonies.
Costa Rica.	Jordan.	Rumania.
Cyprus.	Lebanon.	Russia.
Danish Colonies.	Lima.	Salvador.
Dominica Bay.	Liberia.	San Domingo.
Dutch Colonies.	Luxemburg.	Servia.
Ecuador.	Malta.	
Egypt.		

* Regarded as Union places, but no registration available.

LIST OF UNION COUNTRIES—continued.

Seychelles.	Switzerland.	United States of Colombia.
Siam.	Tadjoura.	United States of Venezuela.
S. W. Africa (German Protectorate).	Tangier.	Uruguay.
Sonakim.	Togo.	West Coast of Africa.
Spain.	Tunis.	West Indies.
Spanish Colonies.	Turkey.	Zanzibar.
Straits Settlements.	United Kingdom.	
Sweden.	United States of America.	

Foreign Letters of Soldiers and Seamen.

Letters can be sent by Foreign Post by Soldiers and Seamen at the special rates given below:—

(a)—To the United Kingdom...	By ordinary train service, 9 ples.
(b)—To the United Kingdom...	By special train service, 1 anna 9 ples.
(c)—To the United Kingdom...	By French steamer or per Zanzibar only. 2 annas.
(d)—To countries or places served through the United Kingdom...	Same as above (heads a and b); but if the place be foreign (not British), the letter will be liable to additional foreign postage on delivery.
(e)—To Cyprus...	1 anna 9 ples.
(f)—To any British or Indian Office served direct by British or Indian Packets, viz.:—Aden, Australasian Colonies, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, China (through Hong-Kong), Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Hong-Kong, Japan (through Hong-Kong), Labuan, Macao (through Hong-Kong), Madras, Malta, Straits and Zanzibar...	By British or Indian Packet 9 ples. (Letters may be sent to Ceylon by Indian Packet at Indian inland rates.)
(g)—To any Union country served direct by British or Indian Packet...	2 annas.
(h)—To Mauritius or the Seychelles...	By British Packet as far as Aden, and thence by French Packet, 2 annas.

The persons entitled to the privilege of sending letters at these special rates are Non-Commissioned Officers, Band Masters, Army School Masters (not being Superintending or First Class School Masters), Army School Mistresses, Military Hospital Apprentices, Private Soldiers and School Masters, Writers and Seamen belonging to Her Majesty's Ships (not being Warrant Officers), whilst actually employed in Her Majesty's Naval or Military service. The privilege has also been extended to Non-Commissioned Officers not being Warrant Officers and Soldiers on the "Unattached List" serving in India (see Section II., Division III., Part I. of the Pay Code for British Troops in India).

Conditions to be observed with respect to Letters sent at Special Rates:—

- They must not exceed half an ounce in weight.
- They must be on the private concerns of the Soldiers or Seamen.
- The postage must be prepaid.
- The cover must show on its face 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 commanding the Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment, together with the name in full of such Vessel, Regiment, Corps or Detachment.

In case of a letter despatched by a Soldier on the "Unattached List," the cover must show on its face the name of the writer, his regimental rank and the designation of the office held by him, together with the signature, army rank (when necessary), and official designation of the head of the Department in which he is serving.

The privileged classes described above are also entitled to receive under similar conditions letters at special rates, which can be ascertained on application at the Post Office of the country from which such letters may be sent. As a general rule the special rate for privileged letters forwarded by British Packet from British Possessions is one penny for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

* Regarded as Union places, but no registration available.

Prepayment compulsory.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Parcels are received at any Post Office in India for transmission to countries named below:—

*Aden.	France.	+St. Lucia.
+Antigua.	Germany.	+St. Kitts.
Ascension.	+Gibraltar.	+St. Vincent.
Austria.	+Ireland.	Straits Settlements.
+Bahamas.	Holland (Netherlands).	Sweden.
Belgium.	Hungary.	Switzerland.
+Canada (including British Columbia and Vancouver's Island).	+Jamaica.	+Tahiti.
+Cape Colonies.	+Malta.	+Tobago.
Ceylon.	+Mauritius.	+Tortola.
China (British Offices).	+Mexico.	+Trinidad.
+Cyprus.	+Mont Serrat.	+Trinidad & Accaba.
Denmark.	+Morocco.	+Turk Islands.
+Dominica.	+Natal.	+United Kingdom.
Egypt.	+Nevis.	+Uruguay.
+Fiji.	Norway.	Victoria (Australia).
	+Seychelles.	+Zanzibar.
	South Australia.	
	+St. Helena.	

Parcels for stations marked * are charged at 8 annas for the first pound and 5 annas for every subsequent pound or fraction thereof up to 11 pounds.

Parcels are sent to places marked † through United Kingdom.

Prepayment compulsory. Must be in cash at the rate of 5 Annas per lb. or fraction of a lb.

NOTE.—The postage on parcels for any of the West India Islands named in the above list is 1 rupee for the first pound and 14 annas for every subsequent pound or fraction thereof.

For the United Kingdom.

Minimum size 8 × 2 × 2 inches.

Maximum " 6 ft. length and girth combined or 3½ ft. in length.

For other European countries.

Minimum limit of size 8 × 2 × 2 inches.

Maximum " 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

Max. limit of weight... 50 lbs.

Every parcel must be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and value.

Parcels for the above countries may also be partially insured at the following rates:—

When the value declared does not exceed £5 2 annas.

For every additional £5 or fraction thereof 2 "

But insurance does not cover risk by sea or land after the parcel has quitted the shores of India.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight exchanged between India and the United Kingdom through the medium of the British Post Office, can be insured during the entire transit between the two countries.

Insurance charges are as follows:—

When the value declared does not exceed £5 8 annas.

For every additional £5, or fraction thereof,

up to the limit of £50

A receipt will be granted by the Post Office for every parcel posted.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight for the United Kingdom will be forwarded as Mails and delivered free of charge at the addressee's residence through the medium of the British Post Office. Parcels exceeding that weight will be forwarded through the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company and will be delivered under arrangements made by that Company.

MONEY ORDERS.

Inland Money Orders.

Post Offices generally are authorized to issue Inland Money Orders.

Rates of Commission:—

	Rs.	Rs. & a.
On sums not exceeding 10	10	0 2
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding 25	25	0 4
" 25, 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the is only 2 annas.		

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 500 and may not include the fraction of an anna.

Money orders must be written (either in English or Vernacular) on one of the printed forms supplied gratis by the Post Office.

The name of only one person may be entered as remitter, and the name of only one person as payee, except in the case of firms or corporations, whose usual designation must be given. A money order payable to a Government official, bank manager, or an editor of a newspaper, &c., in his public capacity, should contain the designation, not the name, of the person for whom the order is intended.

All the entries to be made by the remitter should be legibly written. The Post Office will not be responsible for any wrong delivery or payment resulting from, or facilitated by, indistinctness, inaccuracy or incompleteness of name or address, or any other defect in the entries made by the remitter.

Money orders must be presented at the Post Office window during the prescribed hours, with the amount of the order applied for, and the commission chargeable thereon.

The remitter has nothing to do with the transmission of the money order; the Post Office or Postman taking the entire work of transmitting it. All that a remitter has to do after receiving a receipt for the amount paid by him is to await the receipt of an acknowledgment of delivery of the money order.

The money order will be paid by the Post Office at the address of the payee. The postman will present the money order to the payee and the latter must sign it and the acknowledgment and retain the coupon. The money order and acknowledgment must be given back to the postman who will then pay the amount of the order to the payee.

No second commission will be charged for the redirection of a money order or for the alteration of the address or name of Post Office of payment as originally given by the remitter. But if the name of the payee be changed a second commission will have to be paid.

Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.

Aden.	Gadud.
Bagdad.	Jack.
Bahrain.	Kashmir.
Bandar Abbas.	Linga.
Basrah.	Muscat.
Bushire.	Zanzibar.

Every Post Office which is a money order office may issue and pay telegraphic money orders with the exception of offices named in the margin.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 500 and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

Rates of Commission.—The following are the rates of commission (which include cost of telegram):—

On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	Rs.	a.
exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	0
" " " 25	1	4
" " " 50	1	8
" " " 75	1	12
" " " 100	2	0
" " " 125	2	4
" " " 150	2	8
" " " 200	3	0
" " " 250	3	8
" " " 300	4	0
" " " 350	4	8
" " " 400	5	0
" " " 450	5	8
" " " 500	6	0
" " " 550	6	8
" " " 600	7	0

The remitter of a telegraphic money order will receive by post the ordinary money order acknowledgment signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill in the necessary entries in one of the printed inland money order forms supplied gratis by the Post Office, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. On presentation of this order, a receipt will be given by the Post Office to the remitter showing the total amount paid by him, the payee's name and the hour at which the money order was presented for despatch.

Telegrams advising remittances are sent "ordinary," and Postmasters are prohibited from giving any assurance to the remitter as to the time within which the remittance will reach its destination or be paid to the payee. If the order is issued at a station where there is a Government Telegraph Office, and the Telegraph Office is closed at the time the order is presented at the Post Office for despatch, and if there is any likelihood of the message being delayed in transmission, the remitter will be informed accordingly.

Payment of telegraphic money orders will be made at the residence of the payee by the postman immediately on receipt of the telegraphic advice by the office of payment. The payee must sign a receipt for the telegraphic money order and return it to the postman.

If the payee of a telegraphic money order has removed from the place where the order was originally payable, and has left instructions with the Post Office for the re-direction of articles to his address, the telegraphic money order will be re-directed by telegraph (if available) otherwise by post, and the order will be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

If the payee of a telegraphic money order cannot be found, or if he refuses the order, the Post Office of issue will be advised accordingly by telegraph. The remitter will be communicated with, and his instructions obtained, if possible, as to the disposal of the order; the instructions will be telegraphed (if he pays the cost of the telegram) or sent by post to the office of payment, and the telegraphic money order will be disposed of under the ordinary inland money order rules.

The rules governing the alteration of name or address of parties of ordinary inland money orders apply also to telegraphic money orders.

Foreign Money Orders.

ASIAN MONEY ORDERS.

Expressed in Indian Currency.

Money orders may be exchanged with the countries named in the following list—

Ceylon.	Nepal State.
Canton (British offices).	Portuguese India (Goa and Daman).
Gwalior State.	Sinhala Settlements.
Jhind State.	Chamba State.
Japan.	Paradise State.
Moravia.	

Money orders can also be exchanged with the Post Office of the Imperial British East African Company (Mombasa and Zanzibar).

All Post Offices authorized to issue and pay inland money orders are authorized also to issue and pay money orders payable at or issuable from the countries named above.

The foregoing rules applicable to inland money orders apply generally to money orders exchanged with the countries named above. The form and the rates of commission, &c., for such money orders are the same as in the case of inland money orders. The cases in which the inland money order rules do not apply are the following:—

1. Coupons attached to money orders shall not be filled up by the remitters as the scraps will not be delivered to the payees except in the Native States.

2. The amount of money order must not exceed Rs. 150.

3. Remitters of money orders payable in Mauritius are not furnished with acknowledgments signed by the payee; nor are remitters in Mauritius furnished with acknowledgments for money orders payable in India.

Payee's accounts will not be exchanged with British East Africa. The names of remitters and payees of money orders for British East Africa must in the case of Europeans include the Surname and at least the initial of one Christian name and in the case of natives, the name, tribe or caste and father's name.

EUROPEAN, AUSTRALASIAN, AMERICAN, &c., MONEY ORDERS.

Expressed in Sterling Money.

Money orders may be exchanged with the countries named in the following list—

United Kingdom.	Gold Coast.*	Portugal.*
Antigua.*	Grenada.*	Queensland.
Bahamas.*	Havall (Sandwich Islands)*.	St. Helena.*
Barbados.*	Heligoland.	St. Kitts.*
Belgium.*	Holland.*	St. Lucia.*
Bermuda.*	Honduras.* British.	St. Vincent.*
British Guiana.*	Italy.	Seychelles.*
Canada.*	Jamaica.*	Sierra Leone.*
Cape Colony.*	Lagos.*	South Australia.
Cyprus.*	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Malta.*	Tasmania.
Dominica.	Mont Serrat.*	Togo.*
Egypt.	Natal.*	Tunisia.*
Falkland Islands.	Nevis.*	Turkey Island.*
France.	Newfoundland.*	United States of America.*
Gambia.*	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Germany.	North Borneo (Sandakan).	Western Australia.
Gibraltar.*		

All Post Offices authorized to deal with inland money orders are authorized to deal with money orders exchanged with the countries named above.

Rates of commission—

On sums not exceeding £2	On sums exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5	On sums exceeding £5
0 4	0 4	0 4
0 6	0 6	0 6
0 8	0 8	0 8
1 0	1 0	1 0
1 2	1 2	1 2
1 4	1 4	1 4
1 6	1 6	1 6
1 8	1 8	1 8
2 0	2 0	2 0

See next
clause.

The amount of a foreign money order may not exceed £10 if payable in the United Kingdom, Tasmania, or any of the countries marked thus * in the list given above, or £50 if payable in any of the other countries mentioned above. No money order may contain the fraction of a penny. The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

In preparing a foreign money order the name of the payee should include the surname and at least the initial letter of one Christian name. If the payee be a firm or company, the usual designation of the firm or company will suffice.

It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order to write to the payer informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the money order. The payer will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

Schedules for the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order expressed in sterling and the commission chargeable thereon, will be found below; the particular schedule in force at any time can be ascertained from any Head Post Office.

The remitter has nothing to do with the transmission of the money order; he will receive through the Post Office an acknowledgment intimating that the money order has been communicated to the foreign country of payment, and should retain this acknowledgment in his possession in case occasion should arise for making enquiry regarding the money order.

Money orders issued in foreign countries and payable in India, will be prepared by the Bombay Post Office, the amount of the foreign orders being converted into Indian currency at the Schedule rate of exchange in force at the time when the orders are received at Bombay. The rules governing delivery and payment, &c., of inland money orders are applicable also to these foreign orders payable in India. But an order that has become void cannot be paid after the expiration of 12 months from the date of its receipt at India as the amount is credited at the end of that period to the foreign country of issue.

* Note.—In the case of money orders drawn on these countries a deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £2	For sums exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5	For sums exceeding £5 but not exceeding £7	For sums exceeding £7
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2
2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

FOREIGN MONEY

Illustration

Supposing Schedule 12 to be the schedule in force, and the money order required to be for

For 48 as per Schedule 12.....

For 11 shillings, as per Schedule 12.....

For 5 pence, as per Schedule 12.....

Commission.....

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCHEDULE 15. Exchange rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 16. Exchange rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 17. Exchange rate of 1s. 8d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 18. Exchange rate of 1s. 7½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 19. Exchange rate of 1s. 7½d. per rupee.
1. 0. 0	11 11	11 11	11 11	12 2	12 5
2. 0. 0	23 7	23 11	24 0	24 5	24 10
3. 0. 0	35 2	35 9	36 0	36 7	36 15
4. 0. 0	46 17	47 4	48 0	48 10	49 4
5. 0. 0	58 5	58 2	60 0	60 12	61 9
6. 0. 0	70 4	71 2	72 0	72 15	73 14
7. 0. 0	81 15	82 15	84 0	85 1	86 2
8. 0. 0	93 11	94 13	96 0	97 3	98 7
9. 0. 0	105 6	106 11	108 0	109 6	110 12
10. 0. 0	117 1	118 8	120 0	121 8	123 1
11. 0. 0	129 12	130 6	132 0	133 11	135 6
12. 0. 0	140 8	141 4	144 0	145 13	147 11
13. 0. 0	152 3	153 1	156 0	158 0	160 0
14. 0. 0	164 14	165 15	168 0	170 2	172 5
15. 0. 0	175 10	177 12	180 0	182 4	184 10
16. 0. 0	187 5	189 16	192 0	194 7	196 15
17. 0. 0	199 0	201 8	204 0	206 9	209 4
18. 0. 0	210 12	213 5	216 0	218 13	221 9
19. 0. 0	222 7	225 8	228 0	230 14	233 11
20. 0. 0	234 2	237 1	240 0	243 1	246 2
1. 0. 0	0 2	0 2	0 10	0 10	0 10
2. 0. 0	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 3	1 4
3. 0. 0	1 12	1 12	1 13	1 13	1 14
4. 0. 0	2 5	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 7
5. 0. 0	2 13	2 13	3 0	3 1	3 1
6. 0. 0	3 8	3 9	3 10	3 10	3 11
7. 0. 0	4 2	4 4	4 3	4 4	4 5
8. 0. 0	4 11	4 12	4 13	4 14	4 15
9. 0. 0	5 4	5 5	5 6	5 7	5 9
10. 0. 0	5 13	5 13	6 0	6 1	6 2
11. 0. 0	6 7	6 8	6 10	6 11	6 12
12. 0. 0	7 0	7 2	7 3	7 5	7 6
13. 0. 0	7 10	7 11	7 13	7 13	8 0
14. 0. 0	8 3	8 5	8 6	8 8	8 10
15. 0. 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	9 2	9 4
16. 0. 0	9 6	9 8	9 10	9 12	9 14
17. 0. 0	9 16	10 1	10 3	10 5	10 7
18. 0. 0	10 3	10 11	10 13	10 15	11 1
19. 0. 0	11 2	11 4	11 6	11 9	11 11
1. 0. 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2. 0. 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
3. 0. 0	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
4. 0. 0	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
5. 0. 0	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
6. 0. 0	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
7. 0. 0	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
8. 0. 0	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
9. 0. 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
10. 0. 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
11. 0. 0	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9

For illustration of the use of the

ORDER SCHEDULES.

Tariff Calculation.

£3-11-9, payable in the United Kingdom, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

Rs. 33 14 0
6 3 0
0 7 0
0 8 0

TOTAL CHARGE... Rs. 41 0 0

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCHEDULE 20. Exchange rate of 1s. 7½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 21. Exchange rate of 1s. 7d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 22. Exchange rate of 1s. 6½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 23. Exchange rate of 1s. 6½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 24. Exchange rate of 1s. 6½d. per rupee.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. P.	£. s. d.
12 7	12 10	12 13	13 0	13 2	1 6 0
24 15	25 4	25 10	25 15	26 5	2 0 0
37 6	37 14	38 4	38 15	39 7	3 0 0
49 14	50 8	51 3	51 14	52 10	4 0 0
62 5	63 3	64 0	64 14	65 12	5 0 0
74 13	75 13	76 13	77 13	78 14	6 0 0
87 4	88 7	89 10	90 13	92 1	7 0 0
99 12	101 1	102 6	103 13	105 8	8 0 0
112 3	113 11	115 3	116 12	118 6	9 0 0
124 11	126 5	128 0	129 12	131 9	10 0 0
137 2	138 15	140 13	142 11	144 11	11 0 0
149 10	151 9	153 10	155 11	157 13	12 0 0
162 1	164 3	166 6	168 10	170 15	13 0 0
174 9	176 13	179 3	181 10	184 2	14 0 0
187 0	189 8	192 0	194 10	197 4	15 0 0
199 8	202 2	204 13	207 9	210 7	16 0 0
211 15	214 12	217 10	220 9	223 9	17 0 0
224 7	227 6	230 6	233 8	236 11	18 0 0
236 14	240 0	243 3	246 8	249 14	19 0 0
249 6	252 10	256 0	259 7	263 0	20 0 0
0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	1 0
1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	2 0
1 14	1 14	1 15	1 15	2 0	3 0
2 8	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 10	4 0
3 2	3 3	3 3	3 4	3 5	5 0
3 12	3 13	3 13	3 14	3 15	6 0
4 6	4 7	4 8	4 9	4 10	7 0
5 0	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	8 0
5 10	5 11	5 12	5 13	5 15	9 0
6 4	6 5	6 6	6 8	6 9	10 0
6 14	6 15	7 1	7 2	7 4	11 0
7 8	7 9	7 11	7 13	7 14	12 0
8 2	8 3	8 5	8 7	8 9	13 0
8 12	8 13	8 15	9 1	9 9	14 0
9 6	9 8	9 10	9 12	9 14	15 0
10 0	10 2	10 4	10 6	10 8	16 0
10 10	10 12	10 14	11 0	11 3	17 0
11 4	11 6	11 8	11 11	11 13	18 0
11 14	12 0	12 3	12 5	12 8	19 0
0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1
0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	2
0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	3
0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 4	4
0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	5
0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	6
0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	7
0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	8
0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	9
0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	10
0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	11

Schedule, see preceding clause.

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED

AMOUNT OF ORDERS.	SCHEDULE 25. Exchange rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 26. Exchange rate of 1s. 5½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 27. Exchange rate of 1s. 5¼d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 28. Exchange rate of 1s. 5½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 29. Exchange rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 0 0	13 5	13 8	13 11	13 15	14 2
2 0 0	26 11	27 1	27 7	27 13	28 4
3 0 0	40 0	40 9	41 2	41 12	42 6
4 0 0	53 5	54 1	54 14	55 10	56 8
5 0 0	66 11	67 10	68 9	69 9	70 9
6 0 0	80 0	81 2	82 5	83 8	84 11
7 0 0	93 5	94 10	96 0	97 6	98 13
8 0 0	106 11	108 3	109 11	111 5	112 15
9 0 0	120 0	121 11	123 7	125 3	127 1
10 0 0	133 5	135 3	137 2	139 3	141 3
11 0 0	146 11	148 12	150 14	153 10	155 5
12 0 0	160 0	162 4	164 9	166 15	169 7
13 0 0	173 5	175 12	178 5	180 14	183 8
14 0 0	186 11	189 5	192 0	194 13	197 10
15 0 0	200 0	202 13	205 11	208 11	211 12
16 0 0	213 5	216 5	219 7	222 10	225 14
17 0 0	226 11	229 14	233 2	236 8	240 0
18 0 0	240 0	243 6	246 14	250 7	254 2
19 0 0	253 5	256 14	260 9	264 6	268 4
20 0 0	266 11	270 7	274 5	278 4	282 6
1 0	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
2 0	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 7
3 0	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 1	2 2
4 0	2 11	2 11	2 12	2 13	2 13
5 0	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 8
6 0	4 0	4 1	4 2	4 3	4 4
7 0	4 11	4 12	4 13	4 14	4 15
8 0	5 5	5 7	5 8	5 9	5 10
9 0	6 0	6 1	6 3	6 4	6 6
10 0	6 11	6 12	6 14	6 15	6 16
11 0	7 5	7 7	7 9	7 10	7 11
12 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 8
13 0	8 11	8 13	8 15	8 17	8 19
14 0	9 5	9 7	9 10	9 12	9 14
15 0	10 0	10 2	10 5	10 7	10 9
16 0	10 11	10 13	11 0	11 2	11 5
17 0	11 5	11 8	11 11	11 13	12 0
18 0	12 0	12 3	12 5	12 8	12 11
19 0	12 11	12 14	13 0	13 3	13 7
1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
5	0 4	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
6	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
7	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
8	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
9	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
10	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10

NOTE.—No order can contain a fraction of a penny. Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom may not exceed £10 in value; for limit of value in the case of orders drawn upon other foreign countries.

WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

SCHEDULE 30. Exchange rate of 1s. 3¼d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 31. Exchange rate of 1s. 4¼d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 32. Exchange rate of 1s. 4½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 33. Exchange rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 34. Exchange rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	SCHEDULE 35. Exchange rate of 1s. 3¼d. per rupee.	AMOUNT OF ORDERS.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	£ s. d.
14 5	14 9	14 12	15 0	15 4	15 8	1 0 0
28 11	29 1	29 9	30 6	30 8	30 15	2 0 0
43 0	43 10	44 5	45 0	45 11	46 7	3 0 0
57 5	58 3	59 1	60 0	60 15	61 15	4 0 0
71 10	72 12	73 14	75 0	76 3	77 7	5 0 0
86 0	87 4	88 10	90 0	91 7	92 14	6 0 0
100 5	101 13	103 6	105 0	106 11	108 6	7 0 0
114 10	116 6	118 2	120 0	121 14	123 14	8 0 0
129 15	130 15	132 15	135 0	137 2	139 6	9 0 0
143 5	145 7	147 11	150 0	152 6	154 13	10 0 0
157 10	160 0	162 7	165 0	167 10	170 5	11 0 0
171 15	174 9	177 4	180 0	182 14	185 13	12 0 0
186 4	189 1	192 0	195 0	198 2	201 5	13 0 0
200 10	203 10	206 12	210 0	213 5	216 12	14 0 0
214 15	218 3	221 9	225 0	228 9	232 4	15 0 0
229 4	232 12	236 5	240 0	243 19	247 12	16 0 0
243 9	247 4	251 1	255 0	259 1	263 4	17 0 0
257 15	261 13	265 14	270 0	274 5	278 11	18 0 0
272 4	276 6	280 10	285 0	289 8	294 3	19 0 0
286 9	290 15	295 6	300 0	304 12	309 11	20 0 0
0 11	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
1 7	1 7	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	2 0
2 12	2 3	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 5	3 0
3 9	3 15	3 15	3 16	3 17	3 18	4 0
4 5	4 6	4 7	4 8	4 9	4 10	5 0
5 0	5 1	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 7	6 0
5 12	5 13	5 15	5 16	5 17	5 19	7 0
6 7	6 9	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 15	8 0
7 13	7 4	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	9 0
7 14	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 8	10 0
8 0	8 12	8 14	8 16	8 18	8 20	11 0
9 5	9 7	9 10	9 12	9 14	9 17	12 0
10 10	10 3	10 5	10 8	10 11	10 13	13 0
10 12	10 15	11 1	11 4	11 7	11 10	14 0
11 7	11 10	11 13	12 0	12 3	12 6	15 0
12 3	12 6	12 9	12 12	12 15	12 18	16 0
12 14	13 1	13 5	13 8	13 11	13 15	17 0
13 0	13 13	14 0	14 4	14 8	14 11	18 0
0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	19 0
0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	1
0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	2
0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	3
0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	4
0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	5
0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	6
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	7
0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	8
0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	9
0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	10
						11

Kingdom may not exceed £10 in value; for limit of value in the case of orders drawn upon other foreign countries.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 1s. to £1, are available for sale to the public at all Head Post Offices, and are obtainable on application to any Sub-Post Office from its Head Office. British Postal Orders are also sold by Regimental vendors authorized for the purpose by the Officer Commanding a British Regiment, Battery, Corps or Detachments, and such vendors are allowed commission on the sales.

The following are the denominations of British Postal Orders:

SCHEDULE	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
AMOUNT OF THE ORDER.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 10d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 12d.	1s. 13d.	1s. 14d.	1s. 15d.	1s. 16d.	1s. 17d.
1 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 6	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 3
2 0	0 15 0	0 15 9	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 2 0
2 6	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 6 0	1 6 3	1 6 6	1 6 9	1 7 0	1 7 3	1 7 6	1 7 9	1 8 0
3 0	1 10 3	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 3	1 11 9	1 12 0	1 12 6	1 13 0	1 13 3	1 13 6	1 13 9
3 6	1 15 3	1 15 9	2 0 0	2 0 6	2 0 9	2 1 0	2 1 3	2 1 6	2 1 9	2 2 0	2 2 3
4 0	2 4 3	2 4 6	2 5 0	2 5 6	2 5 9	2 6 0	2 6 3	2 6 6	2 6 9	2 7 0	2 7 3
4 6	2 9 6	2 9 9	2 10 3	2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 6	2 11 9	2 12 0	2 12 3	2 12 6	2 12 9
5 0	3 14 0	3 14 6	3 15 3	3 15 9	3 16 0	3 16 3	3 16 6	3 16 9	3 17 0	3 17 3	3 17 6
5 6	3 3 0	3 3 6	3 4 3	3 4 9	3 5 0	3 5 3	3 5 6	3 5 9	3 6 0	3 6 3	3 6 6
6 0	4 11 6	4 12 0	4 13 0	4 13 6	4 14 0	4 14 3	4 14 6	4 14 9	4 15 0	4 15 3	4 15 6
6 6	5 4 3	5 4 9	5 5 6	5 6 0	5 6 3	5 6 6	5 6 9	5 7 0	5 7 3	5 7 6	5 7 9
7 0	6 9 0	6 10 0	6 11 9	6 12 3	6 13 0	6 13 3	6 13 6	6 13 9	6 14 0	6 14 3	6 14 6
7 6	7 6 3	7 6 9	7 7 6	7 8 0	7 8 3	7 8 6	7 8 9	7 9 0	7 9 3	7 9 6	7 9 9
8 0	8 12 7	8 13 0	8 13 6	8 14 0	8 14 3	8 14 6	8 14 9	8 15 0	8 15 3	8 15 6	8 15 9
8 6	9 6 3	9 6 9	9 7 6	9 8 0	9 8 3	9 8 6	9 8 9	9 9 0	9 9 3	9 9 6	9 9 9
9 0	10 7 6	10 8 0	10 8 6	10 9 0	10 9 3	10 9 6	10 9 9	11 0 0	11 0 3	11 0 6	11 0 9
9 6	11 7 6	11 8 0	11 8 6	11 9 0	11 9 3	11 9 6	11 9 9	12 0 0	12 0 3	12 0 6	12 0 9
10 0	12 7 6	12 8 0	12 8 6	12 9 0	12 9 3	12 9 6	12 9 9	13 0 0	13 0 3	13 0 6	13 0 9
10 6	13 7 6	13 8 0	13 8 6	13 9 0	13 9 3	13 9 6	13 9 9	14 0 0	14 0 3	14 0 6	14 0 9
11 0	14 7 6	14 8 0	14 8 6	14 9 0	14 9 3	14 9 6	14 9 9	15 0 0	15 0 3	15 0 6	15 0 9
11 6	15 7 6	15 8 0	15 8 6	15 9 0	15 9 3	15 9 6	15 9 9	16 0 0	16 0 3	16 0 6	16 0 9
12 0	16 7 6	16 8 0	16 8 6	16 9 0	16 9 3	16 9 6	16 9 9	17 0 0	17 0 3	17 0 6	17 0 9
12 6	17 7 6	17 8 0	17 8 6	17 9 0	17 9 3	17 9 6	17 9 9	18 0 0	18 0 3	18 0 6	18 0 9
13 0	18 7 6	18 8 0	18 8 6	18 9 0	18 9 3	18 9 6	18 9 9	19 0 0	19 0 3	19 0 6	19 0 9
13 6	19 7 6	19 8 0	19 8 6	19 9 0	19 9 3	19 9 6	19 9 9	20 0 0	20 0 3	20 0 6	20 0 9
14 0	20 7 6	20 8 0	20 8 6	20 9 0	20 9 3	20 9 6	20 9 9	21 0 0	21 0 3	21 0 6	21 0 9
14 6	21 7 6	21 8 0	21 8 6	21 9 0	21 9 3	21 9 6	21 9 9	22 0 0	22 0 3	22 0 6	22 0 9
15 0	22 7 6	22 8 0	22 8 6	22 9 0	22 9 3	22 9 6	22 9 9	23 0 0	23 0 3	23 0 6	23 0 9
15 6	23 7 6	23 8 0	23 8 6	23 9 0	23 9 3	23 9 6	23 9 9	24 0 0	24 0 3	24 0 6	24 0 9
16 0	24 7 6	24 8 0	24 8 6	24 9 0	24 9 3	24 9 6	24 9 9	25 0 0	25 0 3	25 0 6	25 0 9
16 6	25 7 6	25 8 0	25 8 6	25 9 0	25 9 3	25 9 6	25 9 9	26 0 0	26 0 3	26 0 6	26 0 9
17 0	26 7 6	26 8 0	26 8 6	26 9 0	26 9 3	26 9 6	26 9 9	27 0 0	27 0 3	27 0 6	27 0 9
17 6	27 7 6	27 8 0	27 8 6	27 9 0	27 9 3	27 9 6	27 9 9	28 0 0	28 0 3	28 0 6	28 0 9
18 0	28 7 6	28 8 0	28 8 6	28 9 0	28 9 3	28 9 6	28 9 9	29 0 0	29 0 3	29 0 6	29 0 9
18 6	29 7 6	29 8 0	29 8 6	29 9 0	29 9 3	29 9 6	29 9 9	30 0 0	30 0 3	30 0 6	30 0 9
19 0	30 7 6	30 8 0	30 8 6	30 9 0	30 9 3	30 9 6	30 9 9	31 0 0	31 0 3	31 0 6	31 0 9
19 6	31 7 6	31 8 0	31 8 6	31 9 0	31 9 3	31 9 6	31 9 9	32 0 0	32 0 3	32 0 6	32 0 9
20 0	32 7 6	32 8 0	32 8 6	32 9 0	32 9 3	32 9 6	32 9 9	33 0 0	33 0 3	33 0 6	33 0 9

BRITISH POSTAL ORDER SCHEDULES—continued.

Showing the amount payable in the Indian Currency (inclusive of commission) for a British Postal Order of any denomination at the Schedule rate in force at the time of purchase.

SCHEDULE	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
AMOUNT OF THE ORDER.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.	1s. 4½d.
1 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 6	0 12 6	0 12 9	0 13 0	0 13 3	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 14 0	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 14 9	0 15 0
2 0	1 2 3	1 2 6	1 2 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 3 6	1 3 9	1 4 0	1 4 3	1 4 6	1 4 9
2 6	1 9 0	1 9 3	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 3	1 10 6	1 10 9	1 11 0	1 11 3	1 11 6	1 11 9
3 0	1 14 6	1 15 0	1 15 3	1 15 6	1 15 9	1 16 0	1 16 3	1 16 6	1 16 9	1 17 0	1 17 3
3 6	2 4 3	2 4 6	2 4 9	2 5 0	2 5 3	2 5 6	2 5 9	2 6 0	2 6 3	2 6 6	2 6 9
4 0	2 10 0	2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 6	2 11 9	2 12 0	2 12 3	2 12 6	2 12 9	2 13 0	2 13 3
4 6	3 15 9	3 16 3	3 16 6	3 16 9	3 17 0	3 17 3	3 17 6	3 17 9	3 18 0	3 18 3	3 18 6
5 0	3 5 6	3 6 0	3 6 3	3 6 6	3 6 9	3 7 0	3 7 3	3 7 6	3 7 9	3 8 0	3 8 3
5 6	3 11 3	3 11 6	3 11 9	3 12 0	3 12 3	3 12 6	3 12 9	3 13 0	3 13 3	3 13 6	3 13 9
6 0	4 8 0	4 8 3	4 8 6	4 8 9	4 9 0	4 9 3	4 9 6	4 9 9	5 0 0	5 0 3	5 0 6
6 6	5 8 0	5 8 3	5 8 6	5 8 9	5 9 0	5 9 3	5 9 6	5 9 9	6 0 0	6 0 3	6 0 6
7 0	6 8 0	6 8 3	6 8 6	6 8 9	6 9 0	6 9 3	6 9 6	6 9 9	7 0 0	7 0 3	7 0 6
7 6	7 4 6	7 4 9	7 5 0	7 5 3	7 5 6	7 5 9	7 6 0	7 6 3	7 6 6	7 6 9	7 7 0
8 0	8 10 3	8 10 6	8 10 9	8 11 0	8 11 3	8 11 6	8 11 9	8 12 0	8 12 3	8 12 6	8 12 9
8 6	9 10 3	9 10 6	9 10 9	9 11 0	9 11 3	9 11 6	9 11 9	9 12 0	9 12 3	9 12 6	9 12 9
9 0	10 14 9	10 15 3	10 15 6	10 15 9	10 16 0	10 16 3	10 16 6	10 16 9	10 17 0	10 17 3	10 17 6
9 6	11 14 9	11 15 3	11 15 6	11 15 9	11 16 0	11 16 3	11 16 6	11 16 9	11 17 0	11 17 3	11 17 6
10 0	12 14 9	12 15 3	12 15 6	12 15 9	12 16 0	12 16 3	12 16 6	12 16 9	12 17 0	12 17 3	12 17 6
10 6	13 14 9	13 15 3	13 15 6	13 15 9	13 16 0	13 16 3	13 16 6	13 16 9	13 17 0	13 17 3	13 17 6
11 0	14 14 9	14 15 3	14 15 6	14 15 9	14 16 0	14 16 3	14 16 6	14 16 9	14 17 0	14 17 3	14 17 6
11 6	15 14 9	15 15 3	15 15 6	15 15 9	15 16 0	15 16 3	15 16 6	15 16 9	15 17 0	15 17 3	15 17 6
12 0	16 14 9	16 15 3	16 15 6	16 15 9	16 16 0	16 16 3	16 16 6	16 16 9	16 17 0	16 17 3	16 17 6
12 6	17 14 9	17 15 3	17 15 6	17 15 9	17 16 0	17 16 3	17 16 6	17 16 9	17 17 0	17 17 3	17 17 6
13 0	18 14 9	18 15 3	18 15 6	18 15 9	18 16 0	18 16 3	18 16 6	18 16 9	18 17 0	18 17 3	18 17 6
13 6	19 14 9	19 15 3	19 15 6	19 15 9	19 16 0	19 16 3	19 16 6	19 16 9	19 17 0	19 17 3	19 17 6
14 0	20 14 9	20 15 3	20 15 6	20 15 9	20 16 0	20 16 3	20 16 6	20 16 9	20 17 0	20 17 3	20 17 6
14 6	21 14 9	21 15 3	21 15 6	21 15 9	21 16 0	21 16 3	21 16 6	21 16 9	21 17 0	21 17 3	21 17 6
15 0	22 14 9	22 15 3	22 15 6	22 15 9	22 16 0	22 16 3	22 16 6	22 16 9	22 17 0	22 17 3	22 17 6
15 6	23 14 9	23 15 3	23 15 6	23 15 9	23 16 0	23 16 3	23 16 6	23 16 9	23 17 0	23 17 3	23 17 6
16 0	24 14 9	24 15 3	24 15 6	24 15 9	24 16 0	24 16 3	24 16 6	24 16 9	24 17 0	24 17 3	24 17 6
16 6	25 14 9	25 15 3	25 15 6	25 15 9	25 16 0	25 16 3	25 16 6	25 16 9	25 17 0	25 17 3	25 17 6
17 0	26 14 9	26 15 3	26 15 6	26 15 9	26 16 0	26 16 3	26 16 6	26 16 9	26 17 0	26 17 3	26 17 6
17 6	27 14 9	27 15 3	27 15 6	27 15 9	27 16 0	27 16 3	27 16 6	27 16 9	27 17 0	27 17 3	27 17 6
18 0	28 14 9	28 15 3	28 15 6	28 15 9	28 16 0	28 16 3	28 16 6	28 16 9	28 17 0	28 17 3	28 17 6
18 6	29 14 9	29 15 3	29 15 6	29 15 9	29 16 0	29 16 3	29 16 6	29 16 9	29 17 0	29 17 3	29 17 6
19 0	30 14 9	30 15 3	30 15 6	30 15 9	30 16 0	30 16 3	30 16 6	30 16 9	30 17 0	30 17 3	30 17 6
19 6	31 14 9	31 15 3	31 15 6	31 15 9	31 16 0	31 16 3	31 16 6	31 16 9	31 17 0	31 17 3	31 17 6
20 0	32 14 9	32 15 3	32 15 6	32 15 9	32 16 0	32 16 3	32 16 6	32 16 9	32 17 0	32 17 3	32 17 6

The cost in Indian money, including exchange and commission of a British Postal Order of any of the above denominations can be calculated from the table of schedule given above.

British Postal Orders issued from any Indian Post Office are payable in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), and at Constantinople.

The purchaser of a British Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the order is to be paid and may fill in the name of the Money

Order Office (in the United Kingdom, &c.) at which the amount is to be paid. If the name of a Money Order Office is not entered by the purchaser, the order will be payable at any Money Order Office named by the payee.

The purchaser should keep a record of the number and date and name of the Office of issue of the order, to facilitate enquiry if the order should be lost.

After a British Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the British Post Office will not be liable for any further claim.

If any erasure or alteration be made, or if the order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month of issue, a British Postal Order will be payable only on payment by the payee of a commission equal to the amount of the original British poundage marked on the order.

Post Office Savings Banks.

Any person may deposit money in a Post Office Savings Bank on his or her own behalf; money may also be deposited in the name and on behalf of a minor. The wife of a depositor who has an account in his own name may also open an account in her own name and the fact that an account has been opened on behalf of a minor shall not prevent such minor from opening an account in his own name.

Money held under a trust for another person cannot be deposited and money cannot be deposited in the name of two or more persons jointly; provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the deposit of money in the name of a known firm or to the credit of a Public account admissible under the rules governing such accounts.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that is not a multiple of four annas except in the case of Public accounts. A depositor (except in the case of Public accounts) cannot deposit a larger sum than two hundred rupees in all between the 31st March of any year and the 1st April of the following year.

The limit of Rs. 200 may be exceeded—

1. In the case of Public accounts;
2. In the case of Regimental and Police accounts.
3. In the case of Security Deposit accounts.

A depositor can withdraw money from his account once a week (Monday to Saturday, both days inclusive).

A minor can withdraw money deposited by him in his own name; but money deposited on behalf of a minor can only be withdrawn during his minority by his legal guardian.

Women, whether married or single, can withdraw money deposited by them in their own names; and married women can also withdraw money deposited by them, as single women, in their own names, their marriage notwithstanding. The fact that a female minor, on whose behalf money has been deposited, is married or becomes married after the account has been opened on her behalf, shall not prevent her from withdrawing the money so deposited on attaining majority.

A depositor cannot withdraw a smaller sum, except in the case of Public accounts than four annas, and he cannot withdraw any sum which is not a multiple of four annas, (except in the case of Public accounts) unless it be to close his account, in which case he can withdraw the balance at his credit.

The intending depositor must sign a declaration that he has read and accepted the Post Office Savings Bank's rules.

Women may open accounts in their own names, through their agents or if they are married, through their husbands or agents. The agent or husband will be required to sign the declaration that the depositor understands and accepts the rules. Women, who wish to transact Savings Bank business through their husbands or agents, will have to give a written authority to that effect before an account can be opened.

When the declaration is presented duly signed with the amount of the first deposit, the amount will be entered in a Pass-book which will be supplied to the depositor. The depositor will be required to sign a receipt for the Pass-book and give a specimen of his signature in a book kept by the Post Office.

The Pass-book will show in the vernacular of the district or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation or profession, and address. No deposit can be made and no money can be withdrawn from an account without its production, and the Post Office will not be responsible for any sum not acknowledged in the Pass-book. Depositors should carefully examine their books before leaving the office, and ascertain that the entries are correct. They should also be careful to keep their Pass-books in their own possession, as the Post Office will not be responsible for any loss caused to a depositor if any person shall obtain possession of the book and fraudulently obtain the payment of any sum belonging to the depositor.

No charge will be made for the book at first supplied to a depositor or for any books issued to him in continuation of the original book. But if a book be lost or spoiled, or, if an account be re-opened with the permission of the Comptroller, P. O., before the expiration of 6 months, from the date of closure, the depositor will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his Pass-book at the Post Office. The amount will be entered in the Pass-book and the Pass-book returned to him.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he must present his Pass-book personally or by messenger at the Post Office at which his account stands, with a printed form of application for withdrawal, which can be obtained at the Post Office, signed by himself and showing the balance at his credit and the amount which he wishes to withdraw.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, until further orders, on all deposits subject to the conditions of this rule. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month; provided that interest shall only be calculated at the rate of three pias a month on every complete sum of five rupees; provided also that no higher monthly interest than Rs. 6-4 shall be allowed on the balance of any account, except in the case of Public accounts and Regimental and Police accounts.

A depositor may have his account transferred, free of charge, to any Post Office that is a Savings Bank after the account has been three months old, and a depositor in the Madras Bank may by application to that Bank have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office Savings Bank.

When a depositor wishes to close his account, he must present his Pass-book with a form of application for withdrawal of the net amount at his credit. The amount of interest due on his account up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of presentation will be entered in the Pass-book and a final balance struck. The amount will then be paid to the depositor and his receipt taken on the warrant of payment. The Pass-book will be retained in the Post Office. If the application for closing an account be presented at a Sub-Post Office, the same procedure will be followed as in the case of an ordinary withdrawal, except that the Pass-book will be retained.

If a depositor should die leaving in a Post Office Savings Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees, and if probate of his will or letter of administration of his estate or a certificate granted under Act No. VII. of 1889 be not produced to the Post Master General within three months of the death of the said depositor, the Post Master General may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs, and if such insanity or incapacity be proved to the satisfaction of the Post Master General then the Post Master General may from time to time make payment out of the deposit to any proper person.

If the account is open at a sub or Branch Post Office, that is, at a sub Savings Bank, the depositor should receive a separate acknowledgment by post, stamped by the Head Office, for every deposit after the first. If the acknowledgment does not reach the depositor in due time, or if it has any correction in it when it is received, he should bring the matter to the notice of the Postmaster of the Head Office.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIRECTION.

W. R. Brooke, Esq.	Director General.
J. H. Lane, Esq.	Deputy Director General.
C. H. Reynolds, Esq.	Director, Traffic Branch.
S. P. W. V. Luke, Esq., C.I.E.	Director, Construction Branch.—(On furlough)
C. E. Pitman, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.G.S. Offg.	do.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Madras.

A. Hullah, Esq., Supdt. in charge of Division.

T. Raghoonad Pillai, Head Clerk.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Madras.

C. E. Hornley, Esq., Asst. Supdt. in charge.

18 Combined Offices.

36 Telephone Offices.

2 Licensed Offices.

1060-88 Miles of Posts.

3188-76 " of Wire.

BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bangalore.

D. E. Cromartie, Esq., Asst. Supdt. in charge.

4 Departmental Offices.

17 Combined Offices.

12 Telephone Offices.

305-97 Miles of Posts.

360-75 " of Wire.

TRICHINOPOLY SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

J. A. H. Potter, Esq., Sub Asst. Supdt. in charge.

5 Departmental Offices.

29 Combined Offices.

3 Telephone Offices.

747-73 Miles of Posts.

2511-90 " of Wire.

73-37 " of Cable.

VELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

J. H. Webster, Esq., Hony. Asst. Supdt. in charge.

- 1 Departmental Office.
- 7 Combined Offices.
- 10 Licensed Offices.
- 2 Telephone Offices.
- 640-59 Miles of Posts.
- 1768-47 " of Wire.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Moothialoopettah, Madras.

Mr. A. S. Penagapany Moodelliar, Sub-Asst. Supdt. in charge.
A. Rathnavalu Pillay, Storekeeper.

MADRAS OFFICE DIVISION.

W. Rees Phillips, Esq., Offg. Supdt. in charge.
Mr. G. W. Robinson, Telegraph Master.
" J. Bamford, do. do.
" F. X. Martins, do. do.
" R. A. Wale, Telegraph Master, Training Class.
" E. B. Atkinson, Testing Telegraph Master.
K. Parthasarathy Naidu, Accountant.

BELLARY DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bellary.

J. W. Duthy, Esq., Supdt. in charge of Division.

BELLARY SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bellary.

Mr. J. Collett, Sub-Asst. Supdt.
2 Departmental Offices.
4 Combined Offices.
76 Licensed Offices.
612-15 Miles of Posts.
2111-10 " of Wire.

BELGAUM SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Belgaum.

Mr. J. C. Dwyer, Sub-Asst. Supdt. in charge.
4 Departmental Offices.
17 Combined Offices.
43 Licensed Offices.
991-25 Miles of Posts.
2323-13 " of Wire.
90 " of Cable.

MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bangalore.

Mr. R. Borthwick, Sub-Asst. Supdt.
65 Licensed Offices.
637-40 Miles of Posts.
2021-30 " of Wire.

MALABAR DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Calicut.

C. B. D. Marks, Esq., Supdt. in charge of Division.

COCHIN SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Cochin.

E. Wallis, Esq., Asst. Supdt. in charge.
8 Departmental Offices.
16 Combined Offices.
2 Telephone Offices.
519 Miles of Posts.
1092 " of Wire.

MERCARA SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Tellicherry.

C. T. Shunker, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supdt. in charge.
2 Departmental Offices.
18 Combined Offices.
3 Telephone Offices.
442 Miles of Posts.
680 " of Wire.

EAST COAST DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.

J. Burke, Esq., Supdt. in charge of Division.

CUTTACK SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Cuttack.

W. Wilby, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supdt. in charge of Sub-Division.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. D. N. Halder, Temporary Telegraph Master, Midnapore.
" E. Woodman, Permanent Telegraph Master, Balasore.
" F. J. Bennett, Permanent Telegraph Master in charge, Cuttack.
" W. Stephens, Temporary Testing Telegraph Master, Cuttack.
" P. Xavier, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cuttack.

VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.

P. Thorpe, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supdt. in charge of Sub-Division.
J. A. Alphonso, Esq., Sub-Asst. in charge of Cocanada Office.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. R. J. Keys, Permanent Telegraph Master, Berhampore, Ganjam.
" J. W. Payne, Officiating Telegraph Master, Chicacole.
" H. Clerk, Permanent Telegraph Master, Bimlipatam.
" J. Dixon, Permanent Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
" T. Perkins, Temporary Testing Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" H. A. Farrington, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" T. Cronan, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" C. Brachio, Temporary Telegraph Master, Cocanada.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Nellore.

H. J. A. Hervey, Esq., Asst. Supdt. in charge of Sub-Division.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. T. Lucas, Temporary Telegraph Master, Rajahmundry.
" H. W. H. Waring, Temporary Telegraph Master, Ellore.
" W. H. Falloon, Permanent Telegraph Master, Masulipatam—(on leave).
" E. A. Brooks, Temporary Telegraph Master, Masulipatam.
" M. J. E. Roschmeyer, Temporary Telegraph Master, Bezawada.
" T. E. Lanagan, Permanent Telegraph Master, Guntur.
" D. Conn, Permanent Telegraph Master, Nellore.

Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under Gazette Notifications, P. W. D., No. 146, dated the 4th June 1886; No. 161, dated the 23rd May 1888; No. 229, dated the 3rd August 1888; No. 375, dated 29th November 1889; and No. 19, dated 13th January 1890.

General.

Rule 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Rule 2.—Telegraph Offices in India are distinguished as follows:—

(a) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(b) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII. of 1880. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 9 P.M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

Rule 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices, except some Branch Offices.

I.—Post Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called Postal Combined Offices.

II.—Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices but which receive telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office are called Postal Receiving Offices. Such telegrams are sent registered and postage-free by first post.

Rule 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

Rule 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or vice versa, without additional charge.

Rule 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Thus—To Shergahatty, Post Bachee.

The words *Post Bachee* form part of the address and are transmitted free of charge.

II.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply; but on a telegram to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, eight annas must be paid as an additional charge to cover postage and registration.

Rule 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals. Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 19 (V)).

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representative.

Rule 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

Rule 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government or to the chief civil or military officer if tendered at another place.

Charges.

Rule 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary, and deferred; and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two Offices in India:—

	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures	2 0	1 0	0 8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures	0 4	0 2	0 1

I.—Urgent telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination.

II.—Ordinary telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 p.m., local time.

III.—Deferred telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of urgent and ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The address includes names of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual 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 telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

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

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV. of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner:—

- At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.
 - At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.
 - At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.
 - At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.
- (e) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

* This rule also applies to telegrams between India and Ceylon.

† The non-delivery of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams is reported to the Sender by wire. If the delivering Post Office fails to effect delivery of a telegram, but has received written instructions for re-addressing the letters of the Addressee, the Post Master returns the telegram to the Telegraph Office by which it was posted, with the requisite information for its onward transmission by wire, when necessary. The non-delivery of a deferred telegram (except when Reply Paid) is not reported to the sender.

‡ Name and designation cannot both be admitted, unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

IX.—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 telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been out in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given at Postal Combined or Railway Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent bearing from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether Prepaid or Bearing, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

Application of Charges.

Rule 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—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; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. *Halfpenny, twopenny, threepenny, &c.*, up to *elevenpenny*, when written as a single word, count as one word only. *F. O. B., C. F. I., A. M., and P. M.*, when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations when written *FOB, CFI, AM, PM* are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations *B.L., C/o, and & Co.* are also counted each as one word.

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

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as *General's, Charles's, brother's*.

IV.—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.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an under-line.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs, are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Rule 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted in private telegrams.

Rule 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (V).

I.—The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

Rule 15.—Telegrams from British Government Officials on the business of the British Government must be marked *State* by the sender, and as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an urgent or ordinary State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of deferred State telegrams.

II.—State telegrams have no priority over private telegrams, and take their turn with the latter, according to class, in the order in which tendered.

Rule 16.—All telegrams, State and private, must be paid for except the following, viz:—

(a) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

* No other abbreviations except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

(b) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

Reply paid.

Rule 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person, other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply-paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words *reply paid* and the amount he deposits, thus, *Reply paid ten annas*, and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for 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, must be accompanied by the pass.

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and pass are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply paid telegram, the terminal office sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official cannot prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

Acknowledgment of Delivery.

Rule 18.—Any sender can, by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words *Acknowledgment prepaid*, require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph, and the charge for such notice of acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram 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 telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

Multiple Telegrams.

Rule 19.—A telegram 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 telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram 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 telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words—*addressee*. If, on the other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words—*addressees on each copy*. In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

Repetition.

Rule 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word *Repetition* after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word *repeated*, which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions† and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

Open Delivery.

Rule 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words *Deliver open* after the text of his telegram (but separated from it).

* Within the limit of 40 days prescribed in the pass.

† In official instructions, the abbreviation T. C. is used.

Cancellation.

Rule 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—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.

Certified Copies.

Rule 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within three days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period applications for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Applications for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

Preservation.

Rule 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

Fees for Searching for Telegrams.

Rule 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

Delivery.

Rule 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Deferred telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

III.—Save in the case of a postman delivering a deferred or other telegram, in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

Registered Addresses.

Rule 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each abbreviated address is Rs. 10 for each calendar year payable in advance on the 1st January or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 6 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

Refunds.

Rule 28.—If an ordinary or urgent private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay, through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule 29.—If an ordinary or urgent private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for repetition* has been paid by the sender.

* See Rule 20.

Rule 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a deferred private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints, respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a repeated telegram, or of a telegram for which a Reply or an Advice of Delivery has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such office.

Clear Line Telegrams.

Rule 31.—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 and Bombay.
- (3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
- (5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
- (7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
- (8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
- (9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
- (10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
- (11) The Maharaja of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
- (12) Director-General of Telegraphs.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams.

Press Telegrams.

Rule 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.	Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.	REMARKS.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Urgent	2 0	0 4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary	1 0	0 2	
Deferred	0 8	0 1	

Rule 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions:—

- I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers. (Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)
- II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.
- III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (V), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.
- IV.—It must be written in Plain English language so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Office, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code or Cipher.
- V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), or to or from its correspondents or employees on the subject of a telegram published or to be published, or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.
- VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)
- VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.
- VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for official instructions, and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for official instructions, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the official instructions.

Rule 34.—The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

Rule 35.—Press telegrams may be accepted bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Rule 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Charges for Telegrams to Europe.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word in all cases except *via* Elephant Point—Amoor, in which case deduct two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

To	Via	PER WORD.	To	Via	PER WORD.
		From India.			From India.
ALL COUNTRIES except Russia and Turkey.*†	Turkey	R. A. 2 4	RUSSIA, including Suez	R. A. 2 8	
Do	Teheran (or Suez)	2 8	RUSSIA, excluding Turkey—Odessa	2 4	
Do	Madras—Amoor	6 15	Do. Caucasus. Turkey—Odessa	2 7	
Do	Elephant Point— Amoor	6 15	TURKEY* Fao	1 12	
Russia, including Caucasus.	Teheran	2 4	Do	Suez	2 8
			Do	Teheran—Batoum	2 8
			Do	Teheran—Odessa	2 10

Charges for Telegrams to places in Asia East of India via the Eastern Extension Company's or Great Northern Company's Cables. For rates via the Tonquin land frontier of China see Section VIIIA.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word in all cases except *via* Moulmein and *via* Elephant Point, in which two cases deduct two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

[NOTE.—As work is suspended at night on the lines in Siam, telegrams sent *via* Moulmein at night are liable to be delayed till morning.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Elephant Point.	Via Teheran—Amoor.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
ANNAM	1 9	2 2	2 4	7 0
BALI, CELEBES, JAVA, SUMATRA	2 12	2 7	2 9	8 6
CHINA—				
Amoy, Gutliff, Saddle Island, Shanghai	4 5	4 7	4 9	5 6
Keelung, Lanchi, Onking, Shangkhai, Singchoi, Taipei, Tamsui, Tatung, Wuhu, Yangchow, Yenkiawwei	4 14	5 0	5 2	6 0
Anping, Bauehow, Changwha, Chining, Hankow, Kianning, Taiwan, Takow, Tsinan, Wainien, Yemping	5 0	5 2	5 4	6 1

* Private Code telegrams for Bosnia-Herzegovina and Turkey cannot be accepted.

† Private telegrams in Code or Cipher for Bulgaria cannot be accepted.

‡ Private Code telegrams for Annam and Tonquin are only accepted subject to the addressee producing his Code or furnishing a translation if required at destination. Private Cipher telegrams cannot be accepted.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Elephant Point.	Via Teheran-Amoor.
CHINA—continued.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Bienam, Cheking, Chungking, Kincow, Port Arthur	5 3	5 5	5 7	6 4
Biehi, Chents, Ninguta, Peking, Potana	5 5	5 7	5 9	6 6
Capton, Fumen, Whampoo	3 9	3 11	3 13	5 10
Changchow, Nanning, Tsienchow	3 12	4 0	4 2	6 0
Changli, Hecto, Ichang Makong, Newchwang, Pootingfa, Shanhaishan, Yungping	5 2	5 4	5 6	6 3
Chaoking, Fatsan, Hweichow, Wuchow	3 13	3 15	4 1	5 14
Chefoo, Shashi	5 1	5 3	5 5	6 2
Chichienla, Heilungchiang, Yunnanfu	5 9	5 8	5 10	6 8
Chinchow, Haikow, Kiangchow, Lanchow	4 2	4 4	4 6	5 3
Chinchowfu, Kweichow, Wonsien	5 2	5 4	5 6	6 4
Chinhai, Chinkiang, Hanchow, Kashing, Nankin, Nanzing, Ningpo, Shikwan	4 14	5 0	5 2	5 15
Chenkiangpoo, Kuikiang, Pooching, Taichang	4 15	5 1	5 3	6 0
Foochow (direct by Cable)	4 5	4 7	4 9	5 6
Foochow (by Chinese land line, when cables landing at Foochow are interrupted)	4 2	4 7	4 6	6 3
Hongkong	3 5	3 7	3 9	5 6
Hanchan, Samsing	5 6	5 8	5 10	6 7
Kaifonghu, Kaiping, Lutay, Pehtang, Siochan, Tako, Tientsin	5 1	5 3	5 5	6 2
Kelna, Mongtze	5 7	5 9	5 11	6 8
Kiangying, Soochow, Wushu	4 13	4 15	5 1	5 14
Kivin, Luchow	5 4	5 6	5 8	6 5
Lienchow, Nanyang, Pakhoi, Shauchow	4 1	4 3	4 5	6 2
Lungchow	3 15	4 1	4 3	6 0
Macao (naval rates)	3 9	3 13	3 13	5 10
Macao (Portuguese State telegrams)	3 5	3 7	3 9	5 6
Pagoda-Anchorage	5 4	5 6	5 8	6 6
Pingchang	4 0	4 2	4 4	6 1
Swatow, Tanchow, Wengchow	3 14	4 0	4 2	5 15
Tinghung	4 6	4 8	4 10	6 7
Woosung, Woosung Fort	4 9	4 11	4 13	5 10
COCHIN CHINA	1 1	1 1	1 13	7 10
COREA:—				
Binchon	5 8	5 10	5 12	6 9
Fusan #1	6 2	6 4	6 6	7 3
Ichou	5 6	5 8	5 10	6 8
Jenchon	5 11	5 13	5 15	6 12
Seoul (or Han Yang) #2	5 10	5 12	5 14	6 41
JAPAN:—				
Tsushima	6 13	6 15	7 1	6 14
Other places	5 13	5 15	6 1	5 14
MALACCA	2 4	2 1	2 3	8 2
PENANG	2 10	1 11	1 13	8 6
PERAK	2 12	1 12	1 14	8 8
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	4 7	4 9	4 11	6 8
SELANGOR	2 5	2 4	2 6	8 6
Sungie Ujong	2 6	2 3	2 5	8 4
SIAM	0 13	2 0	2 2	7 15
SINGAPORE	2 0	2 3	2 6	7 14
TONQUIN #1	1 13	2 0	2 8	6 13

* Telegrams can be sent to Ginsery and Kyong by Express from Fusan at an additional charge per telegram of Rs. 15.

† Telegrams can also be sent to Fusan by the Japan route as follows:—*via* Moulmein—Japan Rs. 6-13, *via* Madras—Japan Rs. 6-15, *via* Elephant Point—Japan Rs. 7-1, *via* Teheran—Amoor—Japan Rs. 6-14. Also to Seoul by the same route as follows:—*via* Moulmein—Fusan Rs. 7-6, *via* Madras—Fusan Rs. 7-8, *via* Elephant Point—Fusan Rs. 7-10, *via* Teheran—Amoor—Fusan Rs. 7-7.

‡ Private Code telegrams for Amoor and Tonquin are only accepted subject to the addressee producing his Code or furnishing a translation if required at destination. Private Cipher telegrams cannot be accepted.

Charges for telegrams for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands *via* Moulmein, Tonquin and the Chinese Land Lines, and *via* Madras, Saigon (Cape St. Jacques) Tonquin and the Chinese Land Lines.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from offices in India. For charges from offices in Burma add two annas a word *via* Madras and deduct two annas a word *via* Moulmein. From stations in India the charge *via* Elephant Point-Saigon (Cape St. Jacques) is two annas higher than the rates *via* Madras, and from stations in Burma *via* Elephant Point-Saigon, the rates are the same as those given from India *via* Madras-Saigon. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

[NOTE.—As work is suspended at night on the lines in Siam, telegrams sent *via* Moulmein at night are liable to be delayed till morning.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
	Via Moulmein-Hue.	Via Moulmein-Haiphong.	*Via Madras-Saigon-Hue.	*Via Madras-Saigon-Haiphong.
STATIONS IN PROVINCES OF KWANTUNG, KWANGSI, AND YUNAN:—	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Aichow, Aupao, Canton, Chipping, Chowchow, Chungto, Damchow, Fatsan, Fumen, Haikow, Hongkong, Hweichow, Kaihua, Koachowfu, Kiangchow, Kiangnan, Kweilinfa, Leichow, Lienchow, Lingmen, Lingshia, Lungchow, Manchou, Mongtze, Nanning, Nanyang, Natal, Pakhoi, Pakugai, Pasi, Pingchang, Shauchow, Shaoking, Shikling, Sian, Shuenwei, Swatow, Tanchow, Tingchang, Tungting, Wengchow, Whampoo, Wuchow, Yanchow, Yunnanfu	1 9	2 2	2 5	2 14
STATIONS SITUATED ON THE YANGTZE OR TO THE SOUTH OF THE YANGTZE:—				
Amoy, Anking, Aupao, Biehi, Changchow, Changwha, Chinhai, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hanchow, Hankow, Ichang, Kashing, Keeling, Kiangying, Kienning, Kinchow, Kuikiang, Kweichow, Kweiyang, Lanchi, Luchow, Nanking, Nankin, Ningpo, Pagoda-Anchorage, Pescadora, Pooching, Shanghai, Shaoxing, Sharp-peak, Shashi, Shikwan, Soochow, Taichow, Taiwanfu, Taken, Tamsui, Tatung, Tsinchow, Wanchow, Wosung, Wuchang, Wuhu, Wushu, Yenkiangwei, Yenping	1 13	2 6	2 10	3 2
STATIONS SITUATED TO THE NORTH OF THE YANGTZE:—				
Algun, Bandao, Chefoo, Chengkiangpoo, Chinchowin, Chining, Chingtafu, Chowching, Fungwangting, Helampo, Kailong, Kinchow, Kiouchow, Kivin, Luikungtao, Lusankaw or Port Arthur, Lutay, Newchwang or Yinkow, Ninguta, Oching, Pootingfa, Pehtang, Peking, Petana, Saho, Shanhaikwan, Shingking or Moukden, Siachow, Taichang, Tako, Tanchow, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsitsihar, Tzechulin, Weihawai, Wenchu, Yangchow	2 3	2 12	3 0	3 8
STATIONS IN CORRA:—				
Chemulpo, Ichow, Ringyang, Seoul	2 5	2 14	3 2	3 10
Japan, Tanshin, (via Tonquin and Amoy-Foochow or Shanghai)	3 2	6 3	5 14	6 15
Japan, other places <i>via</i> Tonquin and Amoy-Foochow or Shanghai	4 2	5 3	4 14	5 15
Macao	1 13	2 6	2 10	3 2
Philippine Islands	2 9	3 2	3 6	3 14

* *Via* Elephant Point add two annas in every case from stations in India. From stations in Burma the charges *via* Elephant Point are as above shown.

Charges for Telegrams to other places in Asia.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

To	Via	Per word from India.	To	Via	Per word from India.
ADEN and PERIM. * Bombay.....		RS. A. 1 12	TURKEY IN ASIATIC—		
Do. do. Teheran—Batoum.....		4 4	All places except those below.....	Fao.....	1 10
Do. do. Teheran—Malta.....		4 5	Do. do. Teheran—Batoum.....		2 6
BOKHARA.....	Teheran.....	2 7	Do. do. Suez.....		2 12
Do. do. Turkey.....		2 9	Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		2 13
Do. do. Suez.....		3 4	Do. do. Teheran—Odessa.....		2 14
Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		3 11	Turkish Islands including Cyprus.....	Fao.....	1 12
CEYLON†.....	Penang.....	1 12	Do. do. Teheran—Batoum.....		2 8
INDIA.....			Do. do. Teheran—Odessa.....		2 14
PERSIA:—§			Turkish Islands, except Cyprus.....	Suez.....	2 12
Bushire.....	Karachi.....	1 6	Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		2 15
Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		3 1	Suez.....		2 3
Do. do. Suez—London.....		3 9	Teheran.....		2 11
Other places.....	Bushire.....	1 13	Do. do. Teheran—Malta (or London).....		3 0
Do. do. Suez—London.....		3 7	The Hedjaz and Yemen (Jeddah, Mecca, &c.).....	Aden.....	2 9
Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		3 9	Do. do. Turkey—El Arich.....		3 5
PERSIAN GULF:—			Do. do. Teheran—Batoum—El Arich.....		4 1
Charbar and Ormara.....	Karachi.....	0 6			
Gwadar.....	Do. do.	0 10			
Jask.....	Do. do.	1 14			
RUSSIA, ASIATIC:—					
All places.....	Teheran.....	2 12			
Do. do. Suez—El Arich.....		4 1			
1st Region.....	Turkey.....	2 11			
Do. do. Suez.....		3 1			
2nd Region.....	Turkey.....	3 4			
Do. do. Suez.....		3 10			

* Telegrams for Mauritius and Seychelles are posted from Aden.

† From Offices in Burma the charge to Ceylon is 4 annas 6 pies a word. For List of offices in Ceylon, see Section XXIV. Twelve annas boat-hire is payable by the Sender on telegrams to passengers board-ship in Ceylon ports. In such cases the abbreviation XP (boat-hire paid) which is counted and charged for as one word should be inserted before the address.

‡ The charge from any Office in India or Burma to any Office in India or Burma via Penang is the same, namely, Rs. 1-12-0 a word.

§ Telegrams for places in Persia, except Bushire, Ispahan, Kirmanshah, Meched, Salmas, Shiraz, Tauris, and Teheran, must be in plain French.

|| To Charbar, Ormara, Gwadar and Jask, the charge from Karachi via Land Line is 2 annas a word. From Karachi via Cable the charge to Gwadar is 5 annas, and to Jask 10 annas. From Jask telegrams can be sent by special boat to Bassadore (ad Linga at an extra charge of Rs. 30 per telegram, to Bunder Abbas of Rs. 20, and to Muscat of Rs. 32. Similarly, telegrams can be sent from Gwadar to Muscat at Rs. 80 each. In such cases Express or XP should be entered before address, and the boat-hire must be prepaid by the Sender.

¶ Telegrams may also be sent to Bassadore, Linga and Muscat from Jask or Gwadar by fortnightly Mail Steamer. In such cases the words "Post Gwadar" or "Post Jask" must be added in the address, which words are charged for. For dates of departure of Mail Steamers consult R. I. S. N. Co's Time Table. As these places are within the limits of the Indian Postal Tariff, no postage fee is leviable from the Sender.

§ In the case of interruption of the land routes, telegrams can be sent to Wladivostok, via Nagasaki, at the following rates:—via Moulinet—Japan Rs. 7-3; via Madras—Japan Rs. 7-5; via Elephant Point—Japan Rs. 7-7.

§ Private Code telegrams to Turkey are prohibited.

Charges for Telegrams to Africa.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma add two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.		To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	Via Turkey.	Via Teheran (or Suez).		Via Turkey.	Via Teheran (or Suez).
ALGERIA, TRIPOLI*,	RS. A. 2 4	RS. A. 2 8	MOROCCO:—	RS. A. 2 6	RS. A. 2 10
TENIS.....	3 0	3 4	Tangier.....		
CANARY ISLANDS.....	2 11	2 15	WEST COAST:—		
MADRID.....			Senegal.....	3 12	4 0

PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
To	Via		
	Bombay—Aden.	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich.	Teheran—Malta.
AFRICA:—	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
CAPE COLONY, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL (ordinary rates).....	1 12	4 5	4 6
CAPE COLONY, ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL (State telegrams, Indian and Portuguese Governments).....	4 15	7 8	7 9
DELAGOA BAY, MOZAMBIQUE (ordinary rates).....	3 5	5 13	5 14
DELAGOA BAY, MOZAMBIQUE (State telegrams, Indian and Portuguese Governments).....	4 14	7 7	7 8
MASQUAH.....	3 5	5 14	5 15
NATAL* (ordinary rates).....	1 14	4 6	4 7
Durban.....	4 14	7 6	7 7
Other places.....	4 15	7 8	7 9
NATAL, all places (State telegrams, Indian and Portuguese Governments).....	3 5	5 13	5 14
ORANGE FREE STATE.....	1 13	4 5	4 6
WEST COAST:—			
Benguela, Lourenço, Mossamedes.....	6 13	9 6	9 7
Port Natal.....	5 9	8 2	8 3
ZANZIBAR*, MOMBASSA (ordinary rates).....	4 4	6 12	6 13
ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA (State telegrams, Indian and Portuguese Governments).....	3 0	5 8	5 9

* Telegrams for Benguela are sent by post from Tripoli at an extra charge of Rs. 1-5.

† See also next page.

‡ See note on next page.

§ Telegrams can be sent to Hamontsa Palla and Moschod in Bechuanaland via Cape Colony at an increased rate of 3 annas per word over and above the rate to Cape Colony.

¶ Telegrams for Inhambane and Quilamane are posted from Mozambique.

* For rates to Bagamoya and Dar Es Salaam add annas two, per word, to the rate to Zanzibar.

§ When the direct route is interrupted, telegrams for Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, Mombassa, Mozambique, Natal, and Zanzibar can be sent at the rates shown on page 345.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.		
	Via Turkey— Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon— St. Vin- cent).	Via Bom- bay—Suez— Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon— St. Vin- cent).	Via Tehe- ran—Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon— St. Vin- cent).
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
WEST COAST—			
Accra (ordinary rates).....	6 14	6 15	7 2
Accra (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 9	4 11	4 13
Adda, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Pram Pram, Salt Pond, Winneba (ordinary rates).....	7 0	7 1	7 4
Adda, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, Pram Pram, Salt Pond, Winneba (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 10	4 12	4 14
Bathurst (ordinary rates).....	3 10	3 11	3 14
Bathurst (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	3 15	4 1	4 3
Benguela (ordinary rates).....	8 6	8 9	8 10
Benguela (State telegrams, Portuguese Government).....	5 3	5 8	5 9
Bissao, Bolama (ordinary rates).....	5 1	5 3	5 5
Bissao, Bolama (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	3 11	3 13	3 16
Bonny, Brass (ordinary rates).....	7 14	7 15	8 2
Bonny, Brass (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	5 1	5 3	5 5
Conakry (ordinary rates).....	5 1	5 4	5 5
Conakry (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	3 11	3 13	3 15
Gabon (ordinary rates).....	6 7	6 9	6 11
Gabon (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 6	4 8	4 10
Grand Bassam (ordinary rates).....	5 6	5 8	5 10
Grand Bassam (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	3 13	4 0	4 1
Kotonou* (or Porto Novo) (ordinary rates).....	6 2	6 4	6 6
Kotonou (or Porto Novo) (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Governments).....	4 3	4 6	4 7
Lagos* (ordinary rates).....	7 6	7 7	7 10
Lagos* (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 13	4 15	5 1
Loanda (ordinary rates).....	7 9	7 11	7 13
Loanda (State telegrams, Portuguese Government).....	4 15	5 1	5 3
Mossamedes (ordinary rates).....	8 15	9 1	9 3
Mossamedes (State telegrams, Portuguese Government).....	5 10	5 12	5 14
Port Nolloth (ordinary rates).....	7 10	7 13	7 14
Port Nolloth (State telegrams, Portuguese Government).....	4 15	5 2	5 3
Principe (ordinary rates).....	6 10	6 13	6 14
Principe (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 7	4 10	4 11
San Thomé (ordinary rates).....	6 5	6 7	6 9
San Thomé (State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 4	4 7	4 9
Sierra Leone (ordinary rates).....	6 2	6 3	6 6
Sierra Leone State telegrams, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish Governments).....	4 3	4 5	4 7

* Private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Kotonou are prohibited.

† N.B.—In telegrams for Lagos in Africa, the word *Africa* or *Africa* had better be added in the address after *Lagos*, to prevent their being sent to Lagos in Portugal.

		PER WORD FROM INDIA.		
To		Via Turkey— Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon —St. Vin- cent).	Via Bom- bay—Suez— Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon —St. Vin- cent).	Via Tehe- ran—Cadiz— Teneriffe (or Lisbon —St. Vin- cent).
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
EAST COAST,* &c.:-				
Delagoa Bay.....		8 2	8 5	8 6
Mozambique.....		8 12	8 15	9 0
Natal, Cape Colony.....		7 10	7 13	7 14
Zanzibar, Mombassa.....		10 10	10 13	10 14

		PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
To		Via Turkey— Lisbon.	Via Teheran (or Suez) —Lisbon.	Via Turkey— Senegal.	Via Teheran (or Suez) —Senegal.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
CAPE VELD, ISLANDS:—					
Santiago.....		4 4	4 8	4 13	5 1
St. Vincent.....		3 11	3 15	5 5	5 9

		PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
To		Via Turkey— El Arich.	Via Suez.	Via Teheran— Batoum— El Arich.	Via Teheran— Malta (or London).
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
EGYPT†:—					
1st Region (Lower Egypt, including Cairo):					
Alexandria.....		1 12	2 3	2 8	3 0
Other places.....		1 12	2 3	2 8	3 2
2nd Region (Upper Egypt, South of Cairo and North of Wadi Halfa in Nubia).....		1 14	2 3	2 10	3 4
3rd Region (Upper Egypt, South of Wadi Halfa)					
Soukhim.....		2 0	3 13	3 5	3 9
Other places.....		2 0	2 3	2 12	3 5

* See note on preceding page.

† Telegrams can be delivered to passengers on board steamer in the Suez Canal: they should be addressed to Suez for persons proceeding to the West, to port Said for those proceeding to the East, and to Ismailia for passengers on steamers anchored there. The address must contain, in addition to the name of the addressee, the words "steamer" and "to follow." If these are omitted, a delivery charge of 15 annas will be made. Telegrams can be sent from any station in the Canal to all parts of the world.

‡ Telegrams in Code or Cipher are not accepted for Assouan or Egyptian Offices south of Assouan.

§ Via Aden or via Suez.

¶ Telegrams for the Islands of Madagascar, Sainte Marie, Nosé Bé Mayotte, Comore and Reunion can be posted from Zanzibar, Aden, Mozambique, Laurence Marques or Durban at the pleasure of senders. The usual postal charges (see Sec. V, Rule 26) being levied from the senders. Telegraphic forwarding charges within the above mentioned Island are recovered from the addressee.

Charges for Telegrams to North America.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma add two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange. "Anglo-American," "Commercial Cable," "Direct Cable," "P. Q." and "Western Union" stand respectively for the Cables of the Anglo-American Co., Commercial Cable Co., Direct United States Cable Co., Compagnie Française du Télégraphe, and Western Union Telegraph Company.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.		To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
CANADA, Dominion of:—			UNITED STATES—continued.		
Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec Provinces, Prince Edward's Island, Columbia (British), North-Western Territories,*	3	2	Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Columbia (District), Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Florida:—	3	6
Vancouver's Island	3	9	Key West	3	9
Manitoba	3	7	Pensacola	3	4
MIQUELON, NEW-FOUNDLAND, ST. PIERRE	3	2	Other Offices	3	6
REMYDIA	3	0	Louisiana:—	3	5
UNITED STATES:—			New Orleans	3	4
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin	3	4	Other Offices	3	6
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington-Territory	3	7	Minnesota:—		
Arkansas, Colorado, Dakota, Indian			Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul	3	4
			Other Offices	3	6
			Missouri:—		
			St. Louis	3	4
			Other Offices	3	6
			New York State:—		
			New York City, Brooklyn, Yonkers	3	2
			Other Offices	3	3

* Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan.

† When the direct route through Florida to Key West is interrupted, telegrams for Key West can be sent by the Galveston Route at the rates shown on following page.

PER WORD FROM INDIA.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	Rs.	A.
MEXICO*:—		
Chihuahua City, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Matamoros, Monterey, Salinas, Saultillo, Sanz	3	9
Mexico City, Tampico, Vera Cruz	4	1
Other Offices	4	3
UNITED STATES:—		
Florida:—		
Key West†	10	6

PER WORD FROM INDIA.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	Rs.	A.
MEXICO*:—		
Coahuacalcos, Reyes, San Geronimo, Taltipan, Toluantepec, Vera Cruz, Zarabia	9	9
Tampico	9	14
Other Offices	9	12

* Telegrams for Mexico (except Coahuacalcos, Mexico City, Reyes, Salina Cruz, San Geronimo, Taltipan, Tampico, Vera Cruz City and Zarabia) are accepted only at senders' risk.

† See note on preceding page.

PER WORD FROM INDIA.

To	Via Turkey—Anglo-American—Galveston.	Via Turkey—Commercial Cable—Galveston.	Via Turkey—Direct Cable—Galveston.	Via Turkey—P. Q.—Galveston.	Via Turkey—Western Union—Galveston.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Anglo-American—Galveston.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Commercial Cable—Galveston.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Direct Cable—Galveston.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—P. Q.—Galveston.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Western Union—Galveston.	Via Turkey—Anglo-American—Key West.	Via Turkey—Commercial Cable—Key West.	Via Turkey—Direct Cable—Key West.	Via Turkey—P. Q.—Key West.	Via Turkey—Western Union—Key West.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Anglo-American—Key West.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Commercial Cable—Key West.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Direct Cable—Key West.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—P. Q.—Key West.	Via Teheran (or Suez)—Western Union—Key West.
COSTA RICA*	RS. 5	A. 12				RS. 6	A. 0				RS. 9	A. 3				RS. 9	A. 7			
GUATEMALA*																				
HONDURAS* (Republic).	5	9				5	6				9	8				9	9			
NICARAGUA:—																				
San Juan del Sur	5	10				5	14				9	0				9	4			
Other Offices	5	13				6	0				9	3				9	7			
SAN SALVADOR:—																				
Libertad	5	0				5	4				9	3				9	7			
Other Offices	5	2				5	6				9	5				9	9			

Charges for Telegrams to South America.

Via TURKEY—LISBON.

Via TEHERAN—LISBON.

Via SUEZ—LISBON.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. From Offices in Burma add two annas a word. All the charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

		PER WORD FROM INDIA.				PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
To	Via Turkey —Lisbon.	Via Teheran (or Suez) —Lisbon.	To	Via Turkey —Lisbon.	Via Teheran (or Suez) —Lisbon.		
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.		
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	6 5	6 9	BRAZIL:—continued, all other Offices				
BOLIVIA:—			South of Rio de Janeiro,	5 11	6 15		
La Paz,	11 0	11 4	CHILE:—	7 11	7 15		
Other Offices,	6 14	7 2	COLUMBIA:—				
BRAZIL:—			Buenaventura,	14 1	14 5		
Pernambuco,	5 11	5 15	Other Offices,	14 2	14 6		
Bahia, Ceara, Maranhão, Para, Rio de Janeiro and all Offices North of Rio de Janeiro (except Pernambuco).			EQUADOR:—	13 5	13 9		
	6 3	6 7	PARAGUAY,	6 8	6 12		
Destierro (Santa Catarina) Rio Grande do Sul, Santos and			PERU:—				
			Arequipa, Islay, Mollendo and Puno Callao, Chorillos and Lima,	10 11	10 15		
			Payta,	11 13	12 1		
			URUGUAY,	13 5	13 9		
				7 2	7 6		

* Telegrams for Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras are accepted at senders' risk.

† Refund of the value of a prepaid reply, if unused, is not granted by the Argentine Republic.

‡ In telegrams for La Paz the words *Mollendo (Peru)* should be added after *Lisbon* in the indication of Route.

§ Telegrams for places in the interior of Ecuador, where there are no Telegraph Office can be posted at Santa Elena and Guayaquil only.

Charges for Telegrams to South America by routes through North America.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma add two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange. "Anglo-American," "Commercial Cable," "Direct Cable," "P. Q." and "Western Union" stand respectively for the Cables of the Anglo-American Co., Commercial Cable Co., Direct United States Cable Co., Compagnie Française du Télégraphe, and Western Union Telegraph Company.]

	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
To	Via Turkey—Anglo-American—Galveston. Via Turkey—Commercial Cable—Galveston. Via Turkey—Direct Cable—Galveston. Via Turkey—P. Q.—Galveston. Via Turkey—Western Union—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Anglo-American—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Commercial Cable—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Direct Cable—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—P. Q.—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Western Union—Galveston.		To	Via Turkey—Anglo-American—Galveston. Via Turkey—Commercial Cable—Galveston. Via Turkey—Direct Cable—Galveston. Via Turkey—P. Q.—Galveston. Via Turkey—Western Union—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Anglo-American—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Commercial Cable—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Direct Cable—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—P. Q.—Galveston. Via Teheran (or Suez)—Western Union—Galveston.	
	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	6 10	6 14	Ecuador	7 10	7 14
BOLIVIA	7 4	7 8	PARAGUAY	6 14	7 2
BRAZIL:—			PERU* :—		
Pernambuco	6 0	6 4	Callao, Chorillos,		
Fortaleza (Ceara),			Lima	7 9	7 13
Maranhão Para.	9 9	9 13	Chanéay, Chicla,		
Rio de Janeiro and all			Chosica, Huacho,		
other Offices in the			Matucana, San		
North and Central			Bartolomé, San		
regions	6 8	6 12	Mateo, Santa Clara,		
All other Offices in			Sape, Surco	7 14	8 2
the South region	7 0	7 4	Mollendo	9 7	9 11
BRITISH GUIANA	13 9	13 13	Payta	8 0	8 4
CHILE	8 0	8 4	Pura	8 9	8 13
COLUMBIA †:—			Other Offices	10 0	10 4
Buenaventura	5 15	6 3	URUGUAY	7 3	7 12
Isthmus of Panama	5 10	5 14	VENEZUELA	11 15	12 3
Other Offices	6 1	6 5			

* Refund of the value of a prepaid reply, if unused, is not granted by the Argentine Republic.

† Telegrams for Bolivia, Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Ecuador and Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta) are accepted only at senders' risk.

‡ Telegrams for Bolivia, Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Ecuador, Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta) and Venezuela (except La Guayra and Caracas) are accepted only at senders' risk.

§ See Note on preceding page.

|| In telegrams for Venezuela the word *Hayti* should be added after the word *Galveston* in indicating the route.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.		To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	17	12	CHILI—contd.		
	18	0	Iquique.....	14	7
BOLIVIA*—			Other Offices.....	16	9
La Paz.....	10	5			
Other Offices.....	17	15	COLUMBIA*—		
BRAZIL—			Buenaventura.....	9	3
Bahia, Pernambuco,	19	9	Isthmus of Panama.....	5	10
Fortaleza (Ceara),			Other Offices.....	9	5
Maranhão, Ma-					
roim, Natal, Para-			EQUADOR*—		
íba.....	22	9	Guayaquil, St. Elena	9	14
Rio de Janeiro, Rio			Other Offices.....	11	1
Grande do Sul,					
Santos, Santa Ca-			PARAGUAY.....	17	5
tarina (Desertero),	18	14			
Other Offices in			PERU*—		
South Region.....	19	6	Arequipa, Islay,	12	13
Other Offices in Cen-			Puno.....	10	12
tral Region.....	19	13	Chorillo, Lima.....	12	10
Other Offices in			Mollendo.....	10	5
North Region.....	23	1	Payta.....	10	8
Other Offices in			Piura.....	10	15
Other Offices in			Other Offices.....	11	3
BRITISH GUIANA....	11	5			
CHILI*—			URUGUAY*—		
Antofagusta.....	15	9	Fructos, Pay-	19	8
Arica.....	13	9	enda.....	18	9
			Other Offices.....	8	11
			VENEZUELA*—		

* Telegrams for Bolivia, Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Ecuador and Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta), are accepted only at senders' risk.

† Telegrams for Bolivia, Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Ecuador, Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta), and Venezuela (except La Guayra and Caracas) are accepted only at senders' risk.

‡ See note on preceding pages.

§ In telegrams for Venezuela the word *Hayti* should be substituted for the word *Key West* in indicating the route.

Charges for Telegrams to the West Indies.

NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. The charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange. "Anglo-American," "Commercial Cable," "Direct Cable," "P. Q." and "Western Union" stand respectively for the Cables of the Anglo-American Co., Commercial Cable Co., Direct United States Cable Co., Compagnie Française du Télégraphe and Western Union Telegraph Company. The Key West Route is the most direct for telegrams to the West Indies.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.		To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
	RS.	A.		RS.	A.
ANTIGUA.....	8	13	BAHAMAS.....	9	15
BARRADOES.....	9	15	CUBA*—		
BAYAMON, Guantimato, Manzanillo,	5	10			
Cienfuegos.....	4	11	Havana.....	4	3
Havana.....	4	3	Santiago.....	5	7
Other Offices.....	4	5			
CURACAO.....	9	3	DOMINICA.....	9	3
GUADALUPE.....	9	1	GUAYAMA.....	9	1
HAYTI (Mole St. Nicholas).....	6	12	HAYTI (other Offices).....	11	4
JAMAICA.....	6	2	MARTINIQUE.....	9	5
MAINTINIQUE.....	9	5	PORTO RICO.....	8	2
SAN DOMINGO (Republic).....	8	1	SANTA CRUZ.....	8	5
ST. KITTS.....	8	10	ST. LUCIA.....	9	7
ST. THOMAS.....	8	3	ST. VINCENT.....	10	9
TRINIDAD.....	10	4			

* Telegrams for Cuba (except Cienfuegos, Havana and Santiago) are accepted only at senders' risk, and further all telegrams in Code or Cipher for any place in Cuba are accepted only on the understanding that the receivers are liable to have to show their Codes to the Cuban authorities, before such telegrams are delivered.

† In telegrams for Curacao and places in the island of San Domingo (except Mole St. Nicholas) the word *Hayti* should be substituted for the word *Key West*, and added after the word *Galveston* in indicating the route.

Charges for Telegrams to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

[NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas per word *via* Madras and *via* Teheran-Amoy, and deduct two annas per word *via* Moulemein and *via* Elephant Point. All these charges are subject to alteration from time to time in accordance with changes in the rates of exchange.]

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
	Via Moulemein.	Via Madras.	Via Elephant Point.	Via Teheran- Amoy.
AUSTRALIA:—	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
New South Wales	5 2	4 13	4 15	11 0
Queensland	5 3	4 15	5 1	11 2
South Australia, Victoria and West Aus- tralia	4 9	4 11	4 13	10 14
TASMANIA	5 6	5 1	5 3	11 4
NEW ZEALAND	5 12	5 7	5 9	11 10

NOTE.—As work is suspended at night on the lines in Siam, telegrams sent *via* Moulemein at night are liable to be delayed till morning.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chairman.—Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Chairman.—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Directors.

George G. Nicol, Esq.

John Denison Pender, Esq.

Sir Albert J. Leppoe Cappel, K.C.J.E.

Lord Sackville A. Cecil.

Official Director.—Charles W. Stronge, Esq., C.B.

Managing Director.—Sir James Anderson.

Secretary.—Mr. George Draper.

Direct Cable routes to Aden, Egypt, the Levant, Italy, Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Gibraltar, United Kingdom and North and South America; also to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Natal for Cape of Good Hope.

On sending messages from Government Stations in India for Europe or America, care should be taken to mark them (in the line for official instructions on the Telegraph form) *VIA SUEZ*, these words being signalled gratuitously by the Telegraph authorities.

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent, Bombay.

W. T. NEWITT, Agent, Madras.

HEAD OFFICE, 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MADRAS AGENCY (POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES), BEACH.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chairman.—Sir John Pender, K.C.M.G.

Directors.

Sir James Anderson.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck.

Francis A. Bevan, Esq.

John Denison Pender, Esq.

Charles W. Earle, Esq.

George G. Nicol, Esq.

Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Secretary.—Mr. F. E. Hesse.

Direct Cable routes to Penang, Burmah, Malacca, Singapore, Cochin-China, Tonquin, Manila, Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai and Japan; also Java, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

W. T. NEWITT, General Superintendent, Madras.

HEAD OFFICE, 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MADRAS OFFICES (POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES), BEACH.

REUTERS' TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

PRIVATE TELEGRAM SERVICE

TO

GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT EUROPE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Company registers *free of charge* the names and addresses of senders and receivers under a Code word, to be selected by the Company, which can be used, both Outwards and Homewards after the arrival of the mail by which the registration is effected.

Both parties are duly notified when the Cypher is available and full instructions how to use it accompany the notice.

The Cypher addresses registered with the Company are only available for the transmission of telegrams through its Agencies, and messages intended to be sent under such Cypher addresses must be delivered at or sent to the Company's offices for despatch.

Every telegram transmitted through the Company's Agency is delivered to the receiver with the full name and address of the sender, if registered, and the date on which it was despatched. To receivers in the *notofussal* a copy of the telegram wired from the Agency is transmitted by post.

Any change in address should be at once notified to the Company to ensure prompt and correct delivery of telegrams.

Inquiries respecting any telegram received through the Company, if not intelligible to the receiver, should be made at once of the Company's Agent. The Company does not hold itself in any way responsible for any charges or expenses incurred by the independent action of senders or receivers.

All telegrams, correspondence, &c., should be addressed to, and cheques, remittances, &c., be made payable to the Agent, Madras, from whom any further information that may be desired can be obtained.

Tariffs, telegram forms, &c., are supplied *gratis* on application, and senders are requested to use the Company's form only.

14, Second Line Beach.

LEIGHTON & Co.

Agents in Madras.

ADVANTAGES TO SENDERS.

The advantages offered to senders of private telegrams through the Agency are:—

Free Registration.—Whereby the full addresses of both sender and receiver are telegraphed in one word only.

Lower Charges.—A Rebate of Rs. 1.8 per message is allowed to regular senders, that is, those who send a minimum average of one telegram a week to the same or different correspondents. Those who desire to obtain this concession must signify their wish to be enrolled as Regular Senders, so that the Rebate may be deducted from the cost of their telegrams when handed in for despatch.

Use of Private Code.—Telegrams in plain language can be forwarded in the Company's Code at a considerable saving of expense. A new and complete Code having been compiled especially to meet the requirements of private senders on social and business matters, thus affording facilities for cheap telegraphing which have not hitherto been accessible to the public.

Telegrams so coded will, in all cases, be translated before delivery to the receiver, to whom a copy in plain language only will be handed.

A charge of Rs. 3 is made on such telegrams in addition to the ordinary rate.

The Codes being the private property of the Company are not for sale.

RESIDENT SENDERS can obtain every assistance in coding their messages at the Company's office.

MOVING SENDERS can forward their telegrams in plain language, writing the words "Code and despatch" immediately before the address or registered Code word of the receiver. The Company's Agent will then code the text as economically as possible, adhering to the working employed by the sender.

The introduction of private Code words in messages to be sent in the Company's Code is not permissible as such would lead to serious confusion and errors.

The *Quickest Route* can always be selected as the Company receives messages by either line (*via* Teheran and *via* Suez) showing the working of both.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENDERS.

ALL CHARGES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, and the Company does not undertake to forward any telegram that is unpaid or insufficiently paid. Undercharges are recoverable from the sender.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

PRIVATE MESSAGES.

The following stations on the Madras Railway are open daily for the transfer to or from the Railway station and the Government Telegraph Office or Combined Office of Paid Messages, between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. only:—

Adoni.	Kōdūr.	Nancherla.	Siddhavattam.
Ambatur.	Kōber Road.	Nandadūr.	Sommar.
Ambar.	Kōndipuram.	Olavakode.	Suhur.
Arcot.	Kōsi.	Ottapalam.	Tadpatri.
Aspari.	Krishnapuram.	Palghat.	Tanore.
Avadi.	Krishnarajapuram.	Parli.	Thirunappattu.
Bangalore City.	Kōppal.	Parpanangadi.	Tirumancherla.
Buddireddipatti.	Kupnam.	Patakottacheru.	Tinnamūr.
Caavery.	Kuttipuram.	Patchur.	Tirupatūr.
Chinnamūpet.	Lakkidi.	Pattambi.	Tirupūr.
Coimbatore.	Madukurai.	Peddapadi.	Tirūr.
Perck.	Mailpatti.	Peenar.	Tirutani.
Gudiyatam.	Malipuram.	Perambūr.	Tiruvallam.
Kadaiundi.	Mahr.	Perumthiras.	Trivellore.
Kadambatur.	Māmandūr.	Pādi.	Tudiyālur.
Kadgodī.	Mangalam.	Pudur Siding.	Tungabhadra River.
Kadiampatti.	Maugapattam.	Pettūr.	Tyalod.
Kagankarni.	Matnari.	Rajampet.	Ull.
Kallai.	McDonald's Choultry.	Ravalcheru.	Uranpādi.
Kallavi.	Mettpādiyam.	Reddipalle.	Uttukuli.
Kamalapuram.	Mōrappūr.	Sāmaipati.	Vāniyambādī.
Kamasamudram.	Mōddanūr.	Sankaridurg.	Vinjapuram.
Kanyikod.	Mulalur.	Serapett Road.	Venimittin.
Kerainadai.	Munnal.	Sholinghur.	Walayar.
Ketandapatti.	Nagari.	Shoranur.	Yerraguntla.

Messages offered to a Railway Transmitting Office by a Government Office or Combined Office addressed to any of the above-named stations between the hours of 6 P.M. and 7 A.M. must be refused until the station of address is opened, viz., from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. In refusing such a message the signaller must state the reason for doing so.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 1st November 1888.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Traffic Manager.

Telegraph Rules and Rates.

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public on the following conditions:—

1. That the wires are not occupied by messages relating to the Company's service.
2. No paid message or messages of more than 500 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.
3. The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.
4. No charge is made for the transmission of the address.
5. 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 Signaller 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 retified, except by the despatch of fresh paid messages.

5. The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary English language:—
Between any two stations in India.

Deferred messages.—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.		Ordinary messages.—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.		Urgent messages.—i.e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.	
First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.
Rs. As. 0 5	Rs. As. 0 1	Rs. As. 1 0	Rs. As. 0 2	Rs. As. 2 0	Rs. As. 0 4

Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon.

For each word including those in the address.....Three annas.

A message for Ceylon can be sent from any station on the Madras Railway.

6. When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter; groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted unless in the case of messages tendered by Military officers, or State messages from Government officers.

7. A "Press" message is defined to be a message, written in ordinary English language, addressed only to a newspaper or newspapers within reach of the 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.

8. All rules and regulations that apply to ordinary messages, apply also to press messages, except as regards the charges and length.

9. The charge for press messages is as follows:—

- Deferred.*—Eight annas for the first 32 words and one anna for every additional 4 words.
Ordinary.—One mpee for the first 32 words and two annas for every additional 4 words.
Urgent.—Two rupees for the first 32 words and four annas for every additional 4 words.
The maximum limit of length is 150 words. Press messages can only be accepted for transmission during the working hours of the Telegraph Office at the station of origin.

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

11. **REPLY PRE-PAID.**—The sender of a message can pre-pay a reply, depositing for this purpose a sum not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees and not including any fraction of an anna; but the message to which a reply is pre-paid must not be addressed to more than one person. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. The terminal station sends to the Receiver, a pass for the amount pre-paid, leaving it to him to send his answer within 30 days to what address he pleases. Should the cost of the reply exceed the sum deposited as specified above, the difference must be paid by the sender of the reply. Should the cost of the reply be less than the amount of the pass, no refund will be given for the amount not availed of, but if the pass be not used, the amount which has been pre-paid for it will be refunded upon application to the Check Office, Calcutta. Application must, however, be made within two months and be supported by this pass, without which no refund will be granted. It should be distinctly understood that the pass is only available for 30 days. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply pre-paid message, the terminal station sends a Service telegram to that effect to the sender.

12. Urgent or ordinary 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. Deferred messages are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

13. The following stations only are authorized to receive messages for despatch to stations other than those in India: Arkonam, Cuddapah, Gooly, Raichūr, Jalārpēt, Salem, and Palghat. (For Rules and Charges, *vide* Government Telegraph Tariff Book.)

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

15. Senders of telegrams to Produtera via Yerraguntla should be recommended to prepay the cooly hire (8 annas) in order to save delay.

In the absence of cooly hire being prepaid, telegrams will be posted at Yerraguntla station and will not reach Produtera until the following day.

16. The Telegraph Offices at the following stations are open for the receipt of telegrams throughout the day and night, viz. :—

Madras,	Gooty,	Bangalore Cantt.,
Rayapuram,	Raichur,	Salem,
Arkonam,	Katpadi,	Erode,
Renigunta,	Jalarpet,	Podanur.
Cuddapah,		

At other stations private telegrams are only received for despatch between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

"Ur, ent" paid telegrams are accepted at road side stations where a night station staff is employed for transmission only to stations where a night signalling staff is employed.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

(BELL AND EDISON'S SYSTEM.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL £300,000 IN 300,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Central Exchange.....ERABULOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Telephonic Lines in connection with the Exchange of the above Company can be erected at the following rates :—

Banks and Mercantile Houses represented in the Chamber of Commerce	Rs. 300 per annum.
Mercantile Houses not represented in the Chamber of Commerce, Public Companies and Firms which are Members of the Trade Association	250 "
Barristers, Solicitors, Brokers, &c.	200 "
Vehicles, Hotels, Messes, Dispensaries, Shops, &c.	150 "

DUPLICATE LINES AT A REDUCTION.

NOTE.—The Company undertakes to erect Lines to Private Residences, Special Private Lines, &c., at rates to be obtained on application.

List of Subscribers, Madras Central Exchange.

25. Agra Bank.	39. Leighton & Co.
77. Arbuthnot & Co.	9. Madras Club.
72. Arbuthnot & Co. (Skins, Hides and Indigo Department).	42. Do. Mail Office.
75. Arbuthnot, G. G. (Arbuthnot & Co.)	61. McDowell & Co.
47. Bank of Madras.	63. Mercantile Bank.
21. Do. (D. A. J. Crombie).	70. Messageries Maritimes (French Mail Office).
30. Barclay & Morgan (Solicitors).	10. Misquith & Co.
2. Batcha Sahib, H. M. (Residence, Triplicane).	52. Moolji Jutha & Co.
89. Batcha Sahib & Co.	59. Municipality.
53. Berry & Co.	65. Murray & Co.
50. Best & Co.	58. Newitt, W. T. (Kilpauk).
48. Binny & Co.	23. Oakes & Co. (Broadway)
51. Borham & Co., W. E.	11. Do. (Mount Road)
73. Champion & Short (Solicitors).	13. Do. ("Beehive Foundry").
41. Chulal Mills.	20. Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd. (Agent's Office).
46. Commercial Bank.	81. Oriental Telephone Co., Ltd. (Electrician's Office).
47. Conservator of the Port (Deputy).	31. Orr & Sons, P.
78. Custom House.	38. Parry & Co.
3. De Guigne, A.	62. Pinsent, F. H. D.
49. Enles & Co., W. J.	66. Pogson, A. Lee (Residence, Royapuram).
62. Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.	45. Ramsay & Co.
43. Girdes & Co.	40. Shaw, W. F. (Parry & Co.)
79. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.	29. Simon, Carl Soehne.
71. Hajee Allaruckhia Sajan & Co.	6. Do. (Kodumbakam).
54. Do. do. Godown.	1. Smith & Co., W. E. (Chemists, Mount Road).
70. Harbour Trust (Secretary).	84. Do. (Esplanade).
64. Do. do. (Registrar).	55. Spencer & Co.
57. Do. do. (Traffic Manager).	8. Do. do. (Buffet, Central Station).
69. Do. do. (Pier Head).	36. Do. do. (Esplanade Branch).
74. High Court.	27. Subramachiah Chetty.
4. Hindu Office.	44. Wilson & Co.
35. Huson, C. L.	
16. Lawless, W. H.	
7. Lawrence Asylum Press.	

F. H. D. PINSENT, Agent.
W. H. LAWLESS, Superintendent and Electrician.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Includes Paper Currency Office, Branch Reserve Treasury, Small Coin Depot, and Circle Office for Government of India Stock Notes.

T. W. BAWLINS, B.C.S. Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.
W. D. COWLEY Asst. Accountant-General, in charge.
J. A. HART Superintendent.

Office—Accountant General's Office, Fort.

Office opens at 11 a.m. and closes to the public at 8 p.m.; on Saturdays at 1 p.m.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Nature of Arrangements.

(1.)—The Presidency is divided into two Circles of Issue, Madras and Calicut. The Calicut Circle of Issue consists of the districts of Malabar, South Canara, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Coorg, having Calicut as the Office of Issue; and the Madras Circle of Issue consists of all the other districts in the Presidency, with the Town of Madras as head-quarters for the issue of notes for the Circle. In addition to these two head-quarters of issue, there are Currency Agencies at Vizagapatam and Cocanada.

(2.)—The Currency Circle of Cocanada was abolished on the 16th August 1881.

(3.)—The Exchange Department, at the head-quarters of each Circle of Issue, issues Home notes for coin or other notes, and coin for notes. Other, or foreign Circle notes, are cashed only when there is an available margin of coin. Calicut notes will at all times be cashed at the Head Office at Madras. The Exchange Department also issues small silver and copper coin in exchange for coin or notes.

(4.)—Although no person has a legal claim to obtain cash for notes except at the Currency Office of Issue, notes are cashed freely at mofussil treasuries when the treasury officers are satisfied that no inconvenience can be caused to their treasuries by the encashment. Notes tendered by travellers (other than visitors to hill sanatoria) are cashed to a limited extent, even when the treasury is unable to cash them for the general public.

(5.)—At every place other than the Office of Issue, notes of the Home Circle are a legal tender in satisfaction of any claim against Government, though ordinarily, no person is pressed to take notes in part or full of his demand. Payment of Government dues may be made in Government currency notes of any Circle of Issue. Railway Companies will receive notes of any Circle in payment of fares and freight.

Claims on Half or Mutilated Currency Notes.

(1.)—Any person who has a claim upon the Currency Department in respect of a currency note which is not in such condition as to admit of immediate payment across the counter (i.e., which is mutilated, or half of which has been lost), should address his claim to the Currency Office from which the note issued.

(2.)—Before any steps are taken the applicant will be required to deposit the note, or part note, in respect of which he makes the claim. It is not necessary to advertise in the Gazette or otherwise, claims which are made upon half or mutilated notes.

(3.)—When the claim is received, a paper will be issued, requiring the claimant, within fourteen days of its receipt, to give full particulars on the following points, and any other points that may arise out of the enquiry.

(1.)—Name, residence, and occupation or profession.

(2.)—Whether he was ever proprietor of the entire note, and if so, where and when, and on what account he received it.

(3.)—How it came to be mutilated, or if it is a half note, how, and by whom, and for what purpose, the note was divided in half.

(4.)—If half of the note have been lost, to state fully the time and circumstances of the loss. If it has been lost in transit by post, to produce the result of enquiry by the Postal authorities. If the letter was not registered, to explain why.

(5.)—To state the name of any person who can give evidence, either as to applicant's possession of the entire note or as to the circumstances of the loss, and to produce copies of any letters, documents, entries in registers, &c., which give information on these matters.

(6.)—If the loss has occurred in transmission through the Post Office, to produce declaration by the person to whom the letter was addressed, that he did not receive it.

N.B.—(A person who receives a half note through the post has no claim to its value. The claim must be put forward by the person who held the entire note.)

(7.)—If there has been any delay in applying, it must be fully explained.

(8.)—Whether applied at ever before made a claim upon a half or mutilated note; if so, when.

(4).—If the declaration on these points is not sufficient, the Currency Officer is to call for further particulars, or make any further enquiries necessary, either of applicant or of any other person.

(5).—If the Currency Officer considers the information sufficient, he is to submit it to the Commissioner or Head Commissioner, for orders.

In doing so, he is to report: (1) when the note was issued; (2) whether any claim or stoppage is noted against it; (3) whether it is still outstanding; (4) any other circumstances bearing on the claim, and ascertainable from his office registers, or otherwise known to him.

(6).—If this officer considers the claim established, he will pass order that the note is to be paid, upon bond of indemnity, that day six months, if no reason to the contrary appear. If he does not consider the claim established, he is to refuse payment, and leave the applicant either to comply with requisition for further evidence, or to take any further steps he may desire.

(7).—When the period of six months is expired, a bond form will be furnished to the applicant with instructions for its execution, and bearing a receipt form on its reverse. The money (less cost of stamp on bond) will, at applicant's option, be paid to him over the counter, or remitted to him by money order.

(8).—No claim can be admitted unless the applicant satisfies the Head Commissioner or Commissioner, (1) that he was legal holder of the entire note; (2) that he is unable, owing to circumstances properly explained and beyond his control, to produce the entire note, and, by delivery of part of the note to the Currency Department, renders it impossible for any other person to make a claim upon the entire note.

Mismatched Notes.

(1).—Persons into whose possession mismatched notes come (i.e., cases in which the right half of one currency note is joined to the left half of another currency note) should forward the mismatched notes at once to the Currency Office whose name they bear.

(2).—No claim for payment of such notes can be admitted, but all claims are registered, and if the corresponding halves have already been received or hereafter come in, in the form of mismatched notes, the Currency Office will by joining together the proper halves and paying the entire notes, meet the claims as far as possible and remit the recovered value by money order.

Entire Notes Lost.

(1).—Entire notes lost are not paid. The loss of notes of higher value than Rs. 20 is registered, and if subsequently presented the loser and the police are informed of the name and address of the presenter. The loss of notes of the 5, 10, and 20 rupee denominations is not registered, nor is presentation reported to the loser or the police. In respect to notes which are alleged to have been completely lost or destroyed, the loss is advertised in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India*, but the Government acknowledge no liability. When completely satisfied that the notes can never be produced, the evidence of the claimant will be received, and the claim admitted or rejected at once; if admitted the value of the note is to be invested, and no further proceedings taken, nor interest paid till twenty years.

(2).—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:—

- (a.) If it be a Calcutta Circle note, notice should be sent to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
- (b.) If an Allahabad Circle note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad.
- (c.) If a Lahore Circle note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore.
- (d.) If a Bombay Circle note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.
- (e.) If a Kurrachee Circle note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Kurrachee.
- (f.) If a Nagpore or Akola Circle note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore.
- (g.) If a Madras Circle note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras.
- (h.) If a Calicut Circle note, notice should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calicut.
- (i.) If a Cochin Circle note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Cochin.
- (j.) If a Bangalore Circle note, notice should be sent to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bangalore.

(3).—Throughout these rules the expression "lost note" includes a stolen note, and the expression "destroyed note" includes a note not under such circumstances as render its recovery physically impossible.*

* Vide Appendix to the "State Paper Currency" Barrister-at-Law.

Stock Notes.

The Paper Currency Office is also the Circle Office for Government of India Stock notes. Stock notes are now being withdrawn from circulation as far as possible by the Government of India under the terms of their Notification No. 4539, dated 17th August 1888, published at page 683, Part I. of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of 4th September 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 17th August 1888, No. 4539.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read again:—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3742, dated the 15th September 1882.

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2599, dated the 10th August 1883.

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2566, dated the 20th August 1885.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolution No. 2566, dated 20th August 1885, certain modifications were introduced into the conditions under which Stock notes, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, were issued; and in paragraph 2 of that Resolution it was said:—

It cannot be denied that sale of the notes, and their popularity as an investment with the classes by whom it was hoped that they would be bought, have been much less than was anticipated. The Government of India, however, are of opinion that these results may be attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the notes, the operation of which has in part ceased, and of which the effect will not be indefinitely prolonged. The continuance of the sale of notes, if for the present not productive of much advantage, is not calculated to cause detriment or injury to the public or to the financial interests of Government. It may be still hoped that, subject to certain modifications, this mode of investment will become more popular, and that the advantages which unquestionably attach to the system, when successfully worked, may be in course of time obtained. The Governor-General in Council has therefore decided to continue for the present the sale of the notes, subject to certain changes in the rules which, it is hoped, will render the notes more generally acceptable.

2. Nearly three years have elapsed since these modifications were introduced, but the amount of the annual sales is still very small, and the public continue to look upon the system with distrust. It may be said that the public have never adopted these securities at all as a regular form of investment, and complaints have occasionally reached the Government, which on enquiry are shown to be well founded, of hardship resulting from the depreciation of the notes and from the difficulty of realising them at any price. The Government, having now re-examined the subject, has, with regret, been forced to the conclusion that the experiment ought now to be abandoned.

3. It has accordingly been decided to discontinue the further sale of Stock notes and to withdraw as far as possible those in circulation, amounting approximately to Rupees 16,20,000, by substituting for them Government promissory notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43.

4. The Comptroller-General is, therefore, authorised to receive applications, at any Government treasury in India, for the conversion into Government promissory notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 of any amounts of Stock notes tendered in even hundreds of rupees, on the following terms:—

(a) the promissory notes are to be issued at a premium of 5 annas per cent.;

(b) tenderers will, on delivering the Stock notes, be paid interest on them for the half-year ending July 31st, 1888 (i.e., Rupees 2 per cent.); but from the amount of this interest a sum of 5 annas per cent. on the value of the Stock notes will be deducted on account of the premium payable by the holders in accordance with the condition (a);

(c) the interest on the promissory notes issued in exchange will run from the 1st August 1888.

5. In the case of notes of less value than Rupees 100, the Comptroller-General is authorised further to purchase outstanding notes at the rate of Rupees 100 for every

Rupees 100 Stock notes tendered for sale at any treasury, and to pay to the proprietors tendering them the interest due on the notes up to date of purchase.

6. Notes purchased by the Comptroller and Auditor-General under the terms laid down in the preceding paragraph will, when a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, be converted into Four per cent. promissory notes, on the terms defined in paragraph 4. These promissory notes will be held by the Comptroller-General on account of the treasury, and will be gradually absorbed in the operations of purchase of securities, which the Comptroller-General in his official capacity has to carry out. They will not be disposed of by the Comptroller-General except in this way and except as provided in the next paragraph, until six months at least have expired from the issue of this notification.

7. The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency is hereby directed, under section 23 (2) of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882, to purchase five lakhs of the said securities, if this amount is available. This purchase will be made at par.

8. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right to withdraw the terms offered in this Resolution to Stock note holders whenever it may be deemed proper to do so.

9. The Comptroller-General is directed to make any subsidiary arrangements and to issue any subsidiary instructions he considers necessary for carrying out these orders.

E. J. SINKINSON, *Off. Secretary to the Government of India.*

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BEACH.

G. McWATERS, Esq., C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
M.B. Ry. E. SUNDYASACHARI AVAROH, Assistant Supt. of Stamps and Stationery.
M.B. Ry. P. RAJARATHNA MUDALIYAR, Manager, 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 shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say,

- 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;
- 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
- 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. ACKNOWLEDGMENT 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.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).	
3. ADOPTION DEED	See <i>Instructions</i> , No. 38.	
4. AFFIDAVIT of declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made by a person authorized by law to administer an estate	One rupee.	
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 (b) Whereby the owner or co-owner 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 (c) If not otherwise provided for by this Act	One anna. Four annas. Eight annas.
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).	
8. APPRENTICESHIP DEED	See <i>Instructions</i> , Schedule II, (Nos. 3 and 4).	
9. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.	
10. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT 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.	

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
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 creditors, or whereby payment of a composition is provided 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 magistrates or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Ten rupees.
21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 50. See Exemptions, Schedule II. (Nos. 5 and 17).	When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed 50 Eight annas. When it exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed 100 For every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 100 up to 1,00 One rupee. And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of 1,00 Five rupees.
22. CO-PARTNERSHIP. See Instrument, No. 32.	
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. CUSTOMS BOND.	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
26. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a Will.	One rupee.
27. DELIVERY OR ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, or the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any ware-	Fifteen rupees.

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 an 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. 24.	
28. 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 or by the Legal Practitioners Act No. IX of 1881.	In the case of an Advocate or Vakil. Five hundred rupees. In the case of an Attorney. Two hundred and fifty rupees.
See Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 11).	
EXCHANGE. See Instrument, No. 35.	
EXTRACT. See Copy, No. 23.	
FURTHER CHARGE OR MORTGAGE. See Instrument, No. 30.	
29. INDEMNITY BOND. See Instrument, No. 36.	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
INSPECTORSHIP DEED. See Comparative Deed, No. 20.	
30. 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 recoverable 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) 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 Bill of Exchange (No. 11) for the amount secured. (c) When the original mortgage is one of the descriptions 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. (d) When such mortgage is one of the descriptions 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 IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE OR MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY.	
32. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the appointment of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment.	

SCHEDULE 4.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
except articles of clerkship (No. 4 of this schedule) <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II, (No. 12)(c).</i>	Five rupees.
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. 45.</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— <i>contd.</i> <i>See Agreement to Lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II, (No. 12).</i>	

SCHEDULE 1.—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.
39. LEASE— <i>contd.</i> <i>See Agreement to Lease (No. 4). See Exemptions, Schedule II, (No. 12).</i>	
(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 appropriate 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 LICENCE, 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.
33. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Five rupees.
34. MORTGAGE DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 29 or No. 45 of this schedule. <i>See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 13 and No. 14 (i).</i>	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
35. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the exercise of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
36. 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 securities exceeding in value twenty rupees	One anna.
37. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight annas.
PARTNERSHIP	<i>See Instrument, No. 37.</i>
38. 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.
(a) In the case of a mortgage— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 4 2 0 0 4 0 0 2 0
(c) In case of fire insurance— I. In respect of an original policy for a month or any shorter term— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0
II. In respect of an original policy for more than one month but not more than three months— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 3 0
III. In respect of an original policy for more than three months but not more than six months— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0
IV. In respect of an original policy for a longer term than six months— When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 5 0
V. In respect of renewing for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any	Rs. A. P.

39. POLICY OF INSURANCE.

See Exemptions, Schedule II, No. 13 (a).

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

shorter term and in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.

The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends, or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months over the duty already paid in respect of the policy, and of the previous renewal thereof (if any); whichever is the smaller sum.

If drawn singly.

If drawn in duplicate for each part.

(a) In the case of any other insurance—
When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000
and for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured.

Rs. 1. 2.

0 6 0

0 3 0

(b) 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.

(c) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a).

One rupee.

(d) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.

Five rupees.

(e) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally.

Two rupees.

(f) In any other case.

One rupee for each person authorized.

49. POLICY OF INSURANCE—(contd.)

50. POWER OF ATTORNEY, and being proxy chargeable under No. 51.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this number, ten persons or more when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

PROMISSORY NOTE, Bill of Exchange, No. 11.

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.

See Notaries Act, No. 45.

PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A S.H.P., 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 the crew 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 Notaries Act, No. 45.

51. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of—

(a) Members of a Corporation,

may whose stock or funds are 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.

One anna.

See Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 16).

53. RE-CONVEYANCE 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 re-conveyance.

(b) In any other case.

Ten rupees.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
54. RECEIPT, 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 1,000 Rs. The same duty as a Bond (No. 18) for such amount or value as set forth in the release. (b) In any other case. Five 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.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 18).
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. 18) 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.	One anna.
59. SPECIFICATION OF GOODS.	See <i>Exemption, No. 48.</i>
60. SUBORDINATE 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. (c) Of shares in a company or association. One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21). (d) Of any interest secured by 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 is chargeable. 2. In any other case. Five rupees. (e) Of any property under the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, Section 31. Ten rupees. (f) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration. Five rupees.
61. TRANSFER.	See <i>Exemption, Schedule II.</i> (No. 17).

SCHEDULE I.—concluded.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
TRUST.	See <i>Declaration, No. 28.</i> <i>Revocation, No. 56.</i> <i>See Appraisal, No. 7.</i>
VALUATION.	
62. 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 merchandise 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 natives 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.
- Appraisal 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.
- Appraisal of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.
- Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act XX. of 1847, Section 5.
- Award under Bombay Act VI. of 1873, Section 31, 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 (lambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 - headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III. of 1875, Section 29, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 - any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the total 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 annum.
- 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 purposes.
- Copy of registration of emigrants furnished under Section 27 or Section 29 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871.

11. Entry—
 - (a) 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;
 - (b) on the roll of any High Court, as an attorney, of an attested clerk bound as such before this Act comes into force.
12. Instruments—
 - (a) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;
 - (b) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money received by them thereof;
 - (c) of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XLII. of 1874, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.
13. Leases and Counterparts—
 - (a) leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1874;
 - (b) 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;
 - (c) counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator.
14. Letter—
 - (a) 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;

 - (b) of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.
15. Receipt—
 - (a) 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;
 - (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 urban 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 whom pay or allowances are due comprised in the receipt has been assigned to 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 this sum 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 rules 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. 51 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.

NOTIFICATION No. 1.

Fort St. George, February 11, 1886.

No. 53.—The following rules of the Government of India for the supply, custody and sale of all descriptions of stamps of which those relating to general and court-fee stamps have been adopted by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council under the authority conferred by section 55 of Stamp Act I. of 1879 and section 23 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, are now republished with the alterations made by the Government of India since their publication in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th December 1880.—

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, general stamps, and the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1879; Court-fee stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870; telegraph stamps and postage stamps.

General Duties.

There shall be three central depôts for stamps of all descriptions, in charge of the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption. The Superintendents of Stamps at Madras and Bombay shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the last week in September in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps, to the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta. The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the three presidencies, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras and Bombay; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the Financial Department for transmission to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Superintendent should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to postage stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to telegraph stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depôt at Madras on the indent of the officer in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the Beers, the Central Provinces and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Assam, and British Burma, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. The Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, on receiving an indent from a local depôt, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to insure the local depôt having a proper supply, and may comply with the indents in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Superintendents of Stamps should also, if the monthly statements of transactions (Rule 38) show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depôt is falling too low, call the attention of the officer in charge to the fact. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay may indent for supplies on the central depôts.

Local Depôts.

6. Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depôts at places where there is no treasury.

7. Each local depôt shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps equal to the probable consumption of six months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

8. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required the total of the balance in the local depôt and any branch depôts subordinate to it the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, at the end of five months in rule 7, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

* For branch depôts the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depôt showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

Bombay, or Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

9. If the supply of stamps in any local depot should run short before the receipt of a supply from the central depot, the officer in charge of the local depot should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depot, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct), in the case of general and court-fee stamps, and to the Director-General of the Post-Office in the case of postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depot of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

10. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depot or from another local depot, the officer in charge of the local depot shall have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted either by himself or in his presence immediately on being opened. The number of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the number in the invoice, and a receipt shall be sent as soon as possible to the officer who despatched the stamps.

11. Local Governments may issue such orders, as may be thought necessary, regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depot, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instruction that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt.

12. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Superintendent of Stamps. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Superintendent as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (rule 33), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (rule 35).

13. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock, arranged in parcels or packets containing known quantities, the amount of each denomination being entered in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock.

14. The treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local depot. Sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the store under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

15. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. On a fixed date near the beginning of each month the *ex-officio* vendor shall prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balance in his hands, an average month's consumption, and the quantity required. When this indent is approved by the officer in charge, who should examine the balance under single lock, and ascertain that the quantities shown agree with the quantities shown in the indent, he shall give out the quantity required from the store under double lock. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable with reference to the amount of the treasurer's security or for any other reason.

16. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall keep in such language as the Local Government may direct, an account of the daily sales for each of the four descriptions of stamps in a form showing for each denomination the balance in his hand at the beginning of the day, the quantity sold during the day, and the balance in his hand at the end of the day. He shall pay daily into the treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realised on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, general, court-fee, postage, and telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of daily sales should be inspected every day by the officer in charge of the depot.

17. The rules regulating the grant of discount and grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of general and court-fee stamps vary in different provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rule that no change in the rates

of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of general and court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

19. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than Rs. 5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

20. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of telegraph stamps from the local depots, subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule, and shall sell to the public telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sale of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depot is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depots are authorised to issue telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when the treasury re-opens by the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value if sold.

21. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depots to Government officials and to persons specially authorised to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sales no discount is allowed.

22. Ordinary postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depots, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 5 and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and post cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depots only to commanding officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

23. The officer in charge of every Post-office, receiving office, tahsil, thana, and police station at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rule framed under the Stamp Act, 1879, to sell general stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such persons ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depots for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule; and on such sales discount at the rate of quarter of an anna in the rupee is allowed.

23A. The officers in charge of Post offices, receiving offices, tahsils, thanas and police stations at which letters are received for despatch, are also required to keep a supply of one anna revenue stamps for sale to the public. To such officers one anna revenue stamps are sold from local depots on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in rule 23. On such sales discount at the rate of one half anna in the rupee is allowed.

24. A district officer may authorise the grant of discount at the same rate to any *bona fide* retail vendor of ordinary postage stamps, provided he is not employed in a Government treasury. Such authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force for one year. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations of postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places, and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places; and the days and hours of sale. The district officer shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

25. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post offices within their respective jurisdictions and any other officers of the Post office authorised on that behalf by the Postmaster-General, or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorized to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under rules 23 and 24.

BRANCH DEPOTS.

26. Every subordinate, branch, or tahsil treasury shall be a branch depot for the sale of stamps of all descriptions.

27. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depot.

28. The officer in charge of the branch depot shall obtain his supplies from the local depot to which the branch depot is subordinate in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depot; and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depot.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depot in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

29. The supply to be kept in a branch depot should be equal to the probable demand for three months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to

the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depot from time to time as may be necessary.

30. Local Governments shall fix the period, a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depot shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depot and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

31. Sales from branch depots will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depots.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

32. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depot will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in the depot, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depots subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the branch depot. He will attach to the monthly statements for September and March rendered to the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, a certificate in the following form:—

"I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depot on the September 18 and March 18 found the value of each description to be as stated in the margin.* Also that I have received certificates from the officers in charge of the subordinate branch depots that they have similarly counted the stamps in the branch depots on the last day of the month of September of which the accounts are incorporated in the local treasury accounts, and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps to be as stated in the margin."

* The total values of stamps in this depot and the branch depots, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

General	Rs.
Court-fee	...
Telegraph	...
Postage	...

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for September and March to which this certificate is attached. If there is any difference, add " with the exception of the following differences:—

Explanation of which is as follows:—

33. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depot, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depots, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depot, and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, separate statements being prepared for general stamps, court-fee stamps, telegraph stamps, and postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the values of the balance in hand at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of the month. These statements may be forwarded to the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, either direct, or, if the Local Government so order, through any officer named by the Local Government.

34. These statements shall be checked by the Superintendents of Stamps by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depot, and shall be used by them to check indentations and to watch the balances in the local depots.

35. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depots shall forward to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of *pled* and *minut* memoranda or otherwise.

36. The Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transaction of the central and local depots as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

37. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from treasuries and other local depots under rule 35, the receipt of the certificates prescribed in rule 32, and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depot.

* Stamps for copies are included under Court-fee stamps.

38. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the accounts mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the care of the receipts, issues and sales.

39. The Local Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depots. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form to be prescribed by the Comptroller-General to whom the result will be reported.

40. The Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office, a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depot and the issues to each local depot of postage stamps during the month. They shall also send monthly to the Comptroller of the Post Office, a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps in the local and branch depots subordinate to them. The Accountant-General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realizations at each treasury from the sales of telegraph stamps during the month.

NOTIFICATION No. II.

No. 34.—With reference to the foregoing rules and in supersession of those published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1883 and 7th December 1883, the Right Honourable the Governor has thought fit to issue the following additional rules under section 55, Act I. of 1879, and section 37, Act VII. of 1874:—

1. The office of the Superintendent of Stamps shall be a local depot for the sale of court-fee stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

2. When the stock of stamps in any local depot falls below the prescribed amount, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps to bring the same to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

3. Each of the packets received in a local depot from the Superintendent of Stamps as new English seals and marked as containing a certain number of stamps, may be left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock.

4. The stock of stamps to be left with the treasurer shall be limited to a week's supply, except when the value of stamps, stock notes and cash left with him, is below the security taken, when the value of stamps in his possession may be increased by the difference.

5. The register referred to in the Government of India rule 16 shall be in the English language.

6. The supply to be kept in a branch depot shall be equal to the probable demand for one month. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depot falls below the number issued in the preceding six weeks, the officer in charge of the branch depot shall submit an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of one month, so that he may always have a month's reserve besides the number required for sale during the month.

7. In every branch depot stamps sufficient for a week's supply should be left in charge of the taluk sheristadar, who is the *ex-officio* vendor, and all the remaining stamps should be kept under joint lock and key of the talukdar and taluk sheristadar, both the keys being under charge of the latter when the former is absent from the head-quarters.

8. 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.

9. *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.

10. 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.

11. Subject to rule 12, 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 6 per cent.

12. Subject to rule 13, every licensed vendor who purchases 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 "

13. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

14. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the

Board of Revenue or Government not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case, sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

15. 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 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.

16. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor, and every licensed vendor, shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by orders of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and if the stamp is purchased for the use of any person other than the person who tenders the money for it, the name and residence of that other person also, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature, at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

17. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, or demand by any person tendering the value in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the district.

18. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

19. 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 16, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

20. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time, on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

21. When any instrument is to be written on an impressed sheet, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed 100 rupees, a single sheet shall be used, unless where the application for the required stamp is made to a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or where such application is made to a stamp vendor, the vendor certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value.

22. When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds 100 rupees or a treasury officer or stamp vendor has certified under rule 21 that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, the number of sheets 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 is capable of making up to the required amount.

23. No certificate shall be made under rule 21 or rule 22 by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

24. The stock of stamps in the central depot shall be verified annually by the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the subject "Stamps" in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.

J. F. PRICE, Secretary to Government.

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.

NOTE.—There is a rule now that the Treasurer at the Huzar shall not sell stamps except to stamp vendors.

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 license.

5. The license 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 for certain description of stamps) at E., in the taluq of F., in the district aforesaid." Before the license 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, cash 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 54 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 for ready money, 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.

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 takes 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 initiated by the vendor.

10. The following accounts will be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors: Stock Book showing Daily Receipts. A book will be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and another 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 the books kept for the purpose. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month. Abstract of Daily Sales is to be kept for stamps bought for ready money, and also one for stamps received for sale on commission and by *ex-officio* vendors. The columns will be totalled at the end of every month. Monthly Abstract of Stamps received and sold 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 stamps 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 in the beginning of each week, and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as will be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The tahsildar must see that there is always one month's supply in the taluq cutcherry. He shall also make a monthly examination of the sheristadar's stock and accounts, and certify that he has done so in the prescribed form. (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 Huzar 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 license expires or be revoked, the Collector may grant a special license 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 6, clause 6, 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-fee 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. The number of non-official vendors in each district should be at least 5 to every 100,000 of the population.—*Board's Pro., 5th September 1884, No. 5113.*

A stamp vendor is bound to sell stamps at his place of vend from 10 to 5 o'clock on working days; but there is no prohibition against his selling on Sundays and holidays.—*Board's Pro., 13th November 1884, No. 5844.*

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 1864; 10th October 1867; 10th October 1867; 5th March 1869; 8th October 1872, No. 1984; 4th April 1873, No. 525; 2nd June 1875, No. 913; Circular Memorandum, 3rd June 1878, No. 758; G. O., 27th October 1878, No. 1191; 11th November 1878, No. 2255; 25th March 1874, No. 674.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Sinhla, 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. 1814, 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 License Act, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st March 1882.

No. 1258.—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 Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

1. These rules shall come into force throughout British India on the 1st April 1882 in supersession of the Rules promulgated by Notifications No. 875 dated 26th February, and No. 966, dated 4th June 1881.

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.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely:—

(a) Impressed stamps, including—

Impressed sheets,—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.

Impressed labels,—to be affixed and impressed by Government officers as directed in Chapter III. of these rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.

CHAPTER II.—Of Impressed Sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except *Hundis*, may be written on impressed sheets, and, except as provided by section ten of the said Act and by these rules, shall be so written.

5. (a) When any instrument is to be written on an impressed sheet, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed one hundred rupees, a single sheet shall be used, unless—

where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or, where such application is made to a stamp vendor, the vendor certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value.

(b) When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds one hundred rupees, or a treasury officer or stamp vendor has certified under clause (a) that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, the number of sheets 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.

(c) No certificate shall be made under clause (a) or clause (b) by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

(d) When, under this rule, two or more impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of each instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(e) When a single sheet used under this rule is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being 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 sheet 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 such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

(f) When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on an impressed sheet and the value impressed thereon is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article 60 (a), Schedule I. of the Act, two or more adhesive 'share transfer stamps' hereinafter mentioned may be used to make up the required amount.

6. (a) *Hundis* other than *Hundis* which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section ten of the said Act shall be written as follows:—

(1) *Hundis* payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight, and for amounts not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in individual value, on impressed sheets bearing the word *Hundi*;

(2) *Hundis* exceeding Rs. 50,000 in individual value, and *Hundis* payable at more than one year after date or sight, on paper supplied for sale by the Government, and to which labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in rule nine, clause (b), or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and impressed by him in manner provided by rule ten.

(b) Every sheet of such stamped paper shall be of a size not less than 8½ x 5½ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(c) The provisions in rule five as to use of two or more sheets of stamped paper when a single stamp of the required value is not procurable apply also to *Hundi* stamps used under this rule.

7. (A) Promissory notes drawn or made in British India and chargeable with a duty of annas 6, 10, or 12 shall be written on impressed sheets of those values bearing the word '*Hundi*'.

(B) The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a colored impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, or Lahore, and by the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad.

CHAPTER III.—Of Impressed Labels.

8. Impressed labels may be used for the following instruments and counterpart thereof, namely:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1). Administration-bonds: | (10). Leases printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter: |
| (2). Affidavits: | (11). Memoranda of Association of Companies: |
| (3). Appointments made in execution of a power: | (12). Notes of Protest: |
| (4). Articles of Association of a Company: | (13). Petitions for leave to file a specification of an invention, &c. |
| (5). Articles of Clerkship: | (14). Policies of Insurance: |
| (6). Bills of Lading: | (15). Revocations of trust: |
| (7). Charter-parties: | (16). Warrants for Goods: |
| (8). Declarations of trust: | |
| (9). Instruments 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: | |

and for the following—when written in any European language, provided that any instrument written in any European language other than English shall have attached to it a translation in the English language:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (17). Agreements or Memoranda of Agreements, which, in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the label, cannot conveniently be written on impressed sheets: | (27). Instruments of co-partnership: |
| (18). Instruments engrossed or parchment and written in the English style, which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on impressed sheets: | (28). Instruments of dissolution of partnership: |
| (19). Awards: | (29). Instruments of exchange: |
| (20). Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India: | (30). Instruments of gift: |
| (21). Bonds: | (31). Instruments of partition: |
| (22). Certificates of sale: | (32). Leases: |
| (23). Composition-deeds: | (33). Letters of license: |
| (24). Conveyances: | (34). Mortgage-deeds: |
| (25). Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property: | (35). Powers of attorney: |
| (26). Instruments of apprenticeship: | (36). Reconveyances of mortgaged property: |
| | (37). Releases: |
| | (38). Settlements: |
| | (39). Transfers of the description mentioned in Article No. 60, clauses (b), (c), and (d) of the First Schedule of the said Act. |

9. The following officers are empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in rule eight, namely:—

(a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi; and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, when the Collector is absent from Head Quarters;

(b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab;

(c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

(d) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

10. (a) Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in rule eight being brought to him before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the label or labels before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic cycles.

(b) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees or upwards, such officer or some principal assistant of such officer appointed by the Local Government from time to time in this behalf, shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument, immediately under the labels. In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's office, as well as the Collectors are empowered to initial any label or labels and to attach their usual signatures to any instrument immediately under the labels.

The Superintendent in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Lahore, is empowered to initial any label or labels and to attach his usual signature to any instrument immediately under the labels during the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps from Lahore.

11. (a) 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 impressed labels.

(b) When any such instrument is taken to the Collector under section seventeen of the said Act, the Collector, unless he be Collector of Calcutta or Karachi, shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in rule IX., remitting the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rules X. (a) and X. (b), and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV.—Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills of Exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one anna."

14. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

(a) Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes drawn to read out of British India, and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna (vide *Port St. George Gazette, Part I., page 770, dated 19th December 1882*) with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) An entry as an Advocate, Vakil, or Attorney on the roll of any High Court, with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil," or "Attorney."

(Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. The gazetted officer who affixes the stamp shall write on the face of it his usual signature and the date of signature before parting with the instrument.)

(d) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial" printed over them.

CHAPTER V.—Miscellaneous.

15. 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.

16. Every payment made under section thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

17. The Collector may 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 affirmation, 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.

18. Any Magistrate convicting or trying an offender under chapter VIII. of the Stamp Act may grant to any person, who may have contributed to the conviction, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

(a) The stamp duty payable under Article 22 (a) of Schedule I. to the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879 on certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act VI. of 1884, may be paid by means of adhesive court-fee labels.

ONE ANNA IMPRESSED STAMPS UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1879.

In republishing the following Extract from the rules passed by the Governor-General in Council on 8th March 1882, No. 1288, with effect from 1st April 1882, authorizing one anna stamp to be impressed on skeleton forms of instruments, it is hereby notified that the value of stamps, for the impressing of which under this rule application may be made to this office, must be paid into the Bank of Madras, and persons presenting forms to be stamped should bring with the forms a receipt from the Bank for the value of the stamps:—

"7. The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a colored impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras or Rangoon."

2. Payments made for stamps which may not be impressed will be refunded by the Bank on the production of a certificate from the undersigned to the effect that stamps were not impressed.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
18th March, 1882.

J. G. FERRAND,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Port St. George Gazette, page 457.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Judicial.

Simla, 24th 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 (c), the word "June" shall be substituted.

(3) In section 16, after the words "Central Provinces," add the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

Port St. George Gazette, page 587.

Octombarwood, August 27, 1879.

In modification of the Notification dated 28th June 1879, (vide *Port St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1879, page 486*), 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.

COURT FEES.

SCHEDULE I., ACT VII. of 1870.—Ad valorem Fees.

Number.	Proper Fee.
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 and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee payable on the institution of a suit, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in sections 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..... Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees. Twenty rupees. Twenty-five Rs.
2. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV. of 1853 (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 nineteenth 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 nineteenth day from the date of the decree.		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy of 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.....	Four annas. Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court.....	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees..... (b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.....	Eight annas. One rupee.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by a High Court.....	Four rupees.
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1869, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a)—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas..... (b)—In any other case.....	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 table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.
Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.		For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words. Eight annas.
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL. of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), or under Act No. XX. of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay).		If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees, Five rupees. If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees, Ten rupees. And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees..... Five rupees.
(11. For Articles 11 and 12 of the first schedule to the Court Fees Act 1870 the following shall be substituted namely:— vide Section XIII of Act VII of 1890 (The Succession Certificate Act).)		
11. Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: provided that when after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, or any enactment repealed by that Act, or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII. of 1827 in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.
12. Certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889.	In any case	Two per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate under section 8 of the Act, and three per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under section 10 of the Act. Note.—The amount of a debt is its amount including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for so far as such amount can be ascertained.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

If the money so recovered or realized exceeds the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE I.—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
12-A. Certificate under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827.	2. Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Act and where such a power has been so conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on or for the negotiation or transfer of the security or for both purposes the value of the security is its market value on the day on which the execution of the security in the certificate is applied for so far as such value can be ascertained.
	1. As regards debts and securities the same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Sumastan Certificate Act, 1855, or in respect of an extension of such a certificate as the case may be, and
	2. As regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted, two per centum, or so much of the amount or value of such property as extends to one thousand rupees.

(3) In the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 12, clause viii, for the words and figures "and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act inserted, No. 12," the words "and, save as regards debts and securities, a certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII, of 1827," shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE II.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees levied 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.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
5	0 6 0	170	180	18 0 0	440
10	0 12 0	180	190	18 4 0	450
15	1 2 0	190	200	18 8 0	460
20	2 0 0	200	210	19 2 0	470
25	2 8 0	210	220	19 6 0	480
30	3 6 0	220	230	19 10 0	490
35	4 4 0	230	240	20 0 0	500
40	5 2 0	240	250	20 4 0	510
45	6 0 0	250	260	20 8 0	520
50	6 8 0	260	270	21 2 0	530
55	7 6 0	270	280	21 6 0	540
60	8 4 0	280	290	22 0 0	550
65	9 2 0	290	300	22 4 0	560
70	10 0 0	300	310	22 8 0	570
75	10 8 0	310	320	23 2 0	580
80	11 6 0	320	330	23 6 0	590
85	12 4 0	330	340	24 0 0	600
90	13 2 0	340	350	24 4 0	610
95	14 0 0	350	360	24 8 0	620
100	14 8 0	360	370	25 2 0	630
110	16 0 0	370	380	25 6 0	640
120	17 2 0	380	390	26 0 0	650
130	18 4 0	390	400	26 4 0	660
140	19 6 0	400	410	26 8 0	670
150	20 8 0	410	420	27 2 0	680
160	22 0 0	420	430	27 6 0	690
170	23 2 0	430	440	28 0 0	700

SCHEDULE.—continued.

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.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
4,800	4,800	370 0 0	75,000	30,000	1,325 0 0
4,900	4,900	375 0 0	80,000	80,000	1,350 0 0
5,000	5,000	380 0 0	85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0
5,100	5,100	385 0 0	90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0
5,200	5,200	390 0 0	95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0
5,300	5,300	395 0 0	1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0
5,400	5,400	400 0 0	1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0
5,500	5,500	405 0 0	1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0
5,600	5,600	410 0 0	1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0
5,700	5,700	415 0 0	1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0
5,800	5,800	420 0 0	1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0
5,900	5,900	425 0 0	1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0
6,000	6,000	430 0 0	1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0
6,100	6,100	435 0 0	1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0
6,200	6,200	440 0 0	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0
6,300	6,300	445 0 0	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0
6,400	6,400	450 0 0	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0
6,500	6,500	455 0 0	1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0
6,600	6,600	460 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0
6,700	6,700	465 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0
6,800	6,800	470 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0
6,900	6,900	475 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0
7,000	7,000	480 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0
7,100	7,100	485 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0
7,200	7,200	490 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0
7,300	7,300	495 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0
7,400	7,400	500 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0
7,500	7,500	505 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0
7,600	7,600	510 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0
7,700	7,700	515 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0
7,800	7,800	520 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0
7,900	7,900	525 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0
8,000	8,000	530 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0
8,100	8,100	535 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0
8,200	8,200	540 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0
8,300	8,300	545 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0
8,400	8,400	550 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0
8,500	8,500	555 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0
8,600	8,600	560 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0
8,700	8,700	565 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0
8,800	8,800	570 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,325 0 0
8,900	8,900	575 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,350 0 0
9,000	9,000	580 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,375 0 0
9,100	9,100	585 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,400 0 0
9,200	9,200	590 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,425 0 0
9,300	9,300	595 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,450 0 0
9,400	9,400	600 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,475 0 0
9,500	9,500	605 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0
9,600	9,600	610 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0
9,700	9,700	615 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0
9,800	9,800	620 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0
9,900	9,900	625 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0
10,000	10,000	630 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0
10,100	10,100	635 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0
10,200	10,200	640 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0
10,300	10,300	645 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0
10,400	10,400	650 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0
10,500	10,500	655 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0
10,600	10,600	660 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0
10,700	10,700	665 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0
10,800	10,800	670 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0
10,900	10,900	675 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0
11,000	11,000	680 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0
11,100	11,100	685 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0
11,200	11,200	690 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0
11,300	11,300	695 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0
11,400	11,400	700 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0
11,500	11,500	705 0 0	4,10,000	4,15,000	3,000 0 0
11,600	11,600	710 0 0	4,15,000	4,20,000	3,025 0 0
11,700	11,700	715 0 0	4,20,000	4,25,000	3,050 0 0
11,800	11,800	720 0 0	4,25,000	4,30,000	3,075 0 0
11,900	11,900	725 0 0	4,30,000	4,35,000	3,100 0 0
12,000	12,000	730 0 0	4,35,000	4,40,000	3,125 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROCES FEE.
1. Application or petition.	(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings; or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement; or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement; or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Jurisdiction under Act No. III. of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI. of 1835, or under Act No. XVI. of 1858, section 2, 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. (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 dispute in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant. (c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act. (d)—When presented to a High Court.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.	One anna.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	(a)—When presented to a District Court. (b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.
	One anna.
	Two annas.

SCHEDULE II.—continued.
Fixed Fees.—continued.

NUMBER.	PROCES FEE.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1859, or Bombay Act No. V. of 1862 (to give Magistrate's Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain or discontinue possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by force of law).	Eight annas.
5. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.	
6. Bail bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.	Eight annas.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.	
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.	Eight annas.
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, section twenty-one.	
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	One rupee.
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 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 Division, 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 or Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority.	Two rupees.
(d) 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.
(e) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority.	Two rupees.
12. Covenant.	
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 1859, section seven.	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE II.—*continued*Fixed Fees.—*continued*

NUMBER.	PROPOSED FEE.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1865.	Five rupees.
15. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	Eight rupees.
16. Administration bond.	
17. Plaintiff 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. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates; ii. To obtain a declaratory decree when no consequential relief is prayed; iii. To set aside an award; iv. To set aside an adoption; v. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	Ten rupees.
18. Application under section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	
19. Agreement under section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code.	
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section fifty-five of the same Act.	
21. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	Twenty rupees.

6th January 1871, No. 47.

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 performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II., No. 6.

14th July 1871, No. 2004.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 85 of "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I., Article II, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

5th January 1872, No. 688.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 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 1891.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution A fee of 5 annas each.
Memoranda of appeal 2 rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 494.

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 and orders in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 23rd April 1870, (published at pages 356 and 397 of the *First Series Gazette for 1870*), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Courts 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 pleadings, in respect of which 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 by the party requiring such process to be issued.

II.—In order that the costs 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.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
0	0	0	3	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	0
0	2	0	4	0	0
0	4	0	4	0	0
0	8	0	4	0	0
1	0	0	7	0	0
			30	0	0
			30	0	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, 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 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 grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to Counsel and Attorneys and to courts 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.

22nd March 1872, No. 2135.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 2004, dated 15th 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.

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 General of Court Fee stamps for general observance:—

Central depots for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.
II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depots, subordinate to the central depots, 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 depot 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 authorized 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, desires 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 Fee stamps: Provided that separate accounts shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fee labels.

3rd October 1872, No. 2140.

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 decrees passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI. of 1861.

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.

17th April 1873, No. 2504.

In continuation of Financial Notification, No. 2,025, dated the 15th August 1872, published on page 782 of 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.

5th June 1873, No. 451.

In every case in which the fee payable on the institution of a suit to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy would exceed the sum of eight annas, whether such suit be brought against the tenant separately under Act XI. of 1839 or against several tenants collectively under Section 11 of Act XIV. of 1863, provided that such suit is brought on or before the 1st day of May of the year following the agricultural year in which the revised assessments take effect in respect of the land on which the enhancement is sought.

Reduced to 6 annas.

22nd August 1873, No. 2509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaint, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

19th December 1873, No. 3818.

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. 391.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, remits to eight annas the fee payable:—

(a) on the plaint in every suit heretofore instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietory tenure where no subsequently relief is prayed;

(b) on every appeal heretofore presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification.

2nd February 1874, No. 3735.

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 1/2 the property of Government.

5th March 1874, 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 1863.

24th April 1874, No. 2623.

(a) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration shall have been made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under the said Act, shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

(b) Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration shall have been made in respect of any property belonging to an estate, no fee shall be chargeable under the said Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

(c) This Notification applies to the widows of British India.

3rd July 1874, No. 4195.

The fees chargeable on:—

(a) Copies of Village Settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the survey or at the termination of Settlement operations.

(b) List of fields extracted from Village Settlement records for the purpose of being filed with the petitions of plaints in Settlement Courts.

Exempted.

2. Nothing in this Notification applies to—

(a) Copies of Judicial Proceedings.

(b) Copies of Village Settlement records (other than lists of fields extracted as aforesaid) which may be filed in any Court or Office.

31st July 1874, No. 4485.

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 his Government of Fort Saint George in Canara, 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 representing the plaint.

24th February 1875, No. 853.

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 1868, or Act XL of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fee shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

(STAMPS.)

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July 1877, No. 2041, page 483.

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. 4368, 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. 2121, page 519.

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. 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees or plaints mentioned in Schedule I. of the Court Fees Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 5th May 1878, No. 370, page 287.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

The 29th 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 one anna the Court Fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under section 18 of the Madras Trades Licenses Act, 1878.

27th June 1879, No. 1446.

The fee chargeable for copies of orders which the Collector is required to furnish under section 14 of Madras Act III. of 1878.

Exempted.

22nd November 1879, No. 3967.

The fee payable on appeals from orders issued by the Civil Courts under section 244 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Limited to the amounts chargeable under Article II., Schedule II. of the Court Fees Act.

27th March 1880, No. 1431.

The fees chargeable on security bond for keeping of the peace by or good behaviour of person other than the executors.

Exempted.

31st May 1881, No. 663.

The fees payable under Schedule II., Article I (c) of the Court Fees Act, on an application or petition presented to a Chief Commissioner when such application or petition is accompanied by a petition to the Government of India, and contains merely a request that such petition may be forwarded to the Government of India.

Exempted.

24th June 1881, No. 1861.

The fees payable under clauses 6, 7 and 9 of Schedule I. of the Court Fees Act, on copies furnished by the Civil and Criminal Courts for the private use of persons applying for them.

Exempted.

The above Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Justice, or received by any public officer.

16th February 1883, No. 849.

The fees payable under clause (a), paragraph 4, and clause (b), paragraph 2, of Article I, Schedule II., of Act VII. of 1870, annexed to the said Act, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 25 in amount, provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application.

Exempted.

BRIHA, the 18th April 1883, No. 261.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf; and in supersession of Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1580, dated 5th March 1875, and all other Notifications on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

I. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only. Such adhesive stamps shall either be the adhesive stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," at present in use, or adhesive stamps of any different shape, size, or pattern, bearing the words "Court Fees," which may hereafter be issued for use, in supersession of, or in addition to, the adhesive stamps now in use.

II. When in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps bearing the words "Court Fees," adhesive stamps being only employed to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. If in any case the amount of fee chargeable under the said Act involves a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

IV. This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (vide Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 5th May 1883, Part I., page 307).

OOTACAMUND, 19th May 1888, No. 76.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in modification of the Notification published at page 847 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 30th April 1872, and of all other Notifications on the subject, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules:—

I. When, in the case of fees amounting to less than Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single adhesive stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single adhesive stamp, or if a single adhesive stamp of the required value is not available, the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional adhesive stamps of the next lower values, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee.

II. When, in the case of fees amounting to or exceeding Rs. 10, the amount can be denoted by a single impressed stamp, the fee shall be denoted by a single impressed stamp of the required value. But if the amount cannot be denoted by a single impressed stamp, or if a single impressed stamp of the required value is not available, an impressed stamp of the next lower value available shall be used, and the deficiency shall be made up by the use of one or more additional impressed stamps of the next lower values available, which may be required to make up the exact amount of the fee in combination with adhesive stamps to make up fractions of less than Rs. 10.

III. Any adhesive stamps which may be used under rule 2 shall be affixed to the impressed stamp of the highest value employed in denoting the fee.

IV. When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Act, a portion of the subject-matter shall be written on each impressed stamp so used, and the writing on each stamp shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

V. When one or more impressed stamps used to denote a fee are found insufficient to admit of the entire document being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamps, so much plain paper may be joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of the document; and the writing on the impressed stamps and on the plain paper shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

VI. In the blank space left in the adhesive stamps the vendor shall insert the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and his own ordinary signature.

This Notification shall take effect on and after the 1st June 1883 (*vide Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd May 1883, Part I., page 322).

CALCUTTA, the 1st February 1884, No. 890.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the Court Fee payable on the institution of a suit for the possession of a fractional share of that part shall not exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of that share.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION, March 1884, No. 35.

The following resolution of the Government of India is republished for general information:—

"By Financial Notification, No. 3305, dated 19th June 1874, the Government of India prescribed the use, under the General Stamp Act, of the locally made bi-color (blue and black) non-judicial stamps, as well as of the impressed stamps of new designs manufactured in England.

"2. As it is desirable that the new stamps should now be exclusively used, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires that the public may be informed that impressed non-judicial stamps of the new design will be issued in exchange for unused bi-color stamps of equal value by treasury officers on application being made to them within 3 months from the date of the publication of notice to that effect in the local Gazette."

NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, the 9th September 1884, No. 3319.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the Court Fees payable under Clauses 6, 7 and 8 of Schedule I. of the Act, on copies furnished by the Revenue Courts and officers for the private use of persons applying for them.

The Notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished hereunder from the payment of fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited or referred in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

23rd September 1884, No. 3626.

Applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with Government land for which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

Exempted.

Resolution, the 4th December 1884, No. 1945.

With a view to reduce the expense and to encourage investment by way of loan on the security of the property of Joint Stock Companies, the Governor-General in Council has determined to exempt debentures of the kind above described and interest coupons attached thereto from Stamp duty, the mortgage or trust deed remaining liable to Stamp duty, and has issued a separate Notification for this purpose.

15th January 1885, No. 241.

Applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII. of 1884.

Exempted.

SEPARATE REVENUE-STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act, the 8th March 1885, No. 1196.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the whole of the fees payable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the second paragraph of section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1870, for the return to the person, or to the registration officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration officer.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE-STAMPS.

CALCUTTA, the 2nd March 1885, No. 1522.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council directs that the additional Court Fee payable under section 19E of the said Act on Probates and Letters of Administration shall be denoted either—

(a) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification, No. 531, of 18th April 1883; or

(b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in Clause I. of Notification, No. 561, of 18th April 1883.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3626.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and with reference to clause XI. of section 19 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on application for leave to occupy under direct engagement with Government land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold such land.

SEPARATE REVENUE-STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 29th May 1885, No. 1138.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable on applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE-STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 21st August 1885, No. 2632.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council has remitted the Court Fees payable on an application for transfer of a Stock note from one circle to another made under paragraph 6 of Resolution No. 2566 of 10th August 1885.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

CALCUTTA, the 21st January 1886, No. 310.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, and in supersession of the Notifications noted in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable under the said Act on the following documents, namely:—

Home Dept. Notification, No. 7633, of 15th Sept. 1870.	
Financial do do. No. 2530, of 5th April 1870.	
Do do do. No. 7317, of 18th Dec. 1874.	
Home do do. No. 1449, of 2nd Nov. 1883.	

- (1). Copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1892, or of a translation thereof, when a copy is given to an accused person.
- (2). Copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment, when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (3). Copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons-case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an accused person.
- (4). Copy or translation of a judgment in a summons-case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is in jail.
- (5). Copy of an order of maintenance when the copy is given under section 490 of the said Code to the person in whose favor the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid.
- (6). Copy furnished to any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court, of the Judge's charge to the jury, or of any order, deposition, or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any preceding clause of this Notification without the payment of a court-fee, but is a copy which, on its being applied for under section 549 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment.
- (7). 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 the Government before any Criminal Court.
- (8). 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 proceedings.
- (9). Copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., No. 501, the 5th February 1886.

Under section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under the said Act on a petition to the Collector under section 25, Act II. of 1883, to have an assessment reduced or cancelled, shall, whatever may be the amount of the assessment to which the petition relates, be limited to one anna.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax, the 16th July 1886, No. 1363.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on an application to a Collector or to any officer or person exercising all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment, or to the amount of an assessment, under Act II. of 1883, shall be limited to one anna.

(Signed) D. BARBOUR, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., the 5th November 1886, No. 4086.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on a copy of an order passed under section 26 of Act II. of 1886 shall be limited to one anna.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 22nd April 1887, No. 2111.

In supersession of Notification No. 1847, dated the 25th November 1886, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fee payable under the said Act on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office.

(Signed) J. WESTLAND, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

Sales, &c.

Calcutta, 11th January 1888, No. 187.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2345, dated the 26th December 1884.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 236, dated the 30th April 1885.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 963, dated the 30th September 1887.

Resolution.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee adhesive labels in accordance with the following rules:—

1. (a) When any person is possessed of impressed Court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use, or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or
- (b) when any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below Rupees 5, four or more) Court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamp or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a bona fide intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof, and that they were so purchased, or, in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps, so purchased, spoiled, or rendered useless within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered. Provided that Local Governments may, in special cases, allow refunds when application is made within one year from the date of purchase of the stamps or labels, or, also in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps, within one year from the date on which the stamps were spoiled or rendered useless. The Local Governments may, at their discretion, delegate this power to any subordinate authority.
2. When a licensed vendor surrenders his license or dies, the Collector may, at his discretion, if he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to him or his representatives, as the case may be, the values of stamps and labels, not spoiled or rendered unfit for use, returned into the Collector's store, deducting one anna in the rupee; or he may issue stamps and labels of other values in exchange provided that, in the case of adhesive Court-fee labels, their value may not be refunded nor stamps and labels of other values issued in exchange, unless, in cases where the value of each label is not less than Rupees 5, there are at least two such labels which have never been detached from each other; and in cases where the value of each label is less than Rupees 5 unless there are at least four such labels, which have never been detached from each other.
3. When adhesive labels are attached to impressed sheets of Court-fee stamps in accordance with the directions contained in Notification by the Government of India in this department, No. 841, dated the 18th April 1883, such labels should be regarded as impressed stamps for the purposes of refund under these rules.

(Signed) C. J. WEBB, Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Notification dated 21st December 1883, No. 6717.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

The stamp duty payable under Article 22 (a) of Schedule I. to the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, on certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI. of 1876, may be paid by means of adhesive Court Fee labels.

1st April 1887, No. 1746.

When a part of an estate paying annual revenue to Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue:—

The value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of a fractional share of that part shall for the purpose of computation of the amount of Court Fee payable in the suit be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the same.

REMISSIONS OR REDUCTIONS OF STAMP DUTY

AUTHORISED BY

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE SUCCESSIVE STAMP ACTS.

Under section 83 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, the presiding officers of each Court or Office are required to examine every instrument liable to stamp duty coming before them, 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. This duty necessarily involves frequent references not only to the several Stamp Acts, but also to the various Notifications scattered over volumes of Official Gazettes, under which remissions or reductions of stamp duty have been granted from time to time.

Before October 1860 instruments exempted from stamp duty were described in the Stamp Acts themselves. For the first time, in Act XXXVI. of 1860 power was reserved for the Governor-General in Council to remit or reduce stamp duties on instruments by Notifications in the Official Gazette. The following table contains all the Notifications authorising remissions or reductions of stamp duty since the passing of Act XXXVI. of 1860, save only those relating to the Straits Settlements, and those which are manifestly obsolete, such as Notifications exempting tenders for loans.

If any omission or defect is discovered in this table, information should be sent direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
The 15th October 1880.

Description of Instruments	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1861.		
Policies of Assurance or Insurance against fire.	Reduced to 6 Annas for every Rs. 1,000 or fraction of Rs. 1,000.	No. 238, dated 19th Feb. 1861. (Act 34 of 1860, s. 18.)
Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India.	Exempted till 5th October 1861.	No. 185, dated 6th Oct. 1861. (Act 30 of 1860, s. 1.)
1862.		
Guarantees for the due adjustment of public claims or demands required from public officers on occasions of transfer of office, or of leave of absence, or of retirement.	Exempted	No. 4128, dated 11th Aug. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, s. 33.)
Deeds, Instruments, and Writings executed in Double Island and Callagauk, including Alagunda Reef dependencies of British Burmah.	Ditto	No. 6547, dated 21st Nov. 1862. (Act 10 of 1862, s. 33.)
1865.		
Customs Bonds	Reduced to—	No. 1285, dated 11th July 1865. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
If the penalty of the bond does not exceed Rs. 25	Rs. 2	
If above Rs. 25 and not exceeding Rs. 50	Rs. 4	
" " 50 " " " 100	Rs. 8	
" " 100 " " " 200	Rs. 16	
" " 200 " " " 300	Rs. 24	
" " 300 " " " 500	Rs. 40	
and for all sums above Rs. 500	Rs. 50	
Bills of Exchange drawn in Mysore on and after 1st August 1865, on which full stamp duty may have been paid in that province when negotiated in British Territory, and vice versa.	Exempted	No. 1028, dated 26th June 1865. (Act 15 of 1865, s. 2.) See No. 1083, dated 6th June 1877.
1866.		
Leases or other engagements, and counterparts thereof, executed between landlords and tenants relative to land paying revenue to Government in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg.	Exempted	No. 91, dated 20th April 1866. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)

Description of Instruments	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1868.		
A certain Investment or Deed of Trust executed by certain Mysore Princes consisting Prince Ghulam Mahammad, Fathma Ali Khan, and Shafonda Palakhet as Trustees of their portions of the Mysore Grant aggregating Rs. 15,60,000.	Exempted	No. 1629, dated 6th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
Proxy papers used at Municipal Elections, Scientific Society and Service Fund Meetings, and the like, where the transactions in which the papers are used have nothing of a mercantile character.	Ditto	No. 1912, dated 18th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1865, s. 2.)
1870.		
Agreements made by ryots in opium-producing districts for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.	Exempted	No. 1228, dated 17th Feb. 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Mortgage deeds executed by salaried officers of Government as security for the due performance of their duties.	Ditto	No. 291, dated 12th May 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) (Superseded by No. 2230, dated 23rd July 1875.)
1871.		
Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties, which are chargeable under Schedule 2, No. E, of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870.	Exempted	No. 47, dated 6th Jan. 1871. (Act 7 of 1870, s. 35.)
1872.		
Bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their surties for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.	Exempted	No. 281, dated 14th June 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.	Ditto	No. 3764, dated 25th Oct. 1872. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1873.		
Certificates granted under Section 259, Act VIII. of 1859, by which the right, title and interest in immovable property sold in execution of a decree by a Civil Court is transferred to the purchaser.	Exempted	No. 3906, dated 24th Oct. 1873. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1874.		
Bonds executed for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income from private subscriptions of a charitable hospital or dispensary shall not be less than a specified sum per annum.	Exempted	No. 382, dated 16th Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Contracts for service in British Burmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burmah and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government Officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.	Ditto	No. 593, dated 23rd Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Receipts for pay given by Non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army not being in civil employ.		
Receipts for pensions or allowances given by persons receiving pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such Non-commissioned officers or soldiers and not being in civil employ.	Ditto	No. 1101, dated 13th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Receipts given by holders of family certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a Non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies and is not in civil employ.		

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1874—contd.		
Instruments executed in favor of, by, or on behalf of the Government, relating to the carriage of grain to or in the territories under the respective Governments of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.	Exempted till 30th November 1874.	No. 1358, dated 26th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments relating to advances made by or under the authority of Government to ryots or cultivators for the purchase of grain in Bengal and the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto	No. 1401, dated 12th Feb. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments relating to land, or benefits to arise out of land, executed by members of the following tribes residing in the Banau District within the limits specified below :—		
<i>Ahmudali Wazirs.</i>		
<i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory; east, territory of Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak; south, Kurm River, Serrani tappahs and the Murwat thali; west, independent territory.		
<i>Umanzai Wazirs.</i>		
<i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory and Kurm River; east, Bannohi tappahs and Murwat thali; south, Murwat thali; west, independent territory.	Exempted till 31st December 1875.	No. 1739, dated 18th March 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
<i>Blittanni.</i>		
<i>Bounded</i> —north, independent territory and Murwat thali; east, Murwat thali; south, Murwat thali; west, independent territory.		
<i>Blittanni location of Kurum tala.</i>		
Surrounded by Murwat thali.		
<i>Bangi Khel (Khattaks).</i>		
<i>Bounded</i> —north, territory of Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak; east, lands of the Sagri Khattaks; south, rivers Indus and Kalabagh; west, same as north.		
Release of any claim secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty of less than Rs. 8.	Reduced to the stamp duty with which such document is chargeable.	
Release of any claim affecting any property when such claim is not secured by a document chargeable with stamp duty, if the value of the property is expressed in the release and does not exceed Rs. 700.	Reduced to the stamp duty with which a conveyance of the property would be chargeable if the consideration for the conveyance equalled the value of the property expressed in the release.	No. 2201, dated 2nd April 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) (Cancelled as regards instrument of divorce by Notification No. 188, dated 15th January 1875.)
Instrument of divorce executed by a Mahomedan husband, whether by way of "tulak," "kholia," or otherwise.	Reduced to one rupee.	
Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by the instruments known as sales in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Exempted	No. 1323, dated 22nd May 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in Bengal and the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces relating to the payment of advances made to them in grain by or under the authority of Government.	Exempted till 30th November 1874.	No. 9310, dated 12th June 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments of exchange of immovable property where no money is paid, or agreed to be paid, for equality of exchange.	Reduced to Rs. 4.	No. 1424, dated 30th Sept. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1874—contd.		
Instruments by which movable or immovable property is conveyed to the Secretary of State for India in Council by way of sale, lease, or exchange where money is paid by Government for equality of exchange.	Exempted	No. 6043, dated 9th Oct. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
In supersession of Notification No. 3900, dated 26th June 1874, which included mortgage also. Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.	Ditto	No. 7316, dated 31st Dec. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1875.		
Bonds executed by the amieties of middlemen (Lambardars or Khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government within the limits of the Benares and Patna Opium Agencies.	Exempted	No. 503, dated 22nd Jan. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments of gift of immovable property when the value does not exceed Rs. 1,500.	Reduced to the duty chargeable on a conveyance for a sum equal to the value of immovable property given.	No. 179, dated 15th April 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
<i>Within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment.</i>		
Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand.		
Promissory Note payable otherwise than on demand.		
Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or order for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding Rs. 20.	Exempted	No. 1039, dated 25th May 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Receipt or discharge given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds Rs. 20.		
Title Deeds or Sanads granted by Government to Bhoonias in Ajmers.	Ditto	No. 1213, dated 4th June 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Counterpart of any instrument	Reduced so as in no case to exceed the duty chargeable on the original.	No. 2255, dated 23rd July 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties.	Exempted	No. 2280, dated 23rd July 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) (In supersession of No. 391, dated 12th May 1870.) Superseded by No. 1383, dated 7th July 1875.
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the Allahabad District to secure the repayment of advances made to them by or under the authority of Government.	Exempted till 31st December 1875.	No. 4067, dated 15th Oct. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1876.		
Instruments executed by the holder of any salaried office under Government or by his surety for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	No. 1483, dated 7th July 1876. (Act 13 of 1869, s. 16.) (In supersession of No. 2280, dated 23rd July 1875.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1876—contd.		
Documents described as Form II. in Rule 13 of the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the provision of section 28 of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I. of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such documents refer in cases in which the stamp duty chargeable under Article II. of Schedule II. of the General Stamp Act, 1809, exceeds such amount.	No. 3422, dated 22nd Dec. 1876. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1877.		
Security Bonds or the due performance of their duties by headmen nominated or appointed in accordance with the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under section 99 of Act III. (B. C.) of 1876.	Exempted	No. 1048, dated 23rd Feb. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the following manzars of the Lalitpur District, North-Western Provinces, to secure the repayment of Talukdars advances made to them by or under the authority of Government:— PARGANA. MODZA. Lalitpur... Pissria Pali. Nem Khara. Singapur. Kulna. Kalthra. Balabhat... Barkhara. Richha. Mohole. Banpur... Chanki. Sindwaho. Digwar. Gondrapur. Chyen. Cheria Latkanju. Midarwaho. Marama... Bachranui. Bhaunta. Dongra Khurd. Gurha. Kheria. Malona. Tarauli. Putna. Chandra. Digwar. Gurdana. Dhaulpura. Gaona Gundera. Narhat. Lamnow. Arjun Kheria. Dampura. Bareja. Sazaria. Garoli Kalan. Batarana. Maharajpura. Jamunia. Gona.	Exempted till 31st Dec. 1877.	No. 1173, dated 16th June 1877. (Act 16 of 1869, s. 16.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1877—contd.		
Instruments whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government upon the site of the village being changed by the order or with the consent of the said Local Government, and accepts in exchange therefor the right to occupy land in a new village site upon such terms as the said Local Government may prescribe.	Reduced to 2 annas.	No. 1715, dated 6th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Leases of Fisheries and the counterparts of such leases granted under section 4 of Act VII. of 1875 (The Burma Fisheries Act).	Exempted	No. 2038, dated 20th July 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in Berar and negotiated in British India on or after 1st January 1878, and Bills of Exchange drawn and fully stamped in British India and negotiated in Berar.	Ditto	No. 5571, dated 16th Dec. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1878.		
Security Bond executed by a Theogyes in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Ditto	No. 141, dated 29th April 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) Superseded by No. 3020, dated 20th Sept. 1878.
Security Bonds (Hazar Zamini) executed to secure the personal attendance of Gomashias and other Native employes of the Opium Department.	Ditto	No. 2147, dated 29th March 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for securing the repayment of advances made to them by or under the authority of Government for the purchase of seed and cattle.	Exempted till 30th Nov. 1878.	No. 1028, dated 14th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Kabulyats to take up unoccupied land for cultivation in the Bombay Presidency executed under the rules laid down by the Governor of Bombay in Council in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, I. of 1865.	Reduced to an amount equal to the yearly revenue assessed on the lands to which such documents refer whenever such annual assessment is less than 5 annas.	No. 1236, dated 28th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Security Bond executed by or on behalf of a Theogyes in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Exempted	No. 3020, dated 20th Sep. 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) In supersession of No. 141, dated 29th April 1878.
1879.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in Mysore.	Exempted	No. 39-I.J. II., dated 22nd May 1878. (Act I. of 1875, s. 3.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in Mysore on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	No. 1083, dated 6th June 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto	No. III-I.J., dated 4th June 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	No. 1101, dated 18th June 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1879—contd.		
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in British India on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in the Cantonment of Secunderabad. All Bills of Exchange, cheques and promissory receipts when drawn or executed in the Cantonment of Secunderabad.	Exempted	No. 119-L.J., dated 4th June 1879 (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Exchange and cheques drawn in the Cantonment of Secunderabad on which the full rate of stamp duty has been paid there, and presented for payment or otherwise negotiated in British India.	Ditto	No. 1299, dated 29th June 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements executed for service or for performance of work in the coffee plantations in Madras, Coorg, and Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed Rs. 20.	Reduced to one anna.	No. 3261, dated 11th October 1879. No. 1585-L.G., dated 30th October 1879 (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Entry as a vakil on the roll of any High Court of any person who was bound as clerk to a vakil of such Court under articles executed before the 1st April 1879, and the term of which was unexpired on that date.	Reduced to Rs. 275.	No. 3645, dated 1st Nov. 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.) Superseded by No. 1479, dated 27th March 1880.
1880.		
Agreements described in section 43 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Exempted	No. 10, dated 2d Jan. 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under section 58 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Ditto	No. 1174, dated 18th March 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Powers of Attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under section 64 of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.	Ditto	No. 1410, dated 27th March 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts given by Mounted Police Constables on account of their pay and allowances.	Ditto	No. 1479, dated 27th March 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts given by the addressee for deposits exceeding Rs. 20 made for the payment of replies to telegraphic messages.	Reduced to Rs. 275, with effect from 1st April 1879.	No. 1479, dated 27th March 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.) In supersession of No. 3645, dated 1st November 1879.
Entry as a vakil on the roll of any High Court under the Letters Patent constituting such Court— (a) of any person who was bound as clerk to a vakil of such Court under Articles executed before 1st April 1879; (b) of any pleader of a District Court who may apply for such entry under the rules of the High Court before the 1st of April 1880.	Exempted	No. 441, dated 8th May 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors, and declarations in agreements by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of such contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash.	Ditto	No. 731, dated 22nd May 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Receipts endorsed by the payee on Postal Money Orders.	Ditto	No. 1247, dated 19th June 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Instruments executed in 1878 in the following districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by ryots, cultivators, or zamindars for securing the repayment of advances made to	Ditto	

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1880—contd.		
them by or under the authority of Government for the purchase of seed and cattle:— Shahjahanpur. Etawah. Bareilly. Mainpuri. Etah. Farakhabad. Agra. Muttra. Cawnpore. Gorakhpur. Fatehpur. Basti. Hamirpur. Jalaun.	Reduced to the amount prescribed in Article 69 (a), Schedule I of Act I. of 1879, for a transfer of such shares for a consideration equal to their value as set forth in such instrument of gift.	No. 1373, dated 26th June 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Instruments of gift of shares in a Company or Association.	Exempted	No. 2627, dated 14th August 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements executed respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of land revenue therefor under the "Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879," (Bombay Act V. of 1879), or any rules made thereunder.	Ditto	No. 2322, dated 14th August 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods and receipts given by such Companies or Administrations for fares for conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals.	Ditto	No. 3089, dated 2nd October 1880.
Instruments executed for repayment of loans made under Northern India Takkavi Act X. of 1879.	Ditto	No. 3715, dated 13th November 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
All agreements with Railway Companies or Administrations which purport to limit the obligations or responsibilities of such Railway Companies or Administrations as carriers under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 151 and 154, and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under section 19 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879.	Ditto	
1881.		
Receipts given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes.	Ditto	No. 1163, dated 12th March 1881. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
All pottas granted by a Government Officer or by any assignee of Government Revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under Ryotwar Settlements.	Ditto	No. 344, dated 30th April 1881. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Instruments executed by Government Officers, and their sureties either before or after the publication of this order to secure the due accounting for property received by such officers by virtue of their office.	Ditto	No. 2778, dated 2nd September 1881. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.) Gazette of India, dated 3rd September 1881.
Leases of counterparts thereof executed at the time of settlements made directly by Government with existing occupants of land, whether zemindars or tenants and whether self-cultivating or not, provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of such lease.	Ditto	No. 2267, dated 19th September 1881. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on receipts given by or on behalf of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks for sums of money withdrawn from such Banks.	Ditto	No. 4162, dated 11th November 1881.

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1882.		
Bills of Exchange drawn quarterly by the Government of Portuguese India for the money payable to that Government under Article XV. of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty (with retrospective effect).	Exempted	No. 279, dated 14th April 1882. (Act I. of 1879.)
All agreement papers passed by Commissariat Contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.	Ditto	No. 329, dated 15th April 1882. (Act I. of 1879.)
Copies of or Extracts from Baptismal, Marriage, or Burial Registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars and granted to (1) Soldiers, Sailors, or Non-Commissioned or Petty Officers; (2) or persons in needy circumstances in whose favor the Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX. of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules published on the 29th September 1869 and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV. of those rules.	Ditto	No. 1603, dated 9th June 1882. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Bills of Lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.	Ditto	No. 1783, dated 17th June 1882. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 2,50,000 dated 15th March 1882, which the Municipality of Madras were authorized to borrow on issue, renewal or sub-division.	Ditto	No. 2590, dated 29th July 1882. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. 01 to 90 at Rs. 500 each.		
" 01 to 65 " 1,000 "		
" 01 to 40 " 2,500 "		
" 01 to 30 " 3,000 "		
" 186 to 215 " 3,000 "		
1883.		
The duty payable on all instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department by contractors for the due performance of their contract.	Ditto	No. 1150, dated 30th May 1883. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Instrument of partition of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding 30 years and paying the full assessment to Government.	The stamp duty shall not exceed the amount payable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.	No. 1381, dated 8th June 1883. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The duty payable on receipts given by, or on behalf of, depositors in District Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from such Banks in all cases in which, but for this exemption, such receipts would be liable to stamp duty.	Exempted	No. 2796, dated 24th August 1883. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The duty payable on receipts given by, or on behalf of, depositors in Presidency Savings Bank and State Railway Savings Banks for sums of money withdrawn from such Banks in all cases in which, but for this exemption, such receipts would be liable to stamp duty.	Ditto	No. 3642, dated 5th October 1883. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The duty payable under Article 59 (b), Schedule I, appended to Act I. of 1879, on a Power-of-Attorney required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.	Reduced to annas eight.	No. 3867, dated 19th October 1883. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1884.		
Receipts given by, or on behalf of, depositors in the East India Railway Savings Bank for sums of money withdrawn from the Bank in all cases in which, but for this exemption, such receipts would be liable to stamp duty.	Exempted	No. 786, dated 8th Feb. 1884. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The Policies of Life Insurance and the contracts for monthly allowances granted by the Director General of the Post Offices of India in accordance with the rules for Postal Life Insurance and monthly allowances issued under the authority of the Government of India.	Ditto	No. 123, dated 4th April 1884. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Debenture bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company under the terms of a mortgage deed, making over in whole or in part the property of the Company to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders and on interest coupons attached to the said debentures.	Ditto	No. 1946, dated 4th Dec. 1884. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
1885.		
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 50,000, dated 15th November 1884, which the Municipality of Ootacamund was authorized to borrow on issue, renewal or sub-division.	Exempted	No. 651, dated 6th Feb. 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. 01 to 60 at Rs. 500 each.		
" 001 to 060 " 1,000 "		
" 001 to 060 " 1,000 "		
Instruments executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made, or to be made, under the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884.	Ditto	No. 166, dated 10th April 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Sanads of Jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.	Ditto	No. 1206, dated 3rd June 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty chargeable on an instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage when the loan is repayable within the period specified in clause (a) or in clause (b) of Article 29 or Schedule I. of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.	Limited to the duty chargeable under clause (a) or under clause (b), as the case may be, of Article 29 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.	No. 1280, dated 5th June 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the debenture for Rs. 10,000, dated 18th May 1886, No. 1, which the Municipality of Madras was authorized to borrow on issue, renewal or sub-division.	Exempted	No. 2185, dated 27th July 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on the letter which a person depositing money in a District Savings Bank or Post Office Savings Bank as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose is required by the rules of the Savings Banks to address to the Secretary, District Savings Bank, or the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank, agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.	Ditto	No. 3673, dated 23rd Oct. 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
"Local authority" in this Notification means a Municipal Committee, District Board, Body of Port Commissioners or other authority legally entitled to or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of a Municipal or local fund.		

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1886.		
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 3,00,000, dated 18th September 1885 and 15th October 1885, which the Municipality of Madras were authorized to borrow on issue, renewal or sub-division.	Exempted	No. 420, dated 28th Jan. 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
5 per cent. Debentures.		
Nos. 01 to 40 at Rs. 100 each.		
6 per cent. Debentures.		
" 01 to 40 at Rs. 100 each.		
" 01 to 120 " 500 "		
" 041 " 160 " 1,000 "		
" 01 to 268 " 2,000 "		
" 161 " 268 " 5,000 "		
" 01 to 275 " "		
" 01 to 29 " "		
" 274 " 293 " "		
Stamp duty on deed of Dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Mahomedans.	Exempted with retrospective effect.	No. 835, dated 19th February 1886.
The stamp duty payable on any re-insurance effected by an Insurance Company, which has granted a Policy of Insurance against loss of fire, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	Reduced to a fixed duty of 1 rupee.	No. 1044, dated 5th March 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on agreements executed under section 35 (1) of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.	Remitted	No. 1413, dated 1st April 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable on agreements made under section 9 (2) of Act II. of 1886 (an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture).	Ditto	No. 246, dated 16th April 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debenture bonds, dated 15th May 1883, for Rs. 2,00,000 issued by the Municipality of Madras on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted	No. 2087, dated 21st July 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. 01 to 10 at Rs. 10,000 each.		
" 061 to 010 " 5,000 "		
" 011 " 034 " 1,000 "		
" 01 to 67 " 500 "		
" 037 " 103 " "		
" 01 to 104 " "		
The stamp duty on debenture bonds for Rs. 20,000 issued by the Municipality of Madras on properly stamped papers of the aggregate value of Rs. 100 in 1879, on renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 2089, dated 21st July 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the debentures for Rs. 7,000, dated 1st April 1886, Nos. 1 to 14 (each for Rs. 500) issued by the Municipality of Coonoor, Madras, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 2183, dated 22nd August 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 27,000, dated 15th October 1885, which the Municipality of Madras was authorized to borrow, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 4548, dated 8th Dec. 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1887.		
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debenture bonds, dated 15th November 1886, for Rs. 10,000, issued by the Municipality of Coimbatore, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted	No. 88, dated 7th Jan. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. 21 to 22 at Rs. 5,000		
" 082 " " 500		
" 23 " " 500		
" 083 " " 500		
" 24 " " 500		
" 084 " " 500		
" 25 " " 500		
" 085 " " 500		
" 26 " " 500		
" 086 " " 500		
" 27 " " 500		
" 087 " " 500		
" 28 " " 500		
" 088 " " 500		
" 29 " " 500		
" 089 " " 500		
" 30 " " 500		
" 090 " " 500		
" 31 " " 500		
" 191 " " 500		
The stamp duty payable on any re-insurance effected by an Insurance Company, which has granted a Policy of sea-insurance, with another Company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby.	Reduced to a fixed duty of 1 rupee.	No. 513, dated 1st Feb. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The duty payable on Indemnity Bonds or agreements given to Railway authorities by consignees (when the Railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels rates, i.e., fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishables.	Remitted	No. 4741, dated 3rd Sept. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debenture bonds, dated the 30th September 1887, for Rs. 50,000 issued by the Municipality of Ondaspah, Madras, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted	No. 6192, dated 3rd Nov. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. 1 to 7, for Rs. 500 each.		
No. 8 " 10,000		
" 9 " 5,000		
" 10 " 10,000		
Nos. 11 & 12 " 5,000 each.		
" 13 to 20 " 1,000		
" 21 to 24 " 500		
" 25 to 31 " 100		
The stamp duty payable on all instruments in the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Army Clothing Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.	Remitted	No. 6464, dated 7th Dec. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty payable by private persons under section 29 (8) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on instruments of exchange executed by them when lands are given by them for public purposes in exchange for other lands granted to them by Government.	Ditto	No. 6501, dated 8th Dec. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1888.		
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debenture bonds, dated the 15th December 1887, for Rs. 1,00,000 issued by the Municipality of Madras, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted.	No. 181, dated 31st Jan. 1888, (Act I. of 1879 s. 8.)
Nos. 1 to 20 for Rs. 500 each.		
" 21 to 30 " 1,000 "		
" 31 to 40 " 5,000 "		
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debentures, dated 1st November 1888, or Rs. 1,50,000 issued by the Municipality of Madras on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted.	No. 1910, dated 31st December 1888.
Nos. 1 to 10 for Rs. 5,000 each.		
" 11 to 20 " 10,000 "		
The stamp duty payable on all instruments of the nature of a Memorandum or Agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.	Remitted.	No. 1519, dated 22nd March 1889.

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.

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

G. McWATTERS, Esq., M.A., C.S. (Bar-at-Law) Collector.
T. A. PACEINSKY, Esq., Dy. do.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Summary and duplicate Bill of Entry and Shipping Bill, must bear a Court-fee stamp of 1 anna value. 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 post paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A license is required for the importation of arms and ammunition. No license required for military ordnance, pieces and gunpowder for sporting purposes imported by private persons, who are legally entitled to possess arms, in reasonable quantities for their own use. The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passenger baggage may be landed at any time before the following rules—

All baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India, shall be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared and stamped by the Collector or Deputy.

Baggage must be opened, examined, and the description 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.

Articles brought out for friends or relatives were liable to duty.

A military officer shall be allowed to clear, free of duty, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, and a sword, if accompanying the owner, or if certified to be imported for the purposes of his equipment by the Commandant of His Corps. The same rule applies to a Commissioned officer of a Volunteer Corps.

The following goods are subject to duty—

Arms and Ammunition.
Liquors, Wine, and Spirits, including
perfumed spirit and spirit used in
drugs and medicines, &c.

Opium.
Salt.
Petroleum.

Orders for Baggage Superintended as to Cuggage 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 Deputy Collector, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Bill Department for entry of duty. If the baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign the "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 Field Writer, 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 leave his baggage at any part of the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

Coasting Steamers.

No.

FORM A.
GENERAL PASS

This general pass is granted to the S.S. _____ of _____
Register No. _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____
under the provisions of section 164 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878.

This Pass shall be in force until the 31st day of July 18____ inclusive, subject to the power of revocation vested in the chief customs authority of this Presidency by clause 3 of the said section, and to the due observance by the master, owners or agents, of all obligations and conditions imposed upon vessels sailing under a general pass for the time being in force, and shall, so long as this current, entitle the said S.S. _____ to the benefit of all facilities provided by such rules for entry and landing-discharge and clearance at all ports for which it is valid, as specified below.

Provided that this pass shall not be valid for any voyage or voyages which the said S.S. _____ may make otherwise than as a regular coasting vessel during the period of its currency.

Dated _____

18____

Extended to 31st July 18____

Collector of Customs.

Collector of Customs.

Ports for which this Pass is valid.

All customs ports throughout British India,

or
All customs ports throughout _____the { Presidencies of _____
and _____

Collector of Customs.

GENERAL RULES.

1. In these rules the word "agent" shall include masters and owners.
The words "customs port" shall include any foreign port regarding which it has been notified, under section 3 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, that all goods imported from or exported to them shall be treated as goods imported from or exported to customs ports.

The word "foreign port" shall include all foreign ports, whether on the continent of India or not, except those regarding which a notification has been issued as above.

The words "dutiable cargo" or "dutiable goods" shall be held to mean—

- All goods shipped from foreign ports for customs ports whether transhipped at any customs port or not;
- All goods specified in schedules 2 and 3 of the Tariff Act XI. of 1882, whether shipped from or to foreign ports or customs ports;
- All goods exported under claim for drawback or under bond for duty of customs or excise;
- All goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted under section 18 of the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

The words "free cargo" or "free goods" shall be held to mean all goods which do not fall within the above definition of dutiable.

2. A general pass in the form prescribed (Appendix A) shall be issued for each steamer under the signature of the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as the case may be. It shall be terminable on the 31st of July in each year, and shall be renewable by endorsement on application to the Collector of Customs. It shall be stated on the face of every general pass whether it is valid—

- (a) For certain specified ports only;
- (b) For all ports throughout certain Presidencies; or
- (c) For all customs ports throughout India.

The pass shall remain in charge of the commander or other responsible officer of the vessel for which it is granted. It shall be kept posted up in a conspicuous place on board, and shall be shown to any customs officer on demand.

A copy of these rules shall be furnished with each pass for the use of the ship to which it relates.

The agents or owners may choose at their option at which Presidency the pass shall be taken out.

3. By applying for a general pass the agent of a vessel binds themselves, should a pass be granted, to be responsible

that no goods shall be carried by her in contravention of any law for the time being in force;

that all provisions of the Customs Act and of these and all other rules legally promulgated in accordance with the said Act, by the authorities of this or any other Presidency in which the pass is in force, shall be fully observed;

that all port and light dues shall be paid and all duties, short levied or refunds or drawbacks erroneously disbursed in consequence of errors or omissions in the cargo books, manifests, or other documents they are required to keep or put in, shall be made good on demand; and further,

that they shall deposit with the Collector of Customs a sum in cash or Government promissory notes, amounting to Rupees 500 for each vessel but not more than Rupees 4,000 for any company or line, and shall give him a general authority to recover from them, or to deposit all sums adjudged to be due from them whether as dues, duties, recoveries, fees or penalties, in respect of the vessel for which the pass is granted, or of any other vessel or vessels belonging to the same owners and also sailing under a general pass.

Nothing in this condition, however, shall be held to preclude their right to appeal as provided by section 185 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878 in any case in which they may consider themselves aggrieved by the Collector's decision.

4. A cargo book in the form B annexed should be kept on board every steamer sailing under a general pass. The said cargo book shall be kept in accordance with the requirements of section 165 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, and shall further show separately the dutiable and free cargo received at each port for each port, whether customs or foreign. Cargo received for transhipment shall be shown as for the port at which transhipment is to take place, but the port of ultimate destination shall also be given.

The keeping of the said cargo book shall not be held to dispense with the presentation of manifests, except in so far as may be provided in these rules.

The agents shall be at liberty to add to the form prescribed any columns they may require to adapt it to their own purposes.

5. Nothing in these rules shall be held to exempt the agents or masters of vessels sailing under a general pass from payment of any fees for special services or from any restrictions as to lading or discharge of dangerous goods imposed upon them by the rules of any port at which the pass is valid.

LADING AND UNLADING.

6. Vessels sailing under a general pass may be entered onwards, and shipping bills issued in anticipation of arrival.

7. No goods, except transhipment goods and passengers' baggage, shall be received on board without a shipping bill. All shipping bills shall be in English; and at ports where there are no other facilities for their preparation in that language, the agents of the vessels shall be bound to provide for this requirement; shipping bills shall be in the unlined form.

For free goods they shall be prepared in duplicate printed in black and blue. For dutiable goods they shall be in triplicate, printed in black, blue and red, with the word DUTIABLE printed across in large type in red ink.

8. Free cargo may be shipped at any time, day or night, except on Sundays or holidays, without special permission or supervision; provided that no goods shall be shipped at night without supervision, except such as have been waterborne for shipment during ordinary working hours. At the port of Madras, however, goods can be shipped only from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. or from sunrise to sunset, but not afterwards unless the cargo boats have left the pier by 6 P.M., in which case all cargo may be shipped on board the same evening, subject to the right of the Port Officer to regulate the boat traffic on consideration of weather. The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, may extend the time for the shipping of goods on good cause for granting the extension being shown. Goods to be exported on contract mail vessels may be shipped at the pier up to 9 P.M. on Sundays and holidays, as well as on ordinary week days.

9. Dutiable goods shall not be shipped except under customs supervision. The original shipping bill shall be filed at the Custom House, and the duplicate shall accompany the goods on board. The triplicate shall be retained by the officer supervising the shipment either at the wharf or on board, who after endorsing upon it the particulars of the goods actually received on board, shall return it to the Customs House for use in checking the vessel's export general manifest, as provided below, rule 13.

10. The agent shall cause similar endorsements to be made upon the duplicate shipping bills both for free and for dutiable goods. These for dutiable goods shall accompany the vessel; those for free goods shall be retained by the agents for presentation with the export manifest.

11. Port clearances must be applied for during office hours, unless otherwise directed by the chief customs officer, and at least four hours before the departure of the vessel, and must be sent on board before the vessel actually leaves the port.

12. The export manifest shall be in the same form as is prescribed for the cargo book by rule 4. It must be put in by the agents within five clear working days from the date of port clearance, and must be accompanied by a duplicate, prepared in separate parts—one for each port for which goods have been shipped, and by two duplicate shipping bills for free goods endorsed with particulars of actual shipments as required by rule 10.

13. After the original and duplicate have been returned and checked with the triplicate shipping bills for dutiable goods, and the duplicate shipping bills for free goods, one copy of the different parts of the manifest shall be sent by post, together with the corresponding duplicate or triplicate shipping bills, as the case may be, to the customs collector at the ports to which they respectively relate, and the original export manifests shall be retained for use in conjunction with the original shipping bills in recording export statistics.

ENTRY AND DISCHARGE.

14. Within 24 hours after arrival in any customs port, terminal or intermediate, a duly authenticated extract from the cargo book kept on board as required by rule 4, showing all cargo, free or dutiable, to be discharged, whether for landing or transshipment at that port, shall be presented at the Custom House, together with the duplicate shipping bills referred to in rule 9 for all dutiable cargo comprised in the extract which may have been shipped at customs ports.

NOTE.—The form of the extract may be modified by the substitution of columns for record of presentation of bill of entry and final clearances of dutiable goods, for column 7 and onward in the form of cargo book.

15. At ports where the cargo is to be discharged direct on to a wharf, a duplicate of the extract from the cargo book shall be furnished for use in checking the cargo as it is landed. When the cargo has to be discharged into boats, the duplicate copy may be dispensed with, but a boat-note showing all details of the cargo necessary to the identification of the packages, and signed by a responsible officer of the ship, shall accompany each boatload ashore.

Provided that at ports of call where the extract from the cargo book to be put in under rule 14, or a list of the cargo is handed to the customs officer on board, or accompanies the goods ashore, no boat-notes or duplicate extract from the cargo book need be insisted upon.

16. At ports in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and at ports in the Madras Presidency (the chief port of Madras excepted), discharges may be commenced as soon as the vessel drops anchor, when free cargo may be landed at any time, day or night, without special permission or supervision, but no cargo from any foreign port and no cargo from any customs port which was transhipped from a foreign port shall be discharged except under the written authority of the proper officer of customs.

17. At ports in the Bombay Presidency discharge may be commenced as soon as the vessel drops anchor, and cargo, whether dutiable or free, may be landed at any time, day or night, except on Sundays and holidays, without special permission or supervision, except in respect of work at wharves where supervision may be necessary out of hours; provided that the agents shall be responsible that dutiable cargo shall be covered by duplicate manifest or bills if the cargo is discharged by bulk and checked in by the customs officer; that it shall only be delivered on production of bills of entry to the proper officer of customs; and that it shall only be delivered on payment of any duty that may be due.

18. These bills of entry shall be in the usual form for goods imported by foreign-going vessels, and shall be granted upon the extract from the cargo book filed at the Custom House as required by rule 14, after three, if the goods are said to have come from a customs port, with the shipping bills filed with the extract.

NOTE.—See note to rule 14.

19. At the port of Madras, subject to the right of the Port Officer to regulate the boat traffic on considerations of weather, goods may be landed on the beach or at the pier at any hour between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., or sunrise and sunset, but not afterwards, unless the cargo boats have left the pier by 6 o'clock P.M., in which case they shall be entitled to discharge at the pier the same evening. Goods imported by contract mail vessels, however, may be discharged at the pier up to 9 P.M. on Sundays and holidays, as well as on ordinary week days. The Collector of Sea Customs may, at his discretion, extend the time for the landing of goods on good cause for granting the extension being shown. The regulated fees must be paid to the subordinate officers of the Customs and Marine Departments in accordance with the prescribed rates in consideration of the extra labor entailed, whenever they are called upon to work overtime or on Sundays and holidays under the orders of the officer in charge of the Custom House.

20. Except at ports in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, free cargo may be secured by the owners as soon as it has been checked off in the extract from the cargo book furnished for the purpose, or cargo list, or boat-note, as contemplated in rule 15. When the cargo has not been checked off on the original extract from the cargo book, the cargo list, duplicate extract or boat-note used for the purpose, as the case may be, shall be retained for subsequent comparison with the original extract from the cargo book.

21. The agents of the vessel shall be bound to account, on being called upon to do so, for all discrepancies, both as to free and as to dutiable cargo, and to make all amendments necessary to secure the correctness of the documents put in by them.

22. The agents shall further be bound to undertake that, when the vessel touches at any foreign port in the course of any coasting voyage, a certificate under the signature of the chief officer of the customs at such port, shall be detached within 15 hours of her departure, to the customs collector of every customs port, for which the free taken in cargo at such foreign port, giving number and description of packages, numbers and marks they bear, and a general description of their contents.

They shall also be bound to furnish to the chief customs officer of any customs port from which any goods may have been shipped under bond for customs or excise duty, or under claim for drawback, for any foreign port, a certificate from the chief customs officer of the said foreign port showing particulars of discharge of such goods.

TRANSHIPMENT.

23. All transshipment cargo to be discharged or received by a vessel sailing under a general pass shall be distinctly entered in the cargo book of such vessel, and in the extract from the cargo book, or the export general manifests to be put in under rules 14 or 12, respectively, as the case may be.

24. The particulars of all cargo discharged for transshipment shall be entered by the customs officer on board the discharging vessel, or if there be no customs officer, then by a responsible officer of the ship in a boat-note or boat-note with counterfoils, and no such cargo shall be received on board without a boat-note which shall be endorsed by the receiving officer in the same manner as a shipping bill.

Separate boat-notes shall be given for free and dutiable goods, respectively, those for the latter being rendered readily distinguishable by having the word DUTIABLE printed across the face in large type in red ink.

25. The counterfoils shall be sent to the customs house before the vessel sails, and shall be afterwards checked with the inward extract from the cargo book, put in by the discharging ship under rule 14, and if the goods are from a customs port, or Indian foreign port, with the export manifest and shipping bill, or the certificate of shipment, received from such port as provided by rules 12 and 23.

26. The boat-notes shall also be sent ashore and shall be presented by the agents of the receiving ship in support of the export general manifest to be put in by them after the vessel's departure, as provided by rule 12. If the goods covered by them are for a customs port, they shall, after the export general manifest has been checked, be forwarded as accompanied with the duplicate manifests to the port of destination. If the goods have been shipped at a customs port, the shipping bills relating to them, received from the port of shipment, shall be sent on, with the boat-notes and the duplicate of the export manifest, to the port of destination.

27. Free goods may be transhipped as above without supervision.

Dutiable goods shall not be transhipped unless otherwise directed by special order in writing, except in the presence of an officer of customs who shall fill in the boat-notes and counterfoils required by rule 25.

28. If any cargo on which duty has to be recovered at the port of discharge shall have been transhipped for any customs port, the master of the receiving vessel shall, before he sails, present to the customs officer on board a list in duplicate of all such cargo received by him for each such port. The customs officer after verifying the lists shall retain one copy and return the other to the master for presentation on arrival to the customs authorities at the port of destination.

In the case of dutiable transshipment goods from a customs port, the duplicate shipping bills brought on by the discharging vessels shall be transferred to the master of the receiving vessel with the copy of the transshipment list of goods on which duty is to be recovered, for presentation at the customs port of discharge.

29. Transshipments of dutiable goods from foreign-going vessels shall be subject to general order as to liability to fees and necessity for tranship permits before transshipment is allowed.

30. The foregoing rules 23 to 29 are not applicable to ports in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. At those ports goods for transshipment shall be dealt with as provided in the rules laid down by notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 26th November 1883, and the notice of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, dated the 27th June 1882.

STORES.

31. No stores shall be landed, transhipped, unloaded, shipped, or water-borne to shipment without the written authority of the proper officer of customs.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

32. Passengers' baggage may be shipped and discharged at any time without supervision or restriction except as regards baggage shipped at foreign ports. It will be the duty of the master to enter all such baggage in the cargo book and extracts therefrom to be

presented under rule 14, and to see that no such baggage is landed out of hours at any customs port unless it has been passed by a customs officer on board.

FORM B.

Form of Cargo Book prescribed by Rule 4.

S.S. Master from		Time under on the		Register No. Colors, Voyage No. 18 for		Dated			
No. and date of Shipping Bill or other authority for shipment.	Marks and number of packages.	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS.		Shipper's name.	Consignee's name.	Port for which shipped.	DATE OF		REMARKS.
		Puttable as defined in clause 1 of the rules.	Free as defined in clause 1 of the rules.				Discharge.	Delivery.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

EXPLANATIONS.

The name of each port at which cargo is shipped to be written across the form.

Column 3 to be filled in when cargo is discharged.

Export General Manifest to be in the same form as the entries under each port of shipment, with the addition of such columns as may be prescribed for registration purposes by local authorities.

Import General Manifest or extract required under rule 14 for each port to be in the form of a collection of entries of cargo shipped for that port under the various ports of shipment headings, with the addition of such columns as the local authorities of each port may require for clearance or registration purposes.

Transshipment goods to be indicated by a note in the column of remarks.

FORM C.

Form of Shipping Bill.

Entry of goods exported by					from		per	
under					to			
Marks.	Number and kind of Packages.	Description of goods.	Weight or Quantity.	Market value for duty.	Marked or real value under section XIX of Act VIII. of 1878.	DUTY RECOVERED, IF ANY.		Remarks for the guidance of Customs officers at the port of discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

EXPLANATIONS.

Any additional column or endorsement, forms required for purposes of registration, check, transfer, &c., by local usage may be added under the orders of local authorities.

In shipments of free goods, columns 7 and 8 may be left blank.

An additional column may be added for specifying the class of goods to be shipped, namely, warehouse or drawback goods, goods exported under special rules of restriction, country goods subject to duty, and country goods free of duty.

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 permission 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 revenue stamp.

Freight bills must also bear a revenue stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE—NOTICE.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE,
Madras, 25th April 1876.

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 reverence to Schedule B. These particulars should be entered in the headings of the Bill of Entry and of the Import and Export Summaries, and in columns 1, 2 and 4 of the Shipping Bills.

6. In columns 5 and 6 of the Bill of Entry, the rate of value and the total value, either market or tariff, on which the duty is collected must be entered, and in column 7 the declared real value under section 29 of Act VIII. of 1876. 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 1876, 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, the provisions of which clause 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.*

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

Number and description of packages.	Marks and numbers put upon packages.	Description and contents of each package.	Total quantity.	Rate of value in rupees of each class and description of goods.	Total value in rupees of each class and description of goods.	Declared real value under Section 29, Act VIII. 1876.	Name of Proprietor, Importer, or Consignee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

do hereby declare that the goods specified above are of the growth, produce, and manufacture of *India* and are of the value of *Rs. 1000* as entered above.

Witness *hand*
Witness to signature

Declared value

Appraiser

Signature authorized to sign on behalf of

Import Summary.

Simr. Duke of Lancaster.

Master, Brown,

at London via S. C.

Country and description of vessel. *B. Simr.*

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. L. P.	RS. L. P.		RS. L. P.
5,000 pieces.	Grey Cotton piece-goods.	200,000 yds.	27,500 0 0	30,000 0 0		1,375 2 0

(Signed) SMITH, JONES & Co.,

Importers.

Particulars correct.

(Signed) J. BROWNE.

Appraiser.

Dated 16th February 1875.

Form of Shipping Bill.

(See Section CXXIII.)

Shipping Bill.....

1. Warehouse 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 <i>Riversdale</i> , Country and description of vessel.		Master <i>Blake</i>		For <i>London</i> .		
		<i>B. S. F.</i>				
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.	13,000 0 0	50,000 0 0		550 0 0

(Signed) SMITH, JONES & Co.,
Exporter.

Particulars correct.
(Signed) J. BROWNE, Appraiser.

Dated 15th February 1875.

A.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st March 1890.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	
Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
I. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Value.	IX. CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE.	Value.
II. ANIMALS, LIVING—		X. CARDS OF ALL SORTS.	Lbs.
1. Horses.	No.	XI. CANES AND RATTANS.	Cwt.
2. Other kinds.	"	XII. CAOUTCHOUIC—	
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, CABS, &c., (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof.	"
2. Gunpowder, common.	Lbs.	XIV. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—	
3. Do. sporting.	"	1. Alum.	Cwt.
4. Dynamite and other explosives.	Cwt.	2. Arsenic.	"
5. Other sorts.	"	3. Copperas.	"
V. ART, WORKS OF.	"	4. Khari salt.	"
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps & charts).	"	5. Sal Ammoniac.	"
VI. BRICKS AND BUILDING MATERIALS—		6. Sulphur (brimstone).	"
1. Asphalte.	Cwt.	7. Sulphuric acid.	"
2. Bricks and tiles.	"	8. Other sorts.	"
3. Cement.	Cwt.	XV. CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain).	No.
4. Chalk and lime.	"	XVI. COALS.	
5. Clay.	"	XVII. COGNAC.	
6. Earthenware pipes.	"	XVIII. COTTON—	
7. Other sorts.	"	1. Raw.	"
		2. Manufactures of (excluding rope).	"

* In Nos. 2-3 and 6 the Term Sub-bulk as given in the Schedule appended to Act XI of 1892 should be given.

† See also entry, No. XLV.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1890—continued.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	
Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
XX. CORALS, REAL.	Lbs.	XXIX. FIREWORKS.	Value.
XXI. CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE (excluding jute).	Cwt.	XXX. FLAX—	
XXII. CORNS.	"	1. Raw.	Lbs.
XXIII. COTTON—		2. Twist and yarn.	"
1. Raw.	"	3. Manufactures—	
2. Twist and yarn.	Lbs.	i. Piece-goods.	Yds.
3. Manufactures—		ii. Thread, sewing.	Lbs.
i. Piece-goods—		iii. Canvas.	Yds.
(a) Grey (unbleached).	Yds.	iv. Other sorts, including bags and sacks.	Lbs.
(b) White (bleached).	"	XXXI. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—	
(c) Colored, printed, or dyed.	"	1. Fruits—	
(d) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.	No.	i. Cocoanuts.	No.
(e) Other sorts.	Yds.	ii. Coconut kernel or kopra.	Cwt.
ii. Lace and patent net.	"	iii. Other sorts.	"
iii. Hosiery, pure and mixed.	"	XXXII. GLASS—	
iv. Thread, sewing.	Lbs.	1. Sheet and plate.	S. ft.
v. Canvas.	Yds.	2. Beads & false pearls.	Cwt.
vi. Other sorts.	Lbs.	3. Bottles, common.	Cwt. & gross.
XXXIII. DRUGS OF GINSENGE.	Cwt.	4. Other ware.	"
XXXIV. DRUGS AND MEDICINES (excluding Chemicals)—		XXXIII. GRAIN AND PULSES—	
1. Aloes.	"	1. Gram.	Cwt.
2. Assafetida.	"	2. Rice in the husk (paddy).	"
3. Bedmusk.	"	3. Rice not in the husk.	"
4. Camphor, viz.—		4. Wheat.	"
(a) Bhenosaini or Bars.	Lbs.	5. Pulse.	"
(b) Other kinds.	"	6. Oats.	"
5. Cassia Lignea.	Cwt.	7. Jowari and bajra.	"
6. Galangal.	"	8. Other sorts.	"
7. Peruvian bark.	Lbs.	XXXIV. GUMS AND RESINS—	
8. Quinine.	"	(Foreign Trade).	
9. Other sorts.	"	1. Cutch.	"
XXXV. DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—		2. Gambier.	"
1. Aniline and Alizarine dyes.	Ozs.	3. Rosin.	"
2. Cochineal.	Cwt.	4. Gums.	"
3. Indigo.	Cwt.	5. Arabic.	"
4. Madder or Munjeet.	"	6. Benjamin.	"
5. Myrabolanis.	"	7. Olibanum.	"
6. Safflower.	"	8. Other sorts.	"
7. Saffron.	"	GUMS AND RESINS—(Coasting Trade).	
8. Turmeric.	"	1. Cutch and Gambier.	"
9. Other sorts.	"	2. Rosin.	"
XXXVI. EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.	"	3. Other sorts.	"
XXXVII. EXHIBITIONS, ARTICLES FOR.	"	XXXV. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including plated ware).	"
XXXVIII. FEATHERS.	Lbs.	XXXVI. HEMP—	
		1. Raw.	Cwt.
		2. Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—	
		i. Cloth.	Yds.
		ii. Bags and sacks.	No.

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

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1890—continued.

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.
XXXVII. HIDES AND SKINS—			XLVIII. LIQUORS—(Foreign Trade)—continued.		
1. Hides, raw ..	Cwt. & No.	Value.	2. Spirits—continued.		
2. „ dressed or tanned ..	„	„	v. Other sorts—continued.		
3. Skins, raw ..	„	„	* (b) Spirit when used in		
4. „ dressed or tanned ..	„	„	drugs, medicines or		
XXXVIII. HOPS ..	Cwt.	„	chemicals in a propor-		
XXXIX. HORNS ..	„	„	tion less than twenty		
XL. ICE ..	„	„	per cent. of spirit of		
XLII. INSTRUMENTS AND AP-			the strength of		
PARATUS—			London proof ..	Galls.	Value.
1. Musical ..	„	„	* (c) Spirit when so used		
2. Photographic ..	„	„	in a proportion of		
3. Scientific, philoso-	„	„	twenty per cent. and		
phical, &c. ..	„	„	upwards ..	„	„
XLIII. IVORY—			* (d) Spirit perfumed in		
1. Unmanufactured ..	Lbs.	„	woods or in bottles ..	„	„
2. Manufactured ..	„	„	* (e) Colombo arrack ..	„	„
XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.—			* (f) Spirit—Other sorts ..	„	„
1. Precious stones and	„	„	3. Wines & Liqueurs—		
pearls, unset ..	„	„	i. Champagne ..	„	„
2. Jewellery ..	„	„	ii. Claret ..	„	„
3. Plate ..	„	„	iii. Port ..	„	„
XLIV. JUTE—			iv. Sherry ..	„	„
1. Raw ..	Cwt.	„	v. Other sorts—		
2. Manufactures of—			* (a) Other Sparkling		
i. Gunny (power loom	No.	„	Wines ..	„	„
bags, hand loom ..	„	„	* (b) Liqueurs ..	„	„
ii. Gunny (power loom	Yds.	„	* (c) Other sorts ..	„	„
cloths, hand loom ..	„	„	* 1. Other sorts—		
iii. Rope and twine ..	Cwt.	„	* i. Cider and other fer-		
iv. Other kinds ..	„	„	mented liquors ..	„	„
XLV. LAC—			* ii. Other sorts ..	„	„
1. Button ..	Cwt.	„	Liquors—(Coasting Trade).		
2. Dye ..	„	„	1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	„	„
3. Shell ..	„	„	2. Spirits—		
4. Stick ..	„	„	i. Brandy ..	„	„
5. Other kinds ..	„	„	ii. Rum ..	„	„
XLVI. LAQUERED WARE (OF			iii. Other sorts ..	„	„
INDIAN MANUFACTURES)			3. Wines and Liqueurs—		
XLVII. LEATHER—			i. Champagne ..	„	„
1. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	„	ii. Claret ..	„	„
2. Manufactures of—			iii. Port ..	„	„
i. Boots and Shoes ..	Pairs.	„	iv. Sherry ..	„	„
ii. Saddlery & harness ..	„	„	v. Other sorts ..	„	„
iii. Other sorts ..	„	„	i. Other sorts ..	„	„
XLVIII. LIQUORS—(Foreign			XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILL-		
Trade).			WORK—		
1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	Galls.	„	1. Steam engines and		
2. Spirits—			parts—		
i. Brandy ..	„	„	i. Locomotives (ex-		
ii. Gin ..	„	„	cluding those for		
iii. Rum ..	„	„	railways) ..	„	„
iv. Whisky ..	„	„	ii. Other sorts ..	„	„
v. Other sorts—			2. Agricultural (not		
* (a) Spirit intended to be			being steam) ..	„	„
used exclusively in arts			3. Other sorts ..	„	„
or manufactures or in			L. MANURES—		
chemistry, and which			1. Animal bones ..	Tons.	„
has been rendered ef-			2. Guano ..	„	„
fectually and perman-			3. Other kinds ..	„	„
ently unfit for human			LJ. MATCHES, LUCIFER AND		
consumption ..	„	„	OTHER ..	„	„

* These particulars should be given in returns Nos. 2, 1, 2, 2 and 5 only. In the other foreign trade returns, totals only should be entered, without these particulars, against " (v) Other sorts," " 3. (iv) Other sorts," and " 4. " Other sorts."

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1890—continued.

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.
LII. MATS—			LIII. METALS—(Foreign Trade)		
1. Floor-matting (China) ..	sq. yds.	Value.	1. Brass—		
2. Other sorts ..	„	„	i. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	„
LIII. METALS—(Foreign Trade)			ii. Wrought ..	„	„
1. Brass—			2. Copper—		
i. Unwrought ..	„	„	i. Ore ..	„	„
ii. Wrought ..	„	„	ii. Old, for re-manu-	„	„
2. Copper—			facture ..	„	„
i. Ore ..	„	„	iii. Unwrought—		
ii. Old, for re-manu-	„	„	(a) Tiles, ingots, cakes,	„	„
facture ..	„	„	and briquets ..	„	„
iii. Unwrought—			(b) Other sorts ..	„	„
(a) Tiles, ingots, cakes,	„	„	iv. Wrought—		
and briquets ..	„	„	(a) Lametta ..	„	„
(b) Other sorts ..	„	„	(b) Mixed or yellow	„	„
5. Iron—			metal, for sheathing ..	„	„
i. Ore ..	„	„	(c) Sheets and other	„	„
ii. Old, for re-manu-	„	„	manufactures ..	„	„
facture ..	„	„	3. Iron—		
iii. Cast (pig) ..	„	„	i. Ore ..	„	„
iv. Wrought—			ii. Old, for re-manu-	„	„
(a) Bar ..	„	„	facture ..	„	„
(b) Angle, bolt, and rod	„	„	(a) Coin ..	„	„
(c) Sheets & plates	„	„	(b) Lametta ..	„	„
(including tinned	„	„	(c) Mixed or yellow	„	„
plates) ..	„	„	metal, for sheathing ..	„	„
(d) Galvanized (other	„	„	(d) Sheets and other	„	„
than wire) ..	„	„	manufactures ..	„	„
(e) Hoops ..	„	„	3. Iron—		
(f) Anchors, cables, and	„	„	i. Ore ..	„	„
kentledge ..	„	„	ii. Old for re-manu-	„	„
(g) Nails, screws, and	„	„	facture ..	„	„
rivets ..	„	„	iii. Cast (pig) ..	„	„
(h) Wire—			iv. Wrought—		
(i) Beams, pillars,	„	„	(a) Bar ..	„	„
girders, and bridge-	„	„	(b) Angle, bolt, and rod	„	„
work ..	„	„	(c) Sheets and plates	„	„
(j) Pipes and tubes ..	„	„	(including tinned	„	„
(k) Rice bowls ..	„	„	plates) ..	„	„
(l) Other manufactures	„	„	(d) Galvanized (other	„	„
of wrought or cast	„	„	than wire) ..	„	„
iron, or of iron mixed	„	„	(e) Hoops ..	„	„
with steel ..	„	„	(f) Anchors, cables,	„	„
4. Lead—			and kentledge ..	„	„
i. Ore ..	„	„	(g) Nails, screws, and	„	„
ii. Pig ..	„	„	rivets ..	„	„
iii. Wrought—			(h) Wire ..	„	„
(a) Sheets, pipes, & tubes,	„	„	(i) Other manufactures	„	„
(b) Sheets, for tea canisters	„	„	of wrought or cast	„	„
(c) Other sorts ..	„	„	iron, or of iron	„	„
iv. Other sorts ..	„	„	mixed with steel ..	„	„
5. Quicksilver ..	Lbs.	„	4. Lead—		
6. Steel—			i. Ore ..	„	„
i. Cast ..	Cwt.	„	ii. Pig ..	„	„
ii. Hoop ..	„	„	iii. Wrought—		
iii. Other sorts ..	„	„	(a) Sheets, pipes, and	„	„
			tubes ..	„	„
			(b) Sheets for tea	„	„
			canisters ..	„	„
			(c) Other sorts ..	„	„
			iv. Other sorts ..	„	„

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1890—continued.

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.			LXIII. PITCH, TAR, & DAM- MER	Cwt.	Value.
5. Quicksilver	Lbs.	Value	LXIV. PLANTS, LEVING		
6. Steel—			LXV. PRINTING AND LITHO- GRAPHING MATERIALS (other than paper)		
i. Cast	Cwt.	"	LXVI. PROVISIONS—		
ii. Other sorts	"	"	1. Bacon and hams	Lbs.	"
7. Tin—			2. Boche de mer	"	"
i. Unwrought	"	"	3. Butter	"	"
ii. Wrought—			4. Cheese	"	"
(a) Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	"	"	5. Fishmaws and shark- lins	"	"
(b) Other sorts	"	"	6. Salted Fish	"	"
8. Zinc or Spelter—			7. Fish dried, not salted	"	"
i. Unwrought	"	"	8. Flour	"	"
ii. Wrought or manu- factured	"	"	9. Fruits and vege- tables, dried, salt- ed, or preserved—		
iii. Other sorts	"	"	i. Dates	Cwt.	"
9. Metals, unenumerated ..	"	"	ii. Other sorts	"	"
LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND AC- COUTREMENTS	"	"	10. Ghee	Lbs.	"
LIV-a. MOWA OR MOWRA FLOWERS*	Cwt.	"	11. Hog's-lard	"	"
LV. MUSK	Ozs.	"	12. Other sorts of provi- sions	Cwt.	"
LVI. NATURAL COMMODITIES.			LXVII. RAGS AND OTHER MA- TERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER.		
LVII. OILS—			LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK—		
1. Animal	Galls.	"	1. Locomotive engines and tenders	No.	"
2. Essential	"	"	2. Carriages and trucks	"	"
3. Mineral—			3. Materials for con- struction—		
i. Kerosine	"	"	(a) Wooden sleepers ..	Cwt.	"
ii. Other sorts	"	"	(b) Steel rails and fish- plates	"	"
4. Vegetable, not essen- tial—			(c) Sleepers and keys of steel or cast iron ..	"	"
i. Castor	"	"	(d) Other sorts	"	"
ii. Coconut	"	"	LXIX. SALT	Tons	"
iii. Gingelly	"	"	LXX. SALTPETRE	Cwt.	"
iv. Groundnut	"	"	LXXI. SEEDS—		
v. Linseed†	"	"	1. Essential (to be enu- merated under res- pective names)—		
vi. Other sorts	"	"	(a) Adjuar or Bishop's weed ..	"	"
LVII-a. OILCARE	Cwt.	"	(b) Aniseed	"	"
LVIII. OIL & FLOOR CLOTH.	Sq. yds.	"	(c) Coriander	"	"
LIX. OPIUM	Chests & Cwt.	"	(d) Cumin	"	"
LX. PAINTS, COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS.			(e) Fennel	"	"
1. Paints and Colors	Cwt.	"	(f) Fenugreek	"	"
2. Painters' materials	"	"	2. Castor	"	"
LXI. PAPER AND PAPERBOARD			3. Cotton exports only ..	"	"
1. Printing paper	Cwt.	"	4. Groundnut (exports only)	"	"
2. Writing paper and envelopes	"	"			
3. Other kinds of pa- per	Cwt.	"			
4. Pasteboard, mill- board, &c.	"	"			
LXII. PEPERUM (other than musk)	"	"			

* This should be shown separately in the returns of exports of Indian Produce to Foreign Countries only.

† Linseed oil should be shown separately in the import tables of Foreign Trade only.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st January 1890—concluded.

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. SHEDS—continued.			LXXVI. SPICES—continued.		
5. Linseed	Cwt.	Value.	6. Ginger	Lbs.	Value
6. Mown or Mowra	"	"	7. Nutmegs	"	"
7. Mustard	"	"	8. Pepper	"	"
8. Poppy	"	"	9. Other sorts	"	"
9. Rape	"	"	LXXVII. STATIONERY (exclud- ing paper)	"	"
10. Til or gingily	"	"	LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE	Cwt.	"
11. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous dis- tribution	"	"	1. Jade	"	"
12. Other sorts	"	"	LXXIX. SUGAR, REFINED OR CRYSTALLISED (including sugar candy)	"	"
LXXII. SHELLS & COYRLES—			1. Sugar, unrefined, viz. molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccha- rine produce	"	"
i. Shells (comprising chanks, sankh, large ornamental shells, cowries, mother-of- pearl shells and oyster shells)	"	"	LXXX. TALCOW	"	"
ii. Tortoise shell (includ- ing nakhla or nakhi)	Lbs.	"	LXXXI. TEA	Lbs.	"
iii. Cowries	Cwt.	"	LXXXII. TELEGRAPH MA- TERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF	"	"
LXXXIII. SHIPS AND PARTS OF.			LXXXIII. TOBACCO—		
LXXXIV. SILK—			1. Unmanufactured ..	Lbs.	"
1. Raw (Trade returns No. 4-1)—			2. Manufactured—		
i. Silk, raw, (excluding tassar and other wild silks)	Lbs.	"	i. Cigars	"	"
ii. Silk chasam or waste (excluding tassar and other wild silks) ..	"	"	ii. Other sorts	"	"
iii. Silkcocoons (excluding tassar and other wild silks)	"	"	LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUI- SITES FOR GAMES ..	"	"
iv. Silk, raw, (tassar and other wild silks) ..	"	"	LXXXV. UMBRELLAS	No.	"
v. Silk chasam (do.) ..	"	"	LXXXVI. WAX (excluding candles)	Cwt.	"
vi. Silkcocoons (do.) ..	"	"	LXXXVII. WOOD—		
1. Raw—(Other returns)			1. Teak	Cub. ft. Tons.	"
(a) Chasam (waste silk) ..	"	"	2. Other timber	Tons.	"
(b) Cocoons	"	"	3. Firewood	"	"
2. Manufactures—			4. Ornamental—		
i. Thread for sewing, &c.	"	"	(a) Sandal	"	"
ii. Piece-goods	Yds.	"	(b) Ebony	"	"
iii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials	"	"	(c) Other kinds	"	"
iv. Other sorts	Lbs.	"	5. Manufactures of ..	"	"
LXXXV. SOAR (of all kinds) ..	Cwt.	"	LXXXVIII. WOOL—		
LXXXVI. SPICES—			1. Raw	Lbs.	"
1. Betel-nuts	Lbs.	"	2. Manufactures of—		
2. Cardamoms	"	"	i. Piece-goods	Yds.	"
3. Cassia	"	"	ii. Shawls	No.	"
4. Cinnamon	"	"	iii. Braids	Lbs.	"
5. Cloves	"	"	iv. Other sorts	"	"

* This should be shown separately in the returns of exports of Indian Produce to Foreign Countries only.

† Quantity should be given for Foreign Trade only.

1. Articles are invariably to be shown in yards, cwt., lbs., or gallons, &c., as indicated opposite each in the 2nd column; and besides this, the real value, whether determined by Appraisers, in the case of goods dutiable ad valorem, or declared under section 29 of Act VIII of 1878 as to be shown. In the case of some articles, column 2 is blank; of these, the value only need be shown.

2. The duty, refunds and drawbacks on salt, spirits and opium should be shown separately for imports from foreign ports and for imports coastwise in return Nos. 6 and 8.

B.

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

Europe.	19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Asia.
1. UNITED KINGDOM.	(including Port Elizabeth).	34. ADEN.
2. AUSTRIA—	20. EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA (comprising the coast between Natal and Abyssinia).	35. ARABIA—
i. Trieste.	21. EGYPT—	i. Territories of the Imam of Muscat.
3. BELGIUM.	i. Alexandria.	ii. Other Arabian States.
4. DENMARK.	ii. Port Said.	36. BORNEO.
5. FRANCE—	iii. Suez (for local trade).	37. CEYLON.
i. Dunkirk.	22. MADAGASCAR.	38. CHINA—
ii. Havre.	23. MAURITIUS.	i. Hong-Kong.
iii. Brest.	24. NATAL.	ii. Treaty Ports.
iv. Nantes.	25. REUNION (BOURBON).	39. JAPAN.
v. Bordeaux.	26. ST. HELENA.	40. JAVA.
vi. Marseilles, &c.	27. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.	41. MALDIVES (EXCEPT MINICOI, WHICH IS TO BE REGARDED AS A BRITISH INDIAN PORT SUBORDINATE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS).
6. GERMANY—	America.	42. MEXICO & SONORIAN.
i. Hamburg.	28. CANADA.	43. PERU.
ii. Bremen, &c.	29. CENTRAL AMERICA.	44. PHILIPPINES.
7. GREECE.	30. SOUTH AMERICA—	45. SIAM.
8. HOLLAND.	i. Demerara.	46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
9. ITALY—	ii. Rio de Janeiro.	47. TURKEY IN ASIA—
i. Ancona.	iii. Buenos Ayres.	i. Smyrna.
ii. Brindisi.	iv. Calao.	ii. Beyrout, and so on.
iii. Palermo.	v. Valparaiso, &c.	48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA.
iv. Messina.	31. UNITED STATES—	49. NEW SOUTH WALES.
v. Leghorn.	i. New York.	50. QUEENSLAND.
vi. Genoa.	ii. Boston.	51. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
vii. Venice, &c.	iii. Charleston.	52. VICTORIA.
10. MALTA.	iv. New Orleans, and so on.	53. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
11. NORWAY.	32. WEST INDIES—	54. TASMANIA.
12. PORTUGAL.	i. Jamaica.	55. NEW ZEALAND.
13. RUSSIA—	ii. Cuba.	56. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.
i. Odessa.	iii. Trinidad, and so on.	
ii. Riga, and so on.	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.	
14. SPAIN—		
i. Barcelona.		
ii. Cadiz.		
iii. Gibraltar, and so on.		
15. SWEDEN.		
16. TURKEY IN EUROPE.		
17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.		
Africa and Adjacent Islands.		
18. ABYSSINIA.		

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

After 3 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), 5 rupees.
For Supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port clearance, not exceeding 10 rupees.

Certificates are granted in the forms of extracts from the Custom House records on applicants furnishing a non-judicial stamp paper of 8 annas value.

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 II. and III. of Act XI. of 1852, and Act II of 1868 are free.

Godown Rent at the Madras Custom House.

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for four days only in any 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 seven days. These penalty rates may however be reduced at the discretion of the Customs Collector.

Rule 4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and close 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 foregoing rules are equally applicable to personal effects deposited in the Custom Houses.

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.

The rates of wharfage or godown rent are given below: they are applicable to all Customs ports. The rate of 1 rupee per mensem per 100 cubic feet should be applied to all goods not specified in this list.

Rates for Godown Rent.

	Per month. RS. A. P.		Per month. RS. A. P.
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or pun.		Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.	0 6 0
Do. cheon.	0 12 0	Do. do. of smaller size.	0 4 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.	0 6 0	Metals, per bazaar maund.	0 0 6
Do. quarter pipe.	0 3 0	Canvas, per bale.	0 3 0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware.	1 0 0	Silk, per bale.	0 6 0
Small casks.	0 12 0	Silk piece goods, per case.	0 6 0
Three do. do. or provisions.	0 12 0	Indigo, per chest.	0 6 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles.	0 6 0	Opium.	0 6 0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozen more or less.	0 4 0	Cotton hemp, jute and sadflower, per bale of 300 lbs.	0 4 0
Wines, butt or pipe.	2 0 0	Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds.	2 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead.	1 0 0	Catch, per 100 bazaar maunds.	2 0 0
Do. quarter pipe.	0 8 0	Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest.	0 4 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.	0 8 0	Vermilion, per box.	0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozens.	0 6 0	Arsenic, do.	0 3 0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do.	0 3 0	Brass leaf, do.	0 2 0
Do. quarter chest or 8 dozen.	0 2 0	China paper, per case.	0 2 0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size.	0 8 0	China, cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case.	0 3 0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozens.	0 6 0	Ginger or Turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds.	3 0 0
Do. one dozen boxes.	0 0 6	Betelnut, per bazaar maund.	0 0 6
Cases of under 1 dozen size.	0 0 6	Cloves, do. do.	0 1 0
Spirits, per pipe.	2 0 0	Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund.	0 1 0
Do. hogshead.	1 0 0	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead.	0 8 0
Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen.	0 1 0	Do. do. do. per tierce.	0 4 0
Do. above 1 and under 3 dozen.	0 1 6	Sugar-candy, per tub.	0 0 6
Do. 3 dozen.	0 2 0	Ten, per whole chest.	0 2 0
Do. above 3 and under 6 dozen.	0 3 0	Ten, per smaller box.	0 1 0
Do. 6 dozen.	0 4 0	Paput, per keg of 55 lbs.	0 0 6
Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size.	0 0 9	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes, per keg.	0 0 6
British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen.	0 8 0	Turpentine, linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar.	0 2 0
Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen.	0 6 0	All cordage, per cwt.	0 1 0
Do. do. do. 6 or 8 dozen do.	0 3 0	Rosin or Dammer, per bazaar maund.	0 1 0
Do. do. do. 3 dozen or less.	0 2 0		
British piece goods, per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	0 6 0		
Do. do. per bale of smaller size.	0 4 0		

Rates for Godowns Rent—continued.

Per month Rs. A. P.	Per month Rs. A. P.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1	Cow hides, per smaller bale..... 0 8 0
maund bale..... 0 2 0	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Do. per smaller bale..... 0 6 0	Tin plates, per box..... 0 0 9
Cow hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0	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.

Sec. 136, Act VIII. of 1878.

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 yea boats.

All goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the goods were entered onwards 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 consigned and to what place.	Number and description of Packages.	Stores of Goods.	Quantity or weight.	Amount.	Date of Duty.	Amount of Duty.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.

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.

Section 107, clause 3, 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 188 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.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the ports under certificate and seals.—Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Mudras Bank and the Chamber of Commerce close their offices, as notified by their advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete holidays at the Custom House.

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 8 to 9-30 A.M. or 8 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 21 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.

ACT XI. OF 1882.

(RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 10TH MARCH 1882.)

THE INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1882, AS AMENDED BY ACTS II. OF 1887, II. OF 1888, VIII. OF 1889 AND XII. OF 1890.

An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea, and to provide for the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain foreign European Settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native Chiefs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain foreign European Settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native Chiefs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

This Act may be called "The Indian Tariff Act, 1882."

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, except Aden and Perim.

Commencement.

and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein:

But all notifications published, and rules and orders made, under any of such Acts, and now in force, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively published and made hereunder:

Saving clause.

All references made to the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, in Acts or Regulations passed before this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

And nothing herein contained authorizes the levy of duties of customs on any article carried from one port in British India to another, except salt, opium and spirit.

Duties specified in schedules to which this Act applies, the duties specified in the second and third schedules hereto annexed.

4. On all pepper exported by sea from the port of Cochin there shall be levied such duty not exceeding nine rupees per khandi as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time determines: and at the close of each year, or as soon

thereafter as may be convenient, the Customs-collector at the said port shall, after deducting the expenses of collection, pay the duty collected under this section to the Governments of Travancore and Cochin in such proportion and in such manner as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from time to time directs.

5. Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates respectively prescribed in the second and third schedules hereto annexed on goods passing by land out of or into—

(a) Foreign European Settlements situate on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George;

(b) any territory declared, under the power next hereinafter conferred, to be foreign territory.

Subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Governor of Bombay in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, respectively declare that the territory of any Native Chief, situate within or bordering on, the territories respectively administered by such Governors, but not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and Civil authorities of such territories, shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that the territory of any other Native Chief shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

6. And whereas it is expedient that the duty of excise on spirit distilled in British India should bear a due proportion to the customs-duty on spirit imported into British India, it is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, make in this behalf, the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette, fix the duty of excise leviable on spirit manufactured in all or any of the distilleries situate in the territories under its administration, or in any part of such territories, at any rate not exceeding the rate fixed for imported spirit by the second schedule hereto annexed;

and all provisions now in force as to the levy of duty now chargeable on spirit shall apply to spirit upon which the duty declared under this section has not been paid.

In Act No. XVI. of 1863, section one, for the words "calculated at ten" the words "not exceeding five" shall be substituted.

7. Spirit, opium and salt 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, are chargeable with only the amount, if any, by which the duty leviable thereon under the second schedule hereto annexed exceeds the duty shown by such certificate to have been already paid in respect thereof.

The amount, if any, paid to the Government as the price of such opium or salt is not duty within the meaning of this section.

Nothing in this section applies to spirit which is exported under bond for excise duty from one Customs port to another Customs port under the provisions of Chapter XIV. of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1875.

8. So far as regards the Presidency of Fort St. George, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. VI. of 1814, and so far as regards the Presidency of Bombay, the unrepealed provisions of Act No. XXIX. of 1857, relating to the levy of duties and to dutiable goods, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to duties levied and goods liable to duty under or by virtue of section five, clause (b).

9. All notifications published hereunder may be cancelled by the authority publishing the same.

10. In the event of any duty of customs or excise on any article being imposed, increased, decreased or remitted after the making of any contract for the sale of such article without stipulation as to the payment of duty where duty was not chargeable at the time of the making of the contract or for the sale of such article duty paid, where duty was chargeable at that time,—

(a) If such imposition or increase so taken effect that the duty or increased duty, as the case may be, is paid, the seller may add so much as to the contract price as will be equivalent to the duty or increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover such addition, and

(b) If such decrease or remission so takes effect that the decreased duty only, or no duty, as the case may be, is paid, the purchaser may deduct so much from the contract-price as will be equivalent to the decrease of duty or remitted duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction.

When contracts have been entered into amount of increased or decreased duty to be added or deducted.

(b) If such decrease or remission so takes effect that the decreased duty only, or no duty, as the case may be, is paid, the purchaser may deduct so much from the contract-price as will be equivalent to the decrease of duty or remitted duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and Year.	Short Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XI. of 1869	The Land Customs (Madras and Bombay) Act, 1869.	So much as has not been repealed.
XI. of 1875	The Indian Tariff Act, 1875	Do.
XI. of 1878	The Indian Arms Act, 1878	Section 8 and the 2nd Schedule.

SCHEDULE II.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Name of Article.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
1.	ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—			RS. A.
	Fire-arms, and parts thereof—			
1.	Fire-arms, other than pistols, for each	..	..	50 0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	..	..	30 0
3.	Pistols, for each	..	..	15 0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	..	..	10 0
5.	Springs used for fire-arms, for each	..	..	8 0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	..	..	5 0
7.	Revolver breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	..	..	2 8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, fangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, 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, for each	..	..	1 0
9.	Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	..	..	10 0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each	..	..	
	Exception 1.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, 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, are free.			
	Exception 2.—Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free.			
	Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. of <i>valorem</i> shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.			

annas three on every ton of 20 cwt. of firewood imported by sea into the city of Madras, is collected by the Collector of Sea Customs (under the powers delegated to him by the President, Municipal Commission, with the sanction of the local Government) under Bye-laws framed and passed under Section 341 of the Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884, published in the *Port Saint George Gazette*, of the 23rd September 1884. These collections are daily remitted to the Municipal President.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

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

M.R.Ry. S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVA IYENGAR AVARGAL, B.A., Dewan Bahadur,
Inspector-General of Registration.

M.R.Ry. S. HARI ROW AVARGAL, B.A., Registrar.
Office—Erra Baloo Chetty Street, Black Town.

M.R.Ry. W. W. MOONI RATHNA AYYAR, Sub-Registrar, Mount Road, Sub-District.
Office—Opposite to Waller & Co.'s Mount Road.
List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Situtions of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Continuous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.	Chettipore	M.R.Ry. T. Subbarayudu, B.A.
2 Vizagapatam.....	Do. do. of Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.....	G. V. Raghaviah, B.A.
3 Godavery.....	Do. do. of Godavery.	Cecanada	T. Kodundaramayya Pantulu.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.	Marulipatam.....	V. Sundararamayya, B.A.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.	Nellore.....	G. Vasudeva Sastri.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.....	P. Sadasayappa Mudaliar.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool.	Kurnool.....	K. Ramaswami Aiyar.
8 Bellary and Anantapur.....	Do. do. of Bellary and Anantapur.	Bellary.....	L. Rama Rao.
9 Madras.....	Do. do. of Madras.	Madras.....	S. Hari Rao, B.A.
10 Chingleput.....	Do. do. of Chingleput.	Saidapett.....	T. C. Ryru Kurup.
11 North Arcot.....	Do. do. of North Arcot.	Chittoor.....	M. Nataraj Iyer.
12 South Arcot.....	Do. do. of South Arcot.	Cuddalore.....	G. Saminadha Iyer, B.A.
13 Tanjore.....	Do. do. of Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	A. Periasami Mudaliar, B.A.
14 Tinnevely.....	Do. do. of Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.....	B. Subramaniam Aiyar, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
15 Madura.....	Do. do. of Madura.	Madura.....	A. Subramiah.
16 Trichinopoly.....	Do. do. of Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.....	C. Sambasiva Aiyar.
17 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.	Salem.....	V. Radhakrishnan.
18 Coimbatore.....	Do. do. of Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.....	S. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.
19 South Canara.....	Do. do. of South Canara.	Mangalore.....	A. S. Venkat Rao, B.A.
20 Tellicherry.....	Do. do. of Tellicherry.	Tellicherry.....	M. Ratnasabapathi Pillai, B.A.
21 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut.	Calicut.....	P. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A.
22 Nilgiris.....	Do. do. of Nilgiris.	Ootacamund.....	M. F. F. Lemerle.

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 Mohals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act.—(*Bengal's Regn. Manu.*, p. 1.)

The whole of the Scheduled Districts of the Madras Presidency enumerated in Part I. of the First Schedule annexed to Act XIV. of 1874, is exempted from the operation of the Act.—(*Vide Notification published in Port St. George's Gazette, dated 6th October 1881, Part I., page 516.*)

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, Serial, 20th Feb. 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, any debenture issued by any such Company and not creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest to or in immovable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the security afforded by a registered instrument whereby the Company has mortgaged, conveyed or otherwise transferred the whole, or part of its immovable property or any interest thereon to Trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures or to any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of 100 rupees and upwards to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed, create any such right, title, or to decrees and orders of Courts and awards, grants of immovable property by Government, instruments of partition made by Revenue Officers, orders granting loans, and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or orders granting loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, and instruments for securing the repayment of loans made under that Act, or any endorsement on a mortgage deed acknowledging the payment of the whole or any part of the mortgage money, and any other receipt for payment of money due under a mortgage when the receipt does not form part to extinguish the mortgage, or a certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Officer.

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 "Pattahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Machilkas" (or counter-parts) 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. of 1865 Sections 106 and 391.*)

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 immovable property;

v.—Wills;

vi.—All other documents, not required by section 17 to be registered.

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;

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

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 3, 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 I.A. of 1871.)

Deposit of Wills.

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

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The Registration District.
- (2) The Registration Sub-District.
- (3) The Taluk, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4) Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, 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, assigns, or authorized agents appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26.

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, if any, payable under paragraph 8, the document may be registered.

Such appearances 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 authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit; but such officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a Will, and 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 loan under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of his order 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 copy in his book No. 1.

17. 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 immovable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his book No. 1.

18. Every officer granting a loan under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, shall send a copy of any instrument whereby immovable property is mortgaged for the purpose of securing the repayment of the loan, and, if any such property is mortgaged for the same purpose in the order granting the loan, a copy also of that order, to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property so mortgaged is situate, and such registering officer shall file the copy or copies, as the case may be, in his book No. 1.

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:—

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

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.
In Chingleput, Sattyavedu.
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-Districts of Collegal and Talavadi.
In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.
MALAYALUM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.
In S. Canara, Sub-District of Hossidrag.
In Nilgiris, Gadalur.
HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.
Sub-Districts of Karnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.
URDU.—District of Ganjam.
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 value does not exceed Rupees 25	0	8	0
(b) When the value exceeds Rupees 25, but does not exceed Rupees 50...	0	12	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) When the value exceeds Rupees 1,000, but does not exceed Rupees 50,000	3	0	0
(g) And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof up to Rupees 50,000	1	0	0
And for each additional Rupees 1,000 or part thereof above Rupees 50,000	0	8	0
(h) For the registration of powers-of-attorney	2	0	0
(i) When the value of an instrument is expressed in pounds sterling, or pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated in the currency of British India according to the following scale:—One pound sterling of pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees.			
2.—Registration of Wills and authorities to adopt in book III.—			
(a) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register.			
Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus	2	0	0
(b) Will or authority to adopt presented open	4	0	0
3.—Registration of sealed covers in book V.—			
(a) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a Will	2	0	0
(b) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover	2	0	0
4.—Search or Inspection—			
For the first year, in the books of which search is made, for each entry or document	1	0	0
For every other year, in the books of which the search is continued 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 certified copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.			
4-A.—General search for, or inspection of, any number of entries or documents relating to one and the same property—			
For the first year in the books of which search is made	2	0	0
For every other year in the books of which the search is continued	0	8	0
Provided that no fee for any one search under this article shall exceed the sum of Rupees 10.			
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, except Hindustani, Persian and Gujarati. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	1	0
(c) Hindustani, Persian, Gujarati, &c. For every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	8	0
Note.—Provided that where a Mahomedan clerk is available in a Registrar's Office the charge for copies of Hindustani and Persian documents shall be the same as prescribed by clause (b) of this rule for vernacular words other than Hindustani, Persian, and Gujarati.			
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 (2)—			
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 81 at a private residence, for registration or acceptance of one or more documents, executed by one and the same individual, travelling allowance shall be paid with an extra fee of	10	0	0
Where a document or documents executed by one and the same person is or are registered or accepted for registration by an officer attending at a private residence, no further fee shall be charged for the attestation under Section 33 at the same attendance of a power-of-attorney executed by the person by whom the document or documents so registered or accepted was or were executed.			
(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 33, 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 54, 55, 56, and 67—			
Each copy required	0	8	0
12.—For the safe custody of any document which remains unclaimed after registration or after registration is refused—			
For fifteen days after the date on which the document is ready for delivery	No fee.		
For every fifteen days or part thereof after the first fifteen days	0	8	0
Provided that the maximum fee under this clause shall not exceed Rs. 5.			
Note.—The Inspector-General of Registration may in his discretion, remit the fee when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.			
II.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration on the same day 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. In the case of releases, if the value cannot be determined from the stamp, the consideration expressed shall be deemed to be the value for the purposes of these rules, or if the consideration expressed is not capable of money valuation, or is only nominal, the fee shall be 5 rupees.			
The attention of all officers of the Registration Department is directed to the following scale of expenses payable to witnesses attending the Presidency Magistrates' Courts,			

with reference to Article VI. of the Table of Fees under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act III. of 1877:—

Witness.	Class.	Maximum subsistence allowance.	Maximum carriage hire allowable for days of actual attendance.	Travelling Expenses, if any, incurred.		
				By Rail.	By Road.	By Sea or Canal.
Europeans & East Indians.	1st Class.	5 Rs. per day.	2½ Rs. per day.	1st Class fare.	As per mile.	Actual ex- pense of passage.
	2nd do.	3 " do.	2 " do.	2nd do.	4 " do.	
	3rd do.	1½ " do.	1 " do.	3rd do.	6 " do.	
Natives ..	1st do.	2 " do.	1 " do.	1st do.	2 " do.	Actual ex- pense of passage.
	2nd do.	1 " do.	1 " do.	2nd do.	2 " do.	
	3rd do.	At the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem.	Nil.	3rd do.	2 " per 10 miles.	

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 their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of 4 annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any residence or jail; and Sub-Registrars for similar journeys shall be allowed their actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of 3 annas a mile.

VIII.—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. VI. of 1882 and Act No. XXI. of 1860, an Act for the registration of literary, scientific and charitable Societies.

S. HARI BOW AVERGAL, B.A., Registrar.

Office—No. 25, ERRARAULOG CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Summary of Act No. VI., The Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

"No Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than ten persons shall be formed 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 in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent; and no Company, Association or Partnership consisting of more than twenty persons shall be formed 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 of 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 requirements of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6.)

Memorandum of Association of a Company limited by shares.

- (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 situated;
- (3) The objects for which the proposed Company is to be established;
- (4) A declaration that the liability of the members is limited;
- (5) The amount of capital with which the Company proposes to be registered divided into shares of a certain fixed amount, subject to the following regulations:—
 - (i.) That no subscriber shall take less than one share;
 - (ii.) That each subscriber of the Memorandum of Association shall write opposite to his name the number of shares he takes. (Sec. 8.)

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

Stamp of Memorandum of Association. 5. The Memorandum of Association shall bear a stamp of 15 rupees. (See Article 43 of Schedule I. of Act I. of 1879, page 34.)

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. 37 of Act VI. of 1882.)

Stamp, &c., of Articles of Association. 7. The Articles of Association shall be printed and they shall bear a stamp of 25 rupees. (See Schedule I. of Act I. of 1879, page 25.)

Registration of Memorandum and Articles of Association with fees as in table B. 8. The Memorandum and the Articles of Association, if any, shall be delivered to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who shall retain and register the same. (Sec. 40.)

9. Upon the registration of the Memorandum of Association and of the Articles of Association in cases where articles of Association are required by this Act or by the desire of the parties to be registered, 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. 41.)

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. 43.)

Prohibition against identity of names in Companies. 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. 53.)

Entry of trusts on Register. 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. 63.)

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. 73.)

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 Auditors or Auditors. (Sec. 74.)

15. Any Company may, in General Meeting, by passing a special resolution, alter all or any regulations or make new regulations. (Sec. 76.)

16. Any Company limited by shares may so far modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, if authorized to do so by its regulations as originally framed or so altered by special Resolution, 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 hereinafter provided, 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. 173 to 219.)

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 VI. of 1882.
Notice of the situation of registered office and of any change therein.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	63 and 64.
Notice of rectification of register.....	50	
Annual Balance Sheet.....	1,000 Rs.	74.
Copy of every special resolution passed.....	Not exceeding 20 Rs. for every day	79.
Copy of order of Court for winding up a Company.....		137.
Order of Court for dissolution of Company, to be reported by the Official Liquidator.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. a day.	160 and 161.
Return of meeting held for receiving final account of Liquidators of Company voluntarily wound up.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day	187.
Annual List of members with summary of amount of capital, &c.....	Not exceeding 50 Rs. for every day.	48, 49 and 50.
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.....		51.
Notice of any increase of capital beyond the registered capital.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	57.
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 VI. of 1882.
Notice of any increase in the number of members beyond the registered number.....	Not exceeding 100 Rs. for every day.	57.
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.	70 and 71.

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 :			

RS. A. P.

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 the 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 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.....

10 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 in the number of members, made after the registration of the Company, in respect of every 50 members, or less than 50 members, of such increase.....

5 0 0

Provided that no one Company shall be liable to pay on the whole a greater fee than Rs. 400 in respect of its number of members, taking into account the fee paid on the first registration of the Company.

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

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

5 0 0

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

5 0 0

Fees for inspection and copy or extract.

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

1 0 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, 3th February 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Statistics and Commerce.

STATISTICS.

SIMLA, THE 20th July 1888.

No. 3991. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee to be paid under Section 40 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and Table C in the first Schedule to that Act for the registration of an Association not for profit as a Company with limited liability under Section 26 of the said Act shall, when the number of members is stated in the Articles of Association to exceed twenty or to be unlimited, be fifty rupees. The above Notification has been published at page 588 of the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 7th August 1888.

SUMMARY OF ACT XXI. OF 1860.

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

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

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

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

The name of the Society,
The objects of the Society,

The names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, Committee, or other governing body to whom, by the rules of the Society, the management of its affairs is entrusted.

A copy of the rules and regulations of the Society, certified to be a correct copy by not less than three of the members of the governing body, shall be filed with the Memorandum of Association.

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

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 an 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.)

8. 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.)

9. 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.)

10. 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.)

11. 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.)

12. 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.)

13. 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.)

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

List of Joint Stock Companies registered in 1889-90.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Whether the liability is limited or not, or unlimited.	Situation of registered office.
6	26th Jan.	The Chintadripetthi Loan Society Permanent Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	2,00,000	13,688 4 9	Limited by guarantee.	Madras.
7	15th July	The Sri Perumbadoor Sri Basheer Khan Bhanuvaru Dhanamkoola Sasthath Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	1,800 0 0	Limited by shares.	Do.
8	11th "	The Karbanal Thiruvattal Rajad Ravala Ahlai Lalam, Madras, Limited.	Do	40,000	15,000 0 0	Do	Do.
10	8th August	The Salem Town Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	30,000	588 0 0	Do	Salem.
11	27th "	The Bellary Brucepeethah Sarva Janapakam Dhanu Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	99,990	10,724 4 0	Do	Bellary.
12	2nd Sept.	The Bellary Merchants' Mutual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,09,980	18,990 0 0	Do	Do.
16	12th Oct.	The Urvakonda Peta Kollivadai Bazar Sahaya Janapakam Dhanu Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	19,992	4,946 0 0	Do	Urvakonda, Anantapur district.
18	24th Nov.	The Variankaval Hindu Janapakam Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	30,000	...	Do	Variankaval, Tiruchinopoly district.
20	20th Dec. 1890	The Madras Christian Benefit Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	84,000	...	Do	Madras.
23	9th Jan.	The Tadipatri Hindu Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	99,990	1,059 0 0	Do	Tadipatri, Anantapur district.
21	18th "	The Penkonda Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	49,995	...	Do	Penkonda, Anantapur district.
25	23rd "	The Kurmol Public Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	99,990	2,500 0 0	Do	Kurmol.
26	11th Feb.	The Tiruvallur Janapakam Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,99,999	1,499 4 0	Do	Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.
28	10th March	The Vellore Jena Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Banking Company	2,50,000	...	Do	Vellore, North Arcot district.
14		Total		14,33,897	70,708 8 0		

List of Joint Stock Companies registered in 1889-90—continued.

Number on the register	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid up capital.	Whether the liability is limited or how, or unlimited.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Trading Companies.</i>							
19	1889 19th Dec.	The Cooragar Company, Limited	Manufacturing castor-oil and linseed, repairing rice and gunning cotton. To carry on trade in salt.	Rs. 200,000	Rs. A. P. 1,17,500 0 0	Limited by shares.	b y Coanada.
21	1890 21st Jan.	The Indian Salt Trading Company, Limited.		100,000	40,000 0 0	Do	Madras.
22	1890 28th Jan.	The Sri Krishna Velase Company Limited	To carry on trade in cloth, salt and grain, &c.	15,000	717 12 0	Do	Indukurpettah, Nellore.
3	1889.	<i>Mills and Presses.</i>		3,15,000	1,53,217 12 0	Do	Madras.
9	23rd July	The Rajahm Press Company, Limited.	Total	30,000	40,000 0 0	Do	Madras.
14	27th Sept.	The Madras Mills Company Limited.	The carrying on in all its branches the trade or business of pressing cotton, jute or other similar materials, &c. To purchase, prepare, spin, weave, dye, work, manufacture and deal in cotton, wool, silk and other products and materials and to carry on in the district of Madras or elsewhere in the Presidency of Madras the business of spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing cotton and other goods, to sell the same and to sell the material so manufactured.	10,00,000	7,06,100 0 0	Do	Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.

16	7th Oct.	The Murgumunda Mill Company, Limited.	To acquire by purchase or otherwise lands, buildings, &c., for the purpose of establishing an oil mill and to buy gringelly, coconut, &c., and convert them into oil and to sell the same.	50,000	7,050 0 0	Do	Tinnevely.
17	14th Oct.	The City People Press Company, Limited.	To acquire, purchase any land or buildings and to erect and construct houses and sheds on such land to provide machinery, engines, &c., adapted to the working of a cotton press and ginning factory and to buy on commission or otherwise kuppas and raw cotton and to clean, pack and sell the same.	2,00,000	75,000 0 0	Do	Madras.
27	1890. 14th Feb.	The Minakshy Cotton Press Company, Limited.	To purchase and deal in cotton, wool, silk and other products and to carry on the business of pressing into bales and selling the same.	75,000	8,000 0 0	Do	Satur, Tinnevely district.
3	1889.	<i>Other Companies.</i>		19,85,000	9,11,750 0 0	Limited by guarantee.	A Clivishur, per dis-
1	26th Apr.	The Chulunathur Kalkara Schaya Company, Limited.	Total. To provide for the payment of a certain fixed amount to subscribers or their nominees on occasions of births, marriages, baptisms, erection of new temples and houses, and of pilgrimages, &c.	Members, 20,000	...	...	...

List of Joint Stock Companies registered in 1889-90—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Whether the liability is limited or unlimited.	Situation of registered office.
2	1889, 2nd May	<i>Other Companies—continued.</i> The Oduccumud Club.	To establish a club for the promotion of social intercourse amongst its members and their friends and for their accommodation, &c.	Do	1,425 0 0	Do	Kondra, Cuddapah dist. Kanabidur, Cuddapah district.
4	17th June	The Koodubomala Sri Perceperum Raksakutsewa Company, Ltd.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed amount to subscribers or their nominees on excursions of marriage, upanyasams, &c.	20,000	1,425 0 0	Do	Kongu, Bellary district.
6	22nd "	The Sri Vynsa Semudrum Kandukar, Selivasa, Baktha Mancozengudi Nidhi, Limited.	To afford pecuniary aid to the subscribers and their nominees for the celebration of marriages, thread marriages, puberty nuptials, &c.	18,000	1,425 0 0	Do	Kongu, Bellary district.
13	25th Sept.	The Kōngi Sree Aulanyaswamy Company, Limited.					
6				38,000	1,425 0 0		
27				31,71,857	11,42,101 4 0		

General Total.

Nature of Companies.

Nature of Companies.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
Banking or Loan companies	14	Rs. 14,38,857 0 0	Rs. 70,708 8 0
Trading companies	4	3,15,000 0 0	1,58,217 12 0
Mills and presses	5	13,85,000 0 0	9,11,750 0 0
Other companies having capital	2	39,000 0 0	1,425 0 0
Other companies having no capital	3		
Total	27	31,71,857 0 0	11,42,101 4 0

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
36	14th Aug. 1869.	<i>Banking or Loan Companies.</i> The Madras Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Receiving money for interest and granting loans.	50,000	50,000 0 0	Madras.
45	11th May 1872.	The Madras Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Making loans to members and others.	7,50,000	28,978 9 5	Do.
56	14th Nov. "	The Mysore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Collecting monthly savings for investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to members and others.	19,90,556	6,86,577 6 9	Do.
60	4th Feb. 1873.	The Pursevalkum Hindu Jananokula Permanent Society, Ltd.	Collecting monthly savings for investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to members and others.	2,07,000	1,68,902 10 1	Do.
64	18th April "	The Pursevalkum Hindu Santhasaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do	3,00,000	49,940 9 5	Do.
96	10th April 1875.	The Coimbatore Swadesa Dravida Nidhi, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	2,40,025	2,32,000 0 0	Coimbatore.
11 of 1876-77	2nd Oct. "	The Mount Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	1,50,000	22,975 8 2	Saint Thomas' Mount, Bellary.
12 of do	7th "	The Cowi Beazar Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	30,990	43,193 12 0	Do.
2 of 1877-78	18th April 1877.	The Madras Perpetual Building Society, Limited.	Granting loans to members to enable them to acquire lands and houses.	4,62,000	2,80,295 9 2	Madras.
7 of do	22nd June "	The Madras Building Association, Limited.	Do	6,50,000	2,11,406 0 10	Do.
8 of 1878-79	3rd June 1878.	The Madras Native Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	2,10,000	41,290 4 8	Do.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
7 of 1878-79	5th Aug. 1878	<i>Banking or Loan Companies—contd.</i> The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, First Branch, Limited.	Granting loans to members to enable them to acquire land and houses.	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. A. P. 71,376 0 11	Madras.
6 of 1878-80	6th June 1878	The Pursewalkum Hindu Senthakha Sanga Nidhi, First Branch, Ltd.	Saving money and granting loans to members.	2,70,000	1,90,321 4 3	Do.
6 of 1880-81	28th Aug. 1880	The Madras Arumachalawar Hindu Savings Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	1,00,000	8,320 4	Do.
7 of do	23rd "	The City of Madras Hindu Association, Limited.	Do do	2,00,000	78,136 11 0	Do.
10 of do	11th Oct. "	The National Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	50,000	47,305 0 0	Do.
18 of do	7th Feb. 1881	The Native Deposit and Loan Fund, Limited.	Do do	2,20,000	1,29,861 5 11	Do.
6 of 1881-82	11th June "	The Srinamamangalam Pancham-kediyavergal Paripokkara Sasevathu Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	50,000	17,984 8 7	Do.
19 of do	5th Dec. "	The Srikan Madam Siddanthu Omahini Nidhi, Limited.	To lend money to subscribers and strangers on the security of jewels.	1,50,000	46,369 11 2	Do.
21 of do	11th Jan. 1882	The Adambanikam Dhama Schara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,02,500	70,375 8 5	Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras.
27 of do	2nd March "	The Sennai Hindu Sasvathu Dhama Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	To invest savings in landed property and jewels and to make advances on them.	2,60,000	39,886 14 2	Do.
30 of do	16th "	The Madras Building Society, Fifth Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	7,50,000	1,81,252 0 4	Do.
3 of 1882-83	28th April "	The Madras Permanent Saving and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	50,000	32,328 6 7	Do.
9 of do	22nd June "	The Madras Kanaka Vinayagar Perpetual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	50,000	34,12 11	Do.

11 of do	27th July "	The Madras Pursewalkum Hindu Janabakara Sasvathu Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	8,00,000	4,19,545 6 8	Do.
13 of do	31st Aug. "	The Nigrit Permanent Building Society, Limited.	Do do	5,00,000	1,17,993 13 9	Coimbatore.
14 of do	7th Sept. "	The Madras Building Company, Limited.	Do do	2,10,000	1,36,373 18 0	Madras.
15 of do	27th "	The Bellary Bracepediah Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do do	1,90,980	1,35,603 8 5	Bellary.
22 of do	27th Nov. "	The East Indian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Ltd.	To receive deposits and to grant loans to members and also to give loans and also to trade in gold silver and precious stones.	20,000	14,190 0 0	Madras.
25 of do	24th Jan. 1883	The Aryan Bank, Vizagapatnam. Un- limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,00,000	50,000 0 0	Vizagapatnam.
27 of do	10th "	The Nangunbantham Sasvathu Dha- na Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do	2,02,500	1,43,003 4 3	Madras.
29 of do	13th Feb. "	The Conjeevaram Hindu Paraspa- rapakara Sasvathu Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	2,60,000	1,08,893 12 3	Conjeevaram, Chingleput dis- trict.
35 of do	14th Mar. "	The Conjeevaram Andisconpetah Dhama Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do	4,00,000	2,33,296 3 11	Do.
5 of 1883-84	16th May "	The Bellary Cowd Bazaar Public Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	To grant loans to sub- scribers and others.	1,45,364	85,922 8 5	Bellary.
10 of do	22nd June "	The Coimbatore Janopakaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	1,50,000	1,20,590 0 0	Coimbatore.
16 of do	10th Aug. "	The Conjeevaram Andisconpetah Janarokula Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,05,000	71,126 10 2	Conjeevaram, Chingleput dis- trict.
19 of do	7th Sept. "	The Permanent Investment Saving and Lending Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	43,130 0 0	Madras.
20 of do	8th "	The Vepery Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Do	50,000	21,602 0 0	Do.
22 of do	18th "	The Conjeevaram Pillaiyalayam Hindu Dravva Boshana Sangam, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	2,60,000	31,783 10 9	Conjeevaram, Chingleput.
38 of do	20th "	The Chingleput Dhama Schara Nid- hi, Limited.	Do	2,50,000	32,200 13 3	Chingleput.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Banking or Loan Companies—contd.</i>						
25 of 1883-84	9th Oct. 1883	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16 8	Madras.
26 of do	3rd Nov.	The Madras Peidun Nitch Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, Second Branch, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	76,008 14 0	Do.
28 of do	15th "	The Panayapalam Sakala Janopala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	80,095 1 1	Panayapalam, North Arcot dist.
29 of do	19th "	The Native Bank, Vizianagaram, Limited.	Banking Company	80,000	61,865 6 8	Vizianagaram.
33 of do	18th Dec.	The Branganimalai Hindu Perpetual Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	60,000	27,466 9 5	St. Thomas' Mount.
40 of do	25th Feb.	The Triplicane Hindu Permanent Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	25,674 0 1	Madras.
3 of 1884-85	28th April	The Triplicane Hindu Permanent Savings Fund, Limited.	Do	99,990	13,367 8 9	Do.
5 of do	15th May	The Kavayit Hindu Dravida Paripalan Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	80,471 6 4	Kavayit, North Arcot district.
13 of do	29th June	The Kaveripakkam Janopakaya Perul Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	2,50,000	69,885 12 2	Do.
15 of do	12th Aug.	The Tiruvallur Parapalam Upakaratha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	43,570 4 1	Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.
22 of do	10th Oct.	The Branganimalai Hindu Permanent Nidhi, Limited.	Do	50,000	17,422 15 9	St. Thomas' Mount.
24 of do	18th "	The Purovwalkum Hindu Jananokula Permanent Society, First Branch, Limited.	Do	5,00,000	4,03,328 0 8	Madras.
29 of do	27th Nov.	The Madras Chindray Sudesa Bogala Hindu Paraparakasam Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	50,000	18,189 8 9	Do.
33 of do	19th Dec.	The Triplicane Anandya Karpaga Venayagar Hindu Union Fund, Limited.	Do	20,000	14,054 8 7	Do.

42 of do	16th Jan. 1885-86	The Madras Mutual Aid Fund, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	8,501 3 8	Do.
50 of do	27th Feb.	The Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	20,512 0 0	Do.
16 of 1885-86	18th April	The Branganimalai Perul Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	44,400	27,491 12 0	St. Thomas' Mount.
18 of do	20th "	The Wandiwash Janopakaya Dharma Nidhi, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others on interest.	1,50,000	16,817 7 11	Wandiwash, North Arcot district.
35 of do	13th May	The Triplicane Anandya Karpaga Venayagar Hindu Union Fund, First Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	20,000	16,459 12 7	Madras.
42 of do	22nd "	The Kanyamallure Sakala Janopakaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	38,780 11 0	Kanyamallure, North Arcot district.
77 of do	8th July 1885	The Adambakkam Hindu Dharma Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	14,319 2 7	St. Thomas' Mount.
78 of do	11th "	The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, First Branch, Limited.	Making loans to subscribers and others.	12,500	12,500 0 0	Madras.
88 of do	23rd "	The Sennai Hindu Dravida Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	84,207	37,946 12 0	Do.
103 of do	15th Aug.	The Arkonam Hindu Dravida Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	21,100 15 1	Arkonam, North Arcot district.
115 of do	3rd Sept.	The Nandambakkam Sreechandra Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	5,000	1,147 0 0	Madras.
122 of do	10th Sept.	The Alandur Muralakadavul Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	53,709	36,244 11 6	Alandur, Chingleput district.
146 of do	9th Oct.	The Nandambakkam Sreechandra Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	14,963 0 11	St. Thomas' Mount.
149 of do	12th "	The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	10,00,000	6,30,000 0 0	Madras.
160 of do	21st "	The Madras Hindu Benefit Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,00,000	19,387 10 1	Do.
200 of do	27th Nov.	The Purovwalkum Hindu Paraparakasam Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	2,00,000	41,114 12 0	Do.
205 of do	1st Dec.	The Poonmalloor Cantonment Kanamballoor Sreenathi Ramanuja Hindu Vira Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	85,400	81,720 0 8	Poonmalloor, Chingleput district.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1900—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Station of registered office.
<i>Banking or Loan Companies—cont.</i>						
279 of 1886-86	19th Jan. 1886	The Madras Permanent Benefit Fund, Limited	Mutual Loan Company	99,974	Rs. 11,334 5 2	Madras.
282 of do	29th "	The Egnore Benefit Society, Third Branch, Limited.	Do	7,00,000	4,35,590 15 2	Do.
285 of do	22nd "	The Ayrala Sakala Jana Dinanopakarna Maha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	35,923 4 4	Ayrala, North Arcot district.
333 of do	19th Feb.	The Vellore Sri Sarva Janopakarna Nidhi, Limited.	To grant loans to members and others.	1,50,000	55,121 12 6	Vellore.
336 of do	30th "	The Mambalam Kasi Vivanada Swami Dharm Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	20,000	10,818 2 6	Mambalam, Chingleput district.
345 of do	24th "	The Sethiachary Jana Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	4,577 6 9	Sethiachary North Arcot district.
363 of do	23rd Mar.	The Sri Vannamangalam Sahaya Jana Manonanjitha Dravya Sahaya Paksha Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,10,000	6,967 10 8	Vannamangalam North Arcot district.
1 of 1886-87	1st April	The Koraleswarannpettah Sarva Jana Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	16,227 12 7	Madras.
5 of do	7th "	The Trichinopoly Tamore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	99,990	37,902 4 6	Trichinopoly.
11 of do	14th "	The Madras Yogakshemasukoola Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	5,114 3 10	Madras.
12 of do	16th "	The Jayalakshmi Bhudars, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	2,49,380	1,09,145 6 9	Hosur, Bellary district.
31 of do	4th June	The Sreemath Gudiyam Chaturvarna Samayamukoola Ford Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	1,25,000	4,370 8 1	Gudiyam, North Arcot district.
35 of do	10th "	The Second Branch of the Nigrid Mortgage Building and Provident Society, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	26,937 3 6	Ootacamund.
41 of do	1st July	The Madras Hindu Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do	50,000	4,734 14 10	Madras.

43 of do	2nd "	The Arcot Sakala Jana Dravya Sahaya Paksha Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,20,000	17,579 5 6	Arcot, North Arcot district.
47 of do	17th "	The Tinnalore Kothandarama Swamy Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	7,951 14 4	Veppambedu, Chingleput district.
53 of do	4th Aug.	The Saidad Hindo Prathy Paksha Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	29,725	7,171 12 4	Saidadpet, Chingleput district.
55 of do	12th "	The Hindu Kollambodu Katungal Eswara Bhakta Jana Sopakarna Nidhi, Limited.	Do	42,000	9,482 6 2	Madras.
58 of do	31st "	The Cowl Bazar Sree Kothandaramaswamy Bhakta Jana Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	49,938	14,330 7 4	Bellary.
69 of do	21st Oct.	The Chennampuri Sree Samaja Vara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	11,909	4,355 1 4	Madras.
6 of do	8th Nov.	The Washermanpettah Hindu Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Banking Company	40,000	5,091 9 5	Do.
76 of do	15th "	The Sree Prasanna Venkateswaram Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	9,800	284 0 0	Do.
81 of do	26th "	The Main Bazar Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	1,99,990	77,684 15 11	Bellary.
84 of do	7th Dec.	The Salen Dhunopakarna Nidhi, Limited.	Do	70,000	54,593 7 7	Salem.
87 of do	8th "	The Sri Walajungar Hindo Jana Sahaya Paksha Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	70,000	4,513 3 5	Walajungar, North Arcot district.
91 of do	22nd "	The Madras Hindu Permanent Dhunopakarna Nidhi, Limited.	Do	59,000	17,896 12 2	Madras.
95 of do	26th Jan. 1887	The Vellore Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi, Limited.	Do	84,875	72,045 6 10	Vellore.
96 of do	27th "	The Sri Tirumachee Nambikal Dharm Sahaya Sasvathia Nidhi, Limited.	Do	40,000	10,467 3 7	Madras.
100 of do	4th Feb.	The Tiruvethiyur Sri Siva Subramania Swamikal Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	61,750	14,148 9 6	Tiruvethiyur, Chingleput district.
105 of do	28th "	The Tiruvallur Pakshanthira Dharm Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	22,500	11,849 12 2	Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.
110 of do	28th Mar.	The Thirupadavadu Sri Rama Nidhi, Mangala Mathanthira Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Do	25,000	15,076 15 0	Thirupadavadu, North Arcot district.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
111 of 1886-87	31st Mar. 1887	<i>Banking or Loan Companies—cont.</i> The Keelvarnam Sri Venkateswaram Mathavari Paropakarala Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	Rs. 20,000	Rs. A. P. 6,228 12 9	Keelvarnam, North Arcot district.
1 of 1887-88	13th April	The Triplicane Hindu Free Nidhi Society, Second Branch, Limited.	Banking Company	2,00,000	30,985 9 1	Madras.
2 of do	20th "	The Cho Ma Sri Rangamadaswami Hindu Janopakara Vana Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company..	20,000	11,086 10 9	Do.
3 of do	28th "	The Theelookanathamman Kovil Porul Sahaya Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	2,372 8 6	Do.
4 of do	29th "	The Alandur Sri Anjaneyaswami Javanockula Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	82,000	14,350 10 9	Parthavakkam, Chingleput district.
5 of do	9th May	The Mutual Saving and Loan Society, Limited.	Do	75,000	32,371 16 7	Madras.
11 of do	25th "	The Wandiwash Kootru Cheetru Company Nidhi, Limited.	To award a fixed sum of money to those subscribers whose names turn up in the ballot to be held each month.	15,000	12,037 8 0	Wandiwash, North Arcot district.
14 of do	16th June	The Bellary Brucepettah General Fund, Limited.	Banking Company	1,90,000	53,406 9 2	Bellary.
17 of do	14th July	The Chennai Periamettoo Sri Samiyasa Perumal Hindu Union Fund, First Branch, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	80,000	4,817 13 1	Madras.
18 of do	4th Aug.	The Karkani Tjarathai Abhai Idam, Madras, Limited.	Do	2,75,000	43,555 0 0	Do.
19 of do	8th "	The Karkani Hindu Mathanthira Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	24,200	10,248 13 3	Karani, Chingleput district.

24 of do	21st Sept.	The Wandiwash Kootru Cheetru Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	To award a fixed sum of money to those subscribers whose names turn up in the ballot to be held each month.	7,500	4,862 13 9	Wandiwash, North Arcot district.
25 of do	22nd "	The Chennai Ishita Siddhi Vinayakar Mathanthira Cheetru Nidhi, Limited.	Do	40,200	16,490 13 3	Madras.
26 of do	24th "	The Sankarini Durigam Chandra Sahaya Vana Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company..	20,000	4,368 2 0	Sankarini, Salem district.
30 of do	4th Oct.	The Sattipet Karami Bazaar Palamthira Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	18,150	8,023 0 0	Sattipet, Chingleput district.
31 of do	7th "	The Hindu National Bank Permanent Savings Branch, Limited.	Do	3,00,000	22,232 15 2	Madras.
32 of do	8th "	The Adambankam Hindu Dhama Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	81,000	22,347 3 2	Adambankam, Chingleput district.
33 of do	10th "	The Hindu Deposit and Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do	20,000	5,104 11 4	Madras.
34 of do	11th "	The Edapady Janopakara Vana Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company..	20,000	10,550 0 0	Edapady, Salem district.
35 of do	13th "	The Conjeevaram Hindu Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	20,000	8,361 13 3	Conjeevaram, Chingleput district.
37 of do	15th "	The Mettupalayam Sri Venkatesa Perumal Pakshanthira Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	24,500	9,651 6 6	Mettupalayam, Chingleput district.
39 of do	27th "	The Sri Janopakara Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	94,000	39,888 0 1	Madras.
41 of do	7th Nov.	The Cochin Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	10,631 14 9	Ootacamund.
43 of do	10th "	The Madras Pakshara Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	31,050	23,948 5 0	Madras.
44 of do	11th "	The Bhavani Vana Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	15,918 10 3	Bhavani, Coimbatore district.
45 of do	16th "	The Mylam Sri Bala Subramanian Swamier Dhama Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Banking Company	75,000	29,717 8 0	Madras.
46 of do	17th "	The Salem Janopakara Saswatha Vana Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Mutual Loan Company..	20,000	18,451 12 5	Salem.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered offices.
47 of 1887-88	21st Nov 1887	<i>Banking or Loan Companies—cont.</i> The Sri Wallajahpattar Ekambareswara Venu Gopala Baktha Jena Pakshanthira Elna Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	Rs. 60,000	Rs. A. P. 34,315 1 10	Wallajahpattar, North Arcot district.
49 of do	23rd "	The Madras Dhanamookula Nidhi, Limited.	Do	50,000	39,722 15 8	Madras.
52 of do	5th Dec. "	The Pasalavaraswamy Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,500	11,331 19 3	Madras.
54 of do	14th "	The Madras Meenakshi Nidhi, Limited.	Do	19,475	7,562 2 0	Do.
55 of do	20th "	The Edapady Munyandeeswara Swamikal Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	7,350 0 0	Edapady, Salem district.
59 of do	16th Jan. 1888	The Anantapur Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	59,990	14,887 1 10	Anantapur.
61 of do	4th Feb. "	The Bellary Hrespedath Janapadara Dhanu Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	19,992	13,925 10 7	Bellary.
63 of do	24th "	The Bellary Erucopettah Tern Bazar Permanent Public Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	19,302	14,182 4 9	Do.
64 of do	10th "	The Madras Hindu Vana Prajapadokula Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	97,496	7,940 19 0	Madras.
65 of do	18th "	The Salem Dravida Sahaya Vana Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	16,134 6 4	Salem.
67 of do	24th Mar. "	The Mathiepettah Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	2,52,000	18,939 6 7	Madras.
70 of do	28th "	The Chennai Dhanu Sahaya Vana Nidhi, Limited.	Do	85,106	11,089 9 0	Do.
1 of 1888-89	6th Apr. "	The Vellore Arasanuram Sri Vallabha Ganesa Vana Vana Dhanopadokula Nidhi, Limited.	Do	80,000	47,634 7 11	Vellore.

3 of do	19th "	The Briminsanagar Dravidiopakara Duriya Upa Nidhi, Limited.	Do	31,000	40,037 10 8	Saint Thomas' Mount.
4 of do	19th "	The Vellore Madh Vana Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	29,153 6 2	Vellore.
6 of do	24th "	The Cheemai Akamapuram Masanthir Arjuna Sahaya Nidhi, Fourth Branch, Limited.	Do	1,20,000	19,491 10 1	Madras.
7 of do	25th "	The Conjeevaram Andison Pettah Hindu Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	4,893 6 3	Conjeevaram, Chingleput district.
9 of do	5th June "	The Madras Chooley Sri Maha Lakshmi Mathanthirika Dhanu Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	60,000	8,537 8 8	Madras.
10 of do	27th "	The Madras Pudupettah Sagra Sugars Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	84,000	21,509 1 1	Do.
11 of do	29th "	The Vellore Vana Sahaya Dhanopadokula Nidhi, Limited.	Do	29,375	9,085 8 7	Vellore.
13 of do	18th July "	The Hindu National Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	7,450 12 10	Madras.
15 of do	31st "	The Mathiepettah Permanent Benefit Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	1,00,000	2,757 6 1	Do.
16 of do	4th Aug. "	The Hindu Monthly Savings Fund, Third Branch, Limited.	Do	1,25,000	12,188 6 5	Do.
17 of do	13th "	The Madras Nafai Kar oedafan Nidhi, Limited.	Do	68,750	5,700 0 6	Do.
18 of do	31st "	The Nanthambakam Sri Kothandarama Swamikal Dhanu Upakara Saswatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	58,800	13,749 14 0	Saint Thomas' Mount.
20 of do	12th Sept. "	The Nellore Permanent Hindu Mutual Benefit Company, Ltd.	Banking Company	1,00,000	12,069 11 2	Nellore.
22 of do	1st Nov. "	The Trichinopoly Hindu Savings Bank, Limited.	Do	99,990	5,084 0 11	Trichinopoly.
24 of do	12th Dec. "	The Periapet Hindu Dravida Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company	60,000	40,114 3 0	Saidapet, Chingleput district.
25 of do	16th "	The Karaimi Manjethal Nominational, Madras, Limited.	Do	20,000	4,990 0 0	Madras.
27 of do	6th Feb. 1889	The Saidapet Parasaparakara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	36,600	12,533 3 0	Saidapet, Chingleput district.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Banking and Loan Companies—continued.</i>						
29 of 1888-89	15th Feb. 1889	The Siva Siva Subramania Swamikal Saswatha Nidhi Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 7,099 8 6	Madras.
34 of do	28th Mar. "	The Walabhad Dhanu Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	1,60,000	.....	Walabhad, Chingleput district.
Total..	161.		Total ...	2,26,49,397	84,64,691 13 0	
<i>Trading Companies.</i>						
13 of 1878-79	14th Oct. 1878	The Madras Railway Co-operative Society, Limited.	Purchasing necessaries of life for retail to the employees of the Madras Railway Company.	20,000	12,525 0 0	Madras.
16 of do	11th Dec. "	The Coimbatore Varkhaka Viruthi Dhanrajaga Sargam, Limited.	Carrying on business to carry on trade.	2,00,000	1,38,418 0 0	Coimbatore.
1 of 1880-81	24th June 1880	The Nidhiri Rapi Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing a Railway on the Rapi system from Mettupalayam through Kallar and Coonoor to Ootacamund.	15,000	15,000 0 0	Do.
33 of do	29th Mar. 1881	The Madras Stable Company, Limited.	Carrying on business in the letting of horses and carriages on hire and in the keeping of heavy stable.	2,50,000	1,39,975 0 0	Madras.
12 of 1883-84	10th July 1883	The Calicut Pier and Warehouse Company, Limited.	To carry on business of warehousing men and to levy exchange and other dues and tolls.	5,000	5,000 0 0	Calicut.
1 of 1885-86	1st Apr. 1885	The Enmore House Company, Limited.	To acquire house and landed property in the villages of Kalliwak and Enmore for the purpose of renting, planting and selling.	20,000	10,271 3 11	Madras.
27 of do	5th May "	The Tuticorin Salt Company, Limited.	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits so obtained among the Shareholders.	30,000	16,338 8 0	Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.

29 of do	7th "	The Madras Salt Trading Company, Limited.	Purchasing salt and selling the same at such rates as may from time to time be determined.	1,60,000	95,000 0 0	Madras.
186 of do	13th Nov. "	The Southern India Merchants Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of buying and selling salt, indigo and such other Indian commodities as the company may desire to deal in.	1,60,000	61,000 0 0	Do.
349 of do	26th Feb. 1886	The Nidhiri Railway Company, Limited.	To construct and maintain a Railway from Mettupalayam to Coonoor and Ootacamund.	25,00,000	2,50,000 0 0	Coonoor.
2 of 1886-87	2nd April "	The Kavalpatnam Salt Company, Limited.	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits among the members.	10,000	10,000 0 0	Kavalpatnam, Tinnevely district.
97 of do	23th Jan. "	The Madras Co-operative Association, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of importers, artisans and manufacturers of general merchandise and to import or export goods of all descriptions.	1,60,000	94,760 0 0	Madras.
6 of 1887-88	9th May 1887	The Madras Mutual Trading Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of importing, buying and selling wholesale or retail all metals and such other articles as the company may desire to deal in.	1,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	Do.
69 of do	2nd Feb. 1888	The Merchants Company, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	1,54,000 0 0	Do.
52 of do	7th "	The Veeravalluor Lokanabhai Vapara Company, Limited.	To trade in cloth.	25,000	30,000 0 0	Veeravalluor, Tinnevely district.
69 of do	28th Mar. "	The Southern Indian Cigar Manufacturing Company, Limited.	To manufacture superior cigars of excellent quality and to sell them to the public.	20,000	200 0 0	Worles, Trichinopoly district.
5 of 1888-89	23rd April "	The Trichinopoly Varkhaka Sangam, Limited.	To deal in cloths, grain, leather, and salt, &c.	20,000	2,328 5 7	Trichinopoly district.
12 of do	4th July "	The Jubilee Co-operative Company, Limited.	To supply articles of food, clothing and other necessaries for family and domestic uses and also for private and public entertainments.	20,000	3,255 6 0	Madras.
23 of do	8th Dec. "	The Robinson and Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell cigars to local and outside customers.	Members. 7	.....	Trichinopoly.
28 of do	6th Feb. 1889	A. D. Rozario and Company, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of auctioneers, commission salesmen and general agents.	1,00,000	87,788 15 4	Madras.

List of Trading Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
31 of 1888-89.	1st Mar. 1889.	<i>Trading Companies—contd.</i> The Kayalpatnam Salt Manufacturing and Trading Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell at commission sale all salt on behalf of license holders under Government for such manufactures and also to buy and sell certain Indian commodities, &c.	RS. 10,000	RS. A. P.	Arumaganeri, Tenkasi taluk, Tinnevely district.
21		<i>Wool and Presses.</i>	Total.	41,35,000	11,95,878 7 10	
6 of 1878-79.	16th Aug. 1876.	The Buckingham Mill Company, Limited.	Buying raw cotton, wool, jute, silk and other fibres and spinning and weaving and working the same and selling the material so manufactured.	7,00,000	7,00,000 0 0	Madras.
1 of 1881-82.	4th April 1881.	The Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	To carry on the manufacture of cotton twist and clothes at Bellary.	0,00,000	4,35,500 0 0	Bellary.
8 of do.	30th June "	The Carnatic Mill Company, Limited.	To purchase apparatus for the working of a spinning and weaving mill.	10,00,000	10,00,000 0 0	Madras.
14 of do.	27th Sep. "	The Southern India Press Company, Limited.	To erect factories for pressing cotton.	1,00,000	68,897 0 6	Bellary.
5 of 1882-83.	7th June 1882.	The Jammalamadugu Press Company, Limited.	To buy and sell on commission yarn, cloth and other articles and to press, clean and sell cotton.	70,000	70,000 0 0	Madras.
8 of do.	9th "	The Tirupur Press Company, Limited.	To erect buildings adapted to the working of a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory and to buy and sell on commission yarn, cloth and other articles.	70,000	70,000 0 0	Do.
7s of do.	16th Oct. "	The Ripon Press and Sugar Mill Company, Limited.	Pressing cotton and crushing sugar-cane.	1,35,000	78,853 8 2	Bellary.
19 of do.	19th "	The Western Press Company, Limited.	Pressing into holes raw cotton, wool, jute, hemp and other fibrous materials.	60,000	55,500 0 0	Do.

17 of 1888-89.	8th Aug. 1888.	The Salampathy Press Company, Limited.	To purchase Kappa's cotton and other produce and trade in the same.	2,50,000	2,50,000 0 0	Do.
27 of do.	15th Nov. "	The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	To carry on the manufacture of cotton twist and cloth by the action of a spinning and weaving mill at Calicut.	4,00,000	5,89,625 0 0	Calicut.
7 of 1884-85.	19th May 1884.	The Tinnevely Mills Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and furnishing cotton and other goods of the like kind.	4,00,000	8,82,500 0 0	Arumbudram, Tinnevely district.
61 of 1885-86.	4th June 1885.	The Tinnevely Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Purchasing of pressing mills, land, works, machinery, plant and stock in trade situate in Virudupatti and carry on in all its branches of the trade of pressing of cotton, jute and other similar materials.	1,00,000	60,000 0 0	Madras.
320 of do.	16th Feb. 1886.	The Mylitta Silk Mills Company, Limited.	Reeling, spinning and carding cocoons of silk-worm by a process invented or to be invented in India or in the East.	95,000	95,000 0 0	Do.
8 of 1887-88.	17th May 1887.	The Corai Mills Company, Limited.	To purchase prepare, spin, weave, dye, work, manufacture and deal in cotton, wool, silk and other products and materials and to carry on the business of spinning, weaving, dyeing and furnishing cotton and other goods, to sell the same, and to sell the materials so manufactured.	8,00,000	5,68,778 2 8	Tuticorin, Tinnevely district.
65 of do.	27th May 1888.	The Bellary Printing Company, Limited.	To print newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.	5,000	4,285 0 0	Bellary.
8 of 1888-89.	2nd June do.	The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and manufacturing cotton, wool, silks and other fibres, &c.	6,00,000	3,10,515 7 0	Coimbatore.
14 of do.	21st July do.	The Tadpatri Cotton Press Company, Limited.	To carry on the business of pressing cotton, jute and other similar materials, &c.	50,000	50,000 0 0	Madras.
23 of do.	4th Feb. 1889.	The Kollipati Spinning Company, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of spinning cotton and silks, &c.	4,00,000	3,70,000 0 0	Tinnevely.
Total .. 18			Total...	60,95,000	50,47,923 13 4	

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
		<i>Tea, Coffee, Cinchona or other Planting Companies.</i>		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
10 of 1873-80 ...	17th Nov. 1879...	The North Travancore Land Planting and Agricultural Society, Limited.	Purchasing and cultivating, planting lands, &c., in Travancore.	5,00,000	4,01,000 0 0	Madras.
11 of 1881-89 ...	10th Aug. 1881...	The Tallar Valley Planting Company, Limited.	For the cultivation of cinchona and other products.	1,25,000	1,11,700 0 0	Coimbatore.
12 of do ...	12th Dec. " ...	The Kariary Coffee and Cinchona Company, Limited.	To acquire lands by purchase near Coonoor and to apply the same to the growth of coffee, cinchona and other products.	85,000	78,625 0 0	Madras.
25 of do ...	28th Feb. 1882...	The Bysahoney Planting Company, Limited.	To acquire lands on the Nilgiris and to apply the same to the growth of coffee, cinchona and other plants.	90,000	84,715 2 7	Kotagiri.
6 of 1882-89 ...	7th June " ...	The Ootacamund Cinchona Planting Association, Limited.	To acquire by purchase lands suitable for the cultivation of cinchona and to cultivate and prepare or manufacture and dispose of the produce thereof.	50,000	38,913 3 11	Ootacamund.
20 of do ...	1st Nov. " ...	The Aneimund Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona and other products.	1,25,000	1,10,250 0 0	Coimbatore.
24 of do ...	12th March 1888.	The Industrial Development Association's Malabar Plantation Company, Limited.	To purchase plants, to cultivate lands in Malabar and to trade in timber and other produce, &c.	2,00,000	40,900 0 0	Belary.
10 of 1884-89 ...	2nd June 1884...	The Chittavaram Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona and other products.	45,000	29,624 0 0	Bodinayakanur, Madras district.
Total... 8...		<i>Mining and Quarrying Companies.</i>	Total...	12,20,000	9,92,927 8 6	
77...	1st May 1874 ...	The Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	6,00,000	47,306 0 2	Madras.

99...	8th Feb. 1876...	The Wynad Prospecting Company, Limited.	Acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reefs in Wynad.	43,100	35,500 0 0	Vythery, South Wynad.
3 of 1881-82 ...	10th May 1881...	The Wynad Consols Gold Mining Syndicate, Limited.	To search for gold in the district of Manantoddy.	24,000	21,079 0 0	Manantoddy.
4 of 1882-89 ...	4th May 1882...	The Kurnool Diamond Company, Limited.	To acquire lands in the district of Kurnool and search for diamonds and other precious stones and minerals.	4,000	4,000 0 0	Madras.
17 of do ...	10th Oct. " ...	The Honuli Gold Mining Company, Limited.	To search for gold and other minerals in the lands to be acquired by the Company.	4,00,000	3,75,000 0 0	Do.
13 of 1883-84 ...	17th July 1883...	The Palvarhali Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	3,00,000	2,10,207 10 2	Do.
294 of 1885-89 ...	12th Feb. 1886...	The Mysore Concession Company, Limited.	To explore, survey and test the mineral and other resources of all property belonging to the Company or not.	60,000	55,300 8 11	Do.
Total... 7...			Total...	14,31,100	7,49,393 5 3	
2 of 1885-89 ...	11th Apr. 1888...	<i>Ice-Manufacturing Companies.</i> The South Indian Ice Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell ice	60,000	58,242 8 0	Do.
Total... 1...			Total...	60,000	58,262 8 0	
3 of 1882-83 ...	30th Mar. 1888...	<i>Other Companies.</i> The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India.	To promote political, social, moral and intellectual advancement of the members of the Association and of the classes eligible for membership.	Members, 500	...	Do.
39 of 1884-85 ...	10th Jan. 1885.	The Maduvankam Hindu Janapalana Nidhi, Limited.	To defray the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a member.	Members, 2,000	...	Maduvankam, Chingleput district.
43 of do ...	12th Feb. "	The World Generation Relief Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of an allowance for the celebration of marriages, deaths, &c.	Members, 5,000	...	Vincamhaikam, Chingleput district.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
<i>Other Companies—cont.</i>						
49 of 1883-85	26th Feb. 1885	The Madrasankam, Taluk Pallagaram Hindu Kutumbakam, Paripalana Nidhi, Limited.	To defray the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a member.	Rs. Members. 3,750	Rs. A. P.	Madurantakam, Chingleput district.
15 of 1885-86	18th Apr. "	The Mail Narma Hindu Jan Dhanopaskam Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	Members. 3,400	...	Mail Narma, North Arcot district.
32 of do	11th June "	The Native Officials' Retiring and Provident Benefit Fund, Limited.	To pay a donation to its subscriber on his retirement from, or resignation of, public service, or on his dismissal therefrom, or to his nominee after his death.	Members. 1,500	...	Madras.
84 of do	17th July "	The Tirumalaivaayavoor Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Swamikal Hindu Kutumba Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain sum to the nominee on the death of every member and to maintain the temple of Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Swamy.	Members. 4,800	...	Tirumalaivaayavoor, Chingleput district.
119 of do	7th Sept. "	The Chingleput Sarva Jananookula Nidhi, Limited.	<i>Vide</i> Company No. 39 of 1884-85 above.	Members. 4,000	...	Chingleput.
155 of do	19th Oct. "	The Kevadhuay Sri Anthe Vinayaka Swamy Hindu Kutumba Suba Jeova Poshana Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to the nominee on the occurrence of death and puberty among subscribers.	Members. 7,200	...	Kevadhuay, Chingleput district.
245 of do	19th Dec. "	The Madurantakam Taluk Jameon Kudukalair Sri Agatheswara Swamy Hindu Kutumba Suba Jeova Poshana Nidhi, Limited.	<i>Vide</i> Company No. 158 of 1885-86 above.	Members. 4,000	...	Nallur, Chingleput district.

293 of do	11th Jan. 1886.	The Divyanangala Tirukalaini Madalla Suba Prathisthan Dhone Salaya Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to every subscriber or his nominee to meet the expenses of his or her marriage.	Members. 1,500	...	Tiruvathur, North Arcot district.
290 of do	20th "	The Rethamangalam Isathamman Hindu Jan Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	<i>Vide</i> Company No. 158 of 1885-86 above.	Members. 4,500	...	Rethamangalam, Chingleput district.
294 of do	25th "	The Olalur Sri Vedagiri Vinayakar Hindu Kutumba Suba Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	Members. 5,000	...	Olalur, Chingleput district.
359 of do	22nd Feb. "	The Sattampunkam Suba Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to every subscriber to meet the expenses of poverty, marriage and death among his or her nominee.	Members. 400	...	Sattampunkam, North Arcot district.
369 of do	23rd Mar. "	The Chittanakkavur Sri Mahinda Kutumba Suba Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do.	Members. 1,500	...	Chittanakkavur, Chingleput district.
9 of 1886-87	12th Apr. "	The Perambal Hindu Kutumbopaskam Nidhi, Limited.	Providing for the payment of a certain fixed sum to subscribers to meet the expenses of deaths and poverty of their nominees.	Members. 6,000	...	Perambal, South Arcot district.
42 of do	11th Jan. 1887.	The Kumbakonam Divanabhi Vradhi Sanyas Company.	Providing for the payment of a certain amount to subscribers to meet the expenses of births, upanyasams, marriages, and deaths.	Unlimited number of members.	...	Kumbakonam, South Arcot district.
109 of do	18th Mar. "	The Madras Christian College.	To establish and carry on at Madras and elsewhere schools or colleges where students may obtain on moderate terms a sound liberal Christian and general education of the highest order.	Members. 20	...	Madras.

List of Working Companies on the 31st March 1890—continued.

Number on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Nominal capital or number of members.	Paid-up capital.	Situation of registered office.
29 of 1887-88 ..	3rd Oct. 1887...	The Malabar Christian Family Provident Fund.	Payment of a bonus to the members that are duly nominated by a member after proof of the death of the said member.	Members 1,200	.....	Tellicherry Malabar district.
21 of 1888-89 ..	10th " 1888...	The Sri Vyasaswami Kanakur Kallam Salaya Company, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain amount to subscribers, &c., on the occasion of marriages, births and pilgrimages, &c., in their families.	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4, 0 0 9,961 0 0	Kandakur, Cuddalore district.
Total .. 20			Total...	20,000	9,961 0 0	
General Total .. 236			General Total...	655,50,497	164,28,933 9 11	

Summary.

Nature of Companies.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
Banking or Loan Companies ..	101	Rs. 225,59,397	Rs. A. P. 84,04,591 13 0 11,95,978 7 10
Trading Companies having Capital ..	20	41,95,000	50,47,923 13 4
Trading Companies having no Capital ..	1	60,25,000	2,02,997 6 8
Mills and Presses ..	18	12,20,000	7,49,453 8 3
Tea, Coffee, Cinnamon or other Planting Companies ..	7	14,31,105	58,932 9 0
Mining and Quarrying Companies ..	1	61,000	9,501 0 0
Ice-Manufacturing Companies ..	1	20,000	.....
Other Companies having Capital ..	1	.....	.....
Other Companies having no Capital ..	19	.....	.....
Total ..	236	355,50,497	164,28,933 9 11

Adding to the above the 24 companies having capital out of the 27 companies registered in 1889-90 as per accompanying list, Enclosure No. 1, the total of the nominal and paid-up capital being ..

Grand Total ..

81,71,897

11,42,101 4 0

175,71,030 7 11

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT I. OF 1884.

OFFICE—No. 22, Erra Balu Chetti Street, Black Town.

Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. MOORE—President.

R. E. Ellis, Esq., Assoc. M.I.C.E., Vice-President, in charge of the Public Works Department.

Rai Bahadur P. Ramasawmy Chettiar Avargal, Vice-President, in charge of the Revenue Department.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—F. Rowlandson, Esq.; M.R.Ry. P. Theagaraya Chetty Garu, B.A., Rao Sahib; M.R.Ry. R. Balakistnama Chetty Garu, Rao Sahib; Rai Bahadur A. Dhanaikoti Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 2 Division.—Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada Mudaliar Avargal, M.A.; M.R.Ry. Sella Gurusawmy Chetty Garu, Rao Sahib; M.R.Ry. C. Yetharajulu Nayudu Garu, Rao Sahib; Rao Bahadur C. V. Chudiah Chetty Garu; Cowasji Edulji, Esq., Khan Sahib.

No. 3 Division.—J. A. Smith, Esq.; C. W. Parr, Esq.; M.R.Ry. G. Coopcoosawmy Nayudu Garu, Rao Sahib; V. Mahomed Sheriff Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib; M.R.Ry. P. V. Kismasawmy Chetty Garu, Rao Sahib.

No. 4 Division.—J. DeCaster, Esq.; M.R.Ry. E. Tiruvengada Mudaliar Avargal, Rao Sahib; J. P. Nicholas, Esq.

No. 5 Division.—S. W. Ganta, Esq.; Rao Bahadur S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, M.A., B.L.; M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu Garu, Rao Sahib; M.R.Ry. P. Vijayaranga Mudaliar Avargal, Rao Sahib.

No. 6 Division.—B. Lavery, Esq.; N. Subrahmanyam, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Rao Sahib; M.R.Ry. T. Ratnavelu Mudaliar Avargal, Rao Sahib; M. R. Ry. P. V. Manicka Mudaliar Avargal, Rao Sahib.

No. 7 Division.—Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu Avargal, B.A.; Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row Garu, Rao Sahib; M.R.Ry. P. Rungiah Nayudu Garu, Rao Sahib; The Hon'ble Mir Humayoon Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., Khan Sahib.

No. 8 Division.—Hardley Norton, Esq.; Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, M.B.; M.R.Ry. Balajee Rao Avargal, B.L., Rao Sahib.

Officers.

Health Officer.

Mr. Samuel Loane, Assistant Mechanical Engineer.

" W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Dept., South Range.

" T. S. Venkataswariah, Supervisor, P. W. Dept., North Range.

" D. Jesudasan Pillay, Acting Sanitary Inspector, North Range.

" M. Govindarajulu Naidoo, Sanitary Inspector, South Range.

M.R.Ry. M. A. Krishnama Chariar, B.A., Superintendent, Revenue Department.

Mr. C. J. Hayes, Head Clerk.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the line of the Black Town Wall, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by Cochrane's Canal.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the North by the line of the Black Town Wall, on the South by Cochrane's Canal, on the East by Portuguese Church, Vardamuttiappan and Irusappa Maistri Streets and a line from the South end of Irusappa Maistri 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, Vardamuttiappan and Irusappa Maistri Streets and a line from the South end of Irusappa Maistri Street across the Thieving Bazaar Esplanade towards the South and continued to Cochrane's Canal.

The Fort and its glacis being excluded from these limits.

4th Division.—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras, on the South by the Elephant Gate Bridge Road, D'Mellow's Road, Strahan's Road and Coonor Road, on the East by Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Western Limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road, on the South and East by the Coom and Cochrane's Canal, and on the West by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pathala Ponniamman Covil Road and Flower's Road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from the Southern end of Flower's Road towards the South to the Coom.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonor Road and Nemasivaya Chetti Street, on the South by Peter's Road, Mount Road, Nungambakam Road and Codambakam Road, on the East by the Brick-kiln Road, Lunatic Hospital Road, Pathala Ponniamman Covil Road, 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, 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, Nungambakam Road and Codambakam Road, on the South by the South bank of the Adyar River, on the East by the Sea, and on the West by the Mallapur 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 as 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, three-fourths shall, unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, be appointed by election: Provided that the number so appointed shall not exceed three-fourths. The Commissioners not appointed by election 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 non-official Commissioners appointed by election 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 immoveable 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; or
- reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or British Colony or India.

A person owning immoveable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal moieties half-yearly after the person liable to pay it has exercised any of the trades, &c., specified in the following Schedule A, for sixty days in the half-year.

Non-payment of the tax within fifteen days from the date of service of notice 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 or classes are chargeable under any one of such designations or classes on their aggregate income from all such sources. Such persons will not be entitled to exemption on the ground that the income from each or all the professions singly is less than that qualifying for taxation in Class VII. of Schedule A: provided the total income from all such incomes aggregates Rupees one hundred per mensem or more.

SCHEDULE A.

CLASS I.

Yearly.

(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
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity upon a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month or upwards	350
(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

Rs. 25,000, shall pay only Rs. 250; | Rs. 5,000, shall pay only Rs. 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 tax payable under this Schedule.

All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 3,000 a month and is less than Rupees 5,000	250
Merchants, Bankers, Sowars, Contractors, Ship or Boat Owners, 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 Vakils	
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers	
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers	
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning Establishment, Mill or other industry	
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above	

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 provisions hereinbefore provided for Companies by this Schedule	100
---	-----

	Yearly. RS.
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), 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 Boat Owners, 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 Vakils, not assessed under Class I.	150
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 Licentiatees of Medicine, Apothecaries...	
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I.	
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I.	
CLASS III.	
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I., the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisions hereinafter provided for Companies by this Schedule	50
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), 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, Boat-owners, 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.	75
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I. or Class II.	
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakils, not assessed under Class I. or Class II.	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiatees of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II.	
Hakims, Vaidians or other such Native Medical Practitioners	
CLASS IV.	
All Companies not hereinafter 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 profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 750 a month and is less than Rupees 1,000	35
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 profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 500 a month and is less than Rupees 750	20
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 profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 200 a month and is less than Rupees 500	10
All other persons described in Class III., but not assessed in that class, or in Class IV. or Class V.	

	Yearly. RS.
CLASS VII.	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military profession or calling), or employed in any capacity, whose salary amounts to Rupees 100 a month and is less than Rupees 200	5
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 salaries exceeding one hundred rupees per mensem. 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 Buildings and Lands.</i>	
The Commissioners may impose an annual tax upon all buildings and lands, excepting light-houses, public piers, wharves, jetties, and all other works connected with the Harbour of Madras, all places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose, and all burial and burning grounds.	
Such tax shall not exceed 10* per centum 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 buildings and lands, in two equal moieties.	
The moiety for each half-year shall be payable within fifteen days after the commencement of such half-year.	
The President shall exempt from tax any 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 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 building or land.	
The value of a 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 twenty-one 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 eight 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 of the 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.	
<i>Payment for occupation of Municipal Lands.</i>	
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.	

* This maximum rate is now levied

Water Tax.

An annual tax is levied upon all buildings and lands, except those exempted from "Tax on Buildings and Lands" above referred to, at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum upon the annual value thereof, within the populous parts of the city and not exceeding 2 per centum on the annual value thereof in other parts of the city as appears to the Commissioners sufficient for the purpose. The provisions for the assessing and collection of this tax are the same as those for the "Tax on Buildings and Lands." Property of less than 14 rupees annual value is exempt if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under the Act.

Lighting Tax.

Subject to similar exemption an annual tax is leviable upon 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 Buildings and Lands."

Tax on Vehicles with Springs, and on Animals.

This tax is levied at rates specified in the following Schedule B on the vehicles 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 vehicles or animals belonging to the Government;
- vehicles and animals belonging to the Commissioner;
- animals exempt from Municipal tax under Section 25 of "The Indian Volunteers Act, 1860";
- vehicles and animals belonging to members of the Town Police and officers of the Municipality employed on out-door duties not exceeding one vehicle and two animals for each such officer;
- 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 with Springs and Animals liable to Taxation, with the Rates of Taxation.

	Half-yearly.
	RS. A. P.
For every 4-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by two or more horses.....	10 0 0
For every 4-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock, or by two or more horses under thirteen hands, or by two or more mules, bulls or bullocks.....	5 0 0
For every 2-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks.....	3 0 0
For every other vehicle with springs.....	2 0 0
For every horse over thirteen hands.....	5 0 0
For every horse of or under thirteen hands, or mule.....	2 8 0
For every horse of or under eleven hands.....	1 0 0
For every bullock or bull.....	0 8 0
For every male buffalo.....	0 4 0
For every ass.....	0 8 0
For every dog.....	0 8 0

SCHEDULE C.

Form of Application for License for Vehicles and Animals.

To the President of the Municipal Commission for the City of Madras.

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 No. 1 of 1884 for the half-year ending the day of 18

(Description of Vehicles and Animals.)		Tax for the half-year.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by two or more horses.....	Every other vehicle with springs.....	10 0 0	3 0 0
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by a horse, mule, bull or bullock, or by two or more horses under thirteen hands, or by two or more mules, bulls or bullocks.....	Horse over thirteen hands.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Two-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks.....	Horse of or under thirteen hands or mule.....	3 0 0	2 8 0
	Horse of or under eleven hands.....		1 0 0
	Bullock or bull.....		0 8 0
	Male buffalo.....		0 8 0
	Ass.....		0 4 0
	Dog.....		0 8 0
Date.....		Signature.....	
		Residence.....	

Tax on Carts and other Vehicles without springs.

A tax not exceeding two rupees half-yearly for registration. The registration number must be affixed to the cart. Penalty for default not exceeding Rs. 10. Carts not registered within 15 days from the commencement of a half-year, or of possession, are subject to seizure, detention, and sale.

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 person 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 expenses 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.		RS. A. P.
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs.....	0 1 4	On every buffalo, bull or bullock, laden.....	0 0 6
Do. other do. do.	0 2 2	Do. horse over thirteen hands, laden or ridden.....	0 1 0
Do. hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, laden.....	0 2 0	Do. do. over thirteen hands, not laden or ridden.....	0 0 6
On every hackery or cart drawn by men, bulls, bullocks, horses, asses or mules, not laden.....	0 1 0	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.

	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
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.....	25
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st-Class Toddy Shops.....	
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.

Yearly.
RS.

Pattai and Colombo Aramak 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 2nd-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.

FEEL.	FEEL.
RS. A.	RS. A.
Under 5 rupees 0 1	30 and under 100 rupees 0 0
5 and under 20 rupees 0 2	100 rupees and upwards 0 3
20 " 50 " 0 3	

Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.

SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.	FEEL.	SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.	FEEL.
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Under 5 rupees 0 4		35 and under 40 rupees 2 0	
5 and under 10 rupees 0 8		40 " 45 " 2 1	
10 " 15 " 0 12		45 " 50 " 2 8	
15 " 20 " 1 0		50 " 60 " 3 0	
20 " 25 " 1 1		60 " 80 " 3 12	
25 " 30 " 1 3		80 " 100 " 4 6	
30 " 35 " 1 12		100 rupees and upwards 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 L.

Schedule of Registration Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884.

Section.		RS. A. P.
166	Registration of a cart or other springless vehicle by person becoming immediately possessed of it in the course of any half-year	2 0 0
210	Do. of transfer of debenture bonds	1 0 0

List of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act (I. of 1884) for licenses, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 1st November 1887.

Sections.	Existing.		As Proposed.	
	Fee.	Remarks.	Fee.	Remarks.
166	Registration of cart or other springless vehicle by person becoming immediately possessed of it in the course of any half-year	2 0 0	Unaltered.	No charge over existing
210	Do. of transfer of debenture bonds	1 0 0		plak or land within the line of existing plak.
288	To put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades not touching the ground	1 0 0		
289	Do. do. supported on ground. Do. panels for ceremonies, &c. over pials (Municipal land).	0 4 0		
293	For erecting panels for ceremonies, &c., when over the street	0 4 0		
290	To put up scaffolding, boards, &c.	0 0 0		

No fee for the erecting of panels, toranams, &c. in public streets on occasion of festival and processions connected with temples and other places of public worship in the city.

Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras for the regulation of their Meetings.

No. 24.—The following Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras for the regulation of their meetings having been duly published under Section 415 of Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), and confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, are now published for general information:—

Bye-laws.

At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Commissioners, if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence, and, if the President be not present, the meeting may proceed at once to choose a presiding Commissioner under Section 73. If the President arrives after a presiding Commissioner has been chosen by the meeting, the presiding Commissioner shall leave the chair and the President shall preside.

2. If, at the hour fixed for a meeting, no quorum be present, the President shall allow fifteen minutes to elapse before he adjourns the meeting under section 74. If the President be not present and if fifteen minutes from the hour fixed for the meeting elapse without the assembling of a quorum, the meeting shall stand adjourned to that day week at the same time and place.

3. If, during a meeting, the President notices that a quorum is not present or any Commissioner calls the attention of the President to the fact that a quorum is not present, the President shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of Commissioners present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the President may either at once adjourn the meeting or may wait for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes to give an opportunity for the re-assembling of a quorum. If, during these fifteen minutes, a quorum re-assembles, business may be resumed. If, at the expiration of these fifteen minutes, a quorum shall not have re-assembled, the President shall adjourn the meeting.

4. A Commissioner wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Commissioner who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt, the President shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Commissioner shall be permitted, except that the President may call the Commissioner to order, and any other Commissioner may rise and request the President to call the speaker to order, or request the President to notice that a quorum is not present.

5. All points of order shall be decided by the President alone, and the President's decision upon a point of order may not be disputed at the meeting at which it is given. If any Commissioner desires to dispute the decision of the President, he may bring forward a resolution at the following meeting.

6. Each Commissioner rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or to an amendment which he himself is about to propose or to a point of order. A Commissioner having spoken to a motion or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such motion or amendment.

Provided that the mover of a motion or amendment shall have a right of reply after the President has ascertained that no other Commissioner entitled to speak desires to speak:

Provided also that any Commissioner may second a motion or amendment by saying "I second the motion or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later:

Provided also that a Commissioner who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the President.

7. Routine resolutions, such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of the Standing Committee, may be put to the meeting by the President without their having been moved or seconded. Motions regarding the choice of a presiding Commissioner, the precedence of certain business, adjournments, and the like must be seconded but need not be in writing.

8. Except as provided in Bye-law No. 7, every motion and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded. The proposer of an amendment shall hand it in writing to the President at any time before he resumes his seat. When the proposer of a motion or an amendment has resumed his seat, the President shall read the motion or amendment to the meeting and ask if any Commissioner seconds the motion or amendment, and until the motion or amendment is seconded, the President shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no Commissioner seconds the motion or amendment, the President shall declare that the motion or amendment is lost.

9. If a Commissioner has given notice under Section 70 or Section 71 of his intention to move a resolution, and if that Commissioner be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a Commissioner before the meeting or be unwilling to move the resolution of which he has given notice, any Commissioner present at the meeting may move the resolution of which notice has been given.

10. An amendment shall usually be in the form of a motion to omit words from the original motion, to insert words therein, or to add words thereto. Every amendment must be

relevant to the motion it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of a motion shall not be allowed.

11. A Commissioner who intends to propose an amendment to a motion is at liberty to send at any time beforehand to the President his proposed amendment in writing.

12. After a motion has been proposed and seconded, the proposed amendments which the President has received shall be arranged in the order in which, if agreed to, each would stand in the amended motion, and if any more proposed amendments are handed to the President, they shall be inserted in that order and the President shall call upon the proposers of amendments in that order to move their amendments.

13. Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any Commissioner may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion, or addition of certain words, and the President shall thereupon ask if any other Commissioner seconds the proposal, and, if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

14. No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved shall stand part of, or be added to, the original motion or amendment, except by addition of other words.

15. No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a motion or amendment which has been negatived during that meeting.

16. A motion or an amendment, which has been moved and seconded, cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

17. The President or the presiding Commissioner may move and second resolutions, speak and vote without quitting the chair.

18. When a question is put to the vote, the President shall call for a show of hands, and the President, or a Commissioner at request of the President, shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any Commissioner challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time: Provided that, if any two Commissioners request a poll, the President shall call the roll of the Commissioners and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the Commissioners voting for and against.

19. A Commissioner who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a Committee, the members of that Committee may vote. If the conduct of a Commissioner be in question, that Commissioner may vote. If the question before the meeting be a resolution recommending the removal of the President or a Vice-President under section 85 or 88, the President or Vice-President may vote.

20. When a meeting elects a member or members of the Standing Committee under Section 67, each Commissioner shall have as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled up in the Standing Committee. If there are more vacancies than one to be filled up, a Commissioner may not give more than one vote to one person.

21. When a budget or supplemental budget is laid before a meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—The President shall read each item of the abstract of receipts and of expenditure and shall, without any mover or seconder, put to the meeting the question "That this item stand part of the budget." If any Commissioner proposes to reduce or to increase the item and the proposal be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

22. At a meeting the Commissioners may resolve themselves into a Committee to consider any subject which is before the meeting. In Committee a motion need not be seconded and a Commissioner may speak more than once. The decisions of the Committee shall be reported to that or to a subsequent meeting for confirmation.

23. Except with the permission of the meeting, resolutions proposed under Section 19 upon the President's Annual Administration Report shall not be in order unless three days' notice shall have been given under Section 71 of such resolutions.

Fort St. George, February 19, 1885.

No. 58.—The following Bye-laws regarding compulsory vaccination made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras having been duly published under Section 415 of Act I of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII of 1884 (Madras), have been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and are now published for general information:—

Bye-laws.

1. In these bye-laws:

Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child and the mother of an illegitimate child.

Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture, or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture, or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

Qualified medical practitioner means a person holding a diploma which entitles him to practise as a Surgeon or Physician in the Queen's dominions and also Honorary, Assistant, Native, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, and Hospital Assistants.

Vaccinator includes qualified medical practitioners, vaccinators employed by the Municipal Commissioners, and persons who hold the written permission of the President to vaccinate within the city.

Child means a boy under twelve years of age or a girl under ten years of age.

Protected child means a child that has had small-pox, or is certified to have been successfully vaccinated, or is certified to be insusceptible of vaccination.

Unprotected child means a child that has not had small-pox and is not certified to have been successfully vaccinated, or to be insusceptible of vaccination.

Depôt means a place or building where, by direction of the Municipal Commissioners, public gratuitous vaccination is performed.

2. If the President is satisfied that any person is competent to vaccinate, the President may grant to such person permission in writing to vaccinate within the city. The President may at his discretion revoke such permission.

3. If any unprotected child or the parent or guardian of such child is a female who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the President or Health Officer, or any person authorized by the President in that behalf, shall direct a female vaccinator to visit the house of such parent or guardian and there deal with the child as if it had been brought to a depôt and submitted for vaccination.

4. A vaccinator is competent to grant a certificate that a child is in a state unfit for vaccination, but such certificate shall be valid only for a period of three months from the date thereof.

5. If any parent or guardian, in cases which do not fall under Bye-law 3, is desirous that a child should be vaccinated in his house, he may send an application to the President or Health Officer accompanied by a fee of eight annas for the vaccinator. If more than one child is to be presented for vaccination in the house, it should be so stated in the application, and an additional fee of two annas must be paid for each child after the first child to be vaccinated. If tube lymph is desired, four annas for each child to be vaccinated must be paid. If arm-to-arm vaccination is desired, a fee of eight annas and four annas for every mile of distance travelled by the subject must be paid. On receipt of such application with the prescribed fees, the President shall send a vaccinator to the house.

6. A vaccinator who has vaccinated a child and who has satisfied himself that the vaccination is successful shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate that the child has been successfully vaccinated.

7. If a vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate to that effect.

8. The parent or guardian of any unprotected child which is more than six months old and which has resided within the city for two months shall obtain the vaccination of the child under Bye-law 5, or shall take the child to a depôt and submit it for vaccination, unless the parent or guardian holds a valid certificate that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination, or unless the case falls under Bye-law 3.

9. When a child is brought to the depôt for vaccination, the vaccinator shall, if he finds that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination, deliver to the parent or guardian a certificate to that effect. When the certificate is no longer valid, the parent or guardian shall again take the child to the depôt and submit it for vaccination, unless he shall have in the mean time obtained a certificate under Bye-law 5 or 6.

10. When a child is brought to the depôt for vaccination, the vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit to undergo vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

11. When a child has been vaccinated under the last preceding Bye-law, a vaccinator from the depôt shall, on or after the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, proceed to the house of the parent or guardian. The parent or guardian of the child shall produce the child for inspection when required to do so under this Bye-law by a vaccinator between the hours of six of the clock before noon and six of the clock after noon. The vaccinator shall inspect the child, and, if the vaccinator is of opinion that the vaccination has been successful, he shall give to the parent or guardian of the child a certificate to that effect. If the vaccinator is of opinion that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall obtain a certificate under Bye-law 5 or 7, or shall again take the child to the depôt and submit it for vaccination.

12. The President may cancel any certificate given under these Bye-laws if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been improperly given or obtained, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid.

13. Every parent or guardian who procures the vaccination of any child by a private practitioner or other authorized vaccinator shall forward the certificate of successful vaccination to the President or Health Officer within twenty-one days from the date on which it is granted.

14. The President or Health Officer, or any person authorized by the President in that behalf, if he has reason to believe that there is an unprotected child in any house, may call upon any occupant of the house or any parent or guardian of any child in the house there to produce for inspection the children under his care and to state the age, parentage, and place of birth and registration of each child so far as is known to him.

Any occupant, parent or guardian, so called upon, who, without reasonable excuse, refuses to produce for inspection any child in his care, or to state the age, parentage, and place of birth and registration of any child in his care, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

15. No fee shall be charged by a vaccinator at a depôt or by a vaccinator inspecting a child under Bye-law 11 or by a female vaccinator sent to a house under Bye-law 3 for vaccinating a child or for granting a certificate.

16. A vaccinator who, by a careless operation or by the use of lymph which he has reason to believe is impure, injures the health of a child:

A vaccinator who refuses to give a certificate as required by Bye-laws 6 and 7:

A parent or guardian who refuses to submit a child for vaccination or for inspection after vaccination to a female vaccinator sent to the house under Bye-law 3:

A parent or guardian of an unprotected child who omits to obtain the vaccination of the child under Bye-law 5 or to take it to a depôt and submit it for vaccination as directed by Bye-law 8:

A parent or guardian who omits to again take a child to the depôt and submit it for vaccination as directed in Bye-law 9:

A parent or guardian who omits to produce a child for inspection as directed in Bye-law 11:

A parent or guardian who omits to forward a certificate as required by Bye-law 13: shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

17. A parent or guardian who, after conviction under Bye-law 16, continues for one month his refusal or omission, may again be convicted before a Magistrate and shall again be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Fort St. George, November 5, 1886.

The following Bye-laws made by the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras under section 413 (f), (g) and (h) of Act I. of 1884 (Madras), having been duly published under section 415 as modified by section 25 of Act VII. of 1884 (Madras), have been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council and are now published for general information:—

BYE-LAWS.

Under the powers given by section 413 (f).

1. In the case of all upstairs houses having any room of a greater span than 10 feet, the plans, sections and elevations of the buildings required to be furnished under section 265 shall be of a scale not less than 10 feet to an inch, and shall show in detail the thickness and height of all walls of the upstairs portion of the building and of the building supporting it, the sizes of all timber works in the floor and roof, the dimensions of doors and windows, and a statement of the materials of which it is proposed to construct the buildings.

2. In the case of all houses, the plans shall show in detail the levels of the drains and details of all privies and out-houses.

3. No building proposed to be erected in any of the following streets shall be inferior to, or out of symmetry with, the elevation of adjacent buildings:—

The Beach Roads,	Armenian Street,	Forsewalkum High Road,
Popham's Broadway,	Jehangir Street,	Vepery High Road, or
The Esplanade Road,	Moor Street,	Perambur Barracks Road.
Poonamallee Road,	Triplicane High Road,	
Mobet Road,	Wallajah Road,	

Under the powers given by section 413 (g).

1. The owner or occupier of a place used for any of the purposes specified in section 332 to 344 of Act I. of 1884 shall cause to be removed once every day all filth, dirt and refuse which at the time may be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt and refuse to be deposited in a depôt provided by the President under section 306. If the

filth, dirt and refuse be not removed every day or be not deposited in the depot provided, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Under the powers given by section 413 (a).

1. No person shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view the flesh of slaughtered animals, raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides during carriage from place to place.
2. Every person offending against any of these Bye-laws shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

BYE-LAW FOR MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

The following Bye-law, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Madras under section 413 (c) of Act I. of 1884, having been published under section 415 as modified by section 25 of Act VII. of 1894, has been confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and is now published for general information:—

Any person who, without the permission of the President, takes water for purposes other than domestic from a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap, or from any other work vested in the Commissioners under section 223, or who bathes or who washes any cloth, vessel, animal or vehicle at a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap, or who remains without reasonable excuse near a public fountain, stand-pipe or tap to the annoyance of those who come to draw water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Bye-Laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883

(Madras Act No. I of 1884).

1. No person shall bring within the City any Timber or Firewood without a license specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing of the same, to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of Government, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 341.
2. Licenses will be issued by the President or by any person authorized in writing by the President in that behalf (hereinafter called the Licensing Officer). The President may also authorize such person in writing to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.
3. With the sanction of Government the President may delegate his authority under Bye-law 2 as follows:—
 - (a) For import by sea,—to the Collector of Sea Customs, or to the Conservator of the Port.
 - (b) For import by rail,—to the Agent of the Madras Railway and to the Agent of the South Indian Railway respectively.
 - (c) For import by canal,—to the Engineer in charge of the Buckingham Canal.
4. Every person desiring to bring any Timber or Firewood into Madras shall present to the Licensing Officer an application in the following form or to the like effect.

MADRAS.....189

To
Sir
Please grant on payment of the sanctioned fee of Rs.....per ton for Timber and Rs.....per ton for Firewood a license for taking into the City of Madras.....Tons of.....to be stored at No.....in Street at.....within the Municipal Division of Madras (or) to be sold in the Streets.]

Signed.....

5. The Licensing Officer, after satisfying himself as to the quantity of Timber or Firewood to be imported, shall, on receipt of the proper fee, issue a license in the following form or to the like effect.

MADRAS.....189

.....having paid to the Municipal Commissioners the sum of Rs.....is hereby licensed to bring into the City of Madras.....Tons of { Timber Firewood } to be

stored (unless for private use) in a licensed depot at No.....Street at.....(or) to be sold in the Streets.]

N.B.—This license is valid only for.....days after the date of issue.

6. In reckoning the fees to be paid for licenses under these bye-laws, a ton of timber shall mean fifty cubic feet. Firewood imported by Canal shall be charged on the registered tonnage of the boat, or, if the importer so desire, on the firewood actually contained in the boat, 50 cubic feet, outside measurement, being regarded as a ton. Anything less than a quarter ton shall be reckoned as a quarter ton, and anything above a quarter ton and under half a ton, as half a ton. A country cart laden with firewood shall be reckoned as carrying half a ton.

7. Every Licensing Officer shall keep such accounts relating to the issue of licenses as the President may require, and such accounts shall at all reasonable times be open to

inspection by the President or the Vice-Presidents or by any officer authorized by the President in that behalf.

Any Licensing Officer who refuses so to produce his accounts shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act I. of 1884 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's 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 hereby 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 building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall within twenty-four hours give information to the Registrar of the District, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars thereby 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 said 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.

19 DEATHS in the DISTRICT of

No.	When Died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Residence at time of Death.	Signature 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-European*; 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 Divisions:—

M.R. By.	G. Davarajula Chetty.....1st Divn.	—Mannarsawmy Civil Street, Royapuram.
"	C. Venkatasahella Mandaliar..2d	do. Tannah Station, China Bazaar Road.
"	C. Rajaratnam Moodalliar...3d	do. Municipal Office.
"	T. Iyasawmy Moodalliar...4th	do. Slaughter House, Gantz Road, Perambore.
"	P. Chengalroya Moodalliar...5th	do. Avudanam Papier's Road, Smithfield Market, Vepery.
"	C. Veerasawmy Naidu.....6th	do. Police Station, Nungambakum. Rama Naik Street.
"	M. Casava Moodalliar.....7th	do. Tannah Station, Triplicane High Road.
"	P. S. Pariyanayagam Moo-8th	do. Police Station, Royappettah Bazaar Rd. delliar.

N.B.—No Fee is charged for registration.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

Source of Income.

Rate of Tax.

PART I.

Salaries and Pensions.

1. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid in British India to or on behalf of any person residing in British India or serving on board a ship plying to or from British Indian ports, whether on account of himself or another person.

2. Any salary, annuity, pension or gratuity paid by the Government, or by a local authority established in the exercise of the powers of the Governor-General in Council in that behalf, to or on behalf of a British subject within the dominions of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

(a) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum, Rs. 105-10-4 per mensem, or upwards—five pias in the rupee.

(b) If the income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem,—four pias in the rupee.

PART II.

Profits of Companies.

Profits of a Company

Five pias in the rupee on the whole of the net profits made in British India by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the thirty-first day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then on the whole of the profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

PART III.

Interest of Securities.

Interest becoming due on or after the first day of April, 1886, and payable in British India, on—
(a) promissory notes, debentures, stock or other securities of the Government of India, (including securities of the Government of India whereon interest is payable out of British India by draft on any place in British India), or

(b) bonds of debentures charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India, or

(c) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority or company.

Five pias in the rupee on such interest, unless the owner of the security produces a certificate signed by the Collector that his annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 500, in which case no deduction shall be made from the interest, or unless he produces a like certificate that his income from all sources is less than Rs. 2,000 in which case the rate shall be four pias in the rupee.

PART IV.

Other Sources of Income.

Any source of income not included in Part I, Part II, or Part III of this Schedule.

- (a) If the annual income is assessed at—
not less than Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750 the tax shall be Rs. 10—
" " 750 " " 1,000 " " 18—
" " 1,000 " " 1,250 " " 21—
" " 1,250 " " 1,500 " " 23—
" " 1,500 " " 1,750 " " 25—
" " 1,750 " " 2,000 " " 27—
(b) If the annual income is assessed at Rs. 2,000 or upwards—five pias in the rupee on the income.

The Income Tax Act, with explanation notes by M.K.Ry. Govinda Row, Income Tax Office, Mount Road, Madras, will be found a reliable authority on the subject.

Ready Calculator.

No. I.—Ready Calculator of Income-tax payable by persons whose annual incomes are 2,000 Rs. and upwards at 5 pias in a Rupee.

In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.
1	0	0	5	35	0	11	7	69	1	12	9	400	10	6	8
2	0	0	10	36	0	15	0	70	1	13	2	500	13	0	4
3	0	1	8	37	0	15	5	71	1	13	7	600	15	10	0
4	0	1	8	38	0	16	10	72	1	14	0	700	18	3	8
5	0	2	1	39	1	0	3	73	1	14	5	800	20	13	4
6	0	2	6	40	1	0	8	74	1	14	10	900	23	7	0
7	0	2	11	41	1	1	1	75	1	15	3	1,000	26	9	8
8	0	3	4	42	1	1	6	76	1	15	8	2,000	52	1	4
9	0	3	9	43	1	1	11	77	2	0	1	3,000	78	2	0
10	0	4	2	44	1	2	4	78	2	0	6	4,000	104	2	8
11	0	4	7	45	1	2	9	79	2	0	11	5,000	130	3	4
12	0	5	0	46	1	3	2	80	2	1	4	6,000	156	4	0
13	0	5	5	47	1	3	7	81	2	1	9	7,000	182	4	8
14	0	5	10	48	1	4	0	82	2	2	2	8,000	208	5	4
15	0	6	3	49	1	4	5	83	2	2	7	9,000	234	6	0
16	0	6	8	50	1	4	10	84	2	3	0	10,000	260	6	8
17	0	7	1	51	1	5	3	85	2	3	5	20,000	520	13	4
18	0	7	6	52	1	5	8	86	2	3	10	30,000	781	4	0
19	0	7	11	53	1	6	1	87	2	4	3	40,000	1,041	10	8
20	0	8	4	54	1	6	6	88	2	4	8	50,000	1,302	1	4
21	0	8	9	55	1	6	11	89	2	5	1	60,000	1,562	8	0
22	0	9	2	56	1	7	4	90	2	5	6	70,000	1,822	14	8
23	0	9	7	57	1	7	9	91	2	5	11	80,000	2,083	5	4
24	0	10	0	58	1	8	2	92	2	6	4	90,000	2,343	12	0
25	0	10	5	59	1	8	7	93	2	6	9	1,00,000	2,604	2	8
26	0	10	10	60	1	9	0	94	2	7	2	2,00,000	5,208	5	4
27	0	11	3	61	1	9	5	95	2	7	7	3,00,000	7,812	8	0
28	0	11	8	62	1	9	10	96	2	8	0	4,00,000	10,416	10	8
29	0	12	1	63	1	10	3	97	2	8	5	5,00,000	13,020	13	4
30	0	12	6	64	1	10	8	98	2	8	10	6,00,000	15,625	0	0
31	0	12	11	65	1	11	1	99	2	9	3	7,00,000	18,229	2	8
32	0	13	4	66	1	11	6	100	2	9	8	8,00,000	20,833	5	4
33	0	13	9	67	1	11	11	200	5	3	4	9,00,000	23,437	8	0
34	0	1	2	68	1	12	4	300	7	18	0	10,00,000	26,041	10	8

No. II.—Ready Calculator of the Income tax for incomes below 2,000 Rupees a year at 4 pias in a Rupee.

In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.	In each Rupee.	RS.	A.	P.
1	0	0	4	23	0	7	8	45	0	15	0	67	1	6	4
2	0	0	8	24	0	8	0	46	0	15	4	68	1	6	8
3	0	1	0	25	0	8	4	47	0	15	8	69	1	7	0
4	0	1	4	26	0	8	8	48	1	0	0	70	1	7	4
5	0	1	8	27	0	9	0	49	1	0	4	71	1	7	8
6	0	2	0	28	0	9	4	50	1	0	8	72	1	8	0
7	0	2	4	29	0	9	8	51	1	1	0	73	1	8	4
8	0	2	8	30	0	10	0	52	1	1	4	74	1	8	8
9	0	3	0	31	0	10	4	53	1	1	8	75	1	9	0
10	0	3	4	32	0	10	8	54	1	2	0	76	1	9	4
11	0	3	8	33	0	11	0	55	1	2	4	77	1	9	8
12	0	4	0	34	0	11	4	56	1	2	8	78	1	10	0
13	0	4	4	35	0	11	8	57	1	3	0	79	1	10	4
14	0	4	8	36	0	12	0	58	1	3	4	80	1	10	8
15	0	5	0	37	0	12	4	59	1	3	8	81	1	11	0
16	0	5	4	38	0	12	8	60	1	4	0	82	1	11	4
17	0	5	8	39	0	13	0	61	1	4	4	83	1	11	8
18	0	6	0	40	0	13	4	62	1	4	8	84	1	12	0
19	0	6	4	41	0	13	8	63	1	5	0	85	1	12	4
20	0	6	8	42	0	14	0	64	1	5	4	86	1	12	8
21	0	7	0	43	0	14	4	65	1	5	8	87	1	13	0
22	0	7	4	44	0	14	8	66	1	6	0	88	1	13	4

Districts.	Collections of Land Revenue from the year ending 31st March 1890.	Abkari.	Tonnage Tax.	Stamps.	Optim.	Total of columns 2 to 6.	Area in square miles.	Population.	SALT REVENUE.	
									Divisions.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganjam	11,05,233	1,13,880	24,652	1,09,021	19,698	20,24,607	5,938	1,749,604	13	1,749,604
2. Vizianagaram	17,02,177	2,99,411	43,937	2,07,054	45,431	22,73,320	12,982	2,431,284	13	2,431,284
3. Gopabandhu	58,75,688	7,49,944	65,055	57,1,551	52,955	67,01,880	2,612	1,795,368	Chattapur	16,98,558
4. Kishna	88,82,000	7,17,917	84,083	9,63,984	19,136	69,61,721	1,940	1,448,450	Chitavole	18,89,887
5. Nellore	81,18,602	9,24,140	43,082	1,91,353	4,721	83,51,721	1,931	8,765	Masulipatnam	15,68,721
6. Chittoor	22,73,823	3,14,566	47,690	1,61,345	9,914	23,98,688	1,358	8,790	Nellore	19,25,512
7. Anantapur	10,76,880	2,82,442	21,533	49,012	1,890	15,32,233	941	6,974	Chingelput	49,82,330
8. Bellary	16,10,016	7,35,817	67,219	1,14,206	7,676	27,25,233	1,673	5,444	Madras	23,57,225
9. Kurnool	10,24,682	8,05,716	32,784	1,11,707	8,790	24,79,588	789	7,014	Nagapattinam	20,17,804
10. Madras	80,27,041	11,72,452	9,96,664	7,92,763	3,57,289	98,63,881	21	20	Arcon	351
11. Chingleput	19,16,976	2,67,016	94,039	1,63,217	7,951	23,88,019	2,073	9,942	Commissioner and Dy. Commissioners	173,66,525
12. North Arcot	84,34,953	8,90,389	81,678	2,03,551	14,905	46,25,495	3,880	7,457		
13. South Arcot	58,66,402	8,97,219	37,515	2,03,629	1,879	60,75,453	3,254	6,140		
14. Tenkasi	48,30,173	9,32,543	95,811	1,97,064	8,496	70,02,147	3,551	3,024		
15. Tiruchinopoly	18,49,499	2,51,058	31,637	1,97,064	8,496	23,15,081	1,014	1,031		
16. Madras	82,48,928	2,62,016	70,216	4,96,819	8,779	89,45,837	6,431	8,638		
17. Tirunelveli	55,18,264	6,96,770	35,684	1,51,208	5,000	40,28,590	1,621	5,887		
18. Coimbatore	1,88,125	1,37,577	38,891	2,64,092	4,308	43,18,208	1,538	7,890		
19. Nilgiris	25,84,473	6,98,845	45,122	86,576	5,215	34,23,483	4,560	8,776		
20. Salem	14,65,068	2,94,368	33,114	1,92,688	1,404	20,18,901	1,282	9,902		
21. South Canara	23,39,064	8,65,802	78,540	2,14,763	1,484	36,80,761	428	5,354		
22. Malabar										
23. Presy. payment.										
24. Commissioner of Salt Revenue										
25. Commissioner of Marine										
26. Resident of Tanjore										
27. Examiner of Forest Acts										
28. Bombay Acct. Officer										
29. Military Adjutant										
30. India										
31. Hyderabad										
32. Bengal										
33. Bangalore										
34. P. W. Dept. Burmah										
Total							140,147	30,837,918		

Population with particulars of 227 Towns as defined by the Census of 1881.

M. = Municipality; Cl. = Station of a European Civil Officer holding a Judicial, Magisterial, or Revenue Court; Ca. = Cantonment.

Madras - Chennapatnam, Tam -		Bobbili - Bobbili, Tel	14,943
City, M Cl Ca	495,948	Tripatore - Tirupatur, Tam - Cl	14,273
Trichinopoly - Tiruchinappuli, Tam,		Dindigul - Tindukkal, Tam - M Cl	14,182
Tiruchinappuli - M Cl Ca	84,449	Sivagheri - Sivagiri, Tam	13,632
Madurai - Mathurai, Tam - M Cl	73,807	Ankappally - Anakkapalle, Tel - M	13,341
Calicut - Korikot, Mal - M Cl Ca	57,085	Tripatty - Tirupathi, Tam	13,232
Tanjore - Tanjavur, Tam - M Cl	51,745	Palney - Pazhani, Tam, Palni	12,977
Nagapattinam - Nagapatnam, Tam - M		Shendamangalam	12,575
Cl	53,855	Ootacamund - Otto, Tam - M Cl	12,335
Bellary - Ballari, Tel - M Cl Ca	58,400	Veeravanallore - Viravanallur, Tam	12,318
Salem - Selam, Tam - M Cl	50,667	Rajahpalliem - Rajapalayam, Tam	12,021
Combaconam - Bombakomam, Tam - M Cl	50,096	Tenkasi - Tenkasi, Tam	11,987
Cuddalore - Gudalur, Tam - M Cl	34,545	Koelkaray - Kulkarai, Tam	11,837
Coimbatore - Koyambattur, Tam - M Cl	38,967	Sagore - Sagar, Tel	11,856
Vellore - Vellur, Tam - M Cl Ca	37,491	Cannalpatnam - Kaysalpatnam, Tam	11,806
Conjeevaram - Kanchipuram, Tam - M	37,275	Pittapur - Pitapuram, Tel, Pithapuram	11,593
Palghat - Palakkad, Mal, Palghat - M Cl	36,339	Peddapooram - Peddapuram, Tel	11,078
Bunder - Bandar, Tel - M Cl	35,056	Kalladacorchy - Kalladakurichi, Tam	10,936
Mangalore - Mangaluru, Can - M Cl Ca	32,099	Sivakausy - Sivakasi, Tam	10,835
Vizagapatam - Vishakhapatnam, Tel - M Cl Ca	30,291	Aruppukottai - Aruppukottai, Tam	10,831
Cocanada - Kakinada, Tel - M Cl	28,856	Parlakimedy - Parlakimedi, Tel	10,812
Neilore - Nelluru, Tel - M Cl	27,595	Arcon - Arkadu, Tam	10,715
Tellicherry - Talacheri, Mal - M Cl	26,410	Goodiyattam - Gudiyattam, Tel	10,641
Cannanore - Kannur, Mal - M Ca	26,366	Ramnad - Ramanathapuram, Tam, Ramnad - Cl	10,519
Ellore - Elluru, Tel - M Cl	25,092	Amboor - Amburu, Tam, Ambur	10,390
Rajahmundry - Rajamahendravaram, Tel - M Cl	24,555	Wallajahungger - Walaja, Tam, Wallajanager - M	10,357
Berhampore - Bhakampuram, Tel - M Cl Ca	23,599	Sydepatti - Saithapatti, Tam, Saidapet - Cl	10,290
Tinnevely - Tirunelveli, Tam - M	23,221	Hospet - Hosapeta, Can, Hospet	10,219
Mayavaram - Mayavaram, Tam - M	23,044	Jaggayapett - Jaggayapeta, Tel, Jaggayapet	10,072
Vishanagaram - Vijayanagarum, Tel - M Cl Ca	22,577	Calastry - Kalahasti, Tel	9,935
Adony - Adoni - M	22,441	Parvatipore - Parvatipuram, Tel, Parvatipur	9,935
Kurnool - Karnulu, Tel - M Cl	20,329	Erode - Erodu, Tam - M Cl	9,864
Panruty - Panarutti, Tam, Panruti	20,179	Kamptee - Kamthi, Centr. Pro.	9,829
Chidambaram - Chidambaram, Tam - M	19,837	Trincomallee - Tiruvannamalai, Tam	9,692
Sreerungam - Srirangam, Tam - M	19,773	Palconish - Palakonda, Tel, Palakonda	9,531
Gootoor - Gunturu, Tel Guntur - M Cl	19,646	Viroothaputty - Viruthapatti, Tam	9,506
Mannargoody - Mannargudi, Tam - M	19,499	Bezavada - Bejarada, Tel, Bezavada - Cl	9,336
Cuddapah - Kadapa, Tel - M Cl	18,982	Paramacody - Paramakudi, Tam	9,267
Srivilliputtur, Tam	18,256	Caroor - Karur, Tam - M	9,205
Palamcottah - Palaniyankottai, Tam - M Cl	17,064	Ongole - Vengola, Tel - M Cl	9,200
Periyacolum - Periyakulam, Tam	16,346	Tirovalore - Tiruvaiyur, Tam	9,181
Chitacole - Sriakulam, Tel - M Cl	16,355	Trivettore - Tiruvattiyur, Tam	9,093
Tuticorin - Tutukudi, Tam - M Cl	16,281	Chirala	9,001
Cochin - Kocci, Mal - M	15,696	Nandial - Nandyala, Tel, Nandyal	8,907
Vaniyambady - Vaniyambadi, Tam	15,426	Krishnagheri - Krishnagiri, Tam	8,855
Poedocottah - Pudukota, Tam	15,384	Ambasamoodram - Ambasamundiram, Tam, Ambasamudram	8,770
St. Thomas Mount - Parangimalai, Tam - Ca	15,013	Royadroog - Rayadurga, Tel, Rayadurg	8,706
Koolashekkharapatnam - Kulashekkharapatnam, Tam	14,973	Budvail - Badvel, Tel	8,638
		Amalapuram - Amalapuram, Tel	8,623
		Tadpatry - Tadipatri, Tel, Tadpatri	8,565
		Bimlipatam - Bimlipatnam, Tam - M	8,562

Tiroovanthi—Tiruvathi, Tam.	8,473	Ariyaloor—Ariyalur, Tam.	5,875
Collegau—Kollegalam, Tam.	8,462	Oosoor—Hosur, Can—Cl.	5,886
Devikottai—Devikottai	8,451	Vempally—Venpallo, Tel.	5,811
Sivaganga—Sivaganga, Tam.	8,343	Chittoor—Chitturu, Tam, Chittoor—Cl.	6,806
Aittoor—Attur, Tam, Attur	8,334	Aittoor—Attur, Tam.	5,744
Villoppooram—Villupuram, Tam.	8,241	Ochayarpolliem—Udaiyarpalayam, Tam.	5,706
Narsannapett—Narsannapeta, Tel.	8,230	Madanapully—Madanapalle, Tel—Cl.	5,700
Sunkaraneinarcil—Sankaranayinar-koyil, Tam, Sankaranainarkoil	8,212	Noozveed—Nuzvid, Tel.	5,672
Dowlaiswaram—Dhavalaswaram, Tel.	8,002	Poloor—Poluru, Tam, Polur	5,643
Venkatagerry—Venkatagiri, Tel.	7,980	Mangalagerry—Mangalagiri, Tel.	5,637
Razipore—Razipur, Tam.	7,969	Chingleput—Chengalpattu, Tam—Cl.	5,617
Porto Novo—Parangipettai, Tam.	7,923	Chellapally—Chellapalli, Tel.	5,615
Sraeeveicoontan—Srivakuntam, Tam, Srivakuntam	7,781	Perocogoody—Perungudi, Tam.	5,575
Poonganore—Punganuru, Tel, Punganur	7,672	Ichapore—Ichapuram, Tel, Ichapur	5,523
Ragoanathapuram—Ragunanathapuram, Tel.	7,634	Valliyoor—Valliyur, Tam.	5,453
Shermadery—Sermaderi, Tam—Cl.	7,624	Gooty—Gutti, Tel—Cl.	5,373
Trichendore—Tiruchendur, Tam, Tiruchendur	7,582	Pennocandah—Pennakonda, Tel—Cl.	5,331
Palcole—Palakollu, Tel, Palakol	7,510	Sringavarapocote—Sringavarapukota, Tel.	5,325
Kadayamallore—Kadayamallur, Tam.	7,467	Tirumageswaram—Tirunageswaram, Tam.	5,275
Vridhdachellam—Virudhachalam, Tam, Viridhachalam—Cl.	7,347	Radhaupooram—Radhapuram, Tam.	5,268
Pettiah, Pathaputnam—Peta, Pathapattanam, Tam.	7,321	Melapavoor—Melapavur, Tam.	5,202
Dharupooram—Dharupuram, Tam.	7,210	Pamidy—Pamidil, Tel.	5,200
Valangunur—Valanginur, Tam.	7,205	Veenavaseram—Viravasaram, Tel.	5,207
Calanud—Katakada, Tam, Kalakad	7,281	Vadapaty—Melapaty—Vadapatimelpati, Tam.	5,190
Valavanor—Valavanur, Tam.	7,231	Reroovady—Eroovadi, Tam.	5,171
Narsapore—Narsapuram, Tel, Narsapur	7,184	Ettiyapooram—Ettaiyapuram, Tam.	5,167
Cumbum—Kambham, Tel—Cl.	7,170	Cottoor—Kotturu, Tel.	5,156
Vallam—Valla, Tam.	7,163	Numulli—Namakkal, Tam, Namakal	5,147
Dharmapour—Dharmapuri, Tam.	7,090	Vasudevamallore—Vasudevamallur, Tam.	5,142
Cassinokote—Kasimkota, Tel, Kasimkot	7,078	Sattankulam—Sattankulam, Tam.	5,110
Ammappett—Ammappettai, Tam, Ammapet	7,005	Pollachy—Pollachi, Tam—Cl.	5,082
Yemiganore—Yemiganuru, Tel, Yemiganur	6,963	Oodampett—Udamalpettai, Tam, Udamalpet	5,061
Mellapolliem—Melappulayam, Tam.	6,875	Gurjan—Gurjan, Tel.	5,037
Hindoopore—Hindupuram, Tel, Hindupur	6,894	Siroogoppa—Siruguppa, Tel.	5,013
Toorayore—Turaiyur, Tam.	6,837	Kadiry—Kadiri, Tel.	5,004
Candocore—Kandakuru, Tel, Kandakur	6,601	Samalukote—Chennarakota, Tel, Samalukot	4,968
Hurpanhully—Harapanahalli, Can.	6,520	Canvaly—Kavali, Tel.	4,927
Proddootore—Prodduturu, Tel, Proddutur	6,510	Anantapore—Anantapuram, Tel.	4,907
Addanki—Addanki, Tel.	6,443	Anantapur—M.	4,862
Settore—Settur, Tam.	6,409	Goodoor—Gudur, Tel, Gudur	4,846
Yadiky—Yadiki, Tel.	6,351	Jammamudooce—Jammalamadugu, Tel.	4,812
Pullaputti—Pullapatti, Tam.	6,242	Arnee—Arani, Tam, Arni	4,778
Tiroovalore—Tiruvallur, Tam.	6,205	Coonor—Kunur, Tam—M.	4,671
Ooravacandah—Uravakonda, Tel.	6,139	Mandasa—Pantaputnam—Mandasa—Pantaputnam, Tel.	4,591
Porayar—Porayar, Tam.	6,087	Tantayyengarpett—Tattayyengarpettai, Tam.	4,465
Sirootondanallore—Sirootondanallur, Tam.	6,053	Calingapatam—Kalingapatnam, Tel.	4,448
Banpatia—Bapatia, Tel.	6,058	Oodipy—Udipi, Can.	4,414
Vartirooyirooppo—Varttirayirappo, Tam.	6,053	Sangoonary—Sanganeri, Tam.	4,398
Alwar Tirumagari—Ashvartirumagiri, Tam, Alwar Tirumagari	5,550	Ooringa—Korangi, Tel.	4,387
Saccampetty—Sakkampatti, Tam.	5,945	Vijayanarayanam—Vijayanarayanam, Tam.	4,357
Bhawany—Bhavani, Tam.	5,930	Rayachoty—Rayachoti, Tel.	4,267
Dharmavaram—Dharmavaram, Tel.	5,916	Barwah—Barwa, Tel.	4,232
Trichengode—Tiruchengodu, Tam, Tiruchengod.	5,830	Candapilly—Kondapalle, Tel.	4,208
		Chudangherry—Chandragiri, Tel.	4,193
		Wandiwan—Vandavani, Tam.	4,180
		Nizampatam—Nizampattanam, Tel.	4,128
		Valloor—Vallur, Tel.	4,070

Pooroshottapore—Purushottapuram, Tel, Purushottapur	3,962	Sattimungdam—Satyamangalam, Tam.	3,210
Edapandy—Edapada, Tam.	3,942	Sanavarpettah—Sanavarpeta, Tel.	3,200
Ashi—Ashu, Tel.	3,900	Amalaupooram—Amalapuram, Tel.	3,165
Condayapollam—Kondayapalem, Tel.	3,885	Bantwal—Bantwala, Can, Bantwal.	3,090
Bylaveram—Mellaveram, Tel.	3,704	Harimundalam—Harimandalam, Tel.	3,080
Ranipett—Ranipettai, Tam—Cl.	3,697	Canigerry—Kanigiri, Tel.	2,869
Molipaud—Vayalpadu, Tel, Vayalpad	3,695	Ottapidaram—Ottapidaram, Tam.	2,854
Naraindevakery—Narayana devakeri, Tel.	3,669	Gopalpore—Gopalapuram, Tel, Gopalpur	2,675
Soomdah—Sarada, Tel.	3,594	Pulmanair—Palamaneri, Tam, Palmaneri	1,981
Tindivanam, Cl.	3,520	Poolivendla—Pulivendala, Tel, Pulivendla	1,885
Boyaranny—Boyarani, Tel.	3,339		
Arconum—Arkkonam, Tam, Arkonam	3,220		

List of Itinerary distances in Miles of different places within and without the Presidency by Road or Rail from Madras City.

Station.	Miles.	Station.	Miles.
Adamancottah	184	Guntacul—Guntakalla, Tel, Guntakal	274
Addanki—Addanki, Tel.	206	Gooty—Gunturu, Tel, Guntur	253
Adony—Adoni	308	Gooty—Gutti, Tel.	264
Agra	1,736	Gwalior	1,812
Ahmednager	679	Hyderabad	583
Allahabad	1,456	Ichapore—Ichapuram, Tel, Ichapur	631
Allypore	1,769	Jhelum	26
Anantapore—Anantapuram, Tel, Anantapur	259	Jubbulpore	1,229
Arconum—Arkkonam, Tam, Arkonam	43	Kilianore—Kilianur, Tam.	88
Arcoot—Arkada, Tam.	55	Krishnagerry—Krishnagiri, Tam.	157
Attock	2,402	Lahore	2,170
Avanashi—Awanashi, Tam.	286	Lalgoody—Lalagudi, Tam.	266
Bangalore—Bengaluru, Can.	214	Madanapully—Madanapalle, Tel.	154
Banpatia—Bapatia, Tel.	226	Madurantacam—Mathurantakam, Tam.	60
Bardwan	1,947	Madura—Muthurai, Tam.	345
Bellary—Ballari, Tel.	319	Masulipatam—Masulipatnam, Tel.	279
Bemares	1,550	Mayavaram—Mayavaram, Tam.	174
Berhampore—Brahmapuram, Tel.	616	McDonald's Choultry—McDonald Chavadi, Tam.	322
Beypore—Beyur, Mal.	408	Meerut	1,865
Bezwada—Bejavada, Tel, Bezwada	273	Mysore	505
Bombay	794	Nagpore	1,132
Kadiry—Kadiri, Tel.	205	Neddamangalam—Nidamangalam, Tam.	236
Calcutta	2,013	Negapatam—Nagapatnam, Tam.	266
Caroogooly—Kartunguzhi Tam, Karunguli	81	Nowpuda—Naupada, Tel.	581
Caroor—Kurur, Tam.	296	Ongole—Vangola, Tel.	184
Cawnpore	1,577	Oosoor—Hosur, Can.	188
Chatterpore—Chhatrapuram, Tel, Chhatrapur	660	Palghant—Palakkad, Mal, Palghat	343
Chienole—Srikulam, Tel.	547	Pallavaram—Pallavaram, Tam.	12
Chidambaram—Chidambaram, Tam.	151	Pulmanair—Palamaneri, Tam, Palmaneri	122
Chingleput—Chengalpattu, Tam.	35	Panrooty—Pannuratti, Tam, Panruti	113
Coimbatore—Koyambatur, Tam.	306	Papanasam—Papanasam, Tam.	181
Colaur	1,646	Percondaray—Perundurai, Tam.	259
Combacanam—Kumbakonam, Tam.	173	Poshawar	2,448
Cuddalore—Gudalur, Tam.	128	Pondicherry—Puthuceri, Tam.	102
Cuddapah—Kadapa, Tel.	167	Pooma	675
Cuttack	762	Poomallur—Puvirundamalli, Tam.	13
Dalli	1,847	Poonganore—Punganuru, Tel, Punganur	140
Dharmapour—Dharmapuri, Tam.	178	Porto Novo—Parangipettai, Tam.	144
Dinapore	1,470	Raichore	351
Dindigul—Tindukal, Tam.	356	Rajamundry—Rajamahendravaram, Tel.	367
Ellore—Elluru, Tel.	312	Ranipett—Ranipettai, Tam.	71
Erode—Erode, Tam.	247	Rawalpindia	2,244
Ganjam—Ganjam, Tel.	665	Salem—Selam, Tam.	210
Ghaziabad	1,835		
Godiyattam—Gudiyattam, Tel.	105		
Goodoowacherry—Gudavancheri, Tam.	23		
Goolburgah	441		

Station.	Miles.	Station.	Miles.
Sunkerrydroog — Sankaridurkkam, Tam.	233	Tiroomungalam — Tirumangalam, Tam.	355
Secunderabad	390	Tiroor — Tirur, Mal.	388
Seringapatam	296	Toppoor	196
Shevaroy Hills — Serwarayamalai, Tam.	192	Tripatore — Tirupatur, Tam.	140
Shiyally — Siyyazhi, Tam; Shiyali ..	162	Tripatty — Tirupatti, Tam.	84
Sholagberry	174	Trichinopoly — Tiruchinapalli, Tam.	218
Sholapore	511	Trivellore — Tiravallur, Tam.	251
Sholinghur — Sholangipuram, Tam.	56	Tirovalore — Tiruvallur, Tam.	28
Sreepermatore — Sriperebattur, Tam, Sriperebattur	26	Tuticorin — Tutukkadi, Tam.	43
St. Thomas' Mount — Parangimalai, Tam.	9	Umballa	1,973
Sydapett — Saithapettai, Tam, Saidapet	5	Umritsar	2,133
Tadpatri — Tadiparti, Tel, Tadpatri	223	Vaniyambadi — Vaniyambadi, Tam.	126
Tanjore — Tanjavar, Tam.	196	Vellore — Vellur, Tam.	85
Tindivanam	76	Venkatagerry — Venkatagiri, Tel.	110
		Vikravandy — Vikravandi, Tam.	93
		Villoppooram — Villupuram, Tam.	100
		Vontimittah — Vontimitta, Tel.	152

Hours at other Cities in the World corresponding to Noon at Madras.

Adelaide	3.53 P.M.	Greenwich	6.39 A.M.
Amsterdam	6.59 A.M.	Jerusalem	9. 0 "
Athens	8.14 "	Madrid	6.24 "
Berlin	7.38 "	Malta	7.37 "
Bombay	7. 9 "	Melbourne	4.19 P.M.
Borneo	11.31 "	New York	1.48 A.M.
Brussels	6.56 "	Paris	6.48 "
Calcutta	9.35 P.M.	Pekin	2.25 P.M.
Cape Town	7.53 A.M.	St. Petersburg	8.40 A.M.
Constantinople	8.35 "	Rome	7.29 "
Copenhagen	7.29 "	Suez	8.49 "
Dublin	6.14 "	Sydney	4.44 P.M.
Edinburgh	6.25 "	Stockholm	7.51 A.M.
Florence	7.24 "	Vicenza	7.45 "

PART IV.—MILITARY.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

PORT 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 102.—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 Sixty 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 105.

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 debarcation in England, on their making affidavit that they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their respective ranks:—

Colonel, or Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals	4,000	Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	1,000
Lieut-Colonel, or Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	3,000	Assistant Surgeon, or Veterinary Surgeon	1,000
Major	2,500	Ensign	750
Captain	2,000	Assistant Commissary of Ordnance	
Commissary of Ordnance	2,000	Deputy Asst. Commissary, Conductor, Troop Qr. Master, and all other inferior Warrant Officers	750
Surgeon	2,000		
Lieutenant, or Adjutant of Invalids with one Commission	1,000		

All Commissioned, Staff, or other Officers are to have half the Ordinary Infantry pay they enjoyed whilst in the service, and Warrant Officers are to receive one-half of their retiring pensions, viz:—

	Per annum.	Per diem.
Colonel, or Insp.-General of Hospitals.....	228 2 6	or 12 6
Lt.-Col. or Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Hospitals.....	182 10 6	" 10 0
Major	126 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	35 10 0	" 2 0
Assistant, or Deputy Assistant Commissary....	37 11 4	" 2 0
Conductor of Ordnance, Riding Master, or Troop Quarter-Master.....	30 0 0	" 1 7 1
Sub-Conductor.....	22 15 3	" 1 3

Pensions to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates are paid from the day of their debarcation in England, as follows:—

Serjeants of Artillery, 9d. per diem.—1s. to those who have lost a limb.	
Privates of do. do. do. and 9d. to do. do.	

All other Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates receive 4 pence and 3 farthings.

Serjeants who have actually served 21 years in the Indian Forces, the last 6 as Serjeants, or who are distinguished for good conduct or disabled from wounds received in 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.

* Present designation Surgeon-General.

† " " Deputy Surgeon-General.

If incapable, from wounds or injuries received on service, of discharging their duties, the following *per diem* pensions *inclusive* of the regulated pensions from this Fund will be allowed whatever the rank or corps of the Soldier, but not without a certificate of good conduct from the proper authorities.

	If totally unable to contribute to earn a livelihood.			If able to contribute something to earn a livelihood.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
After 21 years' service...	0	1	10	0	1	4
14 " " " " " " " "	0	1	6	0	1	0
Under 14 " " " " " " " "	0	1	3	0	0	9

The pensions to Commissioned, Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are payable half-yearly at the India Office, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas; but if Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers receive their pensions in the country, (if they reside more than 25 miles from London by special leave), a shilling will be charged on each payment for the person who pays them.

The pensions of Commissioned and Warrant Officers are payable as they fall due. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates paid in advance on their landing, for the broken period to the end of the first half-year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

G.O.C., 22nd August 1874, No. 211.—"Officers who retire under the scheme published in G.O.C., No. 658 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.C., No. 658 of 1874, is in no way affected by the fact that he receives also compensation for the Colonel's allowance, and therefore he is 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.C., No. 808, dated 26th September 1866."

2. "Such officers cannot be required to subscribe to the Military Funds as Colonels; nor can they have the option of doing so in any rank higher than that they have attained substantively, unless under the operation of any rules of their respective funds, which would give them that privilege, if they merely retired from the service in ordinary course."

Pensions to Widows.

Article 1410.—Widows of officers of the old Indian Service, including those transferred from it to the Staff Corps and to the British Service (see note, Article 1421.) who would have been entitled to pensions from Lord Clive's Fund prior to the passing of the Acts XXI. and XXII. Vic. Chap. 108, are granted pensions under the following rules at these rates:—

	Out of India.			Per diem.			Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Widow of a regimental Colonel or of an officer of the Staff Corps in receipt of Colonel's allowance.....	0	6	3	114	1	3			
Do. Lieutenant Colonel.....	0	5	0	91	5	0			
Do. Major, and Chaplain above 15 years' service.....	0	3	9	68	8	9			
Do. Captain and Chaplain above 7 years' service.....	0	2	6	45	12	6			
Do. Chaplain under 7 years' service.....	0	1	9	31	18	0			
Do. Lieutenant.....	0	1	3	22	16	8			

Widows of Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons according to the rank (see Article 4) of their late husbands. (See Article 1294.)

Article 1411.—A widow on applying for admission to the benefits of the Fund is required to make a declaration in the following form,* to be submitted in duplicate with attested copies of her marriage certificate:—

"I, _____ do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I am the widow of _____ in Her Majesty's Service, and that I have not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of my aforesaid husband; and I further solemnly and sincerely declare, that my said husband was not, at the time of his death, possessed of, or entitled to, either by himself or by any person in trust for him, real and personal estate to the amount in value together of _____ including any settlement that may have been made at the time of marriage, or subsequently thereto; and that at the time of the death of my said husband no person or class of persons nominated by him other than a creditor or creditors, nor any one in trust for such person or class, was entitled under any Life Insurance effected by my said husband to any such sum of money as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my said husband died, seized or possessed, will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and that my said husband did not to my knowledge at any period in any way

dispose of his estate, or any part thereof, in order that I might be enabled to claim the regulated amount of pension from Lord Clive's Fund; and I also declare that I do not myself possess or enjoy any property, or any such interest in any property, as either alone or together with the real and personal estate of which my late husband died, seized or possessed, and any such insurance money as aforesaid will amount to the aforesaid sum of _____; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session of Parliament of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament," intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and 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 _____
Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.

Article 1412.—The value of the real and personal estate, including any settlement at the time of marriage referred to in the Statutory declaration above given, is as follows for each rank:—

	£
Colonels.....	4,000
Lieutenant-Colonels.....	3,000
Majors and Chaplains above 15 years' service.....	2,500
Captains and Chaplains above 7 years' service.....	2,000
Lieutenants and Chaplains under 7 years' service.....	1,000
Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons according to the rank for which the widow is to receive her pension.	

Article 1413.—Promotions with back rank announced after the decease of an officer renders his widow eligible for pension in the superior grade.

Article 1414.—The benefits of the Fund are admissible,—

- (a) to the widow of an officer who may become an invalid, or superannuated, or may die in the service. (See Article 1415);
- (b) to the widow of an officer who at the time of his death was a pensioner on the Military (late Lord Clive's) Fund, provided she married him prior to his becoming such a pensioner.

1415.—Should an officer die after sending in his papers for retirement before such retirement from the service has received Her Majesty's approval, he will be considered to have died whilst on the active list and his widow will accordingly be entitled to the benefits of the Fund.

Article 1416.—They are not admissible,—

- (a) to the widow of an officer who voluntarily retired from the service. (See Article 1415);
- (b) to the widow of an officer who had been transferred to the pension list.

Article 1417.—These pensions can be held with, and in addition to, any other to which a widow may be entitled from any Fund, but not in addition to a compassionate pension.

Article 1418.—A widow on each occasion of receipt of the pension is required to declare that she does not at the time enjoy or possess, either directly or indirectly, property equivalent to the amount declared upon her first admission to the benefits of the Fund.

Article 1419.—No pension can be paid to a widow in arrears for more than two years back from the date of her application.

Article 1420.—Pensions are admissible only during widowhood and no longer; pensions lapse on re-marriage and are not restored on a second widowhood.

Article 1507.—The following are the rates of pension allowed to widows of Honorary Commissioned Officers, Senior Apothecaries, and Departmental Warrant Officers. (See Article 1510.)

	In Europe.			In India.		
	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.
Widow of a Deputy Commissary.....	36	0	0	36	0	0
" an Assistant Commissary.....	29	0	0	20	0	0
" a Deputy Assistant Commissary.....	26	0	0	24	0	0
" a Conductor.....	20	0	0	20	0	0
" a Sub-Conductor.....	15	0	0	15	0	0
Widows of Medical Warrant Officers.....						

These rates include the pension formerly allowed under the rules of the (late) Lord Clive's Fund.

Article 1508.—The rule in Article 1486 is applicable to the widows of honorary Commissioned Officers, Senior Apothecaries and Departmental Warrant Officers.

Article 1509.—Pension is admissible to the widow of an honorary Commissioned Officer, Senior Apothecary or Departmental Warrant Officer who may die either while in the service or on the pension establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased Warrant Officer previous to his retiring from the army or being invalided.

Article 1510.—The grant of the full amount of pension laid down in Article 1507 to the widow of an honorary Commissioned Officer, Senior Apothecary, or Departmental Warrant Officer is subject to an affidavit (Article 1411) that her husband did not die possessed of property to the following amounts:—

	Rs.
Deputy Commissary	20,000
Senior Apothecary after 3 years' service in the 1st grade	10,000
Assistant Commissary	7,500
Senior Apothecary under 3 years' service in the 1st grade	
Other ranks of Combatant and Medical Warrant Officers	

If the conditions above prescribed, as to property qualification, cannot be complied with, the pensions laid down in Article 1507 will be reduced by the amounts included therein, which were formerly obtainable from Lord Clive's Fund.

Article 1511.—The widow of a Combatant Warrant Officer who has been pensioned as a Non-Commissioned Officer is entitled to the same rate of pension which she would have received had he died previous to being pensioned, provided the claim is supported by the usual affidavit and marriage certificates. (See Article 1508.)

Article 1512.—The widow of an individual having held a Warrant Officer's appointment, which is equally open to Europeans and Indo-Britons, receives the same rate of pension which she would have been entitled to had her husband been of pure European extraction.

Article 1559.—The widow of a soldier of the local service, and of a soldier who volunteered for a British regiment from the local service, and at the time elected the Indian Pension Rules, is allowed a pension as follows, being the equivalent of the pension granted to the widow of a soldier of the Indian Army under the rules of the late Lord Clive's Fund.

	Daily rate.
	£. s. d.
Widow of a Serjeant of Artillery or Sappers and Miners	0 0 4½
" of all other ranks	0 0 3
" of Serjeants and all ranks of Infantry.	0 0 2½

(See Article 1294.)

Article 1554.—The widows of Schoolmasters under the Indian Regulations are allowed pensions with reference to the standing of their husbands. (See Article 1521.)

Article 1555.—The pension of a widow commences from the date she ceases to receive subsistence allowance and rations, or from the death of her husband, as the case may be; it ceases on re-marriage, and cannot be re-claimed on subsequent widowhood; all bills for the stipends are to be accompanied by certificates that she continues a widow.

Article 1556.—The widow of a Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier who may have married subsequent to the transfer of her late husband to the non-effective list, is not entitled to the pension.

Article 1557.—Arrears of pension are only admissible for two years prior to date of application for admission to pension.

Article 1558.—The widow of a Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier is entitled to pension according to the pay of the rank of her late husband in the branch to which he may have belonged previous to transfer to the unattached list. In the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer, a probationer in the Warrant grade his widow shall be held entitled to the higher pension of a Sub-Conductor on the favorable report of the Departmental Officer.

Article 1559.—The widow of a soldier, if excluded from family allowance as an abandoned character, is not entitled to pension.

Article 1560.—The widow of a soldier of the British Army serving on the unattached list has no claim to pension under the Indian Pension Rules until he is promoted to the Warrant grade, but she retains her right to the year's subsistence allowance and gratuity on going home as granted to the widow of a soldier dying with his regiment.

Article 1561.—The widow of a soldier who on volunteering for the British service elected for the British Pension Rules, is not entitled to pension under the Indian Pension Rules.

Article 1562.—The widow of a pensioned soldier, if married to her husband before his transfer to the non-effective list, is entitled to pension under Article 1553.

Article 1563.—A soldier's widow who is a trained Schoolmistress is entitled, in addition to her own pension, to any pension she may have earned as a Schoolmistress.

Certificate of Identity.

If the widow receive her pension personally at the East India House, this certificate will not be required.

N.B.—The Minister is requested not to sign the Pension papers of any widow unless she appears before him in person.

Date

The widow's Christian names are to be inserted in full at the commencement of the certificate and declaration; but her signature to the latter to be in her usual manner of signing.

The certificate and declaration are to be executed on or after the 31st March, 30th September, 30th June, 31st December.

*The claimant must not permit any person to sign for her. Declared and subscribed before me this day of 187.....

The Magistrate or Resident Minister of the Established Church to sign here, and state the place for which he acts. Magistrate for Minister of in the County of.....

I do attest and declare that I verily believe the above declaration to be genuine and authentic.

Estb. No.

Received of the Secretary of State in Council for India on the sum of pounds payment of the pension due to me for the quarter ending Full amount of pension £..... Income tax..... Net sum payable.....

No. of Voucher

India on the shillings and pence, in

Penny Receipt Stamp

to be affixed here.

Exmd.

QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

1.—BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FUND.

The "Fund for the relief of widows and children of deceased officers of His Majesty's Service," commonly called at the time the "King's Military Fund," was established on January 1st, 1820. The necessity for such a step had been felt for some time, and at a meeting of officers of His Majesty's Service held on October 19th, 1819, it was resolved that a Fund should be formed to alleviate the distress of families of officers left in want, and to enable them to return to England in comfort, without having recourse to the humiliating proceeding of being obliged to circulate subscription lists asking for charitable contributions. The first meeting of the Committee of General Management was held at the Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta, on June 26th, 1820.

The officers actually present were—

Thos. McMahon, Col., Adjutant General, T. Bourke, Paymaster, H.M.'s 17th Foot, W. T. Edwards, Col., H. M.'s 17th A. Beck, Major, Foot, W. Croker, Bt. Major, A. A. General, G. Bristow, Brigade Major, King's Troops,

while the following officers sent excuses—

J. Nicolls, Quarter Master General, Lieut. Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary.

The Committee unanimously agreed that Messrs. McClintock and Company, of Calcutta, should be appointed General Agents to the Fund, to whom all subscriptions were directed to be sent, and whose stipend was fixed at 200 Sicca Rupees per annum. It does not seem that the Committee even took into consideration the possibility of the Fund being managed by an officer of the Army. Arithmetic at that time was no doubt at a low ebb among officers, but it must also be borne in mind that the currency was then in an unsettled condition. The Sicca Rupee seems to have been the standard coin, but

remittances were made in Bombay, Madras, Sonat, and Arcot rupees, each apparently with a different and varying value. Transfer remittances too seem to have been non-existent as a means of sending money, which had to be effected by bills of exchange, drawn by a Secretary to Government on the Governor General.

During 1820 the following Corps subscribed to the Fund—

8th Dragoons	Cawnpore.	46th Foot	Fort William.
11th "	Meerut.	47th "	Bombay.
13th "	Bombay.	53rd "	Bombay.
17th "	Bombay.	59th "	Dinapore.
1st Foot (Royal Scots)	Wallajahad.	63rd "	Bombay.
14th Foot	Meerut.	67th "	Maligatum.
17th "	Berhampur.	68th "	Cannanore.
24th "	Cawnpore.	87th "	Fort William.
30th "	Secunderabad.	89th "	Cannanore.
34th "	Bombay.		

For many years after the establishment of the Fund, it seems to have been the custom in numerous regiments for every officer, whether married or single, to subscribe to it.

A bachelor of course could gain no direct advantage from the Fund, but with such a regimental role in existence, he was at all events saved from being called upon to subscribe, in order to assist the widow of a brother officer to proceed in comfort to England, and such a custom was therefore probably found to be peculiarly advantageous to all ranks.

The rules of the Fund as they now stand, vary but little from those originally passed.* The principal difference appears to be that in former times awards were only made to families of deceased subscribers who were in distressed circumstances. The General Committee therefore considered it their duty, before passing awards of Regimental Committees, to make enquiries into the pecuniary circumstances of the families of deceased officers, and on one occasion at least, they refused to pass an award, as they discovered that the deceased officer had insured his life for a large amount.

This is now changed, and the family of an officer who dies in India is paid the amount awarded without any enquiries whatsoever. This is no doubt a change for the better, for when an officer dies in India, the award from the Fund permits of the family at once returning in comfort to England, without the delay that must occur when lawyers have to be consulted, and legal matters arranged.

The Fund remained for some years under the management of Messrs. McClintock and Company, but in September 1824, Messrs. Ferguson and Company took over the duties of General Agents. This system of appointing a business firm does not appear to have worked satisfactorily. The accounts of Messrs. McClintock and Company were very meagre and unsatisfactory, while the audit of their annual statement by the General Committee does not appear to have been very carefully conducted. In one of the annual accounts of Messrs. McClintock and Company the amount brought forward as the balance cash in hand from the previous year was less than the actual amount by Rs. 3,977, and when handing over to Messrs. Ferguson and Company, they remained indebted to the Fund to the amount of Rs. 4,123, of which Rs. 636 were never recovered.

The management of the Fund remained in Messrs. Ferguson and Company's hands till July 1833, when the Committee of General Management assumed charge; the duties of Honorary Secretary being discharged by the Paymaster of the Regiment at the Presidency. On the removal however of the Army Officers to Simla, it was decided that an Officer of the Adjutant-General's Department should perform these duties. The assumption of the management by the Committee proved successful; no money has been lost to the Fund by mistakes in arithmetic, and monthly office expenses have been much less than two hundred Sicca rupees, which was the stipend of the General Agents.

During the first thirty or forty years of its existence, the Fund only lived from hand to mouth, and indeed it would not have been able to exist at all, had not the Court of Directors in 1823 assisted it by agreeing to make an annual donation of Sicca Rs. 6,000.

This was an act of policy as well as of generosity, for previous to the establishment of the Fund, the various local Governments had insisted, in spite of the strong remonstrances of the Court, in giving passage home to the destitute widows of officers of the British Service. As the contract rate for each passage at the time was Sicca Rs. 2,500, the cost of such passages amounted no doubt to a round sum during the year. Once this Fund was established and supported by a liberal annual donation, there was no excuse for the grant of free passages to widows, and the Court of Directors therefore in 1829 positively prohibited any advance of money for the purpose of enabling widows and orphans to proceed to England. They further added that if the officers of His Majesty's Army declined to subscribe to this Fund, it must be understood that they were willing to rely, in the event of their death, upon charity for the removal of their families to England. This annual donation has been continued to the Fund ever since, and now appears in the accounts as Rs. 6,400, the equivalent of Sicca Rs. 6,000. In 1832 the Madras Government made a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Fund, but it may be presumed that the Court of Directors put a veto upon such a proceeding, for the item does not re-occur. In 1847 and 1848 however the Government donation was doubled, no doubt on account of the heavy demands on the Fund, caused by the Punjab campaign.

* Some important changes have been made in the rules, with effect from 1st January 1889.

When the Staff Corps was first formed, the question was debated, as to whether officers belonging to it should be admitted as subscribers, and it was finally decided, that admission should be denied them. It was considered that as these officers would pass all their service in India, a much larger proportion of them must necessarily die there in comparison with officers of British corps who served in other parts of the globe, and that the funds of the institution would be unable to stand the drain. It was consequently voted that officers of the British Service joining the Staff Corps ceased to be subscribers to the Fund, but the privilege was still retained by those officers who had already joined the Staff Corps previous to this resolution. This accounts for some officers of the Staff Corps being still subscribers.

The Queen's Military Widows' Fund has well fulfilled the intentions of its founders, and has saved many families from the humiliation of having to seek for charitable contributions. Since its establishment the total amount of awards made up to the end of 1887 has reached the large sum of Rs. 17,1,066.

The largest sum ever awarded to one family occurred in 1872, when the widow and eight children of a Lieutenant-Colonel received a total amount of Rs. 8,898-8-0.

The average amount of each award is Rs. 3,200, and the number of married officers, subscribers to the Fund, who died in India up to December 1887, was 532; comprising 2 General Officers, 29 Field Officers, 155 Captains, 109 Subalterns, 49 Medical Officers, 2 Veterinary Surgeons, 36 Paymasters, and 65 Riding Masters and Quarter Masters. It is remarkable to note how few of these were killed in action, notwithstanding the almost constant hostilities which took place. Not one instance occurs till the accounts for 1842 are reached, when 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant and 1 Assistant Surgeon are shown as killed during the retreat from Cabul. At Maharajpore 1 Captain was killed; and in the Punjab Campaigns, 1 Colonel, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, and 1 Quarter Master, appear as killed in action. In 1861 one Subaltern is so shown. The Mutiny accounts but for 2 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and 3 Captains, and the last Afghan war for 1 General, 2 Field Officers and 3 Captains. Thus since the establishment of the Fund, out of 532 deaths which occurred among subscribers, but 32 took place on the field of battle.

Up to 1830 the Fund just held its own, having some forty thousand rupees invested, but was quite unable to increase this very small reserve fund.

Since that date however the income has, with but two exceptions, largely exceeded the expenditure. The two exceptional years were 1879 and 1880, when the awards to families reached the large amount of Rs. 1,12,511.

The Fund has now, roughly speaking, a reserve of Rs. 5,00,000, and is in a position to meet all demands that may be made upon it. The flourishing condition of the Fund during the last 20 years is not difficult to account for.

Sanitary science has made the plains of India a less pestilential place of residence, while the improvements in means of communication have made it easy for an invalid to seek health in the Hills, or in England.

The Committee of General Management recognising these facts, have lately reduced the subscriptions, and should the Fund continue its career of prosperity, a still further reduction may be anticipated.

The tabular statement which follows shows the transactions of the Fund by decennial periods from 1829 to 1879, inclusive. The figures are not quite exact as compared with the accounts annually published, as the rupee has been calculated throughout as a Company's rupee, whereas the Sicca rupee in which the Fund accounts were kept up to the year 1838, was equivalent to Co. Rs. 1½. The statement is however sufficiently correct for the purpose for which it was drawn out, that is, to give a general view of the receipts and disbursements for a period of 50 years.

Statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund by decennial periods from its establishment in 1820 to the year 1879, inclusive.

Period.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			Gain during period.	Loss during period.	Remarks.
	Share- holders.	Govt. Donation.	Interest on invest- ments.	Total.	Awards.	Office, Bank charges, Furni- ture, &c.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1829 to 1839	1,46,803	92,950	5,000	2,03,582	1,28,523	33,061	1,61,584	55,066		
1840 to 1849	2,05,884	90,000	32,414	2,98,298	2,29,738	14,810	2,44,548	53,944		
1850 to 1859	2,26,051	76,800	27,463	3,30,314	5,75,724	13,272	5,89,000	58,682		
1860 to 1869	1,74,066	57,000	18,138	2,49,204	2,38,648	10,831	2,49,479	5,182		
1870 to 1879	2,40,450	84,000	48,563	3,73,013	1,87,148	8,994	1,96,142	1,54,951		
1879 to 1889	3,18,733	64,000	1,00,322	4,83,055	3,26,741	15,943	3,42,684	1,40,891		
Totals	13,12,140	5,74,400	2,38,590	19,17,130	14,82,824	85,900	15,68,724	4,07,624	58,682	
Assets of Fund, 31st Dec. 1879, Rs. ...										3,46,342

* Since the above was written the subscriptions have been reduced; on the other hand the awards have been considerably increased.

II.—RULNS OF THE FUND.

I.—That the Fund be called the "Queen's Military Widows' Fund."

II.—That a Committee of General Management be formed at Simla, composed of officers on the Head Quarters' Staff, they being subscribers and present; and that an officer of the Adjutant General's Department be appointed to act as Honorary Secretary.

III.—That an officer be appointed to act as local Honorary Secretary at Madras and another at Bombay, who will collect and remit quarterly all subscriptions from officers in the Presidency, at the same time rendering a detailed account for the information of the Committee of General Management.

IV.—That all officers of the British Service serving in India be eligible to subscribe to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund. Officers of the late Bengal, Madras or Bombay Artillery and Engineers are also eligible to subscribe if serving in India, as also officers of those corps on the Unemployed List in India.

V.—Officers on the Retired List are not eligible to subscribe to the Fund, except as provided in Rule XVII.

VI.—Officers of the Staff Corps or Indian Services are not eligible to join the Fund. An officer joining the Fund and subsequently entering the Staff Corps cannot continue as a subscriber after date of entering that Corps permanently.

This ruling does not affect officers of the Staff Corps at present borne on the roll of subscribers.

VII.—That the following shall be the monthly rate of subscription to the Fund:—

An officer in receipt of pay and allowances of Rs. 750 and upwards...	Rs. 3
Ditto ditto of over Rs. 400 but under Rs. 750.....	2
Ditto ditto of less than Rs. 400.....	1
Bachelors Rs. 1, a quarter.	

VIII.—An officer cannot subscribe at a higher rate than that fixed for the pay drawn by him.

Presidency allowances and house rent are not to be taken into account when calculating the rates of subscription.

IX.—That subscriptions be paid quarterly *in advance*, i.e. subscription for the months of January, February and March should be forwarded so as to reach the Honorary Secretary at Simla (or to the local Honorary Secretary in the case of officers serving in the Madras or Bombay Presidency) before the 15th January.

X.—In the case of officers serving with regiments, the Paymaster of the Corps will collect the subscriptions and will remit the same quarterly to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, or Madras, as the case may be. Officers detached from their regiments, or in staff employ, will remit their subscriptions direct to the Honorary Secretary. Officers serving in the Bombay Presidency will pay as directed in Rule XI.

XI.—Subscriptions will be paid as follows:—

Bengal and Madras Presidencies.—By Transfer Receipts on Calcutta or Madras (as the case may be) made payable to "the Honorary Secretary, Queen's Military Widows' Fund" (not to any officer by name). In the case of regimental subscriptions, the Paymaster will, when forwarding the Transfer Receipt, submit a nominal roll (on forms which will be supplied by the Honorary Secretary) showing the amount remitted on account of each subscriber. In the event of any difficulty or inconvenience being experienced in obtaining Transfer Receipts, subscriptions may be paid by Cheques on Simla, Calcutta, or Madras; or by Money Order. If Currency Notes are sent, the letter should be registered.

Bombay Presidency.—Subscriptions should be deposited (to the credit of the Honorary Secretary) with the Manager of the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay, whose receipt for the same, together with a statement (in the form given in Appendix C.) should be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office, Poona, for record. The Statements should invariably be furnished, as in their absence there is nothing to indicate the period for which the remittance is made, hence mistakes are likely to occur.

The subscriptions (if not paid into the Bank in cash) should invariably be remitted direct to the Agent of the Poona Branch of the Bank of Bombay by Remittance Transfer Receipt, Treasury Draft or Money Order, drawn in his favor, and not in that of the Honorary Secretary. The Remittance Transfer Receipt, Draft or Order should be accompanied by a letter or memo. of advice to the effect that the amount remitted is to be placed to the credit of the Honorary Secretary, and remittances should not be effected through any channel other than that herein detailed.

XII.—Officers serving with regiments and wishing to join the Fund should notify their intention to that effect through the Regimental Paymaster to the Honorary Secretary. Officers on detached employ may notify direct to the Honorary Secretary their intention of subscribing.

Applications to join the Fund should be accompanied by a statement giving the following particulars:—

Married or single.
Date of marriage.
Date of arrival in India.
Date from which desirous of joining the Fund.
In receipt of pay and allowances of Rs.— a month.

XIII.—An officer joining the Fund within six months of his arrival in India, or within six months of his marriage, is not liable to any entrance donation. An officer failing to comply with the above condition can only be admitted as a subscriber on paying an entrance donation not exceeding six months' subscription; for instance—(A) a married officer who arrived in India on 1st January, but who does not join the Fund till the 1st September would have to pay a donation of two months' subscription. (B) an officer who marries in India, but who does not join the Fund till ten months after marriage, would pay a donation of four months' subscription.

XIV.—Bachelors may subscribe at any time without payment of any donation.

XV.—Widowers with children will subscribe at married rates, and their children will receive the benefits specified in Rule XXIII.

XVI.—Widowers without children will subscribe at the rate laid down for a bachelor.

XVII.—Retired Officers who may remain in India for six months after retirement are eligible to continue their subscriptions to the Fund for that period only, and should their decease occur within such period of six months, their widows will be entitled to the same benefits as would have accrued to them had their deceased husbands not retired.

XVIII.—An officer may, if he so desires, continue his subscription during temporary absence out of India, whether on leave or on duty (provided in the latter case that he continues to be borne on the Indian Establishment), but such officer shall, before his departure from India, inform the Honorary Secretary of his intention to continue a subscriber, and he shall further be required to pay six months' subscription. An officer failing to comply with the above conditions shall be deemed to have withdrawn his name from the list of subscribers from date of departure from India. Officers on furlough will pay subscriptions on their Indian pay, not furlough pay.

An officer absent on *privilege leave* will continue to be borne as a subscriber unless he notifies his wish for the removal of his name.

XIX.—The widow of an officer who dies *en route* to England will be entitled to the same benefits as would have accrued to her had her husband died in India, provided that the deceased officer was a subscriber at the time of his departure from India.

XX.—No officer present in India shall be allowed to fall into arrears of subscription; and the Honorary Secretary may warn any officer whose subscription is in arrears that he must name has been removed from the rolls can only re-enter the Fund on paying a donation of six months' subscription, 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 name from the rolls.

XXI.—The following are the benefits to be derived by subscribing to the Queen's Military Widows' Fund:—

(a)—The widow of an officer who dies in India, or during temporary absence out of India, (provided in the latter case that the officer has fulfilled the conditions of Rule XVIII.) will be entitled to six months' maintenance allowance according to the following scale:—

To the widow of an officer who paid a subscription on	
Rs. 750 or upwards, per mensem	Rs. 600
Ditto on Rs. 400 and upwards, per mensem	500
Ditto on less than Rs. 400 per mensem	400

A widow who may be in England at the time of her husband's death, will receive maintenance allowance, as above, in full quitance of her claim on the Fund.

(b)—In addition to the above, a widow, if in India at the time of her husband's death, will be granted passage money for herself and children as follows:—

Passage money for widow	Rs. 1,500
Ditto for each child above 12 years	500
Ditto for each child under 12 years	300

Passage money will be passed for such children only as are in India.

XXII.—The passage money will be paid provided that the widow embarks, with the children for whom passage money is drawn, for Europe, or the Colonies, within two years of the death of her husband, and provided also that she continues in a state of widowhood.

during such period. If she does not embark within the above period, or elects to reside in India, she will be entitled to six months' maintenance allowance only.

XXIII.—The case of a widower with children will be treated in the same way as if he had left a widow, except that half maintenance allowance only will be granted, and passage money will be passed for such children only as are in India, and who were dependent on the deceased officer for support. For instance—a widower who paid a subscription of Rs. 3 a month dies leaving three children aged 5, 13 and 15. The following amount would be paid to the estate of the deceased subscriber:—

Six months' maintenance allowance at Rs. 600..... $600 \times 6 = 1,800$

Passage money..... $300 + 500 + 500 = 1,300$

Total Rs.....3,100

XXIV.—Any claims on the Fund will, however, be paid in full only in the cases of officers who have subscribed to the Fund for fully three months. In the event of an officer dying within that period the case will be specially considered by the Committee of General Management.

XXV.—All applications for assistance from the Fund will be heard and decided on by Committees of subscribers as herein detailed.

XXVI.—When a subscriber dies, his widow will apply to the Officer Commanding the regiment to which her husband belonged, if he was serving regimentally, or to the Officer Commanding the station, if the deceased subscriber was detached from his regiment or in Staff employ, in order that a Committee may be assembled to report on her claim for assistance from the Fund. The Officer Commanding the regiment or station will arrange for the assembly of a Board consisting of three officers, they being subscribers, a Field Officer or Surgeon Major being appointed President if practicable. The Committee will record their Proceedings on the form given in the Appendix, and will transmit the same to the Honorary Secretary at Simla, Madras or Bombay.

XXVII.—In the event of there not being three subscribers at once available to form a Committee, the Officer Commanding the station or Corps may avail himself of non-subscribers to avoid the delay which would be entailed by assembling a Committee composed wholly of subscribers.

XXVIII.—In the event of a widow being urgently in need of funds, the Paymaster of a British Corps is authorised, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee, to at once advance to the widow, a portion of the amount awarded (not to exceed four months' maintenance allowance) recovering the amount so advanced from the Honorary Secretary. To facilitate the immediate payment of awards in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, a sum of Rs. 5,000 is lodged in each of the Presidency Banks to the credit of the Adjutant General of the Presidency.

A widow who may be in England at the time of her husband's death should apply to the Honorary Secretary at Simla.

XXIX.—Awards to widows in England will be paid at the current rate of exchange.

XXX.—The case of a lady who may be left in straitened circumstances on the death of her husband will be specially considered by the Committee of General Management in view to her being granted such additional award as the circumstances of the case may demand. The Committee of Management, if they think the case deserving one, will refer the matter for the opinion of the subscribers at Simla and the Honorary Secretaries at Madras and Bombay, who can take the opinions of subscribers quartered at Bangalore and Poona or other large station (not more than one in the Presidency, and if the majority of those consulted are in favor of an additional grant, such additional grant will be paid to the widow by the Honorary Secretary.

XXXI.—That no general rule or regulation of the Fund shall be altered except it is recommended by the Committee of General Management and approved by the majority of the subscribers.

XXXII.—That the Honorary Secretary at Simla shall furnish an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of the Fund to the Committee of General Management, in view to its being published in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

XXXIII.—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 the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of each regiment and battery, and to any other officer applying for one.

APPENDIX A.

Form to be used when the widow is in India.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Proceedings of a Station Committee assembled at.....
Regimental
on the.....189 to report on the claim of Mrs.....
.....being the widow of
who died at.....on the.....
Mrs.....has.....children with her in India.

The Committee consider that Mrs.....is entitled to the benefits of the Fund, and recommend that she be granted maintenance allowance, etc., as follows:—

6 months' maintenance allowance under Rule 20A. Rs.

Passage money to widow under Rule 20B.

Passage money to children do.

Total.....

Mrs.....intends to embark for England in.....
189 The children for whom passage money has been recommended will accompany her.
Mrs.....'s present address is

President.

Members.

APPENDIX B.

Form to be used when the widow is in Europe.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.

Proceedings of a Station Committee assembled at.....
Regimental
on the.....189 to report on the claim of Mrs.....
.....being the widow of
who died at.....on the.....189

The Committee consider that Mrs.....is entitled to the benefits of the Fund, and recommend that she be granted maintenance allowance as follows:—

6 months' maintenance allowance under Rule 20A. Rs.

Mrs.....'s address is

President.

Members.

* Here enter Christian and Surname in full.

TABLE B.

Table of Monthly Subscriptions for the different Classes.

Class.	Description according to regimental rank.	IN INDIA.					IN EUROPE.				
		Unmarried and widowers with out offspring.					Unmarried and widowers with offspring.				
		Rs.	A.	P.	D.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	D.	S.
1	Colonels.....	42	5	10			43	13	3		
2	Lieutenant-Colonels.....	21	2	2			21	12	0		
3	Majors and Chaplains.....	21	0	10			21	0	10		
4	Captains and Junior Chaplains.....	15	4	7			15	4	7		
5	Lieutenants.....	7	6	8			7	6	8		
6	Cornets, 2nd Lieutenants and Ensigns.....	5	15	3			5	15	3		

In addition to the above, a monthly subscription of 1 rupee or 2s. 6d. 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, 18th March 1866.)

Officers proceeding to sea, the Cape or the Colonies, on sick certificate, under the Regulations of 1854, shall be liable to Indian rate of subscription only for the first six months of leave, during which they draw Indian pay. (Vide Minutes, 15th November 1860.)

Those proceeding under the Regulations of 1868, pay Europe rate of subscription from date of embarkation.

In all cases subscriptions to the Fund are payable in advance.

Donations must be paid immediately on becoming due, or by equal and regular monthly instalments agreeably to table A.

Discount of 10 per cent. is allowed on all donations that may be paid up within thirty days from the date it is incurred.

Marriage 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.

It is possible to secure to children by the payment of an extra donation the same rates of pension, on the death of the father only, as they would be entitled to under the ordinary rules after that of both parents.

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.....£65
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 £49 15 0
Retired married subscribers are only entitled to annuities to their families.

All Chaplains now subscribe as Majors by resolution of the Directors of the Fund contained in Minutes of 18th July 1861.

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 each Class and Condition.

Class.	Description of annuitants, 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.	
		RS.	A. P.	£	s. d.
WIDOW.					
1	Of a Colonel	2,104	7 8	235	18 9
2	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,525	9 0	208	15 0
3	{ Major and Chaplain of 10 years' standing	1,588	10 9	181	11 3
	{ Major and Asst. Chaplain of 15 years' standing				
4	Captains and Asst. Chaplains under 15 years' standing	1,137	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	252	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	252	8 0	30	0 0
2	Between 6 and 12 years of age	399	12 0	45	0 0
3	Above 12 until 21 for boys, and for girls for whom the donation may not have been paid	525	0 0	60	0 0

Table showing the increased rate of Pension payable to Widows by the Madras Military Fund.

Vide Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, dated India Office, 7th June 1867, published in G.O., 30th August 1867.

Class.	Widow.	In India, per annum.		In Europe, per annum.	
		Rs.	A. P.	£	s. d.
1	Of a Colonel.....	2,223	9 9	254	16 8
2	Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1,573	11 0	225	9 0
3	Major and Chaplain.....	1,715	12 3	198	1 8
4	Captain and Junior Chaplain.....	1,293	7 6	147	16 6
5	Lieutenant.....	965	10 9	110	7 3
6	Cornet, 2nd Lieutenant and Ensign.....	772	8 7	88	5 9

N.B.—An increase of 8 per cent. has been authorized to Widows' Pension from 7th June 1867. (Vide G.O., published in Fort Saint George Gazette, 20th 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 rule 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.

ART. 44. Every widow benefitting by the Military Fund and not provided with a passage at the expense of Government 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.....	Rupess 1,500
" of Captain and Subaltern.....	1,200
To the Cape of Good Hope from India.	
To Europe or India from Cape of Good Hope or other places, 2rds 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.....	Rupess 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. 45. 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 or to or from Europe (or America).	To infant child of a subscriber or from Europe (or America).	To each adult to Europe.	To each infant to Europe.
Field Officer or Chaplain.....	Rupess 1,500	Rupess 1,500	Rupess 600	Rupess 200	Rupess 100
Captain or Assistant 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 Rupess 1,400+700+300=2,400 rupess. This reduction equally applies if the subscriber receives his full passage money from Government or from the Fund.

5th. When proceeding from, or to, India, to or from any other part of the world than Europe or America, two-thirds passage money only is allowed.

6th. The following limits are fixed for the various ranks of subscribers, beyond which no loan can be granted under any circumstances, viz.:—

Field Officers and Chaplains.....	Rupess 3,000
Captains and Assistant Chaplains.....	4,000
Subalterns.....	2,500

7th. The rate of interest on all loans is fixed at 9 per cent. per annum, or 12 annas per month for each 100 rupess; this must in all cases be regularly paid up, whether in Europe, India, or elsewhere, as the subscriber draws his pay until the principal is repaid.

8th. Repayment of principal must be made in the prescribed number of monthly instalments, of equal amount (besides interest), commencing from the time prescribed by rule, and continued regularly each successive month until the whole is repaid.

9th. Should the subscriber die while in debt to the Fund on account of any loan, the amount so due and its interest shall in the first place be recoverable from the claims of his widow or children, as prescribed in table D of the regulations.

10th. In addition to the recoveries to be made whenever practicable, from the annuities to families of deceased subscribers, who die in debt to the Fund on account of 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 unpaid.

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.

NOTE.—Forms of "Declaration of Receipt bearing a one anna receipt stamp" have been substituted for Personal Bonds under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. The forms are supplied by the Fund Office on application.

ART. 49. 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 MADRAS HINDU FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(சென்னைப் புரி ஹிந்து குடும்ப சுகஜீவன நிதி.)

ESTABLISHED ON THE 20TH JULY 1856.

President.

M.R. By. PALAYAM SOMASUNDARAM CHETTIYAR AVL., Merchant.

Directors.

SARAFEE APPARANI CHETTI GARY, Cont. Pensioner.

RAI BAHADUR P. RANGANADAM MUDALIYAR AVL., B.A., Professor, Presidency College.

SAMANTHI RANGAYYA CHETTI GARY, B.A., Professor, Christian College.

CHINGLEPUT DARMALINGA MUDALIYAR AVL., Agent to Messrs. Sabapathy Mudaliyar & Co.

POONAHALLER RAJABATHA MUDALIYAR AVL., Manager, Stationery Department, Stamp Office.

FRANDALAM BALASUNDARAM MUDALIYAR AVL., Munshi, Tamil Translator's Office.

PUNGATHUR T. MUTHUSAMI MUDALIYAR AVL., Head Clerk, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

TEIPILICANE KANAGASABAI MUDALIYAR AVL., Pensioned Sub-Judge.

PANDIAL VIJAYARANGA MUDALIYAR AVL., Cont. Pensioner, Secretary.

This Fund has been in full operation for the last 34 years, that is, ever since its establishment in 1856.

The number of Subscribers at present is 324 and the number of their Bhoktas or nominees registered to enjoy the benefits of the Fund, 1,202. The capital of the Fund invested in Government Securities and lodged for safe custody with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. is Rs. 2,43,670.

The monthly collections from Subscribers amount to Rs. 1,711.

Interest on Government Securities amounts to Rs. 313-14-8 per annum.

The monthly payments in Pensions to Bhoktas or nominees of deceased Subscribers amount to Rs. 1,909-10-11.

The number of Bhoktas or nominees of deceased Subscribers who receive pensions at present is 501. The largest sum now paid to the Bhoktas of a single deceased Subscriber is Rs. 34-14-9.

Ever since the establishment of the Fund there has been every year a surplus of income over expenditure, and in no year has the income fallen short of the expenditure. The Schedule of Bonus to be paid by Subscribers has been drawn up by competent accountants after very careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of similar Funds.

Pensions are paid to Bhoktas, male or female, during the whole of their lifetime.

The whole of the Bonus payable by a Subscriber need not be paid at the time of his joining the Fund; only one-third of such Bonus must be paid when he is admitted. He becomes entitled to the benefits of the Fund from the time of his joining the Fund. The balance of Bonus may be paid by a Subscriber or his Bhoktas at any time after he joins the Fund, interest at 2 pica per mensem per rupee being charged on the unpaid portion of the Bonus. Should a Subscriber die before the whole of his Bonus is paid, a certain percentage will be deducted from the pensions payable to his Bhoktas or nominees, and credited to the Bonus account till the whole amount is paid up.

The Office of the Fund is located at No. 70, Acharappan Street, Black Town, where further information can be had.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS

INSTITUTED 1ST JANUARY 1873.

OFFICE—CHARLES STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain H. F. Cadell, Pay Examiner, in charge L. M. S. F. P. Accounts.

T. Georoonatham, Superintendent.

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.

TABLE I.—Pension to Widows during Widowhood.

Per Annum.	Class of Husband at death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Amount of pension to widow per annum	£ 100	£ 130	£ 100	£ 70	£ 40

The forms are applied by the Fund office on application.

TABLE II.—Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

Amount of pension to orphans per annum	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 2 to date of marriage or for life
	£	£	£	£
	10	20	30	45

NOTE.—Annuitants residing in India may either receive their pensions in Indian currency at the official rate of exchange, or in England in sterling, but having once exercised the option, any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

The following are the rates of donation and monthly contributions prescribed for the present—

TABLE III.—Donations of Married Officers.

Class of Contributors.	On entering the Service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage.		On promotion to a higher class.	
	Fixed Sterling rates.	Reduce temporarily 16½ per cent.	Fixed Sterling rates.	Reduce temporarily 16½ per cent.
Class I.	£ 354	£ 320	£ 72*	£ 60†
II.	192	160	36	30
III.	96	80	24	20
IV.	48	40	12	10
V.	24	20		

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by 12 years or more, then the marriage donation shall be regulated by a disparity table, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, or to either of the Fund Offices in India.

TABLE V.—Donation, payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a child, and on entering the Service of the Government of India, for each child then living.

	Fixed Sterling rates.	Reduce temporarily 16½ per cent.
For a son	£ 15 0 0	£ 12 10 0
For a daughter	£ 24 0 0	£ 20 0 0

Between the ages of	Extra donation.	Between the ages of	Extra donation.	All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters about one year are required to pay the extra donation specified in the margin for daughters according to their age at the date of their admission.
1 and 2	£ 4 10	7 and 8	£ 10 10	
2 " 3	£ 6 15	8 " 9	£ 10 15	
3 " 4	£ 8 5	9 " 10	£ 10 15	
4 " 5	£ 9 5	10 " 11	£ 10 15	
5 " 6	£ 10 0	11 " 12	£ 10 15	
6 " 7	£ 10 5			

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by Officer according to his Class.

Class of Contributor.	By each married Officer.		By each Officer who is unmarried or a widower.	
	Indian rates.	Europe rates.	Indian rates.	Europe rates.
Class I.	£ 4 15 10	£ 2 7 11	£ 2 8 0	£ 1 4 0
II.	3 18 8	1 18 4	1 10 8	0 15 4
III.	2 12 5	1 12 0	1 3 0	0 12 10
IV.	1 18 4	0 19 2	0 13 4	0 8 8
V.	0 10 2	0 16 0	0 7 8	0 5 7
		0 8 0		0 3 10

NOTE.—The Europe rates of subscription are payable after retirement and during furlough out of India. But an officer on furlough in India, and not in receipt of full Indian pay will be required to pay only half the Indian rate of contribution.

* Up to age of 35, increasing by 31. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.
† Do. do. 21. 10s. do. do.
‡ Temporary reduction of 16½ per cent.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly Contribution, payable by all Classes, alike, for each child living on the First Day of the Month.

	Fixed Sterling rates		Reduced temporarily 16 per cent.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For a son, until age of 21	1	13	1	7
For a daughter, until marriage	4	10	4	0

NOTE.—The contributions and donations to be paid by native members of the Covenanted Medical Service are fixed for the present at an increase of five per cent. on the rates paid by Europeans.

If the report of a marriage, or of the birth of a child, be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage, or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged as above.

In the event of the report of a marriage, or the birth of a child, not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Passage Money.

An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will belong to the officer's estate, but will be primarily applicable to the provision of passage money and outfit for his widow and children. The amount secured must not exceed 1,500 rupees, and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber. The value will be determined by the tables in Major-General Hannington's report.

The special contribution can be paid by monthly instalments not exceeding 24, the instalments in arrear bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and in the event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum insured.

Native commissioned medical officers are required to pay, as in the case of their ordinary contributions, 5 per cent. over and above the ordinary rates of special contribution.

In the event of a subscriber's family not having occasion to make use of the passage money for which special contribution has been made, it will be paid to his estate on his death, irrespective of whether this occurs before or after his retirement, or whether he continued to subscribe to the pension branch up to the date of his death.

If an officer on retirement desires to sever his connection with the Insurance Branch, he will be allowed the option of receiving the value of the sum assured at the date of withdrawal from the pension branch.

If, however, the option be then declined, the sum originally assured will be paid in accordance with the rules at the decease of the subscriber.

PENSIONS GRANTED BY THE ROYAL WARRANT OF 1890.

Pensions are granted by the Royal Warrant of 1890 to the widows and families of Staff Corps Officers from the British Army, and also of those Medical Officers and Chaplains who have entered the service under the new conditions in addition to any pension they may receive from the Indian Military Service Family Pension.

	Pension to widow:	Compassionate allowance to each child
	£	£
A.—Ordinary Pension:—	Yearly	Yearly
General Officer (including Brigadier-General)	120	90
Regimental Colonel not being a General Officer	100	16
Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel	90	16
Major	70	14
Captain	50	12
Lieutenant or 2nd Lieutenant	40	10

B.—Intermediate Pension:—

If the deceased officer have died from illness which can be directly traced to fatigue, privation, or exposure, incident to active operations in the field, within twelve months after having first been removed from duty on account of such illness, provided that the illness be certified to have commenced during such active operations, or have died in consequence of wounds received in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action, within 12 months after having been wounded:—

Widow, 50 per cent. more than the ordinary rate of pension.

Child, 25 per cent. more than the ordinary rate of compassionate allowance.

C.—Highest Pension:—

If the deceased officer have been killed in action, or have died of wounds received in action, within twelve months after having been wounded:—

Widow of a General Officer, according to circumstances.

Widow of Officer of lower rank, twice the ordinary rate of pension.

Child, 50 per cent. more than the ordinary rate of compassionate allowance.

Further particulars regarding pensions and compassionate allowances admissible to widows and children of Commissioned Officers are to be found in Part 2, Sec. IV. of the Royal Warrant of 1890. Forms required to be furnished with applications for pensions are obtainable from the Controller of Military Accounts.

The following is the tariff of private or non-contributing wealthy circumstances under Art. 1094 (1) of the Royal Warrant, which preclude the grant of a pension:—

	Self.	Each Child.	Maximum.
	£	£	£
Lieutenant	300	20	400
Captain	400	30	550
Major	500	30	650
Lieutenant-Colonel	550	40	750
Colonel	600	40	800
General Officer	700	40	900

APOTHECARIES' FUND.

ESTABLISHED IN FEBRUARY 1831.

Trustees.

Mr. T. K. Hall.	Mr. T. Everard.	Mr. V. J. Slagg.
„ O. Trutwein.	„ H. Tallent.	„ D. Robertson.
Secretary.—Mr. W. Karney.	Treasurers.—Bank of Madras.	
Clerk.—C. N. Lynsdale.		

This Institution was established with the sanction of Government for the benefit of the widows and children of Apothecaries, Assistant Apothecaries and Sub-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 Sub-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.

	Rs.	Unmarried.
	Rs.	
Apothecary, or 1st Class Subscriber	450	390
2nd Class Apothecary, or 2nd do.	327½	287½
Asst. Apothecary and Sub-Assst. Apothecary, or 3rd Class Subscriber	225	195

RATES OF PENSION TO WIDOWS.

	Rs.	per mensem.
Widow of Apothecary	21 0 0	
Do. 2nd Class Apothecary	15 12 0	
Do. Asst. Apothecary and Sub-Assst. 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. s. d.	Rs. s. d.
Apothecary, or 1st Class Subscriber	7 8 0	4 11 0
2nd Class Apothecary, or 2nd do.	5 10 0	3 9 6
Asst. Apothecary and Sub-Assst. Apothecary, or 3rd Class Subscriber	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 Apotheary.....	1,125
Assistant Apothecary and Sub-Assistant Apothecary.....	700

Capital on 31st March 1889, Rs. 3,30,926-8-10.

Office.—Napier Park.

N.B.—Further information may be obtained in the Rules and Regulations.

MADRAS MEDICAL FUND.

INSTITUTED 1st MARCH 1897.

Transferred to Government on 1st September 1870.

OFFICE.—CHARLES STREET, FORT.

Hours of business from 10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain H. F. Cadell, Pay Examiner, in charge Medical Fund Accounts.

T. Gooresathom, Superintendent.

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 16 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 8 years, Medical Officers proceeding to Europe on sick certificate.

NOTE.—The admission of subscribers to this Fund ceased since 1864.

MOUNT SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Major D. Lissenburg.

MEMBERS.

C. Hall, Esq., Chief Supt., Accountant-General's Department.	John J. Chatterton, Esq., Manager, M. R. Co.
Capt. G. Blazey, Gun Carriage Factory.	Apothecary H. Tallent, Medical Dept.
Lieut. P. Sullivan (Retired), <i>Admiral</i> .	G. Shannon, Esq.
B. C. Dampy, Esq., Harbour Works.	Sub-Comdr. J. Tully, Gun Carr. Factory.
S. Claridge, Esq., Supt., I. S.	Sergt. Inspector J. Green, do.
	John Dixon, Esq., Secy. and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

Major D. Lissenburg. C. Hall, Esq. Lieut. P. Sullivan.

The 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 or Military.

The Capital amounts to Rupees 1,22,900. The Government Bonds are lodged in the Bank of Madras in the joint names of the Trustees.

Sums to be paid to secure the Pensions shown below with Monthly Subscriptions during life-time, exclusive of payments under Rule 25.

CLASSES.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	6th Grade.
1st Class	Rs. 1 to 299	300 to 599	600 to 899	900 to 1,199	1,200 to 1,499	1,500 & upwards.
2nd do.	1 to 239	240 to 479	480 to 719	720 to 959	960 to 1,199	1,200 do.
3rd do.	1 to 179	180 to 359	360 to 539	540 to 719	720 to 899	900 do.
4th do.	1 to 119	120 to 239	240 to 359	360 to 479	480 to 599	600 do.
5th do.	1 to 89	90 to 179	180 to 269	270 to 359	360 to 479	480 do.
6th do.	1 to 59	60 to 119	120 to 179	180 to 239	240 to 299	300 do.

Pensions per Mensm.

CLASSES.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	6th Grade.
1st Class	Rs. 10 0	11 4	12 8	13 12	15 0	16 0
2nd do.	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
3rd do.	6 0	7 12	8 6	9 6	10 6	11 6
4th do.	4 0	5 8	6 4	7 4	8 4	9 4
5th do.	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 12	5 0	5 6
6th do.	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 6	4 0

Abstract of Subscriptions to be paid monthly.

That subscribers to the Fund be divided as below into six classes according to the rate of subscription:—

Subscribers per mensm.	Widowers.			Children's Branch Subn.			Pensions		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st Class	5	2	8 0	2	0	0	6	0	0
2nd "	4	2	0 0	1	8	0	4	8	0
3rd "	3	1	8 0	1	0	0	3	0	0
4th "	2	1	0 0	0	12	0	2	4	0
5th "	1	0	8 0	0	4	0	0	12	0
6th "	1	0	8 0	0	4	0	0	12	0

Pensioners may reside at any station or in any country they choose. Widows re-marrying lose pensions 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 six months in arrears. Subscription due for a period exceeding six 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.

J. DIXON, Secretary and Treasurer.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	RS. A. P. 5,500 0 0	
	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.	500 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.
	ROYAL ARTILLERY.		
1	Assistant Adjutant General.....	500 0 0	With pay & allowances of rank.

* A special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensm is payable to the officer actually performing the duties, whether permanently or officiating.

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—continued.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
DISTRICT STAFF.			
District Commands.			
1	1st Class District	3,500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	2nd do. do.	2,300 0 0	
3	Aides-de-Camp to do.	250 0 0	
4	Asst. Adjutants General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank. Do. do.
5	Dy. do. do.	400 0 0	
6	Colonels on the Staff	300 0 0	
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.			
1	Superintendent of Army Clothing.....	800 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.			
1	Commissary General.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Assts. Commissary General, 1st Class.....	800 0 0	
3	Do. do. 2nd "	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
4	Do. do. 3rd "	500 0 0	
5	Do. do. 4th "	400 0 0	
6	Dy. Assts. do. 1st "	300 0 0	
7	Do. do. 2nd "	200 0 0	
TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.			
1	Asst. Commissary General, 2nd Class ...	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	Do. do. 3rd "	500 0 0	
3	Do. do. 4th "	400 0 0	
4	Dy. Asst. do. 1st "	300 0 0	
5	Do. do. 2nd "	200 0 0	
GARRISON.			
1	Staff Officer & Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George.	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
INSPECTORS OF MUSKETRY.			
1	Asst. Adjutant General (for Musketry)....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
2	Depy. Asst. Adj. Genl. (for do)	300 0 0	
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Judge Advocate General in India	2,000 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Assistant Judge Advocate	500 0 0	
3	Deputy Judge Advocates Genl. Bengal ...	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
4	Do. do. Madras	500 0 0	
5	Do. do. Bombay	500 0 0	
6	Asst. Judge Advocates Genl. Bengal ...	400 0 0	
7	Do. do. Madras	400 0 0	
8	Do. do. Bombay	400 0 0	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
1	Director General of Ordnance.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Inspectors General of Ordnance.....	800 0 0	
3	Deputy Director General of Ordnance ...	600 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank, except Major who will draw Staff Corps pay, viz., Rs 640-14-0 a month, in addition to Staff pay.
4	Assts. to Inspector General of Ordnance	300 0 0	
5	1st Class	500 0 0	
6	2nd "	400 0 0	
7	3rd "	300 0 0	
8	4th "	200 0 0	
9	Superintendents of Factories	600 0 0	
10	Assistant do.	200 0 0	

Table of Staff Appointments and Salaries—concluded.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.			
1	Quarter Master General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated. With Staff Corps pay of rank. With Warrant pay of grade.
1	Deputy Quarter Master General.....	800 0 0	
	Barrack Master, 1st Class	120 0 0	
	Do. 2nd „	70 0 0	
SECRETARIAT TO GOVT., MILITARY DEPT.			
1	Secretary.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor	1,000 0 0	
1	Do. to H. E. the Comdr. in-Chief	1,000 0 0	Ditto. Ditto.
1	Interpreter to do. do.	180 0 0	
Drawn by one of the Aides-de-Camp, includes Moonshes allowance.			
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.			
4	Controller of Military Accounts	2,200 0 0	Consolidated Salary.
3	Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	1,650 0 0	
4	Ditto 2nd do.	1,400 0 0	Ditto ditto
4	Ditto 3rd do.	1,200 0 0	
4	Ditto 4th do.	1,000 0 0	Ditto ditto
4	Asst. Military Accountants, 1st class.....	750 0 0	
4	Ditto 2nd do.	600 0 0	Ditto ditto
4	Ditto 3rd do.	500 0 0	
1	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.....	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Do. of Army Schools	300 0 0	
1	Secretary and Examiner in Hindustani.....	400 0 0	
1	Agent for Remounts at Coosoor.....	500 0 0	

Staff Officers at the Presidency not in receipt of Consolidated Salaries are entitled to House-rent as follows:—

	If drawing Staff Corps pay with Staff Salary.	If drawing Regimental pay and allowances with Staff Salary.
Br. Colonels	Rs. 125 0 0	Rs. 30 0 0
Lieut. Colonels	125 0 0	60 0 0
Majors	100 0 0	60 0 0
Captains	75 0 0	60 0 0
Lieutenants	40 0 0	40 0 0

NEW ORGANIZATION—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—STAFF SALARIES.

Commandant	Rs. 700	Third Squadron Commander ..	Rs. 180
Second in Command and Squadron Commander	300	Adjutant	250
Second Squadron Commander	210	Squadron Officer	150

NOTE.—The Second in Command and Squadron Commanders will also each draw Rupees 50 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	Adjutant	Rs. 200
Second in Command and Wing Commander	270	Quarter Master	150
Wing Commander	220	Wing Officer	100

NOTE.—The two Wing Commanders 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 50 to Rupees 85 only to those regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—P. G., 25th April 1872, No. 1,878.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one Charger.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

COMBATANT OFFICER.

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	1,002 4 0
Lieutenant-Colonel.	1,037 0 0	1,002 4 0	1,002 4 0	759 8 0
Major after 7 years.	809 6 4	759 8 0	759 8 0	640 14 0
Major.	691 1 0	493 10 8	493 10 8	415 6 0
Captain.	473 0 4	265 12 0	265 12 0	232 10 0
Lieutenant.	395 4 0	213 5 0	213 5 0	202 12 5
2nd Lieutenant.	250 10 4			

	Cavalry.			Infantry.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Quarter Master on first appointment.....	800	0	0	280	0	0			
After 5 years' commissioned service.....	325	0	0	300	0	0			
10 " " ".....	440	0	0	420	0	0			
" 15 " " ".....	460	0	0	440	0	0			
" 20 " " ".....	480	0	0	460	0	0			
	Royal Horse Artillery.			Royal Artillery.			Cavalry.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Riding Master on first appointment.....	305	0	0	305	0	0	305	0	0
After 5 years' commissioned service.....	325	0	0	325	0	0	325	0	0
10 " " ".....	440	0	0	440	0	0	440	0	0
" 15 " " ".....	460	0	0	460	0	0	460	0	0
" 20 " " ".....	480	0	0	480	0	0	480	0	0

NOTE.—Horse allowance at Rupees 60 per mensem, if with Cavalry or Horse Artillery, and Rupees 50 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the regulations regarding chargers in addition to the above rates.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—INDIAN AND BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICES.

	Under G.O.G., No. 261 of 1864.	RS. A. P.
Surgeon-Major, above 25 years' service.	1,094 2 0	
Do. do. 20 "	1,056 9 7	
Do. do. 15 "	825 11 5	
Do. do. 10 "	739 3 0	
Surgeon above 10 years' service.	451 14 5	
Do. do. 5 "	488 10 2	
Do. do. 5 "	335 12 2	
Do. under 5 "	317 8 0	

Grade pay of officers who entered the Indian Medical Service after the 7th November 1864, and drawn by all Medical Officers in receipt of Staff Salary.

	For any month.		For any month.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Surgeon Major or Brigade Surgeon	640 14 6	Surgeon under 5 years' service	285 10 0
After 15 years' service	677 6 11	After 5 years' service	304 14 2
" 20 do.	852 3 7	" 6 do.	392 5 2
" 25 do.	888 13 0	" 10 do.	410 0 5

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Revised Rates of Pay for Officers of the Veterinary Department in India.

[ISSUED AS A SPECIAL INDIA ARMY CIRCULAR ON THE 3RD JUNE 1885.]

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the following revised scale of pay for officers of the Veterinary Department in India, with effect from the 30th April 1885. Officers now holding the rank of

* Cavalry only.

Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon will continue on the present scale of pay if in excess of the new scale:—

Consolidated Pay, including Horse Allowance.

Rank.	Relative Rank	Pay and Indian allowances, per mensem.	English pay, per diem.
		RS. A. P.	£ s. d.
Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India	Lieutenant-Colonel	1,220 0 0	1 5 0
Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon	Major, but junior of the rank, except for choice of quarters.	1,020 0 0	1 5 0
Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class	Captain	600 0 0	0 13 0
After 5 years' service as such	Do.	650 0 0	0 13 0
10 do.	Do.	750 0 0	1 0 0
Veterinary Surgeon under 5 years' service	Lieutenant	400 0 0	
After 5 years' service	Do.	450 0 0	
10 do.	Do.	500 0 0	

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, Surgeon.	120 0 0
Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon of 5 years' service, Veterinary	75 0 0
Lieutenant, Quarter-Master, Surgeon under 5 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master	50 0 0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger.....Rupees 80

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry	Field Officer	4
	Subalterns, Riding Master, Quarter Master	2
Field Artillery, Mountain and Heavy Batteries.	Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel	2
	Major	2
	Subalterns	1
Garrison Brigade	Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel	2
	Officers in Command	1
Infantry	Field Officers, Officers of junior rank acting as Field Officers during absence of the Field Officers, under circumstances which involve a forfeiture of Horse allowance, Quarter Masters when marching	1

Adjutants of Garrison Brigades and of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry draw the allowance for one horse in the established Staff Allowance of their appointments. When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brigade is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, the allowance for one additional horse is passed.

Commands of the Royal Artillery Divisions and Districts in India.

	RS. A. P.
Colonel on the Staff	600 0 0
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding R. A.	400 0 0
Officers below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Commanding R. A.	200 0 0
Staff Captains	250 0 0
Adjutants, R. A., Secunderabad	200 0 0
Acting Adjutants, Bangalore and Rangoon	150 0 0
Do. do. St. Thomas' Mount and Mandalay	100 0 0

REGIMENTAL COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

	RS.
Officers in actual command of a Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry	400
Do. Company of Infantry	30
Do. do. (repair of arms, &c.)	20
Do. of a Troop of Cavalry	30
Do. do. (repair of arms, &c.)	20

* Veterinary Surgeon on appointment, yearly £250.

ADJUTANT.

Arms of Service.	Staff.	Horse.	Office.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
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

QUARTER MASTER.

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry.....	85 0 0
Interpreter of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, including Rupees 10 for Stationery.....	70 0 0
Mess Allowance for a Regiment.....	150 0 0
Do. for a Battery of Artillery.....	30 0 0
Do. when three or more troops or companies are detached from Regimental Head Quarters.....	200 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.....	75 0 0

ARMY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Director of Military Education in India.....	80
Inspector and Superintendent of Army Schools, Madras (in addition to S. C. pay).....	30
Sub-Insps. of Army Schools (On appointment).....	27
(including the Asst. to the Director of Mily. Education).....	30
Director of Mily. Education (After 5 years service).....	35
in India.....	15

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be :-

Senior Apothecary (1st Grade).....	30
(2nd ".....	20
Apothecary (1st ".....	15
(2nd ".....	11
Asst. Apothecary (1st ".....	8
(2nd ".....	5
Sub-Assistant Apothecary.....	26-14
Military Pupil.....	

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 or 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 a Hospital Dispensary, Rest Camp or Dep't. Medical Store Dep't. Survey party or any other establishment having a separate dispensary, as well as to those attached to Army Head Quarters, and to the Superintendent of the "Military Pupil" Class. The staff allowance for Warrant Medical Officers in subordinate charge of a station hospital of British Troops will be :-

Per mensem.	
100 beds and under.....	Rs. 30
101 to 150 beds.....	" 45
Over 150.....	" 60

During illness or leave not exceeding 30 days the staff allowance will not be forfeited.

* Vide G.O.G. Nos. 246 and 254, dated 18th and 20th July 1869, pages 202 and 205.

The monthly pay of this branch will also be consolidated, and on the following scale :-

	Pay of rank.	Extra pay for English qualification.
Senior Hospital Assistant.....	Rs. 55	Rs. 25
Hospital Assistant.....	40	20
Sub-Hospital Assistant.....	30	10
Native Military Pupils, 1st year.....	20	5
Do. do. 2nd ".....	12	4
Do. do. 3rd ".....	6	2
Do. do. 4th ".....	7	2
Do. do. 5th ".....	8	2

The foregoing allowance to medical pupils includes ration money.

Hospital Assistants will draw as field batta—those of the rank of Senior Hospital Assistant, Rupees 15; Hospital Assistants, 1st class, Rupees 10; and the rest, Rupees 6 per mensem, when marching or in the field. When on general or sick leave, they will forfeit one-fourth of their salaries.

Members of the Hospital Assistant class employed at Port Blair, in British Burmah or at Aden, will receive field batta and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations). Present incumbents will however receive their present allowances of 50 per cent. additional on pay until relieved.

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 Purlough pay, relating 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 :-

GRADER.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total War- and not receipt- rant Pay and ing depart- mental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary.....	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	Rs. 300	Rs. 300
Assistant Commissary.....	75	150	225	225
Depr. Asst. Commissary.....	60	120	180	180
Conductor.....	50	50	100	100
Sub-Conductor.....	40	40	80	80

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 80 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.

No. 689 of 1881.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 16th September 1881, is republished.

No. 514.—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following revised scale of pensions for warrant officers of Her Majesty's Indian Army, to take effect from the 1st September 1881.

2. The distinction between the invalid pension, which can be drawn only in India, and the retiring pension, will be abolished.

3. The periods of service entitling warrant officers to retiring pensions will be as follows:—

24 years' total service in Europe and India, including 16 years in the department.	do.	14	do.	do.
26 do.	do.	12	do.	do.
28 do.	do.	10	do.	do.

4. The retiring pensions will be—

	England or the Colonies, Per annum.	India, Per mensem.
Deputy Commissary ...	216	200
Assistant Commissary ...	144	140
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	108	100
Conductor ...	90	85
Sub-Conductor ...	72	70

5. A warrant officer of any grade, wishing to retire after 21 years' total service, will receive a pension of £54 per annum in England or the Colonies, or Rupees 50 per mensem in India.

6. A warrant officer declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service in India, after completion of half the periods of service, Army and Departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, will receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	172	160
Assistant Commissary ...	115	110
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	86	80
Conductor ...	72	68
Sub-Conductor ...	58	50

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	115	110
Assistant Commissary ...	86	80
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	72	68
Conductor ...	58	50
Sub-Conductor ...	43	40

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

7. A warrant officer, whose disqualification for further service in India has been caused by intemperance or irregular habits, will, if he has served half the periods of service, Army and Departmental, laid down in paragraph 3, receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	130	120
Assistant Commissary ...	86	80
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	65	60
Conductor ...	54	50
Sub-Conductor ...	43	40

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether, he will receive—

Deputy Commissary ...	86	80
Assistant Commissary ...	65	60
Deputy Assistant Commissary ...	54	50
Conductor ...	43	40
Sub-Conductor ...	32	30

If he has not served 14 years altogether, his case will be specially considered.

8. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 55 years, and all warrant officers of that age now in the service will be required to retire at the expiration of one year from the date of this order.

9. All warrant officers at present on the establishment as such on the 22nd January 1881, will be allowed the option of electing the old or the new scale of pensions at any time previous to retirement.

10. Pensions, according to the present scale and conditions, is admissible to the widow of a warrant officer who may die, either while in the service or on the Pension establishment, provided, in the latter case, that she married the deceased warrant officer previous to his retiring from the army or being invalided.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following information as to the constitution and advantages of the several large Military Departments has been specially compiled for the *Lawrence Asylum Press "Alumnac"*:—

The most important of the Military Departments are the Commissariat, including the Transport Branch, the Military Account Department, the Ordnance Department, the Quarter-Master General's Department, the Adjutant General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department.

As the majority of the above Departments are opened only to Officers of the Indian Staff Corps, the rules for admission into the Staff Corps are first appended.

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF CORPS.

Officers serving in India.

1. An officer serving in India will be eligible to become a probationer on the following conditions:—

I. He shall, at time of application, have completed one year's actual regimental duty, whether in or out of India.

II. He shall, at date of appointment to a native regiment, have less than four years' service, and not exceed 25 years of age.

2. His application must be accompanied by certificates in the Forms A-1 or A-2 and D, and by a declaration, in duplicate, in the Form E.

3. An officer may be appointed to the Staff Corps of any presidency, without reference to the presidency in which his regiment may be serving.

4. The period of probation must be passed with native troops, and the date of joining a native corps shall be the date of appointment on probation.

5. Should he not have passed the examination in the native languages by the lower standard before joining a native corps, he will be required to do so within 18 months of so joining, otherwise he will cease to be a probationer.

6. After the expiration of one year from the date of appointment on probation, the probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard examination in the native languages and the professional examination required under regulation, may be admitted to the Staff Corps.

7. On the expiration of 18 months from date of appointment on probation, he will be admitted to the Staff Corps, whether he has passed the above examinations or not, on production of certificates in the Forms C, D and E.

8. Should he not have passed the above examinations before admission to the Staff Corps, he will be allowed a further period of 18 months (or three years in all from date of appointment on probation) within which to pass.

9. Should he not pass within this period he will be removed from the service.

Officers of Corps serving out of India.

10. An officer of a corps serving out of India will be eligible to become a probationer on the following conditions:—

I. He shall, at time of application, have completed one year's actual regimental duty in the case of officers of West India regiments, two years.

II. He shall, on the 1st January of the trooping season during which he embarks for India, have less than four years' service, and not exceed 25 years of age.

11. His application must be submitted through his commanding officer to the Military Secretary Horse Guards, and be accompanied by certificates in the Forms B and D, and by a declaration in the Form E.

12. An officer will not be allowed to volunteer for any particular Staff Corps, but on arrival in India he will be posted under the orders of the Government of that country to whichever of the three corps the exigencies of the service may demand.

13. If accepted, a candidate will be required to embark for India within two months of being so warned, and the date of embarkation for India shall be the date of his coming on the Indian establishment.

14. The period of probation must be passed with native troops, the candidate will be appointed to a native corps on first arrival in India, and the date of joining it will be the date of his appointment on probation.

15. Before the expiration of 18 months from date of joining a native corps, he must pass the examination in the native languages by the lower standard, otherwise he will cease to be a probationer.

16. After the expiration of one year from date of joining a native corps, the probationer, provided he has passed the higher standard examination in the native languages and the professional examination required under regulation, may be admitted to the Staff Corps.

17. On the expiration of 18 months from the date of joining a native corps, he will be admitted to the Staff Corps, whether he has passed the above examinations or not, on production of certificates in the Forms C, D and E.

18. Should he not have passed the above examinations before admission to the Staff Corps, he will be allowed a further period of 18 months (or three years in all from date of joining a native corps) within which to pass.

19. Should he not pass within this period, he will be removed from the service.

General Regulations.

20. The names of probationers will be retained on the lists of their British regiments until admission to the Staff Corps.

21. During the period of probation it will be open to the commanding officer of a native corps to represent to the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency to which the probationer belongs that he thinks the officer, either from temper or other cause, is unsuited for employment with native troops; in which case the Commander-in-Chief in India, if satisfied with the reasons, will post the officer to his own regiment should a battalion of it be serving in India, or should such not be the case, to any battalion in India pending orders from His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

22. The same course will be followed in the case of an officer who may not, at the expiration of 18 months' duty, be able to obtain the necessary certificates for admission to the Staff Corps, and in the case also of an officer who has been permitted, under paragraph 23, to resign his probationary appointment.

23. No officer will, however, be allowed to resign his probation except on sufficient grounds to be approved by the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India in Council, and His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. An officer applying for permission to resign will be required to produce a declaration and a certificate in the Forms F and G, but he will continue to serve with his native regiment until his resignation is approved by the Secretary of State and His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, his application being sent forward at once for the final orders of the Secretary of State for India.

24. A probationer obtaining leave out of India either on private affairs, or for more than six months on medical certificate, will be held to have resigned his probationary appointment.

25. When an officer is ultimately admitted to the Staff Corps the date assigned to his admission shall be that of his first appointment on probation.

26. An officer shall not be eligible to hold any permanent or officiating appointment, regimental or other (except that of squadron or wing officer), until he shall have passed the higher standard examination in the native languages and the professional examination required under regulation.

27. No extension of the prescribed period within which these examinations must be passed will be allowed, except on account of illness or delay resulting from employment on field service, and only then with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

28. An officer removed from the service under paragraph 8 or paragraph 18 will receive a free passage to Europe and a gratuity of one year's English pay of his rank.

29. Under special circumstances, or in special cases, the Secretary of State for India in Council may deviate from any of the above regulations.

NOTE.—These regulations must be understood as referring only to admission to the Staff Corps and to probation, and not to the conditions of service in the Staff Corps.

CERTIFICATES AND DECLARATIONS.

A-1.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For appointment as Probationer from a Regiment serving in India. (Para. 2.)

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period of which was, as the case may be) spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed an examination in the Native languages by the higher (or lower) standard, and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop, or battery) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Army Act of 1881, of the Army (Annual) Act, and of the Queen's Regulations.

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment, he has been attentive to his duties, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the officer commanding the regiment.)

* To be inserted if the officer has so passed.

A-2.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—Alternative which may be used for appointment as Probationer from a Regiment serving in India of an Officer of short service. (Para. 2.)

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period of which was, as the case may be) spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed an examination in the Native languages by the higher (or lower) standard, and has passed his drills, and has performed in a satisfactory manner his duties as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery). He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Army Act of 1881, of the Army (Annual) Act, and of the Queen's Regulations.

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the officer commanding the regiment.)

B.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For appointment as Probationer from a Regiment serving out of India. (Para. 11.)

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ Indian Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission.

Lieutenant _____ has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop, or battery) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Army Act of 1881, of the Army (Annual) Act, and of the Queen's Regulations.

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment, he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the officer commanding the regiment.)

C.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For admission to the Staff Corps. (Paras. 7 and 17.)

Certified that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ Staff Corps, has on this date completed _____ years' service from the date of his first commission, of which _____ years were (or the whole period of which was, as the case may be) spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed an examination in the Native languages by the higher (or lower) standard, and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Army Act of 1881, of the Army (Annual) Act, of the Native Articles of War, and of the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the Bengal (or Madras, or Bombay) Army Regulations, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of all branches of the Army serving in Bengal (or Madras, or Bombay).

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with his regiment, he has been attentive to his duties, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the officer commanding the regiment.)

D.

Medical Officer's Certificate.—For appointment as Probationer and for admission. (Paras. 2, 7, 11 and 17.)

I certify that to the best of my belief Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of the medical officer of the regiment.)

E.

Declaration of Candidate.—For appointment as Probationer. (Paras. 2, 7, 11 and 17.)

I hereby declare, upon my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person on my behalf or in my interest, directly or indirectly, received or agreed to receive any sum of money, valuable security, or other thing in

* To be inserted if the officer has so passed.

respect of my appointment to the Indian Staff Corps; and I promise, honourably and unreservedly, that I will not receive the same or in any manner recognize or benefit by its receipt hereafter.

(Signature of candidate.)

[The above declaration must be drawn up in the officer's own handwriting, and must be read over in the presence of the officer commanding the regiment, who will attach his certificate as witness to the declaration in the following manner:—

Read over in my presence, and signed before me, this
day of 18

(Signature of commanding officer.)

[The declaration must also be subscribed by a second witness, who may be either an officer of standing in the service, or a civilian, being a householder.]

F.

Declaration of Candidate.—For resignation of probationary appointment. (Para. 23.)

I hereby solemnly declare, on my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that my resignation of my probationary appointment for the Staff Corps does not originate in any cause affecting my honour, or my character, or professional efficiency.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of probationer.)

G.

Commanding Officer's Certificate.—For resignation of probationary appointment. (Para. 23.)

I hereby certify that the resignation by Lieutenant of his probationary appointment in the regiment under my command does not originate in any cause affecting his honour, or his fitness to continue in Her Majesty's service.

(Station and date.)

(Signature of commanding officer.)

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following rules govern the admission of officers to the Commissariat Department in the Madras Presidency:—

1. The applicant must belong to the Staff Corps and have had not less than three or more than seven years' service.

2. Nomination to the Department is made by Government.

3. On nomination the candidate must successfully pass a Preliminary Examination before he can be declared a probationer. Failure at the Preliminary Examination annuls the nomination.

4. The Preliminary Examination shall be conducted at the Head-Quarters of the candidate's Division or District, by the senior (should there be more than one) Executive Commissariat Officer, assisted by the Registrar Officer.

5. The subjects of the Preliminary Examination will be—

i. The rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution; mensuration and the computation of areas and solid contents, and the system of book-keeping by single and double entry.

ii. He will also be required to read aloud, correctly and with tolerable ease, three Urdu or Hindustani papers. These papers are to be taken from official records at random, and written (in the Persian character) by different persons in fairly legible running hand. After having read them aloud the candidate must explain their contents in English correctly.

iii. He must translate, without assistance, from English into Urdu and a Vernacular an instruction to a subordinate Commissariat officer, or other official paper to be furnished by the examining committee. The translation must be precise and correct in meaning, and perfectly intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom.

iv. He must dictate with some fluency the translation into Hindustani of an English letter, or other official paper, also to be furnished by the examining committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must be intelligible and correct in meaning.

v. He must undergo a thorough and careful test in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice completely to satisfy the committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them both in common conversation and in the usual course of departmental business.

6. Having successfully passed the preliminary examination the candidate is appointed to the Department on probation for twelve months—the first six months of which shall be spent at an Executive Office, the next three months in the office of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, and the last three in the Commissary General's Office.

7. At the expiry of the period of probation the final examination shall be held.

8. The heads of the examination will be:—

i. His acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care and custody of the cattle and stores under the charge of a Commissariat officer,

ii. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract as circumstance may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of contract deeds and the liability of contractors.

iii. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

iv. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing Native troops, and the circumstances under which rations are issued to them.

v. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the forms of returns furnished periodically to the head of his department.

vi. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

vii. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and stores required for the cavalry, artillery and infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

viii. His knowledge of the animals in use for food, as to their breeding and where the best are produced; where the best transport animals are found, and the weights they respectively carry.

ix. His facility in reading Gonnastah's accounts as presented in Hindustani or a Vernacular, and in writing Purwannahs in those languages.

x. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the checked accounts of native agents, with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

xi. His acquaintance with the general system of accounts in the Commissariat department.

9. On successfully passing this examination the probationer is gazetted to the department permanently.

10. The final examination will be conducted by a Committee composed of a selected Civil Officer, the Deputy Commissary General and the Commissariat Examiner—a selected Field Officer of a British Regiment being associated with the Committee in that part of the examination as relates to the rationing of British troops.

11. An Officer of a Native Corps being a candidate for the Commissariat Departments is entitled to the pay of his regimental appointment until the date of his services being placed at the disposal of the Commissary General. He is retained in the list of his Corps with a lien on his regimental appointment for the 12 months of his probation.

12. On passing the final examination, he will continue to be borne on his regiment for a second year having been seconded. He can revert to military duty within these two years, but not subsequently unless a regimental appointment is available.

13. A probationer commences to draw staff pay in the Commissariat Department from date of passing his preliminary examination.

14. The establishment of the Commissariat Department in the three Presidencies, with the Staff salaries of each grade, is as below:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Staff Salary.
Commissary General-in-chief	a			a Rs. 2,500
Commissary General	1	1b	1b	b " 2,000
	26			" 2,000
Asst. Commissary General, 1st Class	4	3	2	" 800
" " 2nd	7	5	4	" 600
" " 3rd	10	4	3	" 500
" " 4th	10	5	5	" 400
Dy. Asst.	1st " 15	6	6	" 300
" " 2nd	16	7	7	" 200

With Staff
Consolidated
Corps pay
of rank

Transport Branch.

15. The Transport branch has recently been added to the Commissariat Department.

16. Officers of the British Service in India are eligible for appointment to the Transport branch.

17. The departmental test required from officers of the Commissariat Department will not be required on the Transport branch.

18. The uniform is that of officers of the Commissariat.

19. To enable officers to qualify for the Transport branch, an officer of the rank of Lieutenant, and of not more than 6 years' service may be attached by the General Officer of a Division or District. The Officer thus attached will be under the orders of the Depot Transport Officer for a six months' course, and this course will embrace all the duties connected with the care of Transport animals and the general business of the Transport service.

20. During this course the officers concerned will continue to draw the Staff salaries of their own regimental appointment, provided no extra expenditure on the State is thus incurred.

21. A certificate of proficiency will be granted by the Deputy Commissary General for transport at the end of the course if found qualified, and this fact will be notified in G.O.C.C., and noted in the Army List. Such certificate will give priority of claim to appointment to the Transport branch.

22. The appointment of Commissary General in the Commissariat Department is tenable for 5 years, subject to vacation on succession to Colonel's allowance.

23. Deputy Commissaries General are subject to the above rule, and to the further condition that they must vacate on promotion to the rank of General Officer.
24. Officers of the Transport Department will be seconded and hold their appointments for five years only.
25. Officers of the Commissariat Department below the rank of Commissary General and Deputy Commissary General will vacate their appointments on—
- (i) Succession to Colonel's allowance;
 - (ii) Promotion to Major General;
 - (iii) Attaining to 52 years of age.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT

1. This Department is an 'Imperial' establishment and is therefore directly under the orders of the Government of India. In the Military Departments by which all nominations are made.
2. Applicants must belong to the Staff Corps.
3. An applicant on being nominated will proceed to the nearest Circle Paymaster, who will examine him as to his general knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and also question him on Vol. I, Parts I. and II. of the Army Regulations, India.
4. If found satisfactory, the Paymaster will then certify:—
Certified that _____ a candidate for employment in the Military Account Department, appears to me to have a good general knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and that on a *vice-ree* examination, his answers to a series of questions put shows that he possesses a fair acquaintance with Vol. I, Parts I. and II., A. R., India.
5. The candidate will then be appointed to the department on probation for twelve months, and will be under the orders, for that period, of any one of the three Controllers of Military Accounts.
6. At the expiry of his period of probation he will be finally examined by the Controller, the Pay Examiner, and the officer in charge of the Accounts Branch in the higher branches of arithmetic, book-keeping as adopted by the Military Account Department, the audit of Pay Lists and in the Staff rules generally. The examination will be in writing.
7. On this examination being passed the candidate will be posted to the Department permanently.
8. During the period of probation the candidate will have a lien on his own regimental appointment, but will draw staff salary from the Military Account Department.
9. The establishment of the Military Account Department and the Staff salaries of the several grades are as below:—

		Ra.	
Controllers of Military Accounts	1	2,200	Consolidated Salary.
Military Accountant, 1st Class	3	1,550	
" " 2nd "	4	1,400	
" " 3rd "	4	1,200	
" " 4th "	4	1,000	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class	4	750	
" " 2nd "	4	600	
" " 3rd "	4	500	
Examiner of Medical Accounts.		400	S. Salary.
(Madras & Bombay Circles)		400	With pay of rank.

10. Controllers of Military Accounts hold their appointments for five years subject to vacation on attaining Colonel's allowance.
11. All other appointments in the Military Account Department are held until—

 - (i) succession to Colonel's allowance;
 - (ii) promotion to Major General;
 - (iii) attaining to 52 years of age.

12. Officers appointed to the Department will be seconded in their regiments for two years and will retain for that time the option of reverting to military duty. At the end of that time they will be struck off and will not be eligible to revert to military duty unless an appointment is available to which they can be transferred.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department is now an Imperial establishment, directly under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department.
2. It is open to officers of the Royal Artillery serving in India who have been five years in the service and who have qualified in the H. S. in Hindustani.
3. All applications for appointment must be addressed (through his Military Secretary) to the Viceroy by whom all first appointments will be made.
4. The consolidated Ordnance Department for India will for the present be divided into three circles of superintendence and supply—Bengal, Madras and Bombay—each under

the charge of an Inspector General of Ordnance, who will be allowed an Assistant taken from the establishment of Commissaries, and seconded. The Inspector General in Bengal will also be assisted by a Deputy Inspector General.

5. The whole establishment of Commissioned officers will be as follows:—

1 Director General of Ordnance for all India	Rs. 2,500 Consolidated.
3 Inspectors General of Ordnance	800 S. S. with regimental pay and allowances.
1 Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India.	600
1 Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance Bengal.	600
1 Assistant to the Director General of Ordnance in India	250
5 Commissaries of Ordnance, 1st Class	500
" Do. 2nd "	400
" Do. 3rd "	300
" Do. 4th "	200
10 Superintendents of Factories	500
6 Assistant Do.	200

[Majors of Royal Artillery holding any of the above appointments are restricted to Staff Corps rate of pay with Staff salary.]

6. The Director General and the Inspector General of Ordnance will hold their appointments for a term of five years, and the local rank of Major General will be conferred upon the Director General when not appointed in that rank.
7. No officer above the rank of Major General will be appointed Director General, nor will any officer above the rank of Colonel be appointed an Inspector General, but the Director General and Inspector General will be allowed to retain their appointments for the full term of five years, even if the former be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, or the latter to the rank of Major General. With this exception no officer shall hold an appointment in the department after promotion to the rank of Major General.
8. Assistant Superintendents of Factories shall be appointed for a term of three years, but all Superintendents of Factories and Commissaries of Ordnance will be appointed for a term of five years, they will then be eligible for re-appointment for a similar term, but after that they must revert to regimental duty.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department is open to officers of the British and Indian Services and nomination made by the Government of Madras, in the Military Department, for appointments in this Presidency.
2. On nomination a Committee will assemble at Divisional Head-Quarters, consisting of the Deputy Judge Advocate of the circle and two selected field officers, whose report will be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General.
3. The examination will be both *vice-ree* and by written questions on the Army Act and Articles of Procedure and the Indian Articles of War, the Queen's Regulations, Madras Army Regulations, the English and Indian Laws of Evidence, the Criminal Law of England and the Indian Penal Code. Also on the candidate's capacity to review the proceedings of the minor Courts-martial, and of General Courts-martial, the latter being tested by requiring him to frame a skeleton charge under any specified article and to write out in the proper form the mode of recording proceedings of such Court-martial, with the punishment awardable on conviction.
4. The appointment of Judge Advocate General is tenable for five years, subject to vacation or succession to Colonel's allowance.
5. Other appointments to the departments will be vacated:—

 - (i) on succession to Colonel's allowance;
 - (ii) promotion to Major General;
 - (iii) attaining to 52 years of age.

6. Officers appointed to the Department will be seconded in their Corps for two years and will retain for that time the option of reverting to regimental duty. At the end of the second year they will be struck off and will only be allowed to revert if an appointment is available.
7. The period of probation in the Department will be for 12 months.
8. The appointments in the Madras Presidency and the Staff salaries attached thereto are:—

1 Deputy Judge Advocate General	Ra. 500	With Staff Corps
1 Assistant Judge Advocate General	400	Pay of rank.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S AND ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

1. This Department is open to officers of the Staff Corps, as well as to those of the British Army, who have passed the H. S. in Hindustani and the long course of Garrison Instruction, or the final test at the Staff College.

2. Field officers alone are eligible for the appointment of Quarter Master General and Adjutant General and they must have served five years in India.
3. The appointments of Assistant Quarter Master General and Assistant Adjutant General can only be held by Field Officers. The appointment of Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, can only be held by a regimental Lieutenant Colonel who has served at least 3 years in India as a Field Officer.
4. Subaltern officers will only be appointed under exceptional circumstances.
5. The establishments, with salaries are as below:—

1. Adjutant General.....	Rs. 2,200	Consolidated.
1. Deputy do.....	800	Staff Salary with S. C. pay.
1. Asst. Adjutant General at Head Quarters.....	500	
1. Do. do. for Musketry.....	500	
2. Dy. Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry.....	300	
1. Asst. Adjutant General for R. A.....	500	With regimental Pay and allowances.
1. Quarter Master General.....	2,200	Consolidated.
1. Deputy do.....	800	With S. C. Pay.
6. District Staff Officers, 1st Class.....	500	Do.
6. Do. 2nd Class.....	400	Do.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sd/-, the 16th April 1886.

The following regulations and instructions are promulgated by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council:—

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE REGULATIONS.

Leave Rules for the Indian Staff Corps.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following rules for the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Staff Corps:—

RULES.

I.—An officer may be granted—

Privilege leave under such regulations as may from time to time be in force.

Leave out of India, for no longer period than one year, capable of extension to two years' absence from duty, on the following pay:—

After appointment to the Staff Corps.....	£ 200 a year.
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension.....	250 "
Ditto ditto 15th ditto.....	300 "
Ditto ditto 20th ditto.....	350 "
Ditto ditto 25th ditto.....	400 "
Ditto ditto 30th ditto.....	450 "

Leave in India, but for the period of one year only, on full military pay and half the staff salary of appointment.

II.—No extension of leave involving absence from duty for more than two years, whether taken in or out of India, can be granted except on specially urgent grounds and without pay.

III.—An officer, unable on account of the state of his health to return to duty within the maximum period of two years' absence, will, unless he is under Rule II. specially granted an extension of leave without pay, be placed on temporary half pay or the retired list, as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. An officer will also be liable to be placed on half pay or the retired list should his health require an undue amount of leave, whether in or out of India. This power will be exercised at the instance of the Government of his own Presidency should the officer be in India, or, should he be at home, by the Secretary of State in Council.

IV.—All leave in or out of India will count as service for pension.

V.—Leave, whether it is leave in India or leave out of India, will not involve forfeiture of appointment, and may be granted at any time, but solely at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of the several armies for officers serving directly under their orders, and by the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council for officers of civil departments of the Army or of Corps not under the direct orders of a Commander-in-Chief.

VI.—An officer on leave, whether in India or out of India, will be required to rejoin at once on being recalled to duty, unless certified by a medical board as unfit to do so.

VII.—The above rules shall apply to—
Officers whose admission to the Staff Corps shall bear date subsequent to the 30th June 1886.

Officers of the Staff Corps including probationers, or of the Cavalry and Infantry lists of the Indian Army, in military employment, who may elect them within 12 months of that date. Officers applying for leave of any kind within that period must elect on making their application. Officers already on leave at date of promulgation must elect at once, and the new rules will apply to them from the date on which their notification of acceptance shall be received at either Army Head-Quarters, or by the Government of India, or by the Local Governments, or at the India Office at Home, as the case may be.

Officers in civil employ on that date, subsequently reverting to military duty, may elect them within six months from the date of being replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, and such officers who may be on leave when so replaced, must make their election at once. Those taking leave within the six months must make their election before going on leave.

They shall not apply to—
Officers in civil employ.

Officers commanding divisions, districts, or brigades, or holding other appointments under special regulations as to leave of absence, who will continue subject to such regulations.

VIII.—Officers who under Rule VII., elect to come under them will count all previous leave as service for pension. The position of those who do not so elect will remain unchanged.

IX.—The Secretary of State in Council reserves the right of making any change in the foregoing regulations which circumstances may require.

2. Officers who do not elect for the above rules in the manner, and within the periods, laid down by Rule VII., will have no further opportunity of election, but will remain under existing rules. It must also be clearly understood that no modifications of the existing Codes will be sanctioned, and that there is no middle course between abiding by them and acceptance of the new rules.

3. Military officers now in civil employ who may desire to retire direct from such employment will, on such retirement, be given the option of electing the new rules.

4. When it may be necessary to convert sterling rates of pay under these rules into rupee currency, or *vice versa*, the conversion will be made at the rate of exchange in force for the period when the pay became due, as fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments.

5. The rules which govern the allowances of officers acting for absentees remain unchanged.

(Signed) O. R. NEWMARCH, Colonel.

Offy. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Decisions on the new Leave Rules for the Staff Corps published in Clause 51, Indian Army Circulars, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sd/-, the 20th August 1886.

The following decisions in connection with the leave rules for the Staff Corps are published for information:—

1. Officers in civil employment, while they continue in such employment, are not affected by these rules; but if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will, whether on duty or on furlough, be given the benefit of the rule which allows all previous leave to count as service for pension.

It is, however, to be clearly understood that no officer in civil employment will be allowed to place himself out of employment for the purpose of taking leave under these rules or for any purpose but immediate retirement.

2. There is no subsidiary leave under the new rules, and leave will commence from the date of an officer's being struck off duty, and he will be required to rejoin his appointment within the period of his leave.

3. The term "struck off duty" applies to the date of an officer's quitting his regiment or appointment, and not to the date of his embarkation.

Up to date of embarkation, and from date of return to India to date of rejoining his regiment or appointment, officers granted leave out of India under the new rules will receive Indian pay and half Staff salary.

4. The Indian Pension Regulations are unaffected by the new leave rules, except that all leave from date of commencement of service for pension will, under these rules, be allowed to count as service for pension.

5. Time passed at Addiscombe after the attainment of the age of 16 years will reckon as service for pension in calculating the rates of pay under Rule I. of the new rules.

6. The periods of service for pension in Rule I. of the leave rules will entitle an officer taking leave to the pay fixed for such periods of service without any limitation based on the rule which prevents an officer from retiring on the pension fixed for a particular period of service, unless he has served half of that service in the Staff Corps.

7. Officers referred to in G.O., Nos. 200 of 1882, 132 of 1883, and 432 of 1884, who, on vacating their regimental commands or staff, departmental and other appointments, may reside out of India until qualified for the highest pension or the Colonel's allowance, will, if they elect or come under the new leave rules, be allowed during such absence from India, the pay admissible under Rule I. of those rules.

The limit of absence from duty imposed by the new leave rules will not be held applicable to these officers.

8. The provisions of the new rules with regard to duration of leave do not apply to probationers for the Staff Corps.

9. The limit of two years laid down for leave will not apply to time spent at the Staff College, which counts as duty.

10. Officers recalled from leave granted under the new leave rules will be given free passage to India, or not, according to the Transport regulation in force at the time.

11. Advances of pay to officers proceeding on and returning from leave out of India will be granted as heretofore.

(Signed) O. B. NEWMARCH, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave Rules for the Indian Medical Service.

ISSUED AS A SPECIAL INDIA ARMY CIRCULAR ON THE 16TH APRIL 1886.

Class II.

In continuation of Special India Army Circular of this date the Government-General in Council, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, is pleased to notify that the rules therein laid down for the grant of leave to officers of the Indian Staff Corps, apply equally to officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ, with the following modification in regard to the rates of pay whilst on leave out of India:—

	£	200 a year.
After arrival in India	250	
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension	300	
Ditto 6th	400	
Ditto 15th	450	
Ditto 20th	450	
Ditto 25th	500	

2. The rules will apply to all Medical Officers admitted to the service after the 30th June 1886, and to officers who may elect them under the provisions of Rule VII.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, Simla, the 8th June 1886.

ORGANIZATION.

I.—Appointment to the administrative grade of a Medical Officer who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the appointment to the administrative grade of a Medical Officer who entered the service prior to the 13th January 1885, and who is disqualified by age from serving the full term of five years, is limited to those officers who will be able to complete upwards of three years' service in that grade, and will then be sanctioned only on exceptional and special grounds, and exclusively in the interests of the public service.

(Signed) E. H. B. COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

II.—Grant of four extra pensions of £100 per annum each to the senior officers of the Indian Medical Service.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 223, dated 14th June 1886, regarding the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointments of Sanitary Commissioners, Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned, as a compensation to the Indian Medical Service, the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 per annum each to the senior officers of the Department, in the proportion of two for the Bengal, and one each for the Madras and Bombay Services.

2. These extra pensions will be offered yearly in rotation to Surgeons-General, Deputy Surgeons-General, and to all Brigade-Surgeons; but under no circumstances will the extra

pension be given to a Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General until he has completed three years' actual service in the grade, excluding all leave, except privilege leave, and then only when, from failing health or other unforeseen causes, he may be unable to complete his full tour of service.

3. Should the full number of pensions not be accepted in any one official year, the balance will lapse, and will not be offered during the following year.

4. Applications for the above pensions should be submitted to the Surgeons-General with the Government of India, Madras and Bombay, respectively, on or before the 1st September for the current year, and on the 1st of April of each succeeding year.

(Signed) E. H. B. COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN PENSION RULES OF 1881.

The following scale of pensions for officers of the Indian Staff Corps and the Indian forces has effect from the 1st July 1881.

2. For the purposes of these pension rules officers are divided into four classes, viz.:
- Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September 1866.
 - Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the local service.
 - Officers on the General List who entered the service under the "new conditions of appointment" and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.
 - Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September 1866.

Rates of Ordinary Pension.

	Per annum.
After 20 years' service for pension	£ 191 12 6
" 21	292 0 0
" 22	365 0 0
" 23	450 0 0
" 24	600 0 0
" 25	750 0 0

Rates of Additional Pension.

	£ 97 per annum.
After 20 years' service from date of first commission	105
" 21	115
" 22	126
" 23	138
" 24	152
" 25	168
" 26	186
" 27	206
" 28	230
" 29	257
" 30	280
" 31	307
" 32	327

3. The pensions for Classes I. and II. are those noted in paragraph 3 for the various periods from 20 to 32 years' service inclusive, plus the additional pensions in paragraph 4; the latter represent the estimated value of the right of succession to the Colonel's allowance, and for this pension no deduction is made for leave.

Officers in Class II., with the exception of officers of Cavalry who have accepted promotion under Staff Corps rules, are also allowed after 22 years' service to retire on the full pay pension of their substantive rank, viz., Major £292, and Lieutenant-Colonel £365 per annum, with the additional pension noted in paragraph 4.

6. The pensions for Classes III. and IV. are—

	£250 per annum.
After 20 years' service for pension	365
" 21	500
" 22	700
" 23 (not applicable to an officer joining the Staff Corps on probation on or after the 1st July 1881)	700

Regulations for the provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Military, Medical and Ecclesiastical Officers in the Service of the Government of India.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers in the Indian establishment, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds:—

Officers of the Staff Corps.
Officers of the Indian Medical Department.
Chaplains.

Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st of January 1878 may provide pensions for his family under these regulations, or not, at his option. (*See Appendix, Form A.*)

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January 1878 must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

NOTE.—All Native Commissioned Medical Officers are permitted to subscribe to the Indian Medical Service Fund Pensions and they will be required to declare their intention of joining the Institution or not within three months from the date of taking up appointment in India. No subsequent change in the election will be allowed.

4. Any officer with whom, by Regulation 2, it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, but who does not, before the 1st of July 1878, intimate his intention to make such provision, will thereafter be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not, before the 1st of July 1878, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, will not be allowed to do so, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council.

5. For the purpose of these regulations, officers are classed as follows:—

- Class I.—Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of Colonel's allowances,—*vide* Army Circular, India, January 1881, Clause 34,—and Surgeons-General, Medical Department.
" II.—Lieutenant-Colonels (see Art 94), Archdeacons, Deputy Surgeons-General, Medical Department and Surgeons-Major of 20 years' service.
" III.—Majors, Senior Chaplains and Surgeons-Major.
" IV.—Captains, Junior Chaplains and Surgeons who have served the Government of India for more than six years.
" V.—Lieutenants and Surgeons who have served the Government of India for less than six years.

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable monthly in India, and quarterly in England, and to date of death.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follow, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant (for which see page 34 of this supplement):—

TABLE I.

Pension to a widow during widowhood, according to the class of her husband at the time of his death.

	CLASS OF HUSBAND AT DEATH				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of pensions to widow, per annum	160	130	100	70	40

* Officers who elect to become subscribers must pay their subscriptions and donations from the date of the establishment of the Institution with interest.

† Applies solely to officers of purely Native parentage, i.e., of Native parents in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

TABLE II.

Pensions to the orphan children of all classes, &c.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To females only from age of 21 years, for life or till marriage.
	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to each orphan, per annum	10	20	30	45

NOTE.—Annuitants residing in India may either receive their pensions in Indian currency at the official rate of exchange, or in England in sterling, but having once exercised the option, any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

9A. As an exception to this rule, an officer, at the time of completing five years' service as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, has the option of subscribing in Class I; also at any subsequent period during active service, on the production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified Medical practitioners.

10. Contributions will be deducted by Paymasters or other disbursing officers from the Pay abstracts of officers contributing.

10A. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contribution.—*Vide* Secretary of State's Despatch No. 5, (Financial) Funds, dated 3rd June 1880.

11. Donations may be paid in one sum, or in 12 equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in 12 monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England.

11A. Contributions which become due from subscribers, when in Europe, must be paid in England in sterling. If a subscriber previous to quitting India, has commenced the payment of any donation by instalments, he may either complete the payment of the Donation in India before leaving, or pay the remaining instalments in England at English rates; but an Officer on half pay who continues to subscribe at Indian rates has the option of paying in India.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.

Donations of Married Officers.

Class of Contributor.	ON ENTERING THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MARRIED, OR ON MARRIAGE, OR RE-MARRIAGE.		ON PROMOTION TO A HIGHER CLASS.	
	Fixed Sterling rates.	Reduced temporarily 104 per cent.	Fixed Sterling rates.	Reduced temporarily 104 per cent.
Class I	£ 384	£ 320	£ 72*	£ 60†
" II	192	160	36	30
" III	96	80	24	20
" IV	48	40	12	10
" V	24	20	...	...

* Up to the age of 56, increasing by £3 for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

† Up to the age of 56, increasing by £2-10s. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

Disparity of Age.
If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by 12 years or more, then the marriage donation shall be regulated by the following table:—

TABLE IV.

Donation of an officer entering the service of the Government of India married, or on marriage, or re-marriage, when the age of the husband exceeds that of the wife by 12 years or more.

CLASS I.

YEARS.—DIFFERENCE OF AGE.—MALE THE ELDER.											
Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.
Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.
40	171	173	176	177	177	176	175	173	170	165	162
1	190	192	195	196	196	195	194	192	189	185	182
2	210	211	213	213	212	210	208	205	202	197	194
3	231	231	233	232	230	227	225	222	218	213	210
4	253	253	254	253	251	247	244	240	235	229	226
5	277	277	278	276	273	269	265	260	253	246	242
6	302	302	303	300	296	291	285	278	269	260	254
7	329	329	330	325	319	312	304	295	284	273	267
8	358	358	359	352	345	337	328	318	306	294	287
9	389	389	390	381	373	364	354	343	330	317	309
10	421	421	422	412	403	394	383	371	358	344	335
11	454	454	455	444	435	425	414	401	387	372	362
12	489	489	490	478	468	457	445	431	416	400	390
13	525	525	526	513	503	491	478	463	447	430	420
14	562	562	563	549	538	526	512	496	479	461	451
15	601	601	602	587	575	562	548	531	513	494	484
16	641	641	642	627	615	602	587	569	550	531	521
17	682	682	683	668	655	641	625	606	586	566	556
18	724	724	725	710	697	682	666	646	625	604	594
19	767	767	768	752	738	723	706	685	663	641	631
20	811	811	812	795	780	764	747	725	702	679	669
21	856	856	857	839	823	806	788	765	741	717	707
22	902	902	903	884	867	849	830	806	781	756	746
23	949	949	950	929	911	892	872	847	821	795	785
24	1000	1000	1001	978	959	939	918	891	864	837	827
25	1053	1053	1054	1029	1009	988	966	938	910	882	872
26	1109	1109	1110	1083	1062	1040	1017	988	959	930	920
27	1167	1167	1168	1139	1117	1094	1070	1040	1010	980	970
28	1227	1227	1228	1197	1174	1150	1125	1094	1063	1032	1022
29	1289	1289	1290	1258	1234	1209	1183	1151	1119	1087	1077
30	1353	1353	1354	1320	1295	1269	1242	1209	1176	1143	1133
31	1419	1419	1420	1383	1357	1330	1302	1268	1234	1199	1189
32	1487	1487	1488	1449	1422	1394	1365	1330	1294	1258	1248
33	1557	1557	1558	1517	1489	1460	1430	1393	1356	1319	1309
34	1629	1629	1630	1587	1558	1528	1497	1459	1421	1383	1373
35	1703	1703	1704	1660	1630	1600	1568	1529	1490	1451	1441
36	1779	1779	1780	1735	1704	1673	1640	1600	1560	1520	1510
37	1857	1857	1858	1811	1779	1747	1713	1672	1631	1590	1580
38	1937	1937	1938	1889	1856	1823	1788	1746	1704	1662	1652
39	2019	2019	2020	1969	1935	1900	1864	1821	1778	1735	1725
40	2103	2103	2104	2052	2017	1981	1944	1899	1855	1811	1801
41	2189	2189	2190	2136	2100	2063	2025	1979	1934	1889	1879
42	2277	2277	2278	2223	2186	2148	2109	2062	2016	1971	1961
43	2367	2367	2368	2312	2274	2235	2195	2147	2100	2054	2044
44	2459	2459	2460	2402	2363	2323	2282	2234	2186	2139	2129
45	2553	2553	2554	2494	2454	2413	2371	2322	2273	2225	2215
46	2649	2649	2650	2589	2548	2506	2463	2414	2364	2315	2305
47	2747	2747	2748	2685	2643	2600	2556	2506	2455	2404	2394
48	2847	2847	2848	2784	2741	2697	2652	2601	2549	2497	2487
49	2949	2949	2950	2885	2841	2796	2750	2698	2645	2592	2582
50	3053	3053	3054	2988	2943	2897	2850	2797	2743	2689	2679
51	3159	3159	3160	3093	3047	3000	2952	2898	2843	2788	2778
52	3267	3267	3268	3200	3153	3105	3056	3001	2945	2889	2879
53	3377	3377	3378	3309	3261	3212	3162	3106	3049	2992	2982
54	3489	3489	3490	3419	3370	3320	3269	3212	3154	3096	3086
55	3603	3603	3604	3532	3482	3431	3379	3321	3262	3203	3193
56	3719	3719	3720	3646	3595	3543	3490	3431	3371	3311	3301
57	3837	3837	3838	3763	3711	3658	3604	3544	3483	3422	3412
58	3957	3957	3958	3882	3829	3775	3720	3659	3597	3535	3525
59	4079	4079	4080	3999	3945	3890	3834	3772	3709	3646	3636
60	4203	4203	4204	4119	4064	4008	3951	3888	3824	3759	3749

Officers marrying at an age exceeding 60 will pay such donation as may be fixed at the time by an actuary.

CLASS II.

YEARS.—DIFFERENCE OF AGE.—MALE THE ELDER.											
Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.
Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.
35	76	74	72	69	65	61	58	55	52	49	46
36	89	88	87	84	81	78	74	71	68	65	62
37	103	103	102	100	98	95	92	89	85	82	79
38	118	117	117	115	113	110	107	104	101	98	95
39	130	130	130	128	126	123	120	117	114	111	108
40	145	147	149	150	150	149	149	147	144	141	138
41	160	163	165	167	168	169	168	167	165	162	159
42	176	180	183	185	187	188	189	189	188	186	184
43	193	197	201	204	206	209	210	211	210	209	207
44	211	216	220	224	227	230	232	234	235	235	233
45	230	235	240	245	249	252	255	258	261	264	266
46	250	256	262	267	272	276	280	283	286	289	292
47	272	279	284	291	296	303	308	310	314	318	320
48	296	302	308	316	322	328	333	338	343	349	353
49	320	327	333	341	348	355	363	369	374	378	382
50	344	351	358	365	373	380	387	394	398	404	408
51	369	376	383	390	398	405	412	418	424	429	434
52	394	399	406	414	422	429	436	442	448	453	458
53	419	424	431	439	446	453	460	466	472	477	482
54	444	449	456	464	471	478	484	490	496	501	506
55	469	474	481	489	496	503	509	515	521	526	531
56	494	499	506	514	521	528	534	540	546	551	556
57	519	524	531	539	546	553	559	565	571	576	581
58	544	549	556	564	571	578	584	590	596	601	606
59	569	574	581	589	596	603	609	615	621	626	631
60	594	599	606	614	621	628	634	640	646	651	656

Officers marrying at an age exceeding 60 will pay such donation as may be fixed at the time by an actuary.

CLASS III.

Years.—DIFFERENCE OF AGE.—MALE THE ELDER.

Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.	23 and under 24.	24 and under 25.	25 and under 26.	26 and under 27.	27 and under 28.	28 and under 29.	29 and under 30.	Age of Wife.
30	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

Officers marrying at an age exceeding 50 will pay such donation as may be fixed at the time by an actuary.

CLASS IV.

Years.—DIFFERENCE OF AGE.—MALE THE ELDER.

Age of Husband.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.	23 and under 24.	24 and under 25.	25 and under 26.	26 and under 27.	27 and under 28.	28 and under 29.	29 and under 30.	Age of Wife.
30	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

Officers marrying at an age exceeding 40 will pay such donation as may be fixed at the time by an actuary.

Age of Husband	Age of Wife	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
20	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	21	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
22	22	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
23	23	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
24	24	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
25	25	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
26	26	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
27	27	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
28	28	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
29	29	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
30	30	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	31	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
32	32	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
33	33	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
34	34	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
35	35	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
36	36	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
37	37	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
38	38	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
39	39	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
40	40	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
41	41	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
42	42	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
43	43	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
44	44	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
45	45	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
46	46	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
47	47	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
48	48	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
49	49	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
50	50	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
51	51	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
52	52	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
53	53	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
54	54	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
55	55	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
56	56	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
57	57	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
58	58	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
59	59	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
60	60	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
61	61	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
62	62	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
63	63	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
64	64	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
65	65	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
66	66	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
67	67	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
68	68	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
69	69	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
70	70	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
71	71	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
72	72	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
73	73	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
74	74	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
75	75	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
76	76	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
77	77	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
78	78	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
79	79	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
80	80	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Officers marrying at an age exceeding 50 will pay such donation as may be fixed at the time by an actuary.

Note.—The amounts in the above table, being fixed in sterling will, when paid in India, be converted into Indian currency at the rate of 16 9/10 the rupee.

TABLE V.

Donation payable by all classes alike, on the birth of a child, and on entering the service of the Government of India for each child then living.

	Fixed sterling rates.	Reduced temporarily 16 2/3 per cent.
For a son	15	12 10 0
For a daughter	24	20 0 0

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters above one year, are required to pay the extra donation specified below for daughters according to their age at the date of their admission.

Between the ages of	Extra Donation.	Between the ages of	Extra Donation.
1 and 2	£ 10	7 and 8	£ 10
2 " 3	6 15	8 " 9	10 15
3 " 4	8 6	9 " 10	10 15
4 " 5	9 5	10 " 11	10 15
5 " 6	10 0	11 " 12	10 15
6 " 7	10 5		

TABLE VI.

Monthly Contribution by every Officer according to his class.

Class of Contributor.	BY EACH MARRIED OFFICER.			BY EACH OFFICER WHO IS UNMARRIED OR A WIDOWER.		
	Indian rates.	Europe rates.		Indian rates.	Europe rates.	
Class I	£ 15 10	£ 7 11		£ 8 0	£ 4 0	
" II	3 16 8	1 18 4		1 10 8	0 15 4	
" III	2 17 6	1 8 9		1 3 0	0 11 6	
" IV	1 18 4	0 19 2		0 13 4	0 6 8	
" V	0 19 2	0 8 6		0 7 6	0 3 10	

NOTE.—The Europe rates of subscription are payable after retirement and during furlough out of India. But an officer on furlough in India and not in receipt of full Indian pay will be required to pay only half the Indian rate of contribution.

TABLE VII.

Additional Monthly Contribution, payable by all classes alike, for each child living on the first day of the month.

	Fixed sterling rates.	Reduced temporarily 16 2/3 per cent.
For a son until 21	1 11	1 7
For a daughter until marriage.	4 10	4 0

Military Department, No. 188, dated 5th March 1874.

Subscription for sons must be continued till they attain the age of 21, and for daughters till marriage.

Added to the rules by G.G.O. 1001 of 1875, G.G.O. 53 of 1879, G.G.O. 188 of 1879.

N.B.—Native members of the Covenanted Medical Service are at present required to pay five per cent. more than the rates laid down in Tables III, IV, V, VI, and VII. The percentage is chargeable on subscriptions as well as on donations.

All Native Covenanted Medical Officers are permitted to subscribe to the Fund.

NOTE.—The reduced temporary rates in the above Tables are payable while in Europe.

† Temporary reduction of 16 2/3 per cent.

Arrears.

13. Interest at the rates of 4½ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears; donations will become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, viz., on marriage, on promotion, or on the birth of a child; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

14. An officer who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. An officer in the service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child, within one month of the occurrence, to the Controller of Military Accounts in the Presidency.* Forms for this purpose are given in the Appendix.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required.

15a. If the report of a marriage or of the birth of a child be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from date of marriage or birth of the child. After six months' delay, donations will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged in the usual manner.

15b. In the event of the report of a marriage or of the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits under these regulations.

Posthumous Child.

16. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table V., which may be recovered by 12 monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England. The report of the birth of a posthumous child must be made in Form D, the last sentence being omitted.

Commutation of Contributions.

17. Officers may at the date of retirement or at any subsequent period, commute the monthly contribution by a single payment representing the value thereof during the joint lives of husband and wife, and father and child.

In the event of the wife dying after the date of commutation, contribution at the unmarried rate must be resumed, or, as an alternative, it may be commuted.

A subscriber who has commuted will on re-marrying become liable for marriage donation and the difference between the married and unmarried rates of contribution, or the commuted value on the joint lives.

18. Widowers and bachelors may in like manner commute their monthly contribution for life. On each subsequent marriage they will become liable for the donation and difference of contribution laid down in previous article.

Donation and contribution or its commuted value must be paid for all children born to a subscriber after his retirement from the service.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture; but if she again become a widow, she will be entitled to revert to her pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

20a. Subscribers can make special provision for pension to sons who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The pensions so provided for will commence at the age of 21, if the son be then fatherless, or after that age, on his becoming fatherless, and as regards the amounts of such pensions, and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them, each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

21. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations) have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. The following table gives the commuted values of such pensions.

TABLE VIII.

Showing the present value of the pension of a male orphan according to his age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
3	123	106	81	56	28
6	123	100	75	49	21
9	117	94	68	42	14
12	111	87	62	35	7

22. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

* Or the Director of Funds, India Office, when an officer is in Europe.

Good Conduct.

23. The pensions provided under these regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

24. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated, from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

*Passage Money.**

25. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will belong to the officer's estate, but will be primarily applicable to the provision of passage money and outfit for his widow and children. The amount secured must not exceed Rs. 1,500, and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber. The value will be determined by the tables in Major-General Hannington's report.

25a. The special contribution can be paid by monthly instalments not exceeding 24, the instalments in arrear bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and in the event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum insured.

25b. Native commissioned medical officers are required to pay, as in the case of their ordinary contributions, 5 per cent. over and above the ordinary rates of special contribution.

25c. In the event of a subscriber's family not having occasion to make use of the passage money for which special contribution has been made, it will be paid to his estate on his death, irrespective of whether this occurs before or after his retirement, or whether he continued to subscribe to the pension branch up to the date of his death.

If an officer on retirement desires to sever his connection with the Insurance branch, he will be allowed the option of receiving the value of the sum assured at the date of withdrawal from the pension branch.

If, however, the option be then declined, the sum originally assured will be paid in accordance with the rules at the decease of the subscriber.

Transfer to Her Majesty's Corps and Officers who resign.

26. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Staff Corps to Her Majesty's line regiments and officers who resign the service, will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during their membership, but they cannot continue Subscribers.

Half-pay.

27. A married officer on half-pay must continue to subscribe at Indian rates† for full benefits, or at half the rates appertaining to his class for half benefits in respect to his wife's contingent pension, but full rates for children must be continued for full benefits. In the event of his return to full pay he will revert to full rates and benefits. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the Europe rate of subscription.

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers who retire from the service on a pension may continue to subscribe at the Europe rate of subscription, or they may withdraw, receiving back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership; but the usual subscription will be deducted from the pension of all such officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing. Unmarried officers may continue their subscription on the same terms as married officers, but will not be entitled on retirement to any refund in the event of their withdrawal.

Dismissed Officers.

29. An officer who is dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor under these regulations, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

* See Table under the Appendix.

† Which can be paid in India.

Certificates.

30. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished to the Accountant General, India Office, by whom pensions in Europe are paid under the authority of the Director of Funds.

NOTE.—Declaration of Pensions in India should be furnished to the Pay Examiner, Fort St. George.

APPENDIX.

Note.—In England all reports and applications for pensions must be made to the Director of Funds, India Office, London, S. W.

FORM (A) of a letter from an officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

TO THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the 18

My wife was born on the 18

We were married on the 18

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow:—

FORM (B) of a letter from an officer reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India married. (See Regulation 14.)

TO THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India married, on the 18

I was born on the 18

My wife was born on the 18

We were married on the 18

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow:—

FORM (C) of a letter reporting marriage. (See Regulation 14.)

TO THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report my marriage on the 18 to Miss

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the My wife was born on

FORM (D) of a letter reporting the birth of a child. (See Regulations 14 and 15.)

TO THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honour to report the birth to me of a male (female) child on the , and I request that the name may be entered in the pension register kept under the regulations published with Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, and that the deductions thereby prescribed may be made from my pay.

FORM (E) of a letter reporting death. (See Regulation 14.)

TO THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honour to report the decease on the of my son (daughter) born on the (or of my wife) A death certificate is herewith transmitted.

FORM (F) of application for the commuted value of the pension of a male orphan over 16 years of age. (See Regulation 21.)

SIR,—I, A.B., being the mother (or guardian) of C.D., son of E.F., late a in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now years months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

FORM (G)—Medical Certificate to be furnished by mother or guardian applying for commutation of a male orphan's annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of C.D., son of the late E.F., and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.)

(n)

(Sd.)

(n)

I.K.S. M.D.

FORM (H)—Mother or guardian's receipt for commuted value of a male orphan's annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

I, A.B., mother (or guardian) of C.D., son of the late E.F., do acknowledge to have received the sum of being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said C.D., from till he attains the age of 21 years, and I hereby bind myself to account, if called on by the Secretary of State for India, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said C.D.

TABLE.

The sum to be paid for securing the future payment, at death of the subscriber, of Rs. 500, 1,000, or 1,500, under Regulation 25 of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Age of Sub- scriber next birth- day.	Payment to assure.			Age of Sub- scriber next birth- day.	Payment to assure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	500.	1,000.	1,500.		500.	1,000.	1,500.
	R. s. p.	R. s. p.	R. s. p.		R. s. p.	R. s. p.	R. s. p.
20	183 10 10	367 5 9	551 0 7	40	215 1 3	450 2 7	645 9 10
21	185 5 10	372 11 7	559 1 5	41	217 0 7	454 1 3	651 1 10
22	188 4 10	376 9 7	564 14 5	42	219 1 8	458 5 5	657 5 1
23	190 2 0	380 4 0	570 3 1	43	221 3 10	462 7 9	663 11 7
24	191 11 0	383 6 0	575 1 1	44	223 8 10	467 1 8	670 10 6
25	193 1 7	386 3 1	579 4 8	45	225 15 7	471 15 1	677 14 8
26	194 8 1	389 0 2	583 8 3	46	228 7 8	476 15 5	685 7 1
27	195 14 7	391 18 3	587 11 10	47	231 3 0	482 6 0	693 9 0
28	197 4 10	394 9 7	591 14 5	48	234 2 2	488 4 4	702 6 6
29	198 10 7	397 5 3	595 15 10	49	237 4 2	494 8 4	711 12 6
30	200 1 6	400 3 0	600 4 6	50	240 12 6	491 9 0	722 5 6
31	201 7 4	402 14 8	604 6 0	51	244 10 10	499 5 8	734 0 5
32	202 13 10	405 11 9	608 9 7	52	249 0 6	508 1 1	747 1 7
33	204 3 4	408 6 8	612 10 1	53	253 12 7	507 9 2	761 5 9
34	205 9 6	411 3 1	616 12 7	54	258 14 7	517 13 3	776 11 10
35	207 0 1	414 0 2	621 0 3	55	264 5 11	528 11 10	793 1 9
36	208 7 8	416 15 4	625 7 0	56	270 1 10	540 3 8	810 5 5
37	209 15 11	419 15 11	629 15 10	57	276 1 11	552 3 10	828 5 10
38	211 9 8	423 3 4	634 12 11	58	282 4 2	564 8 4	846 12 6
39	213 5 1	426 10 3	639 15 4	59	288 9 2	577 2 5	865 11 7

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

There are in the Madras Presidency two Corps of European Cavalry, two Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, eight Batteries Field Artillery, six Batteries of Garrison, one Skeleton Company of Royal Engineers, nine Regiments of European Infantry, eight Companies of Sappers and Miners, four Regiments of Native Cavalry, and thirty-two Regiments of Native Infantry. There are also a Company of European Veterans of Artillery and one of Infantry, but these are rapidly dying out.

The above Force is distributed as below:—

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Head-Quarters Secunderabad.

Troops.

Secunderabad.—7th Hussars; M. Batty. R. H. A.; 38th Field Batty. R. A.; 79th Field Batty. R. A.; No. 22 Batty. E. Dn. R. A.; The Bedf. Regt., 2nd Bn.; R. Innis Fus., 2nd Bn.; 1st Lans.; No. 3 Co., Snp. and Miners; 15th M. L.; 16th M. L.; 21st M. L.; 26th M. L.

BURMAH DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Rangoon.

TROOPS.

Rangoon.—No. 9 Batty., S. Dn., R. A.; 1st Bn., K. O. Sec. Bnd.; Detachment A Company Sappers and Miners; 8th M. I., under orders to Bangalore; Wing 7th M. I.; Rangoon Vol. Arty. Corps; Rangoon Vol. Rifle Corps; Burma State Railway Vol. Rifle Corps. *Toungoo.*—2nd Bn., Oxf. L. I.; Detachment 22nd M. I. and 33rd Burma M. I.; *Moulmein.*—81st L. I.; Moulmein Vol. Arty. Corps; Moulmein Rifle Corps. *Port Blair.*—Detachment Oxf. L. I. (2nd Bn.); Detachment 31st M. I. *Mektila.*—Detachment Oxf. L. I. (2nd Bn.); 22nd M. I. *Shwegyin.*—Detachment 31st L. I.

MANDALAY DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Mandalay.

TROOPS.

Mandalay.—No. 1 Batty., E. Dn., R. A.; 4th Bn., K. R., Rf. C., Dets. 2nd 1st B. D. C. L. I.; Det. 1st Bn. Hamps. R.; No. 2nd Mountain Battery; Det. No. 1 and Comp. "Q. O." Saps. & Min.; 19th M. I.; 10th Burma Infy. *Mawpoo.*—L. 6th M. I. *Pyawtha.*—Det. 6th M. I. *Shweda.*—1st Hants Regt.; 20th M. I. *Bhamo.*—M. I. *Kyauksemying.*—Det. 20th M. I.

MYINGYAN DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Myingyan.

TROOPS.

Myingyan.—88th B. I. *Thagayun.*—No. 13 Batty., E. Dn., R. A.; 12th Burma Infy. *Mingha.*—Det. 24th M. I. *Powaka.*—2nd M. I., 28th M. I. *Mingha.*—24th M. I. *Kau.*—Det. 2nd M. I. *Fort White.*—Det. 24th M. I. *Haba.*—No. 4 Co. Saps. and Min., 10th Burma Infy. *Gungaw.*—Det. 2nd M. I. *Pouk.*—Det. 2nd M. I.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Belgaum.

TROOPS.

Belgaum.—76th Fd. Bat. R. A.; Sem. L. I., 2nd Bn.; Head Qrs. and Wing 23rd L. I.; 30th M. I. *Bellary.*—D. of Corn. L. I. (1st Bn.) Head Qrs. and Wing, 21st Fd. Bat. R. A.; Bellary Vol. Rifles; 4th (P. W. O.) L. C.; 14th M. I. *Mangalore.*—7th M. I.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Bangalore.

TROOPS.

Bangalore.—21st Hussars; S. Bat., R. H. A.; 19th Fd. Bat. R. A.; 61st Fd. Bat. R. A.; R. Coy., R. E.; The Prince of Wales Own (York R.) 2nd Bn.; Bangalore Rif. Vols.; 3rd L. C.; Hd. Qrs., A and B. depots & Nos. 2 & 4 Cos., Sappers and Miners, and K. Co. Q. O. Sappers and Miners; 18th M. I. *Mercara.*—Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Wellington.

TROOPS.

Wellington.—1st Bn. Norfolk Regt. *Trichinopoly.*—1st M. I. (Pioneers). *Coimbatore.*—Coimbatore Vol. Corps. *Ootacamund.*—Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. *Cannanore.*—Det. Norf. R. 1st Bn.; 29th M. I. *Malapparam.*—Detachment Norf. R. 1st Bn. *Calicut.*—Detachment Norf. R. 1st Bn.; Malabar Vol. Rifles. *Quilon.*—17th M. I. *Trichore.*—Detachment 17th M. I. *Treecendrum.*—Detachment 17th M. I. *Negapatam.*—S. I. R. Vol. Rifle Corps.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Fort St. George.

TROOPS.

Berhanpore.—Wing 27th M. I. *Vizianagram.*—3th M. I. *Vizagapatam.*—Euro. Infy. Vol. Comp.; Vizagapatam Rifle Vols. *Sandwich.*—Detachment 4th M. I. *Coconada.*—Godavari Rif. Vols. *Fort St. George.*—No. 2 Batty., L. Dn., R. A.; Madras Arty. Vols.; Head Qrs. and Wing Som. L. I. 2nd Bn.; Madras Vol. Guards; Body Guard; 6th M. I., 25th M. I. and 32nd M. I. *Perambore.*—Madras Railway Vols. *St. Thomas' Mount.*—59th Field Batty., R. A.; 20th Field Batty., R. A.; Detachment 3rd L. I. *Pallavaram.*—E. A. V. Company. *Vellore.*—Depot. *Yercaud.*—Yercaud Vol. Rifles.

TROOPS TEMPORARILY SERVING OUT OF THE MADRAS COMMAND.

BENGAL COMMAND.

Souabpur.—Wing 27th M. I. *Cuttack.*—4th M. I.

BOMBAY COMMAND.

Kamptee.—2nd Madras Lancers.

TRANSPORT SERVICES.

A scheme of Transport Service has been introduced into all India known as Colonel Low's Scheme. The principle observed is that of fixing certain large centres with depending stations. The depots and stations in the Madras Presidency with the transport maintained is shown below:—

Transport Allowed.

Depots.	Station dependent on the Depot.	Elephants	Camels	Mules	Pack bullocks	Carts, transport	Carts, light	Coolies	Boats	Mounds.
Secunderabad.	Secunderabad	30	80	225	300	50	20	..	..	
	Bellary									
	Kamptee									
	Bangalore									
	French Rocks									
Bangalore	Mercara	14	40	150	250	80	10	..	..	6,157
	Nilgiris									
	Cannanore									
	Calicut									
	Mallapuram									
	Mangalore									
	Madras									
	St. Thomas' Mount									
	Pallavaram									
	Ponnammallee									
Madras	Vallore									1,380
	Waltair									
	Vizagapatam	5	..	61	..	90	10	..	..	
	Vizianagram									
	Berhanpore									
	Sumbulpore									
	Cuttack									
	Trichinopoly									
	Quilon									
	Palamcottah									
Rangoon	Bangoon									7,537
	Thyettayo				360	50	10	..	..	
	Tongchoo									
	Moulmein									
Total..		39	120	486	910	280	50	..	..	

Ambulance Transport.

In addition to the General Transport Service an Ambulance Transport in connection with the Station hospitals has been framed for all India.

The details as affecting the Madras Presidency are as below:—

In Burma	1 Transport Sergeant,
	1 do. Gunmaster
	5 Sirdars.
	9 Mates.
	464 Bearers.
	10 Elephants.

1 Dooly and 1 Field Stretcher to each Battery of R. A. and each Company, R. E.
1 do. 3 do. to each British Cavalry and Infantry Corps.
1 do. 1 do. to each Native do. do.
1 Dandy and 1 do. to each Mountain Battery.

There will also be one Bearer column at Bangalore—one at Kamptee and 6 common at Madras; each column shall consist of 1 Sergeant, 1 Gunmaster, 3 Sirdars, 6 Mates, 300 Bearers, 36 Doolies, 18 Dandies, and 9 Ambulance Carts.

The total of Ambulance for the Madras Presidency, including Burma, is 3 Bearer columns consisting of in all 3 Sergeants, 4 Gunmasters, 12 Sirdars, 24 Mates, 1,214 Bearers and 10 Elephants, with 160 Dandies for Burma and 170 Dandies for the Presidency.

REGULATIONS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.

1. These regulations shall be applicable only to officers retired on or after the 1st July 1881.
2. An officer may be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of his pension, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.
3. An officer in Europe desirous of commuting, must make application, in writing, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension.
4. If the Secretary of State for India in Council shall approve the commutation, the officer will be so informed, and his application will be forwarded to the Standing Medical Board at the India Office.
5. The Board will require the officer to give such information as to his health and habits as is usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives in Assurance Companies, and he will be required to submit himself for personal examination by the Board at the India Office.
6. An Officer in India or in colonies desirous of commuting, must address the authorities of his Presidency. In either case he will be required to go through similar forms. If he is residing in India, he may appear before a Medical board at any station in India that may be convenient, such board being assembled under the orders of the local Government, and presided over by the chief civil administrative medical officer of the province when practicable.

"If the officer is residing in the colonies, a special civil medical board will be assembled under the orders of the local Colonial Government, after communication with the G. of I., Madras or Bombay."—I. A. C., CL 149 of Oct. 1885.

7. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, shall be the following table, the age of the officer being reckoned at the age he will attain on the birthday next succeeding the date upon which the capitalized sum will become payable:—

Age next birth-day.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.	Age next birth-day.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.
21	15-00258	1,500 5 2	51	11-21356	1,121 7 1
22	14-96111	1,496 2 3	52	10-98145	1,098 2 11
23	14-92519	1,492 10 5	53	10-75133	1,075 3 8
24	14-88969	1,488 19 5	54	10-52660	1,052 11 3
25	14-85191	1,485 3 10	55	10-30351	1,030 7 0
26	14-80890	1,480 17 10	56	10-08243	1,008 7 3
27	14-74746	1,474 14 11	57	9-86670	986 13 5
28	14-67931	1,467 19 0	58	9-64690	964 17 11
29	14-60551	1,460 11 0	59	9-42549	942 13 0
30	14-52581	1,452 11 8	60	9-19800	919 16 0
31	14-44054	1,444 1 1	61	8-95966	895 13 4
32	14-35003	1,435 0 1	62	8-70132	870 2 8
33	14-25267	1,425 5 2	63	8-43435	843 8 3
34	14-14731	1,414 14 8	64	8-16571	816 11 5
35	14-03442	1,403 8 10	65	7-89583	789 11 8
36	13-91478	1,391 9 7	66	7-62437	762 8 9
37	13-79016	1,379 0 4	67	7-35082	735 1 8
38	13-66060	1,366 1 2	68	7-11831	711 17 8
39	13-52738	1,352 14 9	69	6-86850	686 17 0
40	13-38854	1,338 17 1	70	6-62170	662 3 5
41	13-24313	1,324 6 3	71	6-38068	636 1 4
42	13-08508	1,308 11 4	72	6-14448	614 8 11
43	12-92060	1,292 1 0	73	5-90561	590 11 3
44	12-74483	1,274 9 8	74	5-65540	565 10 10
45	12-55834	1,255 16 8	75	5-39538	539 10 9
46	12-36096	1,236 1 11	76	5-12566	512 11 4
47	12-14690	1,214 18 10	77	4-84532	481 10 8
48	11-92339	1,192 6 9	78	4-56055	450 11 3
49	11-69128	1,169 2 7	79	4-26762	420 15 3
50	11-45362	1,145 7 3	80	3-96477	391 9 6

8. The commutation having been sanctioned, the applicant will be informed, and will have the option of withdrawing his application within 30 days after receiving notice.

9. If the applicant shall not withdraw his application within that period, the decision will be considered final, and the commutation of pension will take place absolutely.

10. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in India, the sterling amount being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

11. In the case of an officer in Europe, the capitalized sum will be payable at the expiration of two months, and in the case of an officer in India, at the expiration of one month from the date of the commutation being sanctioned. In each case the officer's pension will be issued in full up to the date of payment unless any delay has been caused by the officer's own fault or that of his agents.

12. In any case in which a pensioner shall accept public employment involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted; and, in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him shall not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

13. In every case of the capitalized sum being paid in India, the Controller of Military Accounts will report to the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, the date on which payment is made.

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.

H. D. COOK, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major.

Limits.

Dependent duties on District Surgeons.

All places lying north of the General Hospital, and of the northern Esplanade, and situated within Municipal limits, are included in this District. { Surgeon to the Native Infirmary, Leper Hospital and Black Town Dispensary; in Medical charge of the Debtors' Jail and Foundling Hospital.

2nd DISTRICT.

L. HACKETT, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

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., Brigade-Surgeon.

All places within Municipal limits and lying between the Poonamallee & Mount Roads, are included in this District. { Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums and Body Guard.

4th DISTRICT.

J. H. POPE, M.D., Surgeon-Major.

All places within Municipal limits between the Mount Road and the Sea, inclusive of the Adyar. { Surgeon to Triplicane Dispensary and the Club.

H. ALLISON, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major.

Fort Saint George ... { Fort-Surgeon, with Port and Marine duties and Health Officer for the Port of Madras.

Lunatic Asylum.—Surgeon H. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent.

MEDICAL STAFF.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL			
<i>Ranking as Major General.</i>			
*Hanbury, Sir J. A., M.B., F.R.C.S., Eng. & I., K.C.B. 14 June 1887	9 Mar.	1888	P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in Madras.
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL			
<i>Ranking as Colonels.</i>			
*Inkson, J., M.D.	4 Sep. 88	7 Mar. 89	P. M. O., Bangalore and Belgaum Districts.
BRIGADE SURGEONS.			
<i>Ranking as Lieutenant Colonels from the second date opposite each officer's name.</i>			
*Markey, E. C.	18 Apl. 85	30 Sep. 89	Offg. P. M. O. Madras and Southern Dist. with the temp. rank of Dy. Surg. Genl.
Donaldson, J. Y., M.D.	11 Mar. 79	21 Mar. 88	S. M. O. of the Station Hospital, Bellary.—U. O. to England.
Kelly, J. B.	24 June 85	20 Dec. 87	Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 12th August 1890.
SURGEONS MAJOR			
<i>Ranking as Lieut.-Colonels from the second date opposite each officer's name.</i>			
*Andrew, G., M.B.	31 Mar. 77	28 Sep. 80	Medl. charge, North Station Hospl., Bangalore.
Mouat, G. B., M.D.	2 Oct. 77	20 Oct. 80	Medl. charge Station Hospital, Belgaum.
Major, N. B.	2 Oct. 85	22 Dec. 86	Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 18th March 1890.—Ext. till 27th Decr. 1890.
<i>Ranking as Majors.</i>			
<i>N. B.—The dates stated are those of their Commission as Surgeon Major.</i>			
Gabbett, F. E.	1 April 1883	5 Mar. 1889	S. M. O. North Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
L.S. Robinson, R. H.	2 July	3 Oct.	Senior Medl. Officer, Station Hospl., Toungoo.
*Slaughter, W. B.	30 Mar.	34 Oct.	Medical charge Station Hospital, Mandalay.
*Martin, John	31 Mar.	20 Jan.	S. M. O. Station Hospital, Wellington.
*Gormley, J. A., M.D.	31 Mar.	21 Jan.	Senior Medl. Officer of the South Station Hospital, Bangalore.
*Bourke, G. D.	30 Sep.	2 Feb.	Eng. (P. A.) 182 days, from 27th June 1890.
*Swayne, C. H.	15 Oct.	12 Apr.	S. M. O. Central Station Hospl., Secunderabad
Emerson, I. B.	4 Feb.	89	D. d. Secunderabad District.
Laffan, G., M.D.	4 Feb.	21 Mar.	Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 6th Feb. 1890.—Ext. from 7th Aug. to 6th Feb. 1891.
Carlton, A. W., M.B., F.R.C.S.I.	4 Feb.	5 Mar.	S. M. O. Station Hospital, Rangoon.
Johnston, W. T., M.D.	5 Aug.	30 Sep.	Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 10th July 1890.
Powell, C. K., M.D.	5 Aug.	11 Apr.	S. M. O. Station Hospital, Thayetmyo.
Brodie, J. FitzG., M.D.	5 Aug.	89	Medical charge Station Hospital, Madras.
Routh, J. I.	3 Feb.	89	D. d. Station Hospital, Belgaum.
L.S. Lude, W. L., M.B.	4 Aug.	12 Apr.	Medl. charge Station Hospital, Poonamallee.
Lloyd, O. E. P.	4 Aug.	15 Jan.	D. d. Station Hospital, Bellary.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS			
<i>Ranking as Captains.</i>			
Feltham, W. P.	4 Aug. 1878	29 Oct. 1889	D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
Cusack, R. O.	6 Mar.	80	D. d. Secunderabad District.
Smith, E. F.	6 do	10 Mar.	D. d. Station Hospital, Bellary.
Cowan, W. D. A.	6 do	20 Mar.	D. d. Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.
L.S. Robinson, G. W.	6 do	15 Jan.	D. d. Burmah District.
Powder, G. F.	6 do	14 Nov.	Medical charge of the Station Hospital, Cannanore.
L.S. Asbury, A.	6 do	23 Mar.	87
Maclean, F. E.	6 do	2 Jan.	89 D. d. Secunderabad District.
L.S. Woods, C. R., M.D.	31 July	15 Jan.	90 D. d. Burmah District.
*Tuckey, T. B. A.	5 Feb.	81	D. d. Station Hospital, Wellington.
Daly, F. A. B., M.B., F.R.C.S.I.	5 Feb.	4 Aug.	90 Medl. charge Station Hospital, Malapuram.
L.S. Osburne, J.	5 do	29 Jan.	86 Medl. charge Station Hospl., St. Thomas' Mount.
*McGeagh, R. T., M.D.	30 July	21 Mar.	89 D. d. Belgaum and Bangalore District.
Farmer-Brighton	30 July	15 Jan.	90 D. d. Secunderabad District.
E. D., F.R.C.S., EDIN	30 July	82	D. d. Burmah District.
Wight, E. O.	4 Feb.	23 Jan.	D. d. Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.
Peehell, A. A., M.B.	29 July	81	Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 27th July 1890.
Kelly, M. A. D.	2 Feb.	21 Feb.	85 D. d. Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.
L.S. Geddes, R. J., M.B.	2 Feb.	13 Jan.	89 D. d. Secunderabad District.
Dobson, G. M., M.B.	31 Jan.	85	D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
*Hale, G. E.	31 Jan.	5 Nov.	88 D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
Reen, W. H.	30 do	19 Dec.	85 Australia (M.C.) 182 days, from 20th Aug. 1890.—U. O. to England.
L.S. Hearn, M. L.	30 do	18 Oct.	85 England (M.C.) 182 days, from 27th June 1890.
*Bennett, W. H., M.B.	30 do	9 Feb.	89 D. d. Station Hospital, Wellington.
L.S. Philson, S. C.	30 do	4 Mar.	86 Medical charge Station Hospital, Calicut.
L.S. Harris, F. W. H. D.	30 do	14 Feb.	86 D. d. Station Hospital, Belgaum.
HS. Green, J. S., M.B.	1 Aug.	85	D. d. Station Hospital, Kamptee.
L.S. Gordon, P. C. H.	1 do	29 Mar.	86
HS. in T.	1 do	19 Dec.	85 General duty, Secunderabad Dist.—U. O. to Eng.
L.S. Hathaway H. G.	1 do	14 Feb.	86 D. d. Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
L.S. Nunnerly, P. J. R.	1 do	14 Feb.	86 D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
Saxton, M. J., M.D.	1 do	19 Apr.	86 D. d. Madras District.
*Burke, J. F.	1 do	80	General duty, Madras and Southern Districts.
Skerrett, F. T.	30 Jan.	3 Feb.	87 D. d. Secunderabad District.
Adams, H. M., M.B.	30 do	18 Nov.	86 D. d. Station Hospital, Belgaum.
L.S. Brown, H. H., M.B.	30 do	2 Nov.	86 England (P. A.) 5 months, from 23rd Oct. 1890.
HS. Corkery, T. H.	30 do	7 Mar.	86 England (M.C.) 182 days, from 17th June 1890.
Kelly, R. E., M.D.	28 July	23 Mar.	88 D. d. Upper Burma.
L.S. Donegan, J. F.	28 do	21 Mar.	88 England (P. A.) 3 months, from 16th Oct. 1890.
L.S. Donaldson, J. J.	28 do	8 May	87 D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
L.S. V.C. LeQueux, F. S.	28 do	87	D. d. Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.
Thurston, H. C.	5 Feb.	25 Oct.	85 D. d. Station Hospital, Tonghoo.
HS. Cockerill, J. W.	5 Feb.	26 Mar.	89 D. d. Kington Cheengmai Frontier.
L.S. Gray, W. L., M.B.	5 Feb.	26 Mar.	89 General duty, Burmah District.
Young, C. A.	5 Feb.	3 Oct.	88 D. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
L.S. Inniss, B. J.	5 Feb.	17 Feb.	88 Eng. (M.C.) 182 days, from 25th July 1890.
Halloran, W., M.B.	27 July		

† Passed Elementary Standard, Burmah.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

STAFF.

Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in Madras.

HANBURY, Surg. Genl. Sir J. A., M.B., F.R.C.S. ENG. & L., K.C.B., M. S.

Appointed 10th March 1883.

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in Madras.

Surgeon Major Bevan, G. F., I. M. S.—Appointed.

Principal Medical Officers of Districts.

Roberts, Dy. Surg. Genl. W. H., M.D., I. M. S. 1 July 88—P. M. O., Secunderabad Dist. & Hyderabad Contgt.—Secunderabad.

Inkson, do. J., M.D., Medical Staff 4 Sep. 88—P. M. O., Bangalore and Belgaum Dists., Bangalore.

Sibthorpe, do. Charles, I. M. S. 29 May 90—P. M. O., Rangoon District.—Rangoon.

Porter, do. A., M.D., I. M. S. 25 July 90—P. M. O., Mandalay and Myingyan Dts., Mandalay.

Markey, do. (temp., rank) E. C., M. S. —P. M. O., Madras & Southern Dists., Madras.

Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

Surgeon Major Fawcett, E.

Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.

Surgeon Ross, R., I. M. S.

Fort Surgeon.

Surgeon Major Allison, H., I. M. S., 26th January 1883, Fort St. George.—*Eur. (P. A.)*

do. Price, W., M.D., I. M. S. 22nd Aug. 1890.—Offg.

Standing Medical Committee.

The MILITARY STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the PRESIDENCY is under the control of the SURGEON GENERAL, H. M.'s FORCES, and meets for the purpose of examining Military Officers and Subordinates applying for leave on Medical Certificate, for compensation for Wounds, final Examination for Wound Pension, &c.

Ex-Officio President of the Committee.

MEMBERS—All Executive Medical Officers in Military Employ at the Presidency.

The Committee meet at the Board Room in the Office of the Surgeon General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

DR. F. BECK, W. F., M.D.—Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

Secretary to the Surgeon General.

Surgeon THOMPSON, CROSSDALE MILLER, M.B. 16th Aug. 1885, (on other duty)

do. REEVES, F. C., Ag. 30th Oct. 1890

Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Brigade Surgeon McVITTIE, C. E., F.R.C.S.

Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon.

Surgeon DIVECHA, F. R.

Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Surgeon Major LAING, J. A., M.D. 22nd June 1888.

Staff at the Presidency.

RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Appointment.	REMARKS.
Brigade Surgeon Hunt, S. B.	19 Dec. 1876	Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard" — <i>Eur. (M. C.)</i>
Surgeon-Major Ritchie, J. H., M.D.	18 July 90	S. M. O., General Hospital & Principal Med. Col.
do. F. H. Blenkinsop	1 Mar. 75	Ag. Surg., 3rd Dist., including "Body Guard."
Brigade Surgeon Drake-Brockman, E. F.	29 Sep. 85	Ophthalmic Surgeon, Genl. Hosp.
Surgeon Major Hackett, A. L.	22 Aug. 90	Surgeon, 2nd District.
do. Hazlett, H. J.	11 May 88	Surgeon, 4th District, Madras, (on other duty)
do. Price, W., M.D.	22 June 88	Ag. Fort Surgeon, &c.
do. Cook, H. D., M.B.	1 July 81	Surg., 1st District & Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
do. Laing, J. A., M.D.	13 June 90	Sanitary Commissioner.
do. Branfoot, A. M., M.B.	26 Jan. 88	Supdt. of the Lying-in Hospital.
do. Bevan, G. F.	26 Jan. 88	Secy. to the P. M. O. H. M.'s Force.
do. Browne, W. R., M.D.	26 Jan. 88	Surgeon, General Hospital.
do. Allison, H., M.D.	26 Jan. 88	Fort Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
do. Pope, T. H., M.B.	26 Jan. 88	Asst. Physician, Genl. Hospital.—Ag. Surgeon, 4th District.
do. Armstrong, H.	18 Nov. 85	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
Surgeon VanGeyzel, J. L., M.B.	20 Feb. 90	Chemical Examiner, Madras.
do. Smyth, J., M.D.	29 June 88	Resdt. Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.
do. Thompson, C. M., M.B.	16 Aug. 88	Secy. to Surg. Genl. with Govt. of Madras, (on other duty).
do. A. E. Grant	30 Aug. 90	Ag. Asst. Physician, General Hospital.
do. Crawford, F. J., M.D.	1 Aug. 90	Second Surgeon, Genl. Hosp., (Sub pro tem).

Medical College.

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Brigade Surgeon Drake-Brockman, E. F.	Surgeon-Major J. H. RITCHIE, M.D.—Principal.
Surg. Major Branfoot, A. M., M.B.	Surgeon Dymott, D. F., M.B.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
Co. Allison, H., M.D.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>	

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE	Surgeon Major J. H. RITCHIE, M.D.	18 July 1890
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY AND CLINICAL SURGERY	Surg. Maj. W. R. BROWNE, M.D.	13 June 90
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY	Surg. F. J. CRAWFORD, M.D.	1 Aug. 90
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY	Surg. Maj. BRANFOOT, A. M., M.B.	1 July 81
PROF. OF OPHTHALMIC SURGERY AND PHYSIOLOGY	Brig. Surgeon DRAKE-BROCKMAN, E. F.	1 Mar. 75
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY	Surgeon VANGEYZEL, J. L., M.B.	11 Jan. 87
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE	Surg. Maj. HAZLETT, H. J., (on other duty).	1 July 87
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY	Surg. Maj. T. H. POPE, M.D., Acting.	
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY	Surg. Maj. ALLISON, H., M.D., <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>	17 Jan. 88
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY	Surg. Maj. W. PRICE, M.D., Ag.	
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE	Surg. F. J. CRAWFORD, M.D.	
ASST. TO THE PROF. OF BOTANY & MATERIA MEDICA	Surgeon SMYTH, J., M.D.	29 June 88
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY AND CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM	Surg. Maj. POPE, T. H., M.B. (on other duty)	17 Jan. 88
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY	Surgeon A. E. GRANT, Acting.	
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE	2nd grade Apoth. HOLLINGSWORTH, R.	7 May 84
	Civil Apoth. RAMA ROW.	
	1st grade Asst. Apothecary STAGGS, V. J.	1 Apl. 84
	Civil Apothecary RAMA ROW, C. B.	21 Nov. 89

The CIVIL STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the PRESIDENCY is under the control of the SURGEON GENERAL with the Government of Madras, for the purpose of examining Civil Officers and others applying for leave on Medical Certificate 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.

The Surgeon General, in his absence.

The Senior Civil Medical Officer at the Presidency.

Members of the Committee available two at a time.

Brig. Surg. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, E. F.	Surgeon-Maj. COOK, H. D., M.B.	Surgeon SMITH, J., M.D.
Surg. Maj. J. H. RITCHIE, M.D.	Do. POPE, T. H., M.D.	do. CRAWFORD, F. J., M.D.
Do. BLINKINSOP, F. H.	Do. ARMSTRONG, H.	do. A. E. GRANT.
Do. PRICE, W., M.D.	Do. VANGEYZEL, J. L., M.B.	

The Civil Standing Medical Committee meet at the Surgeon General's Office, Fort St. George, every Saturday, at 9-30 A.M.

Season of Appt.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Will complete tour of service.	Ranking as Major General.	REMARKS.
SURGEON GENERAL 1.					
<i>Ranking as Major General.</i>					
A 1857	*deFabeck, W. F., M.D.	29 May	30 18 May	94 68	Surgeon Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.
DEPUTY SURGEONS GENERAL 3.					
<i>Ranking as Colonels.</i>					
1858	*Roberts, W. H., M.D.	1 July	88 39 June	93 S.C.P. M. O., Secunderabad District and Hyd. Contgt., Secunderabad.	
LS. 70	Sibthorpe, Charles	29 May	90 29 May	95 68	P. M. O., Rangoon District, Rangoon.
LS. 65	Porter, Alex., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	25 July	90 25 July	95 68	P. M. O., Mandalay and Myingyan Districts, Mandalay.
BRIGADE SURGEONS 11.					
<i>Ranking as Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>					
LS. 65	Hunt, Samuel Bradshaw	26 Aug	1886 68	Surgeon, 3rd District, including "Body Guard."— <i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 3rd June 1890.</i>	
LS. 1865	Fox, William Smyth	4 Jan.	87 68	Civil Surg., Coconada—Ag. Civil Surg., Trichinopoly.	
L.S. } H.S. }	66 Nannay, Lewis Charles	1 July	88 68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Kurnool.	
LS. }	*McVittie, Charles Edwin, F.R.C.S.I.	12 Oct.	80	Principal Medical Storekeeper.	
*T.L.S. 65	Thomas, James Byers	30 Apr.	89 68	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna— <i>Eur. (F. A.) 1 year and 241 days, from 22nd Nov. 1890.</i>	
LS. 1866	*Bateman, Daniel Frederick	2 Apr.	90 68	3rd L. C., Bangalore.	
LS. 4	Drake-Brockman, Edward Forster, F.R.C.S.	21 Apr.	68	Ophthalmic Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.	
LS. }	*Sargent, James Forbes	31 May	80	2nd Cavalry, H. C.	
LS. C. 67	McGann, Terence Joseph	25 July	84	Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Comr. with the Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.	
SURGEONS MAJOR.					
<i>Above 20 years' service ranking as Lieutenant-Colonels from the second date after each Officer's name.</i>					
LS. 1866	*Hyde, Henry	{ 1 Oct. 78 } { 1 Oct. 88 }	68	Civil Surg., Tinnevely.	
H.S. 67	Ritchie, James Hutton, M.D.	{ 1 Apr. 79 } { 1 Apr. 87 }	68	S. M. O. Genl. Hospl. and Principal and Prof. of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.	
LS. 4	Smith, James	{ 1 Apr. 79 } { 1 Apr. 87 }	S. C. 25th M. L.,— <i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 21st May 1890.</i>		
LS. 4	Hackett, Arthur Luke	{ 1 Apr. 79 } { 1 Apr. 87 }	68	Surgeon, 2nd District, Madras.	
H.S. }	Hazlett, Henry James	{ 1 Apr. 79 } { 1 Apr. 87 }	68	Surgeon, 4th District, Madras—Acting District Surgeon, Coimbatore and Ag. Hony. Surg. Coimbatore Vol. Corps.	
LS. }	*Power, Rob. Vincent, M.D.	{ 1 Apr. 79 } { 1 Apr. 87 }	S. C. 19th (Burma) Regt. of M. L., Mandalay.		
LS. 68	*Martin, Patrick Richard, M.D.	{ 1 Apr. 80 } { 1 Apr. 88 }	68	14th M. L., Bellary.	
H.S. }	Mookerjee, Preet Nath (a)	{ 1 Apr. 80 } { 1 Apr. 88 }	S. C. 32nd M. L., Sagaing.		

(a) Passed Lower Standard Buzness.

Season of Appt.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Ranking as Major General.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—continued.				
LS. 4	68 Fitzpatrick, John Francis, M.D.	{ 1 Apr. 80 } { 1 Apr. 88 }	68	Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Coimbatore and Hony. Surgeon Coimbatore Vol. Corps.— <i>Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 10th March 1890.</i>
LS. }	Blenkinsop, Frederick Henry	{ 1 Oct. 80 } { 1 Oct. 88 }	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Cuddapah—Ag. Surgeon, 8th District, including "Body Guard."
H.S. 69	Price, William, M.D.	{ 1 Apr. 81 } { 1 Apr. 89 }	68	Zillah Surg. and Supt. of the Jail, Nellore—Ag. Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.
"	Backhouse, Joseph, F.R.C.S.I.	{ 1 Apr. 81 } { 1 Apr. 89 }	68	26th M. L., Secunderabad.
LS. }	Sinclair, David, M.D.	{ 1 Oct. 81 } { 1 Oct. 89 }	68	Insp. Genl. of Prisons, Sanitary Comr. and Chief of the Civil Medl. Dept., Burma.
LS. }	*North, John	{ 1 Oct. 81 } { 1 Oct. 89 }	S. C. 1st Madras Lancers—Medical Officer, Ootacamund and in charge Army Hd. Qrs. Staff and Est.	
LS. }	Fawcett, Edward, F.R.C.S.I.	{ 1 Oct. 81 } { 1 Oct. 89 }	S. C. Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.	
LS. }	Spencer, Thos. Charles Howell	{ 1 Oct. 81 } { 1 Oct. 89 }	S. C. 4th (P. W. O.) L. C., Bellary.	
LS. }	Hall, Henry George	{ 1 Oct. 81 } { 1 Oct. 89 }	68	21st M. L.—Secunderabad.
<i>Ranking with Majors.</i>				
LS. 1870	Laing, James Anderson, M.D.	1 Apr.	1882 68	Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
LS. 4	" Cook, Henry David, M. D.	1 do	68	Surgeon 1st Dist. and Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
LS. 1872	Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, M.D.	30 Mar.	84 68	Supt. Lying-in Hospital and Prof. of Midwifery, Medical College, Madras.
LS. 4	Johnson, William Edward, M.D.	30 do	68	"Q. O." Sappers and Miners, Bangalore.
LS. }	*Dobie, Stanley Locker	30 do	S. C. Offg. 1st Madras Lancers, Secunderabad.	
LS. }	Bevan, George Frederick	30 do	68	Secy. and Staff Officer to the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in Madras.
H.S. 69	Dobson, Andrew Francis, M.D.	30 do	68	Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.— <i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 15th May 1890.</i>
LS. }	Little, Charles, M.D.	30 do	68	Sanitary Comr. Insp. Genl. of Dispensaries & Supt. of Vaccin. in the Hyd. Assigned Dist.
H.S. }	Mayne, Thomas	30 do	S. C. 24th M. L.—Minbu.	
LS. }	*Levinge, Edward	1 Oct.	68	2nd M. L.—Ag. Dist. Surg., Kistna.
LS. 4	Rogers-Harrison, Augustus Napoleon	1 do	68	Civil Surgeon, Salem.
LS. 4	*Besch, Lionel	1 do	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Calicut.—Hony. Surgeon, Malabar Vol. Rifles.
LS. 4	Esmonde-White, H. Plunkett	1 do	68	Physician to the Maharajah of Travancore.
LS. 1873	Browne, William Richard, M.D.	1 Apr.	85 68	Surgeon, Genl. Hospl. and Professor of Surgery, Medical College.
LS. 4	Robinson, Mark	1 do	S. C. 29th M. L.— <i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 18th June 1889.—Eura. 2 months, O. O. G. 280 and 553 of 1890.</i>	
LS. }	Leapingwell, Arthur Henry	1 do	68	Zillah Surgeon, and Supt. of Jail, Cuddalore—Medical Officer S. L. R. V. R. Corps.— <i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 5th June 1890.</i>
LS. }	Allison, Hazlett, M.D.	30 Sep.	68	Port Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen, and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.— <i>Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 4th Oct. 1890.</i>
LS. 4	Wilkins, Thomas James Hackett	30 do	68	Dist. Medl. and Sanit. Officer, Anantapur.—Ag. Dist. Surgeon, Vellore.
LS. 1874	Benson, Percy Hugh, M.D.	31 Mar.	86 68	Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Govt., Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Mysore.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Fur. Reg.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS MAJOR—continued				
<i>Ranking with Majors.</i>				
LS. 1874	Lancaster, John, M.D.	31 Mar.	86 68	District Surgeon, Vellore.—Eur. (P. A.) 18 months, from 5th May 1890.
LS. 1	King, Walter Gawn, M.D.	31 do	68	Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly.—(On special duty).
LS. 1874	O'Hara, William	30 Sep.	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Bellary.
LS. 1874	Thomas, George Tucker	31 Mar.	87 68	Civil Surgeon, Bassein.
LS. 1874	*Sturmer, Arthur James	31 do	68	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Vizagapatam.
LS. 1874	*Adams, Archibald, M.D.	31 do	75	Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States.
LS. 1874	*Ferrand, Edward (d)	30 Sep.	S.C.	6th M. I., Mandalay.
LS. 1874	*Pedroza, Francis Hookins	30 do	68	16th M. I., Secunderabad.
HS. 1874	Maitland, John, M.D.	31 Mar.	88	75 Surgeon to the Hon. the Governor.
LS. 1874	Walker, G. L., M.D., M.C.E.	31 do	75	Civil Surg., Chittoor.—Ag. District Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Nellore.
LS. 1874	*Hunter, Joseph, M.D.	31 do	75	5th M. I., Cuttack.
LS. 1874	*Swaine, Charles Lathbridge, M.D.	31 do	75	2nd Infantry H. C.
LS. 1874	*Smith, Maurice Henry	31 do	75	3rd L. I.—Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 20th Augt. 1890.
LS. 1874	Lee, William Alexander	30 Sep.	75	Civil Surg. and Supt. Jail, Mangalore.
LS. 1874	Eyre, Montague Stokes, M.D.	30 do	S. C.	26th M. I.—Australia (P. A.) 1 year, from 15th March 1890.
LS. 1874	Naffer, Henry Augustus Fitzroy, M.D. (a)	31 Mar.	89	75 Civil Surgeon, Chingleput.—Ag. Dist. Surgeon, Tanjore.
LS. 1874	*Elcum, Donald	31 do	75	Zillah Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore.—Ag. Civil Surgeon, Cochin.
LS. 1874	Chatterjee, Nityananda	31 do	75	13th M. I., Bangalore.
LS. 1874	Bennett, Charles Henry, M.D.	1 Oct.	S. C.	20th M. I., Mandalay. 1890.
LS. 1874	*Thornhill, William Henry, M.D.	1 do	S. C.	27th M. I.—Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 27th Apl. 1890.
LS. 1874	*Reporter, Manekjee Eduljee	1 do	75	11th M. I., Bhamo.
LS. 1874	*Pope, Thomas Henry, M.D.	30 Mar.	90	75 Asst. Physician, Genl. Hosp., and Profr. of Hygiene, Medl. College.—Ag. Surgeon, 4th Dist. and Professor of Medl. Jurisprudence.
LS. 1874	Pemberton, Robert	30 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Guntur.—Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 10th Jany. 1890.—Eten. 6 months.
LS. 1874	Warliker, Damodar Purshotum (b)(c)	30 do	75	1st Pioneers, Trichinopoly.
LS. 1874	*Moran, James Joseph, M.D.	30 do	75	3rd L. I.—Eur. (M. C.) 182 days, from 12th May 1890.—Extension 6 months G. O. G., No. 570 of 1890.
HS. 1874	Smith, Ferdinand Clarence	30 do	75	Medl. Officer, Coonoor with charge of Kotagiri.
HS. 1874	Quayle, William Adair, M.D.	30 do	75	Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Nimar.
LS. 1874	*Armstrong, Henry	30 do	67	Supt. Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
LS. 1874	Mallins, Clement, M.D.	30 Sep.	S. C.	1st Cav. H. C.—Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 15th April 1890.
LS. 1874	Damla, Edulji Manekji	30 do	75	4th Infantry H. C.
LS. 1874	*Carruthers, Herbert St. Clare	30 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.—Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 30th July 1889.—Eten. 4 months, Public Notification, No. 293 of 1890.

(a) Passed in Russian.

(b) Passed H. S. Burmese. (c) Passed in the Shan language by the elementary Standard.

(d) Passed Elementary Standard Burmese.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	Fur. Reg.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS.				
<i>Ranking with Captains.</i>				
LS. 1874	*Thomas, William Frederick	31 Mar. 1879	75	17th M. I., Quilon.
HS. 1874	*Wortabet, Henry Geo. Luther, M.D.	31 do	S. C.	3rd Infantry, H. C.—Offg. 1st Cav. H. C.
LS. 1874	Frenchman, Edulji Palanji	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo.—Hony. Surgeon, Thayetmyo Co., Burma State Railway Vol. Rifle Corps.
LS. 1874	James, Richard, M.D.	31 do	S. C.	3rd Cavalry H. C.
HS. 1874	*Sarkies, Sarkies Carrapiet	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.—Europe (P. A.) 1 year, from 9th February 1890.
LS. 1874	Bain, David Stuart Erskine	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Negapatam.—Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 15th Nov. 1890.
LS. 1874	Marsden, James Cort	31 Oct.	75	Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
LS. 1874	*Reeves, Francis Casement	31 do	S. C.	Civil Surg. Tellicherry.—Ag. Secy. to the Surg. Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.
LS. 1874	Poynder, John Leopold	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Samalpora.
LS. 1874	*Hoey, John	31 do	75	Offg. 3rd L. I., Madras.
LS. 1880	*Dymott, Donald Frederick, M.D. (d)	31 Mar.	80	75 Inspector of Vaccination and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
LS. 1880	*Cama, Rustom Hortaoji	31 do	S. C.	9th M. I.—Madras.
LS. 1880	Browning, Winthrop Benjamin	31 do	75	District Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Madura.
LS. 1880	Henderson, Cecil	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Hoshungabad.
LS. 1880	Divecha, Framji Rustonji	31 do	S. C.	8th M. I., Rangoon.
LS. 1880	Thompson, Crossdale Miller, M.D.	31 do	75	Secy. to the Surg. Genl. with Govt.—Ag. Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.
LS. 1880	Rundle, Cubitt Tindall, M.D.	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Henzada.
LS. 1880	*Evans, James William	31 do	75	Civil Surgeon, Cochin.—Ag. Dt. Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore.
LS. 1880	Van Geyzel, John Lawrence, M.D.	2 Oct.	75	Chemical Examiner, Madras, and Prof. of Chemistry, Medl. College.
LS. 1880	Harington, Hastings Norman Victor	2 do	75	Medl. Officer, Deoli Irregular Force and Medl. charge Haroti & Tonk Pol. Agency.
LS. 1880	*McKee, Gerard Macklin Eccles	2 do	75	23rd L. I., Belgium.
LS. 1880	Sanjana, Kaveji Cursetji	2 do	75	30th M. I.
LS. 1880	*Hakim, Hormasji Merwanji (c)	2 do	75	18th M. I., Mandalay.
LS. 1880	Burton, John Adolphus	2 do	S. C.	7th M. I., Mangalore.
LS. 1880	Doyle, Francis Joseph, M.D., M.C.	2 do	75	1st Infy., H. C.
HS. 1880	*Kelawala, Manekshaw	2 do	75	4th M. I. (Pioneers), Kalewa.
HS. 1880	Jamshedji	2 do		
Ar. 1880	*Kharegat, Mervanji Pestunji	2 Oct.	75	22nd M. I., Melktila.
HS. 1880	*Newland, Arthur George Ed.	2 April	81	S. C. 12th (Burma) Regt. of M. I.—Thayetmyo.
LS. 1880	Patch, Arthur Theophilus	2 do	75	15th M. I.—Ag. Civil Surgeon, Chingleput and Supt. Reformatory School.
HP. in T.	Lodge, M.D.	2 do	S. C.	Garrison Surgeon, Bangalore.
LS. 1880	*Ross, Ronald	2 do	S. C.	Offg. 15th Regt. M. I., Secunderabad.
LS. 1880	Adams, Charles, M.D., F.R.C.S.	2 do	75	Offg. 31st L. I., Moulsain.
LS. 1880	Kanga, Jamshedji Khurshedji	2 do		
LS. in P.	O'Hara, Alfred James	2 do	75	Offg. 3rd L. I. Madras.

(e) Passed LS. in Burmese.

(d) Passed in Russian.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	DATE OF COMMISSION.	For Regts.	REMARKS.
SURGEONS—continued.				
Ranking with Captains.				
L.S. 1881	Roe, Robert Bradley	1 Oct. 1881	75	Civil Surgeon, Yeotmal.
L.S. in T	" (*Smyth, John, M.D.)	1 do	75	Resident Surg., Gen. Hosp., and Professor of Pathology, Medical College.
HS. "	Greany, Hugh, M.D.	1 do	75	Insp. of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Hyderabad—Offg. Medical Officer, 1st Infy. H. C.
L.S. "	*Youngerman, Edward Petah-gall, M.D.	1 do	S.C.	
L.S. 1882	Reilly, Edwin William	1 April	82	75 Civil Surgeon, Akola.
L.S. "	Scott, James, M.D.	1 do	S.C.	6th Infy. H. C.
HS. in T	" Davis, Robert Evans Stuart	30 Sep.	75	Secy. to Insp. Genl. of Prisons, &c., Civil Medl. Admn., Burma.
L.S. "	Neilson, William Henry, M.D.	30 do	75	Medical Officer, Erinpurah Irregular Force—Offg. Agency Surgeon, Ulwar.
HS. 1883	Evans, Arthur Owen	31 Mar.	83	75 Civil Medical Charge, Akyah.
L.S. "	Bannerman, William Burpee, M.D.	29 Sep.	75	Offg. Wing 27th M. L., Sambalpur.
L.S. "	Thompson, Henry, M.D.	29 do	75	Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.
L.S. 1886	Hall, Gilbert Capel	30 Sep.	86	S.C. Ag. Dist. Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Cuddapah.
L.S. "	Caster, Richard Henderson	30 do	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Katha.
L.S. "	Maidment, Frederick George	30 do	S.C.	Wing 22nd Regt. M. L., Rangoon.
L.S. "	Blancard, Marie Joseph Toby Joinville	30 do	S.C.	23rd (Burma) Regt. of M. L.—Foungoo.
L.S. "	Doyle, Ignatius Purcell, D.S.O.	30 do	S.C.	Offg. 25th M. L., Bangalore.
L.S. 1887	Crawford, Frederick James, M.D.	31 Mar.	87	S.C. Second Surg. Genl. Hospital (Sub pro tem) and Prof. of Pharmacy and Materia Medica Medical College, Madras.
L.S. "	Simpson, David, M.D.	31 do	S.C.	d. d. Burma District.
L.S. "	Robertson, Robert	31 do	S.C.	Offg. 29th M. L., Cannanore.
L.S. "	Moore, Thomas Charles	31 do	S.C.	Hyderabad Contingent.
L.S. "	Karney, William Henry	31 do	S.C.	d. d. Madras District.
L.S. "	Ingham, William Henry Martyn	1 Oct.	S.C.	d. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Dist.
L.S. "	Dewes, Frederick Joseph	1 do	S.C.	Offg. 25th M. L., Vizianagram.
L.S. "	Pinto, Joseph Orphino	1 do	S.C.	Offg. 27th M. L., Berhampore.
L.S. "	Strickland, Percy Charles Hutchison	1 do	S.C.	d. d. Upper Burma.
L.S. "	Stewart, Thomas William	1 do	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Saguing District.
L.S. 1888	Grant, Allan Ewen	31 Mar.	88	S.C. Ag. Asst. Physician, General Hospital.
L.S. "	Pereira, Frank Charles	31 do	S.C.	Medl. ch. Det. Native Infy. and Station Hosp., Port Blair.
L.S. 1889	Williams, Charles Louis M.D.	30 Sep.	89	S.C. d. d. Myingyan and Mandalay Districts.
L.S. "	Vickers, Wilfrid Constant	30 do	S.C.	d. d. Myingyan and Mandalay District.
1890	Wilson, William McNeely	31 Mar.	90	S.C. d. d. Madras and Southern Districts.
"	Sutherland, William Dunbar	31 do	S.C.	do. do.
"	Carr-White, Percy	31 do	S.C.	do. do.
"	Wright, Edmund Hasell	31 do	S.C.	do. do.
"	Molesworth, William	31 do	S.C.	d. d. Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.
"	Fearnside, Clarence Forbes	31 do	S.C.	do. do.
"	Johnston, Charles Arthur	31 do	S.C.	d. d. Secunderabad District.
"	Giffard, Gerald Godfrey	31 do	S.C.	do. do.

TEMPORARY HALF PAY LIST.

Brigade Surgeon.

L.S. 1893 McCarthy, David John, M.D. 1 Aug. 1887 S.C. Placed on temp. half pay with effect from 25th April 1893.

Surgeon.

L.S. 1881 DaCosta, Edward Ronald 2 April 81 75 Placed on the temp. half pay List with effect from 25th Oct. 1890.

(a) Period L. S. Burmese.

Names.	Dates of		Station.	Remarks.
	Army Rank.	Arrival in India—present tour.			Arrival at present Station.
INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON.				
Ranking as Lieut.-Colonel.				
L.S. Snow	Age 28 Feb. 78		Ootacamund	Appointed 1st Mar. 86.
(D.)				
1st CLASS VETERINARY SURGEONS.				
Ranking as Majors (from the 2nd date opposite their names in column Army Rank).				
L.S. Adams, W. S.	(21 Apr. 77)	26 Mar. 87	5 June 79 Ootacamund	Remount Depot (21 Apr. 87)
Ranking as Captains.				
L.S. Symonds, T. Jonathan	22 Mar. 83	19 Dec. 79	21 Feb. 87 St. Thomas' Mount	Station Hospital.
(6)				
*Gladstone, William	10 June 84	6 Nov. 88	21 Apr. 90 Bellary	Station Hospital.
*Morgan, John Wm. A.	12 June 88	10 Nov. 90		Secunderabad Station Hospital.
L.S. Fenton, Gerald Herbert	27 Apr. 89	30 Sep. 89	6 Oct. 89 Bangalore	Station Hospital.
Gunn, W. D.	29 Dec. 10	Mar. 90	28 Mar. 90 Mandalay	d. d. Upper Burma.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.				
Ranking as Lieutenants.				
L.S. Hazleton, Edwin Hills	12 Sep. 83	23 Mar. 84		Secunderabad Station Hospital, U. O. to England.
HS. Evans, G. H.	27 Aug. 84	31 Mar. 86	30 June 90 Rangoon	Vety. Instr., Burma.
Butler, Ernest R. C.	27 Aug. 31	Mar. 85	15 April 89 St. Thomas' Mount	Station Hospital, U. O. to England.
Taylor, Edward	4 Feb. 85	16 Nov. 87	6 Feb. 90 Mandalay	d. d. Upper Burma.
L.S. Lawson, Edmund James	20 May 30	Oct. 85	7 Jan. 90 Secunderabad	Station Hospital, Bangalore (temp.)
L.S. Wilkinson, Harry	20 do 30	Oct. 85	13 May 90 Secunderabad	Station Hospital, Bangalore (temp.)
Eassie, Fitzpatrick	11 Sep. 89			Meiktila Burma District.

INDIAN VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1st Comm.	NAMES.	Date of Commission.	Corps or Stations and Departments	For Regts.	REMARKS.
-----------	--------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	------------	----------

INSPECTING VETERINARY SURGEON

Ranking with Lieut.-Colonels but junior of that rank except for choice of Quarters.

6th Feb. 87 | *Shaw, Frederick George Esq. 28 Feb. 1878 | 68 |

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF NATIVE AND ASSISTANT-SURGEONS
IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Rank.	Name	Date of Rank.	At
Asst. Surg.	M. Parasurama Naicken	12 Apr. 1871	Asst. to the Dist.
Do	Peter Muneswami	30 Aug. 1878	Asst. to the Dist.
Do	M. Thammam Singh	19 Apr. 1882	Do Salem—Ag. Asst.
Do	M.D.		to District Surgeon, Mangalore.
Do	Vithalu V. Patanker	1 Oct. 1882	Asst. to the Dist. Surg., Tanjore.
Do	Edmund Lerede Chalke	20 Feb. 1888	Do Bellary—Ag. Dist.
Do	Henry Foster Staunton	11 May 1883	Surgeon, Cuddalore.
Do	M.B.		Asst. to Dist. Surgeon, Vizagapatam—Ag. Civil Surg., Gunter.
Do	Charles Arthur Laire	11 May 1883	Asst. to the Dist. Surg., Malabar—
Do	Sebastian Patrao	31 Aug. 1883	Ag. Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry.
Do	Avid Noremba	31 Aug. 1883	Do Mangalore, Ag. Civil
Do	Codonda Ponappa Gannapathi	10 Oct. 1883	Surg. Negapatnam.
Do	Alfred John Hesterlow	18 Sept. 1884	Do Tinnevely—Ag. Asst.
Do	Nutheh Mohamed Osman Sahib	Do	Surgeon, Calicut.
Do	J. Hadden	Do	Asst. to the Dist. Surg., Cuddalore—
Do	S. Manikkam	Do	Ag. Civil Surgeon, Chittoor.
Do	A. P. Fernandes	Do	Asst. Surg., Triplicane Dispensary.
Do	M. Subapathi Kandayya Pillay	27 Jan. 1885	Do Godavari—Ag. Civil
Do	Corpus Theodore	27 May 1885	Surgeon, Cocanada.
Do	M. Ailsworth, M.A.	27 May 1885	Asst. to the Dist. Surg., Cuddalore—
Do	C. Mooneswamy	23 Nov. 1885	Ag. Asst. to the Dist. Surg.,
Do	J. Lychlander	11 Jan. 1887	Madura.
Do	D. Nowrojee	14 Aug. 1888	Asst. to Dist. Surg., Anantapur—
Do	F. B. Gonzalez	1 Do	Ag. Asst. Surgeon, Salem.
Do	P. D. S. Amirthaswamy Pillay, M.A.	25 Apr. 1890	Asst. Surg., Ganjam—Ag. Asst. to
Do	D. Gnanam Pillay	25 Apr. 1890	Dist. Surg., Kurnool.—On leave to
Do	C. Kannan, M.A.	25 Apr. 1890	Europe.
Do	S. Chandrasekara Mudaliar, M.A.	25 Apr. 1890	Ag. Asst. to Dist. Surg., Anantapur—
			Ag. Civil Surgeon, Anantapur.
			Ag. Asst. to Dist. Surg., Bellary.
			Ag. Asst. Surgeon, Tinnevely.
			Ag. Asst. to Dist. Surg., Kurnool.
			Do Godavari.

GOVERNMENT LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Pantheon Road, Egmore—Opened 26th July 1844.

Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, M.B. Superintendent.
Mr. W. T. Kenny, L.M. & S. Civil Apothecary—Resident Apothecary.
Mr. F. T. Watson, L.M. & S. Civil Apothecary—Junior Apothecary.
R. Jagannath Rao Raju Ist Class Hospital Assistant.
Miss J. Dennehy Matron.
Mrs. K. Mahler Assistant Matron.
G. Ramaswamy Doss Steward and Writer.

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.

With from 25 to 49 Rs. per mensem	Per diem.	With from 200 to 299 Rs. per mensem	Per diem.
Do. 50 to 99	0 4 0	Do. 300 to 499	2 0 0
Do. 100 to 149	0 8 0	Do. 500 and upwards	3 0 0
Do. 150 to 199	0 12 0		5 0 0
Do. 200 to 299	1 0 0		

Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers not performing Regimental duty are charged Civil rates for their wives and families.—G.O. C.C., 26th September 1870, No. 1224. 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 at the Egmore Dispensary. 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 and, if qualified, will 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. The Pupils will reside in the Hospital compound, and will occupy furnished quarters.

IX. 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.

X. 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.

(Signed) A. M. BRANFORD, M.B., Superintendent, Lying-in Hospital.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in Hospital.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. J. A. James	East Indian	Black Town.
" A. Colkers	do	Do. Jones' Street.
" E. Lackey (a)	do	New Town.
" M. A. Hosie	do	Royapuram.
" Louisa Sewell	do	Chintadripettah, Barracks Road.
" A. M. McClean	do	Vepery, Maddox Street.
" A. Sterling	do	Park Town.
" M. L. BoEn	do	Vepery, High Road.
" A. Hosie (b)	do	New Town.
" L. Sylva (c)	do	Matron, Station Hospital, Madras.
" E. Robertson	do	Park Town, Church Street.
" S. Allan	do	Park Town, Colindale Street.
" J. G. Seeluna	do	Black Town, Popham's Broadway.
" J. M. Ford	do	Black Town.
" C. Pope (d)	do	Pembore.
" E. Defontaine (e)	do	Black Town.
" A. Vaughan	do	Park Town.
Thoyee	Native	Teynampett.
Mrs. C. Dixon	East Indian	Park Town.
" L. A. Yattie	do	Park Town, School Street.
" E. Smith	do	Pursewaukum, High Road.
" E. Judge (f)	do	Vepery, Maddox Street.
" E. Shandley	do	New Town, 1st Street.
" M. A. Harris	do	Sailors' Home, Black Town.
" A. Woodcock	do	Black Town.
Roshun Bee	Mohomedan	Triplacane.
Chelvam	Native	Mackay's Gardens.
Mrs. C. P. Drake	East Indian	Pursewaukum, Carriappa Moodley Street.
" Roberto	do	Black Town.
" M. Morrison	do	Royapuram Lying-in Hospital.
" M. Antonio	do	Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
" L. Stracey (g)	do	Chintadripettah, Tannah Street.
" Hareford	do	Black Town.
" C. Casturn	do	Chintadripettah, River Road.
" C. A. Hodges	do	Black Town.
" J. D. Rozario	do	Black Town, Fowl Monger's Street, No. 71.
Ammeys	Native	Do. Barber's Street.
Miss J. Denny	European	Matron, Lying-in Hospital.
Mrs. L. D'Senna	East Indian	Black Town, Fowl Monger's Street.
" M. A. Morrison	European	Ordnance Lanes.
" M. A. Girling	do	No. 2, Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.
" E. Nurse	East Indian	Chintadripettah, Tannah Street.
" Bronckhurst	do	Moorgappa Moodley Street, Pursewaukum.
Seomalle	Native	Pursewaukum.
Mrs. E. Kelly	European	Matron, Royapuram Lying-in Hospital.
" A. O'Neill	East Indian	Kalcheri Road, Mylapore.
" R. White (h)	European	Nungumbakum.
" S. Pope	East Indian	Chupank.
Cunnee	Native	Royapett.
Paravallhee	do	Narsingapuram.
Mrs. E. Edwards (i)	East Indian	Royapuram.

(a) Formerly Mrs. Yore; (b) Formerly Mrs. Thompson; (c) Formerly Mrs. Gibbons; (d) Formerly Mrs. Lupprian; (e) Formerly Mrs. Freeman; (f) Formerly Miss Sands; (g) Formerly Mrs. Atkinson; (h) Formerly Mrs. Jordan; (i) Formerly Mrs. E. Doyle.

† 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.
Thoyee	Native	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. E. Grainger (a)	East Indian	Vepery High Road.
Tholsee	Native	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. L. E. Watkins	East Indian	Black Town.
" M. A. Martinson	do	Condy Chetty Street, Black Town.
" E. Holmes	do	Asst. Matron, Lunatic Asylum.
" E. Brown (b)	do	Chintadripettah.
" A. Westropp	European	Tannah Street, Pursewaukum.
" C. M. Burghall	East Indian	Baker's Street, Black Town.
" E. Crooks	do	Fort Saint George.
Dhanacoty	Native Christian	Black Town.
Mrs. A. Webbe	East Indian	Park Town.
" E. Simpson	do	Pudupett.
" G. Webbe	European	Matron, Gosha Hospital, Nungumbakum.
" C. Cusack	East Indian	Vepery High Road.
" E. Stutz	do	Pursewaukum.
" A. B. Gaynor (c)	do	New Town, 1st Street.
Miss E. Bamy	do	Maclean's Street, Black Town.
Mrs. M. Sheridan	European	Vepery High Road.
" C. E. Lange	East Indian	Do. do.
Allamado	Pariah	Pursewaukum.
Mrs. A. Wright	East Indian	New Town, 1st Street.
" E. Gibbs	do	Black Town.
" A. Rodgers	European	Royapuram.
" S. Grierson (d)	East Indian	Maddox Street, Vepery.
" E. J. Lambie (e)	European	Hunter's Road, Vepery.
" M. Will	do	New Town.
Thannamony	Native Christian	Calicut Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. H. Dean	East Indian	New Town.
" H. Gillespie	European	Chintadripettah.
" G. Pereira	East Indian	Black Town.
" S. E. Elliott	do	Vepery.
" J. Statters	do	Black Town.
" E. Bowden	do	Kutcherry Road, Mylapore.
" C. Spencer	do	Ordnance Lanes, Black Town.
" M. Eates	do	Francis Joseph Street, Black Town.
" T. Halge	do	New Town.
Therumoolamah	Hindu	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. E. Fellows	East Indian	Lunatic Asylum, Matron.
" A. Atkinson	do	No. 3, Jones' Street, Black Town.
" M. Carr	do	Fort St. George.
" Lincoln	do	Pursewaukum.
Manickum	Hindu	Chintadripettah.
Thoyee	do	Chintadripettah.
Mrs. Whetton	East Indian	Pembore.
Intherany	Pariah	Ramaswamy Lying-in Hospital.
Kareem Bee	Mohammedan	Triplacane.
Mrs. C. Penny	East Indian	Black Town.
" E. Phipps	do	do.
" E. Mack	do	General Hospital.
" E. J. Grey	do	Fort Saint George.
" S. A. Arnett	do	Pursewaukum.
" Probyn	do	St. Thome.
" E. D'Cruz	do	1st Street, New Town.
" S. Mariner	do	Naval Hospital Road.
Kunagamah	Hindu	Gosha Hospital.
Mrs. E. Blake	European	Black Town.
" E. Francis	East Indian	Royapuram.
" H. M. Johnson	do	Park Town.
" M. J. Siddon (f)	European	Tannah Street, Royapuram.
" A. G. Price	East Indian	New Town.
" E. West	do	St. Thomas' Mount.
" A. G. Day	do	do.
Ranganijee	Hindu	Chintadripettah.

(a) Formerly Mrs. Chapman; (b) Formerly Mrs. Montgomery; (c) Formerly Miss Emmet; (d) Formerly Mrs. Teague; (e) Formerly Mrs. Spencer; (f) Formerly Mrs. M. J. Bullock.

List of Midwives residing at MADRAS who have received Certificates of Qualification at the Government Lying-in Hospital—Concluded.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Miss C. Wolfe.....	European	Black Town.
Mrs. S. A. Pickersgill	East Indian	Tamnah Street, Parsewankum.
" M. A. Watson	do.	Vepery High Road.
" E. Francks.....	European	Vepery.
" C. Crogham	East Indian	Lying-in Hospital.
" H. McGrath	do.	Pudupett.
" M. E. Rosemeyer.....	do.	Mowbray's Road, Royapettah.
Amathoy	Native Christian	Royapett.
Soobamah	Barber	Washermanpet.
Mrs. Emma Rue	East Indian	Mylapore.
Coopamah	Hindu	Chintadripet.
Mrs. Mary Bishop	East Indian	Park Town.
" Emma Freemantle (a) ..	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
Kareem Bee	Mahomedan	Lying-in Hospital.
" Lillygrove Hardy	East Indian	Chintadripet.
" Elizabeth James	do.	Naval Hospital Road.
" L. Burgess (b)	do.	Tamnah Street, Royaparam.
Louisa Weaver	Native Christian	Royapettah.
Miss Gertrude Stracey.....	East Indian	New Town.
Mrs. E. Jones	do.	Black Town.
" K. Maher	European	Assistant Matron, Lying-in Hospital.
" M. Waywood	East Indian	Chintadripett.
" T. Jones	do.	Black Town.
" A. Rawkins	do.	Poonamallee.
" C. Allen	do.	Park Town.
" L. Sandway	do.	Ordnance Lines.
" F. Rapson	do.	New Town.
" A. Etches	do.	Mount Road.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital.

Mrs. J. Duffus.....	East Indian	Wellington.
" E. Bussel	European	Ootacamund.
Miss Blackwell	do.	Ootacamund.
Mrs. A. Stout (c).....	East Indian	Rangoon.
" S. Hurst	do.	Ootacamund.
" M. J. Smith	do.	Bangalore.
" M. O'Leary	do.	Hussan.
" M. Beale	do.	Paichere.
Kanacamah	Hindu	Bellary.
Coopamah	do.	Ariyalar.
Kanacamah	do.	Karur.
Amurtham	do.	Trichinopoly.
Akkamah	Barber	Bellary.
Pullaney	Hindu	Coimbatore.
Mrs. M. Brown	East Indian	Nellore.
" C. Yates (d)	do.	New Forts Road, Byculla, Bombay.
" E. Curzon	do.	Natal.
" A. Groom	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" E. Hargreaves (e)	do.	Bangalore.
" N. Hennessy	do.	Trimulgherry, Secunderabad.
" P. Burke	do.	Bangalore.
" A. Ours	do.	Coimbatore.
" E. Struggnell.....	European	Singapore.
" M. Stags	do.	Mysore.
" Leah Sewell	East Indian	Royal Artillery, Bangalore.
" H. Leonard	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" S. Thompson	do.	Civil Dispensary, Cuddalore.
" M. Sherwood	do.	Lakeside Cottage, Ootacamund.
" A. Wilson	do.	Singapore.
" M. Torpey	European	Belgaum.

(a) Formerly Miss Emma Hammond; (b) Formerly Mrs. L. McCreedy; (c) Formerly Mrs. Ambrose; (d) Formerly Mrs. Goodger; (e) Formerly Mrs. Pooney.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital—continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. R. Beard.....	East Indian	Ajmere.
" E. J. English.....	do.	Maharajah's Hospital, Mysore.
" E. Foreman	do.	Hyderabad.
" H. Fox	do.	Rangoon.
" S. M. Lane	do.	Rangoon.
Auricum	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. H. Gibson	East Indian	Bangalore.
" A. McMahon	do.	Mercara, Coorg.
" M. Arnold	do.	St. John's Hill, Bangalore.
" E. Clifford	do.	Singapore.
" M. Emmanuel	do.	Hyderabad.
Mary David	Native Christian	Civil Dispensary, Trichinopoly.
Mrs. Chalke	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" E. Bennett (a)	European	Bombay.
" M. Quinless	East Indian	Quilon.
" C. Robertson	do.	Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.
" J. Rozario	do.	Rangoon.
" J. Philben	do.	Secunderabad.
" M. Reynolds	do.	H. M.'s 45th Regiment, S. F.
Chellum	Native	Dindigul Civil Dispensary.
Mary Anne	do.	Salem do.
Mrs. M. Hartigan	East Indian	Palamcottah.
" C. Thompson	European	H. M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers, Europe.
" Agnes Clarke	East Indian	Rajahmundry.
" 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.
" Brown (b)	do.	New Town, Vellore.
" M. Perry	do.	2-21st Fusiliers, Europe.
" A. Collin	do.	Richmond Town, Bangalore.
" C. Phelan	do.	Geoty.
" E. Rolston	do.	Rangoon Medical Hall, Fytche Square.
" J. Kay	do.	Kamptee.
" J. A. Lyster (c)	do.	Maharajah's Hospital, Vizianagram.
" A. Waes	do.	Bangalore.
Mary Anne Bennett	Native	Chingleput.
Mrs. J. Marum	East Indian	Calcutta.
Miss E. Stricke	do.	Rangoon.
Mrs. Lovell	do.	Bangalore.
" E. Petters	European	Kurzachee.
" F. O'Neill (d)	do.	Wyndad.
" C. R. D. Mellow	East Indian	Calicut.
" M. Bartels	European	Bangalore.
" H. McKenzie	East Indian	Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.
" S. Lilley	European	Poona.
Rusool Bee	Mahomedan	Coimbatore Civil Dispensary.
Zyns Bee	do.	Kurnool.
Buthramah	Native	Vizagapatam.
Murriah	do.	Cuddalore.
Mrs. J. Aberstein	East Indian	Secunderabad.
Miss C. Chomedely	do.	Ootacamund.
Mrs. A. Perrett	do.	Bangalore.
" M. A. Power	European	Colombo.
Valoor Maha Lutchmee	Native	Masulipetam.
Kadancee do.	do.	do.
Mrs. E. E. McIntyre	East Indian	do.
" M. A. Smith	do.	Royal Artillery, England.
" J. A. Conway	do.	Trimulgherry, Royal Artillery.
" M. Brew	do.	Bellary.
" M. J. Slater	do.	Poona.
Miss C. Sullivan	do.	Cuttack.

(a) Formerly Mrs. Seickie; (b) Formerly Mrs. Schultz; (c) Formerly Mrs. Falloon; (d) Formerly Mrs. Berrigan.

List of Midwives residing in the Mofussil and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital—continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. M. A. Hall (a).....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" M. Speechly (b).....	do.	Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah.
" E. Elliot (c).....	do.	do.
" C. A. D'Roze.....	do.	Bangalore, St. John's Hill.
Catherine.....	Native Christian	Cuddalore.
Govindoo.....	Native	Dharampury Dispensary.
Elizabeth.....	do.	Dispensary, Chingleput.
Mrs. M. A. Travers (d).....	East Indian	Bombay.
" A. P. Mackay.....	do.	Trevandrum.
Veramah.....	Native	Masulipatam.
Venkumah.....	do.	do.
Mrs. A. Brown.....	East Indian	Vellore.
" R. M. Lawrence (e).....	do.	Nagpore.
Kitty.....	Native	Paughant.
Mrs. E. Morton.....	European	Secunderabad.
" S. Cleary.....	East Indian	Bellary.
Rungamah.....	Native	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. H. Inglis.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" Henderson.....	European	Matron, Civil Dispensary, Vellore.
" B. Lacey (f).....	East Indian	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, Tanjore.
" F. Wilson.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" S. Warner.....	do.	Bellary.
" A. L. Babbethwaite (g).....	do.	Bangalore.
" C. Hamilton.....	European	67th Regiment, Cannanore.
" C. Parker.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
Amahloo.....	Native	Dindigul.
Mrs. S. Gready.....	East Indian	Penang.
Allamloo.....	Native	Salem, Civil Dispensary.
Ammanee.....	do.	Trichinopoly do.
Chinnamah.....	do.	Rangoon.
Mrs. A. A. Holmes.....	East Indian	Vellore.
Unkamah.....	Native	Vizagapatam.
Mrs. J. Smith (h).....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" J. E. Conway.....	do.	Rajahmundry.
" A. A. James (i).....	do.	Bangalore.
" J. E. Clarke.....	do.	Assensole, Bengsl.
" E. Lawrence.....	European	Bombay.
" E. McMullen.....	East Indian	Belgaum.
" M. White.....	do.	Bangalore.
Govindoo.....	Native	Chedamburam Civil Dispensary.
Mrs. L. A. Court.....	East Indian	Rangoon.
" M. E. Taylor.....	do.	Calcutta.
" G. V. Spooner.....	do.	Cochin.
" P. M. Anscombe (j).....	European	Wellington.
" E. Kerwick.....	do.	Seppings' Road, Bangalore.
" C. Faulkner.....	do.	Bangalore.
" S. Stewart.....	do.	Wellington.
Sooboo Lutchmee.....	Hindoo	Guntur.
Christiana.....	Native Christian	Chingleput.
Sooboomah.....	Barber	Rajahmundry.
Muthal.....	do.	Salem Civil Dispensary.
Allamloo.....	do.	Coimbatore.
Mrs. H. Butler.....	East Indian	St. Thomas' Mount.
Lutchmee.....	Hindoo	Guntur.
Tholasi.....	Barber	Vizagapatam Civil Dispensary.
Elizabeth.....	Native Christian	Guntur.
Mrs. H. Luck.....	European	Secunderabad.
" G. Sealie.....	do.	Agm.
" E. Gernon.....	East Indian	Palaveram.
" S. Talbot.....	do.	Revah.
" L. Collins.....	European	Guntur.

(a) Formerly Mrs. Breeden; (b) Formerly Mrs. Love; (c) Formerly Miss E. Sealy
(d) Formerly Mrs. Pimento; (e) Formerly Mrs. Brester; (f) Formerly Mrs. Vanderhoft
(g) Formerly Mrs. Sprules; (h) Formerly Miss J. Collins; (i) Formerly Mrs. Hamigan
(j) Formerly Mrs. Cowley.

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.
Murriamah.....	Native Christian	Burpanhully Civil Dispensary.
Leah Jacob.....	do.	Palace, Vellore District.
Lutchmoo.....	Hindoo	Mysore.
Leah.....	Native Christian	Guntur.
Ukkamah.....	Hindoo	do.
Athelatchumee.....	do.	do.
Rangamah.....	do.	Tadpatri.
Mungathoyee.....	do.	Conjeeveram Civil Dispensary.
Moonsam.....	do.	Caroor Civil Dispensary.
Sivagany.....	do.	Aloor do.
Rassamah.....	Native Christian	Adoni.
Mrs. Bernard (a).....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
Miss L. C. Robeiro.....	do.	Bombay.
Mrs. M. A. Sull van.....	European	Alibabad.
" S. A. Baggott.....	do.	Secunderabad.
" Meyers.....	do.	Bangalore.
Jankamah.....	Hindoo Brahmin	Coimbatore.
Mrs. M. Ramble.....	East Indian	Bombay.
Mary Bousard.....	Native Christian	Coimbatore.
Mrs. M. Gilbert (b).....	European	St. Thomas' Mount.
Marthoy.....	Barber	Salem.
Rungum.....	do.	Chicacole.
Esther.....	Native Christian	Madanapulley.
Mrs. A. Barrow.....	East Indian	Matron, Civil Dispensary, Kurnool.
" H. E. Butler.....	do.	Masulipatam.
" M. Yarde.....	do.	Bombay.
" E. Newman.....	European	Ootacamund.
" A. McIntosh.....	East Indian	Belgaum.
" A. Taylor.....	do.	Negapatam Civil Dispensary.
" E. Hartnett.....	do.	Rangoon.
" M. Simmons.....	do.	Bangalore.
" E. Ward (c).....	European	Ootacamund.
" S. J. Cook.....	East Indian	Trichinopoly Civil Dispensary.
" B. De Lange.....	do.	Simla.
" A. Biggwith.....	European	Ootacamund.
Antonie Marquis.....	Native Christian	Secunderabad.
Charlotte.....	do.	Rangoon.
Mrs. R. Holmes.....	East Indian	Matron, Civil Dispensary, Cuddapah.
" A. Dawson.....	European	Matron, Calicut.
Elizabeth.....	Native Christian	Sydpatti.
Mrs. E. Fulkers.....	East Indian	Poona.
" E. Shaw.....	do.	Hospet Bellary.
" M. Baynes.....	do.	Coonoor.
" R. McCallum.....	do.	Bangalore.
" E. Copeland (d).....	do.	do.
" A. Harrison.....	European	do.
" Weyntad.....	East Indian	Civil Dispensary, Bellary.
Hannah.....	Native Christian	Purnevankum.
Mrs. A. Bamber.....	East Indian	Kamptee, R. A.
" R. Eadon.....	do.	Vizagapatam.
" J. Cowell.....	European	Ootacamund, Matron St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
" M. Attewell.....	do.	Secunderabad.
" E. Foote.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" M. Currie.....	European	Jowrah, N. W. Provinces.
Minichee.....	Hindoo	Conjeeveram.
Mrs. Mehta.....	Parsee	Bombay.
Krishna Moo thee.....	Hindoo	Berhampore.
Mrs. A. Shears.....	East Indian	Palaveram.
" E. Jones.....	European	St. Thomas' Mount.
Chinnamah.....	Hindoo	Vaniambady.
Poongavann.....	do.	Aloor, Bellary District.
Rangum.....	do.	Chingleput.

(a) Formerly M. S. Hunter; (b) Formerly Mrs. Armitage; (c) Formerly Mrs. Barnes;
(d) Formerly Mr. Skellan.

List of Midwives residing in the MOPUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital—continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. Pascal.....	East Indian	Bombay.
" Moody.....	European	Bangalore.
Soobamah.....	Hindoo	Chingleput.
Lutchmoo.....	do.	Vellore.
Mrs. Terry.....	European	Bangalore.
Mungathoye.....	Hindoo	Chingleput.
Mooneamah.....	do.	Rajamundry.
Miss Nelson.....	East Indian	Cuddalore.
Mrs. Dale.....	European	Bangalore.
Thoyakkah.....	Hindoo	Mysore.
Namajiri Amahal.....	do.	Salem.
Frances D'Souza.....	Native Christian	Cochin.
Mrs. L. Hinton.....	East Indian	Calicut.
Nagumah.....	Hindoo	Cuddalore.
Thoyammah.....	do.	Nellore.
Mrs. E. Houston.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" M. Kane.....	do.	Bombay.
" H. Campbell.....	European	Pallaveram.
" A. Ephraim.....	Native Christian	Hassan.
" J. Richardson.....	East Indian	Coimbatore.
" M. O'Reilly.....	do.	Kamptee, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.
" J. Tobin.....	do.	Rajamundry.
Thoyee.....	Hindoo	Chittoor.
Mrs. M. Wilks.....	European	Kamptee, 2nd Middlesex Regiment.
" M. A. McGill.....	East Indian	Cannanore, 2nd Hampshire Regiment.
" M. Carter.....	do.	Bellary.
" G. Saxby.....	do.	Kamptee.
Janey.....	Native Christian	Guntoor.
Mrs. L. Pollet.....	East Indian	Punjab.
" C. Vieira.....	do.	Calicut.
" A. Binny.....	do.	Coimbatore.
" E. Keys.....	European	Kamptee.
Kadir Bee.....	Mahomedan	Cuddalore.
Mrs. E. Austin.....	East Indian	Singapore.
" Fletcher.....	do.	do.
" A. G. Gilker.....	do.	Bombay.
Chinnamah.....	Hindoo Brahmin	Palmcottah.
Mrs. M. A. Whally.....	East Indian	do.
" A. Ford.....	European	Bellary.
" J. Black.....	East Indian	Thyettmyo.
Mrs. A. Emerson.....	do.	Secunderabad.
Preste.....	Native Christian	Hassan.
Esther King.....	do.	do.
Soobamah.....	Hindu	do.
Miss A. B. James.....	European	Bangalore.
Menatchee.....	Hindu	Cuddalore.
Ammannee.....	Native Christian	Calicut.
Mrs. E. Ellison.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
Thayee.....	Hindu	Mysore.
Rajamah.....	do.	do.
Mrs. E. Snugg.....	East Indian	Sims.
Ramanjannah.....	Hindu	Cocanada.
Thasamah.....	do.	Tinnevely District.
Thayamah.....	do.	Bellary.
Hamuth Bee.....	Mahomedan	Kurnool.
Mooneamah.....	Hindu	do.
Mrs. O. Gallagher.....	East Indian	Bellary.
" A. Pettingell.....	do.	Lanoub.
" E. Davis.....	European	Secunderabad.
" M. J. McGuire.....	do.	Salem.
" J. Wood.....	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" Fowler.....	Native Christian	Bangalore.
" S. Rogers.....	East Indian	Nundyal.

List of Midwives residing in the MOPUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital—continued.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. K. Taylor.....	European	Bangalore.
" V. A. Thomas.....	East Indian	Kamptee.
Oonumallay.....	Hindu Brahmin	Bellary.
Mrs. S. A. Meany.....	East Indian	Agra.
" S. J. Adams.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" A. M. Clark.....	do.	Pallaveram.
" J. Appolis.....	do.	Rangoon.
" A. E. Laidlaw.....	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" C. Palmgrin.....	European	Wellington.
Chinnamah.....	Hindu	Parlakimedy.
Mrs. Ferriman.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
Govindamah.....	Hindu Brahmin	Coimbatore.
Paupamah.....	do.	Palghat.
Thoyaramah.....	do.	Trichinopoly.
Francis.....	Native Christian	Nundyal, Kurnool District.
Mrs. J. J. Ma-kham.....	East Indian	Bangalore.
" V. G. Nation.....	do.	Palghat.
Amoyee.....	Hindu	Chingleput.
Christiana.....	Native Christian	Bangalore.
Thoyee.....	do.	do.
Mrs. M. Walsh.....	European	Secunderabad.
" C. Carroll.....	East Indian	Pallaveram.
" M. A. Reardon.....	European	Cannanore.
" M. Colquhoun.....	East Indian	Palghat.
Yea Bee.....	Mahomedan	Kolar.
Mrs. A. S. Cloney.....	East Indian	Rajamundry.
" J. A. Churchill (2).....	European	Rangoon.
" I. G. Smith.....	do.	Secunderabad.
" E. M. Ring.....	do.	Bangalore.
Martha Soanes.....	Native Christian	Mangalore.
Mrs. V. A. Robertson.....	East Indian	Belgaum.
" H. A. Martin.....	do.	Rangoon.
Esther Caleb.....	Native Christian	Hassan.
Prithce.....	do.	Hassan.
Esther King.....	do.	do.
Miss Alice James.....	European	Bangalore.
Meenatchee.....	Hindu	Cuddalore.
Coopamah.....	do.	Trichinopoly.
Amathoye.....	Barber	Coimbatore.
Mercia Baboo.....	Native Christian	Mangalore.
Thoyee.....	Hindu	Trichinopoly.
Maruthoye.....	do.	do.
Mrs. Amelia Dickson.....	East Indian	Hyderabad.
" Eliza Gilholy.....	do.	Salem.
Eliza Karkada.....	Native Christian	Udipi.
Ammaneamah.....	Hindu	Bellary.
Paupamah.....	do.	Cuddalore.
Mrs. Eliza Miller.....	East Indian	Cocanor.
" Elizabeth Pearson.....	do.	Bombay.
" St. R. S. Michael.....	do.	Matron, Civil Hospital, Bellary.
" Ellen Hall.....	European	Secunderabad.
" Anne McNamara.....	East Indian	do.
Thoyamah.....	Hindu	Cuddalore.
Kansabojam.....	do.	Conjeeveram.
Mrs. Emma Freeman.....	East Indian	Vellore.
Mayatha.....	Hindu	Paducottah.
Amurtham.....	do.	do.
Mrs. Looie Dunsford.....	East Indian	Bombay.
" Clementine Edwards.....	do.	Cannanore.
" Charlotte Lea.....	do.	Rangoon.
" Sarah Lucas.....	do.	do.
" Mary Barzen.....	do.	Arkonam.

(a) Formerly Mrs. Price.

List of Midwives residing in the MOFFUSSIL and other Presidencies who have received Certificates of Qualification from the Government Lying-in Hospital—concluded.

NAMES.	RACE.	RESIDENCE.
Mrs. Catherine Hurley	European	Kamptee.
" Mary Lawler	do.	Rangoon.
Sarah Williams	Native Christian	Kolar.
Elizabeth	do.	Hassan.
Karimbil Thala	Hindu	Tellicherry.
Manikoth Penooty	do.	do.
Mrs. Eliza Williamson	European	Nagore.
Jeevarathnam	Native Christian	Chingleput.
Ammanee	Barber	do.
Maria Shreshoo	Native Christian	Mangalore.
Alimaloo	Hindu	Trichinopoly.
Moothoolutchmee	do.	do.
Paulina Shears	Native Christian	Mangalore.
Valleama	Hindu	Belary.
Mrs. H. Hennessy	European	Matron, Maternity Hospital, Singapore.
" E. Richardson	do.	Nellore.
" J. Sweeney	East Indian	Kamptee.
Katheeya Bee	Mahomedan	Sankaidug.
Ammanee	Hindu	Nagapattam.
Miss C. Jackman	East Indian	Nellore.
Agnes Pinto	do.	Trichoor.
Thippamah	Hindu	Belary.
Mrs. A. Vaughan	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" E. Howes	European	Wellington.
" E. Rolfe	do.	Secunderabad.
" A. Pope	East Indian	Cannanore.
" M. Barrcliffe	do.	Vizagapatam.
" S. Probert	do.	Bangalore.
" L. Wagstaff	European	Bangalore.
" L. Bouché	East Indian	Bimlatham.
" M. Tims	do.	Shahabad.
Narsamah	Barber	Belary.

List of Nurses who have received Certificates of Qualification as Sick Nurses, but who are not qualified to practise as Midwives.

Mrs. E. Jackson	East Indian	Secunderabad.
" R. Long	do.	Purawankum.
" C. Locker	do.	Chintadrepethan.
" Cottrell	do.	Black Town.
" E. Smith	do.	Royapettah.
" E. Fernandez	do.	St. Thomas' Mount.
" C. Fanderlinden	do.	Poodoopett.
" S. Wright	do.	Chintadrepethan.
" M. Simpson	do.	Vizagapatam.
" C. D' Lima	do.	Nursingapuram.
Miss Minchall	do.	Vellore.
Mrs. J. Carey	do.	Tonghoo.
" S. N. Skinner	European	Rangoon.

European Diplomat Nurses.

Mrs. Amy Rogers, St. Thomas' High Road.

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 and Dy. Sanitary Commr.	55 Deputy Inspectors.	125 Probationary Vaccinators.
	241 First Class Vaccinators.	
	427 Second Class do.	54 Peons.

Municipalities.—12 1st Class Vaccinators, 51 2nd Class Vaccinators and 13 Probationary Vaccinators.

The distribution of the above Staff is as follows:—

Districts	Deputy Inspectors	First Class Vaccinators	Second Class Vaccinators	Probationary Vaccinators	Peons
Ganjam	2	18	19	8	2
Vizagapatam	3	16	18	6	2
Godavery	3	14	25	8	3
Kistna	3	13	18	12	3
Nellore	3	9	16	5	3
Chingleput	2	7	12	2	2
Madras	1	8	8	8	1
North Arcot	3	14	16	6	3
South Arcot	2	8	21	0	2
Trichinopoly	1	5	13	5	1
Tanjore	2	9	24	4	2
Madura	3	15	22	6	3
Tinnevely	3	11	25	6	3
Cuddapah	3	11	20	4	3
Kurnool	2	8	9	5	2
Belary	2	8	13	3	2
Anantapur	2	5	8	4	2
Salem	3	9	29	9	3
Coimbatore	3	10	24	6	3
Malabar	3	10	16	8	3
South Canara	2	5	10	9	2
Jeypore Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam	12	.....	12	8	1
Hill Tracts of Ganjam	1	.....	7	1	1

In addition, Ootacamund and Coonoor have 1 first class Vaccinator each, and Ammini Divi Islands 1 Hospital Assistant to work as a Vaccinator.

In the Military Cantonments of Bangalore and Secunderabad 2 first and 4 second class Vaccinators and at Kamptee 1 second class Vaccinator is employed.

Deputy Inspectors of the Unconquered Service.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
1	C. Soobroya Chetty	Madras Town	Madras.
2	K. Vardarajooloo Naidoo	Saidapeth	Chingleput.
3	Vacant	Chingleput	
4	Mahadaya Sing	Chittoor	
5	P. Samidoss Mudaly	Vellore	North Arcot.
6	Mahomed Abdullah	Karvetnaggar	
7	Mr. A. Stewart	Cuddalore	
8	C. Ponnusawmy Pillay	Virdachellam	South Arcot.
9	W. P. Chackrapani Naidoo	Tanjore	
10	B. Visvanatham	Nagapattam	Tanjore.
11	M. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
12	Kadur Mohideen	Madura	
13	G. Rungasami Naidoo	Dindigul	Madura.
14	T. M. Veerappa Pillay	Permagudi	
15	P. Soondrum Pillay	Sattur	
16	P. Narayanasawmy Naidoo	Tinnevely	Tinnevely.
17	T. Tiruvengadan Pillay	Shermadavi	
18	C. V. Moonisawmy Naidoo	Cuddapah	
19	Mohideen Hassan	Madanapully	Cuddapah.
20	A. Baboo Naidoo	Sidhout	
21	C. Rungasawmy Pillay	Kurnool	Kurnool.
22	Marudiah Pillay	Cumbum	
23	C. Gopalawmy Naidoo	Belary	Belary.
24	Y. Kumarasamy	Harpanalli	
25	Vacant	Gooty	
26	Moonesawmy Naidu	Penukondah	Anantapur.
27	Mr. Musir Ali	Salem	
28	Mr. A. Daily	Krishnagiri	Salem.
29	T. R. Soobroya Pillay	Namakkal	

Deputy Inspectors of Uncovenanted Service—concluded.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
30	Moorthuza Hoossain	East Coimbatore	Coimbatore.
31	Balajee Row	South do.	
32	S. Moonisami Naidoo	North do.	
33	P. Chandoo	Calicut	Malabar.
34	Tarachund	Tellicherry	
35	E. Krishnan Nambiyar	Palghat	
36	Pariathkanam	No. I., South Canara	South Canara.
37	S. Krishnojee Row	No. II., do.	
38	C. Aroonmoogam Chetty	Nellore	
39	P. Narayanasawmy Mudaly	Ongole	Nellore.
40	Satwajee Row	Kavali	
41	R. Suriyanaraina	Masulipatam	
42	M. Visvanatha Mudali	Guntur	Kistna.
43	T. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Vinukondah	
44	M. Bathudeen	Rajahmundry	
45	M. Cunniah Naidu	Ellore	Godavery.
46	Vacant	Pittapur	
47	Mr. Thomas Cooper	Vizagapatam	
48	P. Vadimalay Mudali	Vizianagaram	Vizagapatam.
49	F. Daivasigamony, Ag	Gunapur	
50	R. Raja Ram	Jeypore	
51	A. Soosinatha Pillay	Ganjam Hill Tracts.	Ganjam.
52	A. Ramasawmy Pillay	Chicacole	
53	Ponnan Kannan	Chattrapur	

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY—VACCINE DEPOTS.

THIRWEEKLY VACCINATION.

1. Moneyar Choultry	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
2. China Bazaar Police Station	Do. do. do.
3. Poornamallee Road, Egmore	Do. do. do.
4. Chintadripet, Central Depot.	Do. do. do.
5. New Smithfield Market, Vepery	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
6. Mount Road, Thousand Lights	Do. do. do.
7. Royapettah Hospital	Do. do. do.
8. Cutcherry Road, Mylapur	Do. do. do.

These institutions are opened triweekly (Sundays excepted), from 7 to 10 A.M. on the days mentioned opposite, to vaccinate children brought to Depots free of charge.
Office of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Madras, Chintadripet, Central Vaccine Depot from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Vaccine Staff of the Madras Municipality comprises 1 Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 4 Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 8 First Class Vaccinators, 8 Second Class Vaccinators, 8 Probationers, 1 Clerk, 1 Peon and 8 Watchmen to 8 Vaccine Depots.
Mr. C. Soobaraya Chettiar, 1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.
" Ramanjaloo Naidu, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 1st & 3rd Division.
" Narayanasawmy Naidu, Do. do. 2nd & 7th do.
" Ragoonatha Sing, Do. do. 7th & 8th do.
" Mahomad Ghouse, Do. do. 4th, 5th & 6th do.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

MARSHALL'S ROAD—EGMORE.

Opened 1st April 1886.

Superintendent.....Brigade-Surg. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S.
Resident Apothecary.....Mr. R. Collins.
Hospital Assistant.....Mahomed Ibrahim.
Hospital Writer and Steward.....Mr. C. Kandasawmy Moodelliar.

The Institution comprises the Hospital and Dispensary, the former consisting of seven separate wards for in-patients and the latter for applicants seeking out-door relief. Patients of both sexes admitted into Hospital of all classes and are fed and clothed free of expense, except in the cases of those whose salary or means exceed Rupees 25 a month.

Scale of charges for Civil Patients drawing over 25 Rupees per mensem.

	Per diem.		Per diem.
From 25 to 49 Rs. 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 "	...5 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 practice of the Ophthalmic Hospital is open to all members of the profession, including native practitioners. Operations are performed every Saturday at 6-30 A.M., excepting in cases demanding immediate interference.

Dispensary—Out-patients are attended to by the Surgeon in charge, between the hours of 7 and 9 every morning.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Surg.-Major J. Ritchie.....Physician and Senior Medical Officer.—
Surg.-Major W. R. Browne, M.D.....Surgeon.
Surgeon J. Smyth, M.D.....Resident Medical Officer.
Surgeon T. B. Pope, M.D.....Asst. Physician.—On other duty.
Surgeon A. G. Grant.....Ag. Asst. Physician.
Surg.-Major J. Maitland, M.D.....2nd Surgeon.—On other duty.
Surgeon F. J. Crawford, M.D.....Ag. 2nd Surgeon sub. pro tem.
Mr. C. Trutwein.....Senior Apothecary.
Mr. M. J. McPherson.....Head Steward.
M. Loganatha Moodelliar.....1st Assistant Steward.
P. Narasimuloo Naidu.....2nd do.
Miss M. A. Scott.....Matron Superintendent.
A. Nathamoney Moodelliar.....Linen Clerk.
Sergeant-Major W. Ellery.....Hospital Sergeant.
A. B. Vijayaragava Moodelliar.....Hospital Writer.
P. V. Dorasawmy Iyer.....2nd do.

Out-patients attended to from 7 to 9 A.M. Visitors to the sick allowed from 3 to 5 P.M. and 6 to 7 P.M., Mondays excepted.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NEAR ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EGMORE.

Surgeon-Major A. L. Hackett, Medical Officer in charge.

Do. A. M. Braunfoot, M.B. in charge of Gynaecological Ward.

1st Grade Apothecary M. A. Hardy.....Senior Subordinate.

Civil Apothecary Raja Latifuddin.....Doing duty.

Do. V. Rajagopal Moodelly.....do.

1st Class Hospital Assistant.....P. Appavoo Pillai, No. 17.

Do. N. Parthasarathy Moodelly, No. 56.

Matron.....Mrs. L. Hannen.

Writer and Steward.....C. Soobiah Naidu.

G.O., No. 762 of 8th June 1875, Public Department.
The scale of Hospital stoppages applicable to Civil patients treated in either Civil or Military Hospitals having been revised by Government, the following amended scale is ordered to be adopted in substitution of all preceding scales:—

Monthly Salary or Income. Daily Stoppages.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Below 25 Rupees	Free.		
25 to 49	0 4 0		
50 to 99	0 8 0		
100 to 149	0 12 0		
150 to 199	1 0 0		
200 to 299	2 0 0		
300 to 499	3 0 0		
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 when treated in the Women and Children's Hospital.—(G.O.G.C., 26th September 1879, No. 1224.)

TRIPLICANE DISPENSARY.

PETER'S ROAD, ROYAPETTAH.

Open to all classes of the community for treatment as in-door and out-door patients free of charge.

Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope, M.D.	Medical Officer.
N. Mahomed Cosman Sahib	Asst. Surgeon.
T. Vaico Mudali	1st Class Hospital Assistant.
Syed Mohidin Sahib	Do. do.

GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL.

ROYAPOORUM.

Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, M.B., Superintendent.

Civil Apothecary M. Nur Mahomed.

The accommodation in the Leper Hospital is limited. European and Native male and female patients are admitted. When cots become vacant, fresh patients are received into the Hospital.

Persons admitted for treatment are fed and clothed at the expense of Government during their stay in the Hospital.

The visiting hours are from 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and from 4 to 5 P.M.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for 514 inmates of all classes. At present there are about 450 patients.

Surgeon-Major Henry Armstrong	Superintendent, in charge.
1st Grade Apothecary H. H. M. Judge	Senior Apothecary.
W. J. Cooper	Junior Apothecary.
K. Annu Chetty	Steward.
A. C. McKenzie	Assistant Steward.
S. Audinarra n Iyer	Writer.
A. Vanagopal Naidu	Purveyor.
Mrs. M. Fellowes	Matron.
Mrs. Kay	Assistant Matron.

4 European attendants and a numerous staff of male and female native attendants.

Official Visitors.

Surgeon of 2nd, 3rd and 4th Districts and Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.
The Magistrates of Egmore and Town Police Courts, Madras.
The Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

Ex-Officio Visitors.

The P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces, Madras District, and the Inspector-General of Jails, Madras.

Refer to Lunacy Act XXXVI. of 1858 and Act XI. of 1877 for Military Lunatics; 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.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CASTE AND GOSHA WOMEN, MADRAS.

OPENED 7TH DECEMBER 1865.

Patron.—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Vice-Patrons.—His Excellency Lord Connelmar, C.I.E., Lady Grant Duff, The Lady Napier and Ettrick, Mary Lady Hobart, The Lady Kinloss, Lady Adam, The Nawab Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic, The Princess of Arcot, The Maharani of Vizianagram, The Rani of Venkatagiri, and Rani Gajapati Rao.

Ex-Officio Governors.—The Wife of the Governor of the Presidency, The Hon. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., The Surgeon-General, H. F. Clogston, Esq., The Surgeon of the 4th District.

Life Governors.—The Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.I.B., The Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.B., The Maharajah of Travancore, C.S.I., The Maharajah of Cochin, The Mahant of Tirupati, The Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur of Dacca, The Rajah of Pittapore, The Rajah of Kulahesti, The Terumalpad of Nilambur, The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E., Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muttusami Iyer, C.I.E., Rajah T. Rama Row, The Zemindar of Ramnad, The Rajah of Bobbili.

Governors for 1890.—His Highness the Prince of Arcot, Mrs. Shephard, The Hon. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I., H. F. Clogston, Esq., The Hon. S. Subramania Iyer, M.L., The Hon. V. Ramayya Aiyangar, Raj Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Mohammad Abdulla Badsha Sahib, The Hon. C. Sanzara Nair, The Hon. J. Grosse, M.R.Iy. V. Krishnama Chariar Avergal, Raj Bahadur A. Thanakoti Madaliyar, M.R.Iy. Venkata Krishnama Chetti Garu, M.R.Iy. T. Ruttasami Nadar Avergal, M.R.Iy. M. Ramasami Naidu Garu.

Committee of Management.—President; The Hon. H. E. Stokes, C.S.I. Lady Collins, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Shephard, Mrs. Smart, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Firth, The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muttusami Iyer, C.I.E., Surgeon-General W. F. de Fabock, H. F. Clogston, Esq., Rajah T. Rama Row, Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliar, Kt., C.I.E., Surgeon-Major H. T. Pope, The Hon'ble V. Bhaskyam Iyengar, M.R.Iy. V. Krishnama Chariar, Raj Bahadur A. Thanakoti Madaliyar.

Joint Hon. Secretaries.—Rajah T. Rama Row and M.R.Iy. V. Krishnama Chariar.

Hospital Staff.—Miss H. J. Bouchier, M.D., Superintendent; Mrs. K. Webb, Matron.

Locality.—Cheypauk Compound, Bell's Road.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITAL, SAIDAPET.

W. Keess, M.A., M.B.A.C.	Acting Principal.
M. Narayana Rao, (Graduate, Bombay Veterinary College)	Senior Veterinary Assistant.
S. L. D'Silva	Junior do do.
W. Berthwick	Hospital-keeper.

1. The Veterinary Hospital is situated about one-third of a mile from the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, of which it forms part. It is about 6½ miles from Fort St. George along the Mount Road, and 2½ miles from St. Thomas' Mount.

2. The Hospital, with its establishment, will be under the entire control of the Principal of the College of Agriculture, but all communications about the admission, discharge, &c., of patients should be addressed to the "Officer in charge of the Veterinary Hospital, Saidapet."

3. The public may send animals for treatment as follows:—

- If sent between 6-30 and 7-30 A.M., advice will be given *gratis*, and medicines will be supplied at cost price.
- If left at the Hospital for treatment, for cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys no charge will be made for advice and housing, and medicines will be supplied at cost price.
- For horses and ponies subscribers (i.e., those who pay Rs. 8 yearly and Rs. 5 half-yearly in advance) will be charged Rs. 3 per mensem for stabling, but advice and medicines will be free. Non-subscribers will pay the same for stabling, but will be charged Rs. 1 per head for advice and cost price for medicines.

Note.—For broken periods the charge for stabling will be proportional, but not less than 8 annas.

4. The feeding, grooming, &c., of patients is to be undertaken by their owners. Special arrangements may however be made with the Hospital-keeper, but he is not bound to make such arrangements.

5. Attendants, who may be in charge of a patient, are to conform in every way to the rules of the Hospital, and an animal once admitted may not be removed except with the consent of the officer in charge.

6. The public send their animals for treatment to the Hospital at their own risk. The officer in charge has the right of refusing admission to any animal to the Hospital and of ordering the removal of any animal from the Hospital.

PART V.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir ARTHUR JOHN HAMMOND COLLINS, K.T., Q.C.,
(Barrister-at-Law).

JUDGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B.L., C.J.E.

G. A. Parker, C.S.

F. H. Wilkinson, C.S.

H. H. Shephard, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law).

J. W. Handley, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Offg.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

Appellate Side.

T. M. Horsfall, Esq., C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Registrar. (on dep.)

H. W. Foster, Officiating Registrar.

Walter Morgan, Esq., Dy. Registrar.

E. B. Powell, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Govt. Pleader.

Original Side.

Appointed.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate-General.....	1839
J. G. Kernan, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown	1885
Willie Grant, Esq., B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Acting Crown Prosecutor and Sale	
Prosecutor	1839
E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor.....	1876
T. W. Rawlins, Esq., B.C.S., Accountant-General.....	1888
H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Administrator General	1888
K. Brown, Esq., M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Law Reporter (Provisionally)	1888
J. Stevenson, Esq., B.A., Registrar.....	1878
T. C. Clarke, Esq., First Asst. Registrar, Sub pro tem	1884
J. B. Atkinson, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law), 2nd Assistant Registrar and Manager.....	1888
R. G. Orr, Esq., Sheriff of Madras	1890
P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Chief Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu.....	1887
C. Chelvapillai Nayudu, Deputy Interpreter in Tamil and Telugu.....	1887
M. G. Zymul Abidin Sahib Bahadur, Persian and Hindustani Interpreter.....	1883
T. R. Ramannath Josée, Gozarathi Interpreter.....	1886

INSOLVENT COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. H. Wilkin- J. Stevenson, Esq., M.A., Chief Clerk.
son, C.S., Commissioner. F. Rowlandson, Esq., LL.B., Official Assignee.

ADVOCATES.

N.B.—Below, in Column 3 (Inn). M stands for Middle Temple, G for Gray's Inn, & for Inner Temple, and L for Lincoln's Inn.

Date of admission.	Name.	Inn.	Date of call in England.	Designation of office held, if any.	Remarks.
1863 Jan. 3	Hon. J. H. Spring-Branson	M	11 June 1862	Advocate General.	Maj. Comdt. Madras Art. Volunteers.
1866 Feb. 23	W. M. Scharlieb *	M	17 Nov. 1863		Lay Trustee, St. Matthias', and Lt.-Col. Vol. Guards.
1867 Mar. 8	J. W. B. Money†	M	12 May 1848		Also enrolled at Calcutta.
Oct. 28	E. H. Power†	G	26 Jan. 1866		S.E. Circuit.
Dec. 2	J. M. C. Millett	G			Europe.

* Does not practise.

† Does not practise at Madras.

Date of admission.	Name.	Inn.	Date of call in England.	Designation of office held, if any.	Remarks.
1868 Jan. 7	Hon. J. W. Handley, M.A.*	I	30 April 1864	Offg. Judge, High Court.	Lay Trustee, St. George's Cathedral, F. M. U.
Feb. 13	A. G. Gover	G	18 Nov. 1867		
1868 July 20	G. P. Johnstone	M	6 June 1868		
Aug. 3	J. M. Maskell*	M	Do.	2nd Presy. Magistrate.	
Oct. 20	G. E. Borradaile*	M	6 June 1868		
" 21	W. S. Gants	M	6 June 1868		
1869 Aug. 2	W. H. Maskell†	M	7 June 1869		
Oct. 18	W. H. Craig, B.A.	L	30 April 1869		Europe.
1870 May 10	E. B. Powell, M.A., LL.B.	Ireland.	Hilary Term, 1870	Govt. Plr. & Pub. Prop.	
" 27	R. Fisher, B.A.†	L	17 Nov. 1859		Hony. Magt., Madras.
Aug. 10	J. W. Hayes, Junior	L	7 June 1869		Mysoore and Coorg.
1871 May 8	J. H. Nelson, M.A., M.B.A.B.	M	28 Jan. 1871		M.C.S. (Retired.)
1872 April 3	W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A.*	Ireland.	Hilary Term, 1872	Collector.	M.C.S.
July 23	R. C. Millert	M	30 April 1872		
Oct. 23	T. C. Fennan, B.A.*	I	6 June 1872	Z. Judge, Cochin.	
" 23	W. E. T. Clarke, B.A., S.C.L.*	M	30 April 1872	Sub-Judge, Ootacamund.	Ex-officio Lt. Magt.
" 28	Hon. H. H. Shephard, M.A.	I	18 Nov. 1867	Ensigne Judge, High Court, Madras.	F. M. U.
1873 Jan. 6	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.* (a)	M	6 June 1872	2nd Judge, Travancore High Court, and Professor of Law, Maharajah's College, Trevandrum, 1875.	
Feb. 3	W. F. Hooper, F.R.C.S.	M & G	6 June 1872		
Mar. 5	G. B. VanSanten†	L	18 Nov. 1872		
April 9	C. E. Lanauze†	M	27 Jan. 1873		Malabar.
May 9	P. D. Shaw	M	18 Nov. 1872	Sub pro tem Cl. Judge, S.C.C.	
July 11	J. C. Pritchard	M	6 June 1872		
1874 Jan. 7	A. E. Polt†	L	17 Nov. 1873		Madras.
Feb. 10	R. B. Michell, M.A.	L	30 April 1873	Senior Profes- sor of Law, Pre- sidency Col- lege, Madras.	Lieut. Mad- ras Artillery, F. M. U.
" 25	R. Thomson, LL.B.†	M	7 June 1873		Madras.
July 10	H. A. Brett*	M	6 June 1872		
" 22	C. Sabapathi Aiyar†	L	6 June 1874	Adv. General, Hyderabad.	
1875 Jan. 22	S. A. Locke (b)	M	6 June 1874	2nd Judge, Ap- peal Court, Cochin.	Municipal Council, Cochin and Lt. Malabar Vol. Corps.

* Does not practise.

† Does not practise at Madras.

(a) Also Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, appointed by the Government of India to try offences committed by European British subjects within the territories of Travancore.

(b) Also Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, appointed by the Government of India to try offences committed by European British subjects within the territories of Native Cochin.

Date of admission.	Name.	Inn.	Date of call in England.	Designation of office held, if any.	Remarks.
1875 Feb. 3	Thomas Fuller, M.A. LL.B.*	M	27 Jan. 1873		Lay Trustee and Local Fund Member, Nilgiris, Coonoor.
Sept. 20	P. Venkatakrishnam Naidu†	L	7 June 1875		Vizagapatam Municipal and L. F. Councillor.
Dec. 10	H. G. Wedderburn, M.A.	I	30 April 1875	Official Trustee and Administrator Genl.	Capt., Madras Artillery Volunteers. Municipal Councillor.
1876 Mar. 27	N. Subrahmanyan, B.A. B.L.	I	26 Jan. 1876		
July 10	C. Minakshi Aiyar†	L	10 May 1876	Government Advocate, Mysore.	
1877 Feb. 5	J. H. Templert†	I	17 Nov. 1876		Colombo I.
Mar. 5	J. J. Casie-Chitty†	L	7 June 1873		Colombo I.
Nov. 12	G. W. Cline, LL.B., F.G.S.†	M	6 June 1874		Europe.
Dec. 21	F. H. Lancellet†	I	6 June 1874		Also enrolled at Bombay—Europe.
1878 Aug. 2	F. Normandy†	M	17 Nov. 1874		Tanjore.
Sept. 27	E. S. Wilkins†	L	4 July 1878		Capt. Madras Artillery Volunteers.
Nov. 20	C. Waddy	M	7 June 1873		Tanjore.
1879 July 14	E. J. Norton, B.A.	L	10 May 1876		Tanjore.
Nov. 17	B. S. Srinivas†	I	25 June 1879		Tanjore.
1880 Mar. 18	J. L. Polet†	L	26 Jan. 1880		Tanjore.
1881 Jan. 6	Willie Grant, B.L.	M	17 Nov. 1880	Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor.	Madras.
Oct. 24	J. G. Kernan, M.A., LL.B. Ireland.		Michaelmas Term, 1878	Clerk of the Crown.	
1882 Sept. 4	C. W. Brough, B.A. LL.D.	M	25 Jan. 1882		Beilary.
1883 Jan. 5	C. Akilandaya, B.A.†	I	17 Nov. 1882		Also enrolled at Calcutta.
Feb. 13	Saiyid Abdur Rahman, F.S.S., F.R.C.S., M.B.A.S.†	I	9 June 1880		Tellicherry.
Mar. 14	Josiah England Thomas, B.A.†	I	26 Jan. 1883		
" 20	Nanda Lal Ghosh,†	I	17 Nov. 1882		England.
1884 Oct. 7	M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, M.A., M.L.				Madras.
1885 Jan. 6	P. A. DeRozario†	M	17 Nov. 1884		
May 1	Chella Venkata Narasayana†	I	26 Jan. 1884		Hyderabad.
July 6	P. V. Ramaswami Raja, B.A., M.B.A.S., F.R.C.S.	I	20 April 1885		
Nov. 16	K. Brown	I	17 June 1885	Law Reporter.	
1886 Jan. 4	Stephen Andy, M.L.S.	I	17 Nov. 1885		
April 29	J. G. Smith	I	17 Nov. 1884		
July 20	J. H. M. Ryan	M	26 Jan. 1886		
Aug. 6	H. C. Brown, B.A., LL.B.†	L	17 Nov. 1883		Tellicherry.
1887 Oct. 17	A. Williams	I	20 Jan. 1884		
" 21	A. C. Rudra	M	19 June 1877		
1888 Feb. 8	V. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, M.A., M.L.				

* Does not practise.

† Does not practise at Madras.

† Both these gentlemen held appointments under the Ceylon Supreme Court. They are noted in Ferguson's Ceylon Directory, 1886.

Date of admission.	Name.	Inn.	Date of call in England.	Designation of Office held, if any.	Remarks.
1888 Oct. 3	P. Narayanaswami Chetty.	I			
" 9	T. W. Barton.	I			
Nov. 6	Robert F. Grant.	I	13 June 1888		
" 6	G. F. Travers-Drapes, B.A. and LL.B.	M	26 Jan. 1890		Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore and of the Resident's Court; also of the Courts in Burma.
1889 July 11	W. E. Elsworth.	I	19 Nov. 1888		
" 28	M. Rangaswami Iyengar.	I	3 July 1889		
1890 Jan. 10	A. F. Paulie.				

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Abbs, A. C., 5th June 1873, (Europe).	Morgan, W., 5th July 1871 (a), Firm of Barclay and Morgan.
Alagasingara Chariyar, M. O., 16th October 1882.*	Narasaiya, T. S., 17th September 1883.
Appadorai Mudaliyar, M. E., 2nd November 1883.	Narasimha Chariyar, M.A., 6th July 1887.
Barclay, E., 4th January 1866, Government Solicitor, Firm of Barclay and Morgan (a).	Okefen, W. H. P., 3rd Nov. 1885.
Biligiri Aiyangar, S., 28th Feby. 1878.	Orr, Sutherland, 12th February 1883, Firm of Barclay and Morgan.
Branson, P. G. R., 5th April 1865, Firm of Branson and Branson.	Palman, C. J., 30th March 1875.
Burton, E. F., 10th December 1880, Firm of Barclay and Morgan.	Pedroza, P. M., 12th February 1889.
Carr, J., 27th November, 1867 (a).	Rajaratna Mudaliyar, V.A., 10th December 1884.
Champion, A., 6th May 1870 (a), Firm of Champion and Short, 27 and 28, 2nd Line Beach.	Ramanuja Chariyar, R., 9th August 1883.
David, W. O., 30th April 1887.	Reacontris, A. E., 10th July 1889.
Doraswamy Nayudu, C., 18th July 1839.	Rowlandson, F., B.A., LL.B., 30th April 1873, Official Assignee, Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
Gardner, E. C., 7th October 1889.	Short, James, 3rd August 1881, Firm of Champion and Short, 27 and 28, 2nd Line Beach.
Grant D., 17th April 1879, Firm of Grant and Laing, 2nd Line Beach.	Subbaya Chetti, S., 7th May 1883.
Harvey Bridges, 28th April 1881, (Europe).	Subramanya Sastri, C. M., 6th June 1865.
King, H. C., 7th January 1881, Firm of Wilson and King, Commr., High Court of Madras (a).	Subramanya Aiyar, P., 27th Feby. 1889.
Krishna Chariyar, S. T., 9th August 1883.	Tiruvengadaswami Pillai, P., 18th September 1877.
Laing, T. W., 5th August 1879, Firm of Grant and Laing.	T. Nagaraja Aiyer, S., 8th August 1882.
Litchfield, H., 22nd July 1889.	Wilson, C. W., 22nd November 1871, Firm of Wilson and King.

NOT PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Bigwood, R. M., 9th March 1881.	Mellish, T. C., 15th July 1881, Lieut., Malabar Volunteer Corps, and Municipal Councillor, Calicut, (Europe).
Bill, A. R., 12th April 1882, (Ootacamund).	Miller, D. D., 22nd September 1875.
Chapman, S. F., 8th April 1867, Ootacamund.	Mir Ali Sahib, 17th September 1884.
Cowdell, A. S., 29th November 1871, Firm of Cowdell, Woolley and Winterton, Ootacamund; Major, Nilgiri Vol. Rifles.	Morgan, J. T., 30th June 1875, Mercara.
Gardner, E. F., 7th October 1889, Asst. to the firm of Champion and Short.	Smith, P., 7th April 1863, Ootacamund, Lieut., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.
Gordon, L., 27th November 1875 (a).	Spark, T. B., 11th July 1883, England.
Kensington, H. R., 14th August 1885, (Eur.)	Tasker, B. T., 11th March 1857, (Europe).
Krishna Aiyangar, B., 3rd August 1883, (Europe).	Thompson, A., 25th September 1878, (Europe).
Logan, J. T.	Wilkins, E. W.
Mayer, J. E. S., 7th June 1865.	Wills, A., 13th July 1876, (Europe).

* The dates after the names of the Attorneys and Vakils are those of their admission as such on the High Court rolls.
(a) Notary Public.

NOT PRACTISING.

Winterton, A. K. Cowdell, Woolley and Winterton, 12th April 1882, Coimbatore.
Woolley, F. H., 29th January 1877, Firm of Cowdell, Woolley and Winterton, (Europe).
Wright, H. G., 11th August 1879, Bellary (a).
Atkinson, J. R., 17th September 1884, Sub pro tem 2nd Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side.

VAKILS.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Achynda Menon, K. C., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1888.
Ambrose, A. T., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1880.
Ananta Charlu, P. Rai Bahadur, B.L., 8th April 1870, Municipal Councillor.
Anaswami Aiyer, R., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1889.
Balsaji Rao, B., B.L., 6th April 1870, F.M.U.
Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 14th March 1887.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Hon. V., B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, 22nd July 1872, Junior Professor of Law, Presidency College, Additional Member of the Legislative Council.
Chakravarti Ranga Chariyar, B.A., B.L., 16th April 1885.
Chelva Aiyangar, N., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1884.
Chengalva Varadappa, V., B.A., B.L., 9th July 1883.
Cochinani Menon, V. K., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885.
Desika Chari, V. C., B.A., B.L., 11th Mar. 1887.
Desika Chariyar, V. K., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885.
Devappa Punja, A., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1889.
Ethirajulu Mudaliyar, T., B.A., B.L., 19th March 1886.
Fernandez, Jos. C., B.A., B.L., 15th October 1889.
Gnanaiyar Nadar, G. N., B.A., B.L., 28th March 1889.
Gopala Chariyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885.
Gopala Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 12th February 1890.
Gopal Row Basicar, B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1889.
Gopalaswami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 10th March 1890.
Govinda Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
Gurusamy Chetty, Salla, B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1889.
Jagaran Pillai, P. M., B.A., B.L., 4th January 1873.
Kaliyana Krishna Aiyar, T. A., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1887.
Kelsappa Kurup, P. K., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885.
Kodandarama Aiyar, W., 30th January 1890.
Krishnama Chari, G., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
Krishnama Chari, M., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1888.
Krishnama Chariyar, K., B.A., B.L., 11th July 1887.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N. S., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1883.

Clarke, T. C., 25th May 1864, Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Loverly, F. B., 9th March 1881, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Madras.
Krishna Aiyar, T. S., 19th Feb. 1888, District Munsiff.
Stevenson, J., B.A., 13th December 1869, Registrar, Original Side.

Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. S., B.A., B.L., 19th March 1886.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1885.
Krishnaswami Chetti, P. V., B.A., B.L., 21st May 1873.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, N., B.A., B.L., 29th April 1887.
Krishnaswami Pillay, P., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1886.
Krishnasamy Row, C. B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
Kristna Iyer, R., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1869.
Kristna Kurup, K. K., B.A., B.L., 26th April 1889.
Kuppuswami Sarmah, S., B.A., B.L., 12th March 1890.
Lakshmana Chetty, K., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1889.
Mahadava Sastri, B.A., B.L., 29th March 1889.
Mahadeva Aiyar, C., B.A., B.L., 8th May 1882.
Maslamany Pillai, V., B.A., B.L., 26th March 1890.
Muthuswami Aiyar, P. N., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1890.
Nadamuni Chetty, S., B.A., B.L., 25th April 1885.
Nallaswami Pillai, J. M., B.A., B.L., 19th April 1887.
Nannayya Chetti, C. N., B.A., B.L., 28th April 1880.
Nanjappa, K., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Naryappa, K., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Narayana Kurup, T. C., B.A., B.L., 18th March 1887.
Narayana Nambiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
Narayana Row, K., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1885.
Narraia Sastri, K., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1889.
Padmasabha Chariyar, C. M., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1888.
Panchapagasa Sastri, B., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Panduranga Mudelly, S., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
Pamagatan Ramon, B.A., B.L., 15th April 1887.
Pattabhiraman, C. B., B.A., B.L., 8th April 1878, Tanjore.
Raghavendra Rao, H., B.A., B.L., 12th March 1890.
Ragunatha Rao, P. V., B.A., B.L., 17th March 1890.
Rajagopala Chariar, P., B.A., B.L., 8th July 1885, Probationer, S.C.S.
Rajagopala Pillai, C., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1883.
Rajaram Rao, S., B.A., B.L., 10th Dec. 1885.
Ramaschandra Aiyar, L. S., B.A., B.L., 8th April 1887.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS—continued.

Ramachandra Aiyar, T. R., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1885.
Ramaschandra Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1888.
Ramaschandra Rao, C., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1885.
Ramaschandra Rao Saib, C., B.L., 27th Nov. 1871.
Rama Aiyar, B. K., B.A., B.L., 26th March 1890.
Ramanuja Chariyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1874.
Ramanuja Chariyar, K., B.A., B.L., 17th March 1886.
Rama Rao, K. P., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1887.
Rama Row, Raja T., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1867, F. M. U.
Ramaswamy Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1876, Municipal Councillor.
Ramen Menon, P. P., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1889.
Ranga Chari, C., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1885.
Ranga Rao, K., B.A., B.L., 7th March 1890.
Ranganatha Rao, P. V., 17th March 1890.
Rozario, J. L., B.A., B.L., 13th Feb. 1885.
Ranga Chariy, V., B.A., B.L., 29th April 1889.
Ryu Nambiar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1885.
Sadagopa Chariyar, R., B.A., B.L., 19th Feb. 1880.
Sadusiva Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
Saiyid Nizamuddin, B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Sambamurti Aiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 6th April 1888.
Sankara Menon, K. B.A., B.L., 1st April 1887.
Sankara Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1882.
Sankaran Nayar, C., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
Sesha Aiyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., 29th March 1889.
Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V., B.A., B.L., 30th April 1886.
Shadagopa Nayudu, P. N., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
Sivugana Mudaliyar, P. M., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., 17th April 1885.

NOT PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Ahmad Hussain Sahib, B.A., B.L., Deputy Collector.
Ananta Charlu, P. C., B.A., B.L., 12th April 1875, Public Prosecutor, Bellary.
Ananthanarayana Aiyar, S. J., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1880, Negapatnam, Municipal Councillor.
Appadorai Aiyar, M., B.A., B.L., 12th February 1885, Tinnevely.
Bashya Chariyar, V., B.A., B.L., 12th July 1886, Madura.
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1880, Cuddapah.
Denika Chari, C., B.A., B.L., 26th March 1877, Madura, Hony. Magistrate.
Fernandes, V. M., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1882, Mangalore.
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., B.A., B.L., 30th December 1881, Cuddapah.
Kaliyana Rama Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1884, Tinnevely.
Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, K., B.A., B.L., 17th July 1876, Tanjore.
Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885, Coimbatore.

Srinivasa Aiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1887.
Srinivasa I. Aya Chariy, C. R., B.A., B.L., 18th February 1889.
Srinivasagum Pillai, J. T., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1889.
Sri Ranga Chariyar, N. E., B.A., B.L., 6th April 1888.
Somasundram Pillai, N. A. V., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1890.
Subba Rao, N., B.A., B.L., 30th April 1886.
Subba Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 27th July 1890.
Subramaniyam, B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, C., B.A., B.L., 23rd March 1886.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P., B.A., B.L., 21st May 1890.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1886.
Subramuniya Aiyar, Rai Bahadur, S., B.L., 15th November 1869.
Subramaniya Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1890.
Sundara Aiyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 18th March 1887.
Sundara Rao, T. V., B.A., B.L., 5th July 1887.
Sundaram Shastri, C. V., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1876.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 4th Feb. 1890.
Theruvankata Chari, M. S., B.A., B.L., 17th April 1885.
Thirumakrishna Rao, A., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
Venkatalingam, Koralla, B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
Venkata Rao, B., 2nd April 1890.
Venkatarama Aiyar, M., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1888.
Venkata Ramayya Chetti, M., B.A., B.L., 8th April 1885.
Venkatasubba Rao, R., B.A., B.L., 6th January 1886.
Venkata Subbaiyer, T., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1890.
Venkoba Rao, K., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P., B.A., B.L., 22nd December 1879.

Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1887, Coimbatore.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N., B.A., B.L., 18th July 1886, Kumbakonam.
Krishna Rao, T. V., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1884, Interpreter, High Court, Mysore.
Krishna Bhat, U. C., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1885, Mangalore.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1880.
Narayana Aiyar, P., B.A., B.L., 30th March 1883, Madura.
Narayanawami Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1885, Salem.
Narayanawami Aiyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1880.
Natesa Aiyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1885, Tinnevely.
Padmasabha Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1885, Ernakulam.
Ramaschandra Aiyar, V., B.L., 17th April 1871, Tanjore.
Ramaschandra Rao, V., B.A., B.L., 8th February 1881, Kumbakonam.

NOT PRACTISING IN MADRAS—continued.

Ramakishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1885, Tinnevely.
 Ramasubbaiyar, S. R., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1876, Madras, Chairman, Municipal Council.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, E. S., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1885, Salem.
 Ranga Chariyar, D. S., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1883, Madras.
 Rangaswami Aiyar, S. T., B.A., B.L., 10th July 1885, Trichinopoly.
 Sambasiva Aiyar, N., B.A., B.L., 15th April 1886, Tinnevely.
 Soobrayalu Reddiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1879, Cuddalore.

Subba Rao, Amambal, B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1877, Mangalore, Municipal Councillor.
 Sundaram Aiyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 22nd July 1880.
 Swaminatha Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1882, District Munsiff.
 Swaminatha Shastriyar, S., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1883, Tanjore.
 Venkata Subbarayadu, S., 12th September 1876, Masulipatam.
 Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885, Nellore.
 Venkatesa Aiyar, E., B.A., B.L., 18th May 1874, Madras, Municipal Councillor.

NOT PRACTISING.

Anantanayar, T. V., B.A., B.L., 2nd Mar. '83.
 Annaswamy Aiyar, P., B.A., B.L., Judge, Pudukota, 1st April 1884.
 Annaswami Aiyar, A., 7th March 1881, District Munsiff, S. Malabar.
 Dorasami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1876, District Munsiff.
 Gopala Chari, S., B.A., B.L., 18th February 1878, Sub-Judge, Madras (East).
 Gopala Chariyar, W., B.A., B.L., 15th April 1878, District Munsiff.
 Gopala Rao, M., B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, Coorg, 27th March 1877.
 Gopalan Nayar, T., B.A., B.L., 2nd Mar. 1883.
 Gurumurti Ayya, P. S., B.A., B.L., 29th June 1875, District Munsiff.
 Karunakara Menon, C. R., Madras.
 Kristna Menon, T. C., B.A., B.L., Zillah Judge, Travancore, 16th April 1877.
 Kristna Row, P. S., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1881, Manager, Resident's Office, Mysore.
 Kuppaswami Aiyar, C. G., B.A., B.L., 17th July 1879, Presidency Magistrate.
 Lakshmi Narasimham Chettiar, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, 7th August 1878.
 Lawrence, John, C. S., B.A., B.L., 4th February 1884, Bangalore.
 Mundappa Bangera, B.A., B.L., 31st March 1880, District Munsiff.
 Narasimha Aiyar, N. R., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1879, District Munsiff.
 Parthasarthy Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 20th March 1865, Madras.

Raghavendra Rao, D., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1883, Sub-protes Dist. Munsiff, Karampudi.
 Ragunathaniyar, S., B.A., B.L., 8th July 1878, District Munsiff.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, A., B.L., 13th April 1870, Judge, Mysore, F. M. U.
 Ramaswami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1884, District Munsiff.
 Ramayya Panja, A., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1879, Munsiff and Magistrate, Mercara.
 Ranga Chariyar, T. T., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1880, District Munsiff.
 Ranga Rao, V., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1880, District Munsiff.
 Rangayya Naidu, P., Municipal Councillor, Madras.
 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1882, District Munsiff.
 Saminath Bavaji Punt, B.A., B.L., 21st April 1881, Pudukota.
 Subramanyam Shastri, V., B.A., B.L., 5th May 1878, District Munsiff.
 Srinivasa Row, M., B.A., B.L., 11th March 1881, Deputy Collector.
 Terunarayana Chariyar, M. A., B.A., B.L., 28th April 1879, District Munsiff, Mysore.
 Thamotharam Pillai, C. W., B.A., B.L., 22nd December 1882.
 Varada Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1884, Asst. Collector, Tinnevely.
 Venkatarama Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L., 11th July 1887, District Munsiff.
 Venkoba Rao, D., B.A., B.L., 7th July 1885, Dist. Munsiff.

Permanent Commissioners for taking acknowledgments by married women in England of Deeds relating to property in India.

Josceline Frederick Watkins, Esq., 44, Parliament Street, Westminster, 7th July 1871.
 John Tanton Pulling, Esq., 9, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, and Blackheath, Kent, 7th July 1871.

John Nesbitt Malleon, Esq., Austin Friars, London, 7th July 1871.

Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 7th July 1871.

Commissioners for taking affidavits or solemn affirmations or declarations in all suits matters, and proceedings, in the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and also for taking the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

John Nesbitt Malleon, Esq., 11, Austin Friars, London, 28th January 1876.
 Grinham Keen, Esq., 24, Knight Rider Street, Doctor's Commons, London, 28th January 1876.
 Monier F. Williams, Esq., 6 and 7, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., 2nd September 1881.

John Sharp Mercer, Esq., 1, Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street, and 4, Trafalgar Square, London, 2nd September 1881.
 John Shaw, Esq., 48, Bedford Row, London, W.C., 2nd September 1881.
 Edward Harry Adcock, Esq., 19, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, and Penge, in the County of Surrey, 2nd September 1881.
 Harry Frederick Pollock, Esq., 4, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., and Hanworth, in the County of Middlesex, 2nd September 1881.
 Frederick Tucker Aston, Esq., 58, Lombard Street, London, and Westfield Surbiton, in the County of Surrey, 2nd September 1881.
 Frederick Parish, Esq., 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street Buildings, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., 2nd September 1881.
 William Richard Augustine Kime, Esq., 49, Bedford Row, London, W.C., 2nd September 1881.
 Charles Sanderson, Esq., 45, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., 19th September 1881.
 William Biagioni Paterson, Esq., 101, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, 26th July 1882.
 James George Cotton Minchin, Esq., 2, Metal Exchange Buildings, 95 and 96, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., 24th April 1885.
 Walter Meacock Wilkinson, Esq., 14, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., and Kingston-on-Thames, in the County of Surrey, 24th April 1885.
 James Williamson, Esq., 180, West Regent Street, Glasgow, 2nd September 1885.
 Robert Caldwell Anderson, Esq., Collins Street, West Melbourne (Victoria), Australia, 6th April 1886.
 Francis Charles Greenfield, Esq., 3, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C., 23rd July 1886.
 T. R. Pennington, Esq., Westminster Chambers, Dale Street, (Entrance Cross Hall Street), Liverpool, 4th February 1887.
 Martineer Drewe Malleon, Esq., No. 11, Austin Friars, London, 24th August 1888.
 Henry Clark King, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Jaffer Serang Street, Madras, 5th September 1888.
 Arthur Charles Mead, Esq., 6, Arundell Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, 15th February 1889, Charles Goble Champion, Esq., at Eastbourne or in London, 17th July 1889.
 Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., 7, George Street, Edinburgh Scotland, 10th January 1890.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

First Grade—Pay Rs. 800.

1. K. R. Krishna Menon Tanjore.
2. V. P. D'Rosario, Esq. Palghat (Malabar South).
3. W. E. T. Clarke, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law* Ootacamund.

Second Grade—Pay Rs. 650.

1. C. Venkoba Chari Bahadur Madras (West).
2. E. K. Krishnan, B.L. Calicut (Malabar South).
3. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar Negapatam (Tanjore).
4. S. Gopala Chari, B.A., B.L. Madras (East).
5. Venkata Rangaiyar Tinnevely.

Third Grade—Pay Rs. 500.

1. C. V. Gopalan Nayar Tellicherry (North Malabar).
3. V. Srinivasa Chari, B.A. Kumbakonam (Tanjore).
2. S. Manavallayya Cocanada (Godavari).
4. S. Subbaitar Mangalore (South Canara).
5. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar Tadpatri (Bellary).
6. M. B. Sundara Rao Ellore (Godavari).

NOTARIES PUBLIC IN MADRAS.

Mr. E. Bavelay.	Mr. A. Champion.	Mr. C. W. Wilson.	Mr. H. E. King.
„ W. Morgan.	„ R. Branson.	„ James Carr.	

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 1369, dated the 15th September last, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI. of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the following Regis-

* Also Magistrate, 1st Class and Justice of the Peace.

† Also styled as Subordinate Judge of Bellary and Salem.—To sit at Salem from the close of his Court's vacation to 31st October, and at Bellary from 1st November to the commencement of the Court's vacation every year.

KISTNA.
2nd Grade.
C. Rangayya Pantulu..... Bezvada.
E. Subbaroyudu Nayudu..... Guntur.
V. Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu..... Bapatla.

4th Grade.
D. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L. Karampudi.
O. V. Nanjunda Aiyar..... Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.
3rd Grade.
T. R. Malhari Rao..... Nandyal.
E. J. S. White..... Kurnool.
D. Venkata Rao, B.A., B.L. Markapur.

MADURA.
1st Grade.
K. Bengamannar Aiyangar..... Dindigul.
2nd Grade.

S. Doraswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L. Sivaganga.
3rd Grade.

A. Swami Aiyar..... Sivaganga, (Addl.)
Manamadurai.
T. T. Ranga Chariyar, B.A., B.L. Paramagudi.
4th Grade.
T. Sadasiva Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Madurai.
T. B. Vasudeva Sastri..... Tirumangalam.

MALABAR-NORTH.
1st Grade.
A. Venkatarumana Poi..... Tellicherry.
A. Chatta Nambiyar..... Nadapuram.
S. Subramaniya Aiyar..... Cannanore (Chow).

3rd Grade.
A. C. Kannan Nambiyar..... Badakara.
4th Grade.
V. Raman Menon, Ag. 3rd Grade. Kavaratti.
(Calicut).
V. Kettu Eandi..... Pymat (Quilon).

MALABAR-SOUTH.
1st Grade.

O. Chanda Menon..... Shernad (Parappanangudi).
U. Achutan Nayar, B.A., Nedunganad (Ottapalam).

2nd Grade.
B. Kamalan Nayar..... Chowghat.
P. Govinda Menon..... Betanad (Tiroor).

3rd Grade.
V. Rama Shastri, B.A. Palghat.
A. Annaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Ernad
(Manjeri).
P. J. Itteyerah, B.A. Kuttr (Addl.).
J. A. D'Rozario.....

4th Grade.
J. F. Pereira..... Argadipuram.
T. V. Anantan Nayar, B.A., B.L. Calicut
(Principal).
K. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A. Temulpuram
(Alatur).
A. N. Anantaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Calicut, (Addl.).

NELLORE.
1st Grade.
B. Viraswami Ayya..... Nellore.
T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L. Kanigiri.

4th Grade.
M. Viswanatha Aiyar..... Kavali.
V. Subramaniyam, B.A., B.L. Ongole.

SALEM.
1st Grade.
T. Doraswami Pillai..... Salem.
3rd Grade.
P. A. Lakshmana Chetti..... Tirupatūr.

4th Grade.
T. S. Krishna Aiyar, (Attorney-at-Law)..... Krishnagiri.
V. T. Subramaniya Pillai..... Namakkal.

TANJORE.
1st Grade.
G. Ramaswami Aiyar..... Tanjore.
2nd Grade.

P. S. Gurumurti Ayya, B.A., B.L. Mayavaram.
T. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. Mannargudi.
T. Ramaswami Aiyar..... Tirutani.
V. Naniyana Rao..... Negapatam.

3rd Grade.
T. Venkata Ramaswami, B.A., B.L. Valanginam.
M. A. Kappaswami Aiyangar, Kumbakonam.
C. Srinaga Chariyar..... Shaiyali.

4th Grade.
A. Ramalinga Pillai..... Tiruvallur.
S. Ramaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L. Tiruvadi.
S. Doraswami Aiyar..... Pattukota.

TINNEVELLY.
1st Grade.
S. Krishnaswami Aiyar..... Tiruvallur.
2nd Grade.

H. Krishna Rao..... Tinnevely.
K. Krishnaiyengar..... Srivakuntam.
T. M. Ranga Chariyar, B.A., B.L. Tuticorin.
V. Kappaswami Aiyar, B.A. Ambasamudram.
V. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Tinnevely
(Addl.).

TRICHINOPOLY.
1st Grade.
T. Audinamaya Chetti..... Ariyalur.
P. Doraswami Aiyar..... Trichinopoly
(Principal).
M. A. Tirumalai Chariyar, B.A., B.L. Kulitalai.

VIZAGAPATAM.
2nd Grade.
A. Lakshmi Narasimham Chetti, B.A., B.L. Vizianagaram.
N. R. Narasimha Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Vizagapatam.

3rd Grade.
K. Ramalinga Shastri..... Parvatipur.
B. Hanumantha Rao (on priv. leave.)..... Yellamanchelli.

4th Grade.
C. Bapayya Pantulu..... Razam.
B. Rajalingam (on dep.)..... Chodavaram*
and Ag. in Yellamanchelli.
A. Suriya Narayana Rao, Ag. Chodavaram.

* Styled also as Addl. District Munsif of Vizagapatam.

Ag. Head Asst. Colle. and Magt., Nilgiris, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

L. Davidson, C.S. Gudalur (Devala).

Tahsildar, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

K. Swaminatha Aiyar..... Kollegal (Coimbatore).

Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

David Kuriyan* Anjingo (Malabar, South).

SARISHTADARS AND HEAD CLERKS OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS.

SARISHTADARS, Pay Rs. 150—HEAD CLERKS, Pay Rs. 100.

Districts.	Sarishtadars.	Head Clerks.
Arcot, North.....	Solomon Pereira	C. Balasundara Mudaliyar.
Arcot, South.....	T. Arokiaswami Pillai	T. Minakshi Sundaram Pillai.
Bellary.....	G. Balaji Sing	V. Prabhakara Mudaliyar.
Canara, South.....	J. S. Saldanha.....	P. Rama Rao.
Chingleput.....	A. V. Parthasarathi Aiyangar.....	W. R. DeSilva.
Coimbatore.....	S. Srinivasa Ayya	I. Venkatarangayya Nayudu.
Cuddapah.....	G. Singara Charulu (on sick leave)	
	K. Seshayya, Acting.....	K. Seshayya.
Ganjam.....	Daniel Mahanty	G. Ranga Rao.
Godavari.....	A. Narasayya.....	N. Somayajulu.
Kistna.....	A. M. Sabhapati Mudaliyar	V. Srinamulu.
Kurnool.....	Abdul Karim Khan Sahib.....	G. Rajagopala Chari.
Madura.....	N. Balagura Nayudu.....	J. Johnson.
Malabar, North.....	M. R. Kellappan.....	M. Subramaniya Aiyar.
Malabar, South.....	M. Vythee Menon.....	T. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar.
Nellore.....	S. Venkata Ramanayya.....	R. Ramakrishna Aiyar.
Salem.....	T. P. Komaravolu Pillai.....	A. Srinivasa Aiyangar.
Tanjore.....	R. Pakiyam Pillai.....	V. Jambunatha Aiyar.
Tinnevely.....	A. Ramaswami Sastri	J. D. Savari Raya Pillai.
Trichinopoly.....	P. Savaraya Pillai.....	P. Savaraya Pillai (on dep.).
Vizagapatam.....	N. Somayajulu Pantulu.....	T. D. Agniswami Pillai, Acting.
		S. Sitharamachandradu Pantulu.

SARISHTADARS OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGES' COURTS.

Pay Rs. 100.

Canara, South—Mangalore.....	A. B. Gonsalves.
Bellary—Tadpatri.....	Y. Appu Rao.
Godavari—Cocanada.....	C. D. Rozario.
Do. —Ellore.....	P. Rama Rao.
Madura, (East).....	C. Subramaniya Aiyar.
Madura, (West).....	A. Mahadeva Aiyar.
Malabar, North—Tellicherry.....	Geo. LaPort.
Do. South—Palghat.....	J. Kuriyan.
Do. South—Calicut.....	K. Karunakaran Nayar.
Nilgiris—Ootacamund.....	C. Stanislaus Pillai.
Tanjore.....	S. Dairyanada Mudaliyar.
Do. —Kumbakonam.....	P. Ramamurthyay.
Do. —Negapatam.....	S. Anthinarayana Aiyar.
Tinnevely.....	S. V. Venkatakrishnaiyar.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

ARCOT, NORTH.

District and Sessions Court.

M. Sandrayar, V. Venkayya, T. S. Narasinga Row, C. Subramaniya Reddiyar, E. Venkataramanayya,† C. G. Vasudevier, V. Gopala Charlu, B.A., C. V. Srinivasa Chari, B.A., C. Vamda Chari, V. A. Subramanya,† V. Subramanya, P. Narasimha Iya, M. Panchanada Iyer, V. Veerangaya Charlu, B.A., C. Venkatakrishna Mudaliyar,† A. V. Subramanya Iyer,†

* Magistrate, 2nd class.

† Not practising.

N. Srinivasa Varada Charlu, V. D. Arumachala Mudaliar, B.A., D. V. Rajagopala Charlu, V. Marga Sastri, T. A. Narasimha Charlu, B.A., B.L., L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, B.A., B.L., C. Maragesa Mudaliar, V. Kristnaya, K. C. Vartha Chari, B. C. Raghavayer, B.A., B.L., and T. Vera Raghava Charlar.

Munsiff's Court, Sholingur District.

C. Gopalaya, M. Arumachala Sastri, P. Aswadda Narasayya, K. Narasimha Chari, C. Subbayyapillai, T. Kuppusamaya, C. Subbaya Naidu (1st Grade Pleader), K. Muniswami Chetty, P. S. Rajagopalachari, L. Srinivasa Raghava Iyer, T. Varadiah, A. K. Varada Chari, S. Venkatramiah, C. Narasimha, A. N. Narasimha and A. Rajagopalachari.

Munsiff's Court, Tripaty District.

K. Chenchai Row, V. Kristnaya Charlu, V. Ranga Charlu, T. Kristnaya, V. Anantha Charlu, C. Kristnaya Charlu, C. Rajagopala Charlu, S. Ramaswami Charlu, Sri Bhaskar Ananthachari, C. P. Venkata Chari, E. Ramayya, C. Krishnaswami (1st Grade Pleader), E. Venkataraman (1st Grade Pleader), Sundara Chari and V. Seshayer.

Munsiff's Court, Arnee District.

C. Varada Charlu, N. Sudarsana Charlu, B. Ragava Charlu, A. Vythiyanda Iyer, V. Parasuramayyer, V. Subba Row, M. G. Viswanada Sastri, P. Narasimha Charlu, A. Aramuga Mudaliar, A. Kothandaram Mudaliar, C. Gurumurthy, K. E. Narasimha Chari and A. Narasimha.

Munsiff's Court, Chittoor District.

A. Ananda Row, P. Syedoommer Sahib, C. Sargachari, Sarvethama Row, P. Arumachala Iyer, C. Ranganada Row, E. Adappa and V. Kristnaya (1st Grade Pleader).

Munsiff's Court, Vellore District.

N. Vijayaranga Charlu, V. Vethandi Pillay, K. Ramasami Reddiar, D. Venkoba Row, A. C. Seshagiri Row, P. Anantachari, P. Narayanasami Naidu, S. Nagaswami, A. Krishnasimha, P. Kotiah, V. Umamaheswariah, C. Balasundaram Pillay, C. Lakshmana Row, A. Sami Aiyar, A. Vinayam Naidu, T. K. Devaji Row, T. R. Srinivasachari, Mahomed Habibullah Saib, V. Subramania Sastri, M. Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. Madha Pillai, B. Parthasarathy Naidu and P. Rama Aiyangar.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

District Court.

C. S. Srinivasa Rao (Government Pleader), M. Kumaramani Pillai, P. T. Parthasarathi Iyengar, B. Ramalinga Iyer, B. Krishnaiyer, B.A., Vilvanadaiyer, P. Sama Row, T. Krishnasami Aiyar, A. Rama Rao, Mr. Thomas Misquita, A. Subbarajulu Reddyar, B.A., B.L., (Vakil of the High Court), V. Krishnamurti Rao, B.A., B.L., K. A. Mariasami Pillai, Ramasudaiyer, B.A., C. Subramaniya Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (Vakil, High Court), K. Vinayam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., and C. Ramachandrayar, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff's Court, Tirukkavalur.

D. Satakopa Naidu, D. Sama Rao, Sundararamaiyer, V. Srinivasa Row, Seshappaiyer, Ragunatha Row and S. Krishnasami Aiyar.

Munsiff's Court, Cuddalore.

T. Chidambaram Pillai, D. Ramaswami Naidu, T. Arumachalier, Tirumal Rao, N. A. Azim-dasami Chettiyar, Venkata Subbaiyer, Vira Pillai, Krishnaiya, P. Krishna Rao, Venkataramana Aiyar, C. Krishnasami Aiyar, M. Ramasami Pillai, N. S. Kuppusami Chetty, J. Chinnasami Aiyar, C. Ramasami Aiyar, Nagewara Aiyar, Venkata Rao, M. C. Namasivayam Pillai and Krishnaiyengar.

Munsiff's Court, Virdachalam.

Pushmanaba Iyer, Sama Row, Krishnamo Charlyar, V. Kesava Mudaliar, C. Srinivasa Aiyar, Gurunathi Aiyar, Subramanya Aiyar and Srinivasa Raghava Chari.

Munsiff's Court, Vilupparam.

T. Venkatasubbar, Ranga Chetty, Sengadai Aiyangar, E. Krishna Reddi, A. Sankar aiyar, Aiyasami Aiyar, A. Kumaramani Pillai, T. Sankar aiyar, K. Sankar aiyar and Sengadai Mudaliar.

Munsiff's Court, Chidambaram.

K. Srinivasa Rao, V. D. Arumachala Mudaliar, B.A., D. V. Rajagopala Charlu, V. Marga Sastri, T. A. Narasimha Charlu, B.A., B.L., L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, B.A., B.L., C. Maragesa Mudaliar, V. Kristnaya, K. C. Vartha Chari, B. C. Raghavayer, B.A., B.L., and T. Vera Raghava Charlar.

BELLARY.

District and Sessions Court.

P. C. Anantha Charlu, B.A., B.L., (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), Kolar Venkoba Row, B.A., B.L., C. S. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L., and L. Gordon (Attorney-at-Law).

1st Grade Pleaders.

Kolichellam Venkata Row, Nagadee Chengala Row, T. C. Vedachellum Mudaliar, Katarikonda Ranga Row, Parker Coultrup Shrivats, Pennaconda Rama Row, B.A., Asundi Bhima Rao, Asundi Krishna Row, D. Kristnaya Charlu, B. Ramachandra Row, M. Vasudeva Naidu, S. Venkata Chariar, K. V. Venkoba Row, G. Narasinga Row, B.A., V. Sambasiva Iyer and Balakrishna Mudaliar.

Munsiff's Court, Bellary.

2nd Grade Pleaders.

U. Jagunatha Row, J. Sreenivasa Charlu, D. Sama Row, V. Venkata Row, G. Kristna Row, V. Malleesum Mudaliar, R. Govinda Setti, Pyda Purushothama Row, C. Sida Vasudevaraya, Mir Nordin Saib, Geo. Dutt, K. Ramiah Pillai, P. Kristnamurti Achary and Orvi Guru Bheema Row.

Munsiff's Court, Gooty.

2nd Grade Pleaders.

J. Yellappa, Saraf Ambajee Row, Y. Chowdappa, S. Bhoojanga Row, M. Seshagiri Row, P. Hanoomanta Row, J. Sreenivasa Row, M. Nagesa Row, K. Papasastri, Nagjee Srinivasa Row, A. Seeta Rama Row, Alampur Bhima Row, O. Madha Row, Koloor Veerappa, P. Kesava Pillai, K. Hanumathachari, R. Seshaiya and C. Venkataswamy.

Munsiff's Court, Narraindeverkerky.

Appjee Narasinga Row, Wocimani Seeta Rama Row, Dharwad Raghavendra Row, Dharmavaram Gopala Charlu, Adoni Bhima Row, Dammur Kristna Row and S. Kristna-chary.

Munsiff's Court, Pennacondah.

B. Narsinga Row, S. Vedajee Row, R. Hanoomanta Row, H. Dasappa, A. Venkatesamaya, Nagesa Row, P. Sreenivasa Chary, A. Ramachandriah, G. Narasinga Row, B.A., H. Venkoba Row and S. Bheema Row.

BERHAMPORE.

District and Sessions Court, Ganjam.

Digumarti Venkata Ramayya Pantulu (Public Prosecutor), Pakala Gopalaraow Patra-du, B.A., Ambatipudi Appayya Sastri,* C. Simbachalam Pantulu,* Gade Venkatarama-doss Pantulu,* Marella Venkata Chalapaturu Pantulu, L. Sri Raghavarow Pantulu,* Baboo B. Chatterjee, Gade Raghavarow Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Bachu Narasimhaswamy Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Bachu Venkata Ramadoss Pantulu, B.A., B.L.,* and N. Ramaswami Pantulu, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff's Court, Aska.

Karada Virarazu Pantulu, P. Narasimhaswami Pantulu, Kuppachi Ramakrishna, K. Venkatagopalow Pantulu, Gade Ramaswami Pantulu, B.A., and C. Jagannathaswami Pantulu.

Munsiff's Court, Berhampore.

Boddyonath Mahapatra, Sriyada Chinnu Subbarow Pantulu, Susuria Suryanarayana Sastri, Vempati Acharaya Nayudu, P. Sundararamaya Pantulu, Gade Venkata Ramadoss Pantulu, N. V. Kristna Row Pantulu and Potapragada Venkateswarlu Pantulu.

Munsiff's Court, Chicacole.

Mangalapalli Subbayya Sastri, Digumarti Gopal Row Pantulu, Govinda Narasimulu Bhakta, Tadigada Papirasa, Viswanadham Garayya, Tamra Suryanarayana Murti, Satuluri Sri Venkateswara Acharyar,* Motamarri Chelamaya Gura, Neli Ramakrishna Gura, B. Sankara Sastri, Budhirazu Viyyanna Pantulu, Gudapati Venkatasastri and Ambatipudi Appayya Sastri.

Munsiff's Court, Sompetta.

Ammapantulu Ramayya Pantulu, Garinalla Zaganadham Pantulu, Kaleharige Venkata Sitaranayya Pantulu, Satuluri Sri Venkateswara Acharyar, Bonta Sambasivarow Pantulu, Balasa Venkanna Pantulu,* Bachu Narasimhaswamy, Ambatipudi Bangarish, Banabachala Bheemachary M. Ramadoss Pantulu, Koka Govindarow Naidu and Jayanti Venkataswami Pantulu.

* Not practising.

† Does not practise here but at Pennacondah. 1st Grade Pleader.

CALICUT, SOUTH MALABAR.

District Court Vakils.

Barristers-at-Law.—W. S. Gantz,* C. E. La Nauze, P. Rozario* and Stephen Andi.* *Solicitors*.—L. Gordon* and T. C. Mellish.* *Pleaders*.—A. Govinda Menon, Amada Narain Putter (Government Pleader), V. Krishna Iyer, Viswanatha Iyer, C. Krishna Iyer, G. Venug Iyer, K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. Ramunni Menon, K. Govinda Varier, K. Gopale Nair, M. Rama Krishna Iyer, H. Saangara Naraina Iyer, K. N. Soobramania Iyer, P. A. Krishna Menon, A. Soobramania Iyer, A. Krishna Iyer, T. K. Gangadhara Sastry, P. V. Venkatesa chala Iyer, Geo. F. Pereira, Srinivasa Iyengar, S. Subarama Iyer, C. P. Koyassen Kutti, K. S. Kolathur Iyer, Syed Iman Aliy, V. Karunakara Menon, P. Canaren Nair, L. Aya thara Putter, D. R. Viegas, K. Mani Mani, A. R. Soobramania Iyer, P. Govindu Menon, B. Gayatri Iyer, M. Subramani Iyer,* K. P. Achuda Menon, K. Krishna Menon, S. R. Ram Krishnaiah,* M. K. Subramani Iyer, T. Richmond,* V. M. Govinda Menon, K. Achuda Nair, M. Soobiah,* S. Samier,* P. Komen Menon, O. M. Krishnan Nair, S. Varatharaja Iyer, K. Govindan Nambiar, Muthukrishna Iyer, Kuppasami Sastriar,* H. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, P. Veeraraghava Iyer, P. Ananta Iyer and T. K. Mahadeva Iyer. *High Court Vakils*.—T. A. Kalliana Krishna Aiyar, B.A., B.L., and K. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L. *1st Grade Pleaders*.—T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., K. N. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., K. A. Sivarama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., T. Subramanian, and C. S. Nagésam Rao.

CANARA, SOUTH.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

M. Ramachandraya, N. Shivarow, K. E. Ramarow, H. Krishnarao, P. Parameshwara, T. M. Ramarao (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), M. Subba, L. Lobo, T. Bhavanirao, S. F. Brito, J. F. D'Souza, B.A., C. Anandran, S. Ramarao, M. Shivarow, N. Manjunathaya, K. Devarao, P. G. Subbarao, V. Narsappay, F. Mascarenhas, M. Rangappa Bhandari, U. C. Krishna Bhatta, B.A., B.L., K. P. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., A. Devappa Punja, B.A., B.L., A. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Ch. Rama Rao and K. Santaya.

Munsiff's Court, Kasargod.

K. Manjunathaya, A. Narayana, K. Surappa, K. Balappa, B. Mangeshwar, S. Dathaya P. Anantaya, P. Ramenathaya, B. Ramanya, M. Subrao, C. Gopal Krishnaya, K. Raghu nathaya, Upendra Prabhu P. Achutaya, K. Venkateshaya, M. Subbarow and Ch. Gans payya.

Munsiff's Court, Mangalore.

K. Timmappaya, M. Ramarao, N. Ramappa, N. Ramarao, N. Anandran, K. Subbarow Adige Shrinivasana, H. Ramakrishna, P. Subbarao, P. Laxuminarappa, Mahome Usman, Sheik Husen Saib, Kabad Narayanarao, K. Narainarao, B. Venkatrow, P. Subba row, P. Subbarow, I. Venkatrow, S. Ganspaya, T. Subbarow, U. Laxumanarow, T. Gund Rao, K. Ranga Rao, K. Bhavani Rao, Abraham Solomon Soares, N. Narsinga Rao, B. M. Ganapathi Rao, S. Venkat Rao and P. Shrinivas Rao.

Munsiff's Court, Udipi.

K. Subbarao, N. Shamara, A. Manjunathaya, G. Manjunathaya, T. Venkatramanaya, L. Kornello, T. Laxumanarow, T. Bhavanirao, B. Narainarao, D. J. D'Souza, A. Angar Shetti, K. Madvarow, N. Manjunathaya, G. Shrinivasarow and G. Venkatramanaya.

Munsiff's Court, Karkal.

K. Shushagriyappa, M. Mangesharow, K. Pandurangarow, K. Rama Hegade, K. Vitlaya H. Annappaya, M. Lakshumanarow, A. Sankappaya, P. Parmanashaya, J. Krishnaya, I. Sheenappaya, John Baltazar Lobo, M. Chardappaya, P. Rama Rao, M. K. Annappay and Ahmed Haji.

Munsiff's Court, Kundapur.

G. Ganspaya, T. Mangesharow, B. Krishnaya, Gulvadi Manjunathaya, N. Ramappa P. Venkatramanaya, K. Subbarao, B. Subbarao, L. Manjunathaya, G. Manjunathaya, M. Shrinivasacharya, B. Venkatramanaya, U. Ananta Naik and B. Subbarow.

Munsiff's Court, Pattur.

B. Mangesh Rao, C. Lakshmana Rao, M. Rangappa, S. Narayanarow, S. Venkat ramanaya, P. D'Mello, G. Santappa, N. Narainarao, T. Sheshaya, Savoor Narainarao, A. Raghavendarow, G. Krishnaya, B. Annappa, K. Timappaya, K. Shama Rao, B. Manjunathaya and U. Ramarow.

N.B.—The 2nd grade *Vakils* are not strictly attached to any particular Munsiff's Court under the present system, but are authorised to practise in any Munsiff's Courts they like within the district.

* Do not practise in South Malabar.

CHINGLEPUT.

District Court.

First Grade Pleaders.—N. Krishna Row, P. Tercovalloor Iyengar, K. Govindachari, V. Varado Puntulu, M. Varathachariar, P. T. Sreenivasa Iyengar, T. N. Krishnamachariar, P. V. Subbarayaloo Naidu, M. V. Ramaswamiachari, C. Rajagopalachari, D. Raghu Rama Rau, Henry Browne, C. R. Chackrapani Iyengar, V. Swami Sastri, Henry S. T. M. Rencontre, T. M. Sreenivasa Chari, T. Viraraghava Chariar, C. Ranga Chari, Comandur Srinivasa Chari, P. Tiruvankata Chari, P. Parthasarathi Iyengar, K. Bhujangarao Naidu, T. W. Rajagopala Aiyar and S. Krishnasami Aiyangar.

Second Grade Pleaders.—C. S. Vedachela Mudali, M. Appalachariar, P. Annaswamy Iyer, V. Sreenivasa Row, V. Ragava Mudaliar, C. N. Chockalinga Mudaliar, C. P. Ramalingar, C. Venkateshacharyar, W. Sreenivasa Iyengar, T. Varada Pillai, M. E. Seshadri Iyengar, T. Veyasa Row, T. E. Bhushyacharyar, N. Rungacharyar, I. Subba Row, P. V. Ramaswamiachari, V. Sreenivasacharyar, C. Ramachandra Sastriar, T. Subapathi Mudaliar, Syed Maedoom Sahib, P. Raghavachariar, P. Jagannada Pillai, T. Subbaramaya Iyer, T. Sreenivasachari, C. Subbiah, N. Sreenivasaswami, C. Anantachariar, C. Kesava Pillai, N. Varadachariar, P. Chengalvaraya Naidu, N. Venkataragava Iyer, T. Arumuga Mudali, M. Baghava Chariar, C. Gopaladesika Chariar, P. S. Thunboosami Pillai, T. L. Komaravencatachariar, K. Ramachandra Aiyar, P. Dorasami Iyer, T. K. N. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar, Enambakum Rama Row, C. Gurusamiah, S. Sri Ramulu Naidu, T. Balu Mudaliar, C. Kadirvelu Mudaliar, C. Balaji Row, M. Bhaskiam Aiyangar, M. Tagavala Chetti, D. Meenatchiah, M. B. Sreenivasa Chari, P. Narasimha Chari, O. Srinivasa Chari, P. Murugesu Mudaliar, N. Venkatasami Naidoo, C. K. Raghava Aiyar, B. Ramana Chari, M. N. Venkata Chari and S. V. Narasimha Chari.

COIMBATORE.

District and Sessions Court.

Advocates.—C. V. Narasiah, W. Barton. *Attorneys*.—A. K. Winterton, A. S. Cowdell, P. Smith, and E. W. Wilkins. *Vakils*.—S. Kasturi Rangengur, B.A., B.L., T. S. Balakrishnaiah, B.A., B.L., C. M. Padmanabha Chari, B.A., B.L., T. R. Ramachandrar, B.A., B.L., E. S. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., T. Ramachandra Row, B.A., B.L., K. Narayana Sastri, B.A., B.L., S. Venkataswamiar, B.A., B.L., Krishnasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., V. E. Krishniah, B.A., B.L., and B. P. Venkatchala Mudaliar, B.A., B.L. *Pleaders*.—M. G. Arogiasami Pillai, B.A., C. Vijaya Raghava Chari, B.A., Mahomed Cudatullah Saib, Tharamalier,* Moses Ganaburnam Pillai, V. Cippasamiar, Cippaswamy Sastryar, B. S. Appyathurai Iyer, N. Ramaswami Iyer, M. R. Sankatha Iyer, S. Ramakrishnaiah, N. Annaswamy Row, M. Soobiah, E. S. Ramaswamiar, Ramachendrarow Rajendhar, L. Kuppairow, Sawmier, Karuvallur Srinivasa Row, J. Krishniengar, J. V. Ramasamiar, H. Rama Row, H. C. Gooch, L. Ranga Row, Vengu Iyer, M. Ramachendrier, S. C. Srinivasengar, K. R. Lakshminaraiar, T. R. Ramachendriar, C. J. Savarinatham Pillai, C. S. Nagasura Rao, Henry St. M. Rencontre, B. Ranganatha Row and Panchanadhar.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Nilgiris.

Attorneys.—A. K. Winterton, A. S. Cowdell, P. Smith, W. O. David (of Barclay and Morgan's) and L. F. Chapman. *Pleader*.—E. M. Williams. *2nd Grade Pleader*.—O. Raja Gopal Naidu, (Small Cause Side of this Court).

District Munsiff's Court, Coimbatore.

Krishniah, Raja Gopala Naiker, Lynsamy Moodally, A. Jaganna Pillai, S. Vencataramanah, G. Veeraswamy Pillai, C. Kuppasami Iyer, K. Seshingar, P. Vencatarow, Soonderam Pillai, S. R. Subrayar, K. Chandra Sekaram Pillai, P. S. Vencatramanah, T. A. Hari Ram Misar, G. Krishnasamy Chetty, Ramaswamy Iyengar, S. T. Saminathier, R. Srinivasachari, Rama Sastry, N. Subbasamiar, C. K. Subramania Iyer, T. V. Subbarao, Narasimiah, K. Vikra Menon, K. A. Venkatakrishnaiah, N. Annier and S. N. Ramasami Iyer.

Munsiff's Court, Udumalpetai.

Lutchuminarasimmiengar, Veda Manuni Pillai, Ramaswamy Pillai, Muniappa Pillai, Narasimha Chariar, Cippasamiar, A. Venkatasubbiah, Veerasamiar, Runga Row, Krishnachari, K. A. Kristna Pillai, U. Srinivasan, Narasappier, C. Vencataramanah, Vyasa Rao, K. C. Gopalakrishnaiah, U. M. Meenatchi Sundram Pillai, Sesham Putter, P. Subbu Putter, Nilaimathi Samu Nair, V. Vengu Putter, Coimbatore Venkataramanier, R. Narasimmiar and V. S. Ramasami Aiyar.

Munsiff's Court, Erode.

M. Ramachendrier, K. R. Lakshmi Naraniar, Ramasamiar, Vythelingar, Soobaramier, Sabapathy Pillai, Lutchuminaraiar, Vencataramanier, Tennumbalam Pillai, C. Krishniah, Cooppaniengar, Beema Row, S. V. Vencata Subbiah, N. Vencataramanier, S. R. Hiraniapa Iyer, N. Soondrachar, T. G. Arunachella Iyer, Aiyaswami Iyer, V. Sreenivasa Rao, P. S. Vencataramanier, M. V. Govinda Rao and C. R. Subramoni Iyer.

Munsiff's Court, Karur.

Soondramier, Anantha Subbiah, T. Padmanabhaiah, Tiruchala Thatha Chari, Arunachelliah, C. S. Ramasamiar, K. V. Naraniar, Ramasamiar, K. Sreenivasaiyengar,

* Not practising.

S. C. Varadaraja Aiyar, Somajee Aiyar, Vainu Bannada Pillai, Subbajayar, M. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Annathurai Aiyar, Subramania Aiyar, Krishna Doss, Ramakrishna Aiyar, V. Saminatha Shastriar, Darmarajaiyar, C. M. Veeravagu Pillai, Shunmugam Pillai, Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Trichinopoly Venkataratna Lakshmana Iyengar, G. P. Nilakanta-misr, S. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer and K. S. Hariharan Iyer.

Munsiff's Court, Strivikantam.

1st Grade Pleaders.—R. Seondramier and M. Muttanaindaperumal Pillai. 2nd Grade Pleaders.—Joseph Pakkiasathan, K. Narayana Aiyengar, Theeroo Avanna Vathanyasat Chariar, Subbier, G. Visvanatha Aiyar, N. Parthasarathi Aiyengar, E. Subbiah Mudaliar, R. Perinturadi Pillai, Ninar Saminada Pillai, Domsami Aiyengar, V. Virataghara Aiyar, K. Virataghava Strinivasa Iyer, P. R. Rama Iyengar, S. R. Desikachari, B. D. Thomas Nadar, T. N. Muthusami Pillai and A. S. P. Kasimada Pillai.

Munsiff's Court, Tuticorin.

1st Grade Pleaders.—K. Subbaraya Aiyar, P. Veerabahu Pillai and Xavier Motha Fernandez. 2nd Grade Pleaders.—K. Alagar Aiyengar, A. Arumugam Pillai, C. Gopala Pillai, K. Gopala Raja, K. Muthusami Aiyar, C. Narayanasami Aiyar, S. Saminatha Pillai, O. Subramaniya Pillai, M. Savarirami Pillai, C. Chinnasami Aiyar, S. Venkataratna Iyengar, R. Subba Row, A. S. Annaswamy Iyer, M. K. Gnanamani Pravam Nadar, S. Pichumoney Iyer, T. Parthasarathi Iyengar, T. Stephen Asirvatham Devar and A. S. Muthusami Iyer.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Panchanathier, P. Subbajayar, B.A., Mr. G. A. Salisbury, T. V. Coopooasamy Iyer, R. Coopooasamy Aiyengar, S. C. Rungasami Aiyar, S. Subbajayar, K. Dakshinamurthi Aiyar, S. Krishnalingar, C. E. Sundaram Iyer, S. Kristnamachari, Trichinopoly Sridhara Rao, N. G. Gopala Aiyar, B.A., N. Subramaniya Aiyar, S. Raghu Aiyengar, K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, T. R. Kuppusami Aiyengar, Tanjore V. Sanjiva Rao, N. M. Ragava Aiyangar, T. N. Muthu Krishna Aiyar, V. Nilakanta Aiyar, T. M. Sethurama Rao, B.A., V. L. Soobrayar, V. Krishna Rao, S. Venkataratna Iyer, K. S. Ganapati Iyer, B.A., B.L., T. Sami Aiyar, V. Appasami Rao, Haggubhali Ramanuja Rao, N. Harihara Aiyar, V. Krishnasamy Aiyar, T. A. Kenga Rao, V. Venkatasubbarao and M. Sundra Iyer.

VIZAGAPATAM.

District and Sessions Court.

P. Venkatakristnana Naidu, (of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law), F. E. Sico, M. Kodanduraw Pantulu Garu, P. Subbaraya Sastri Garu,* V. Venkayya Pantulu Garu, P. Seshagiriraw Pantulu Garu, S. Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. Lakshminarayanan Pantulu Garu, F. G. M. Pascal, V. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., A. Sanyasayana-rav Pantulu Garu, B.A., K. Appadu Pantulu Garu, J. Balakrishna Sastri Garu, K. Stri-vasaraw Pantulu Garu, Ch. Dapiraw Pantulu Garu, A. Appadu Pantulu Garu, S. K. Ven-kantha Pantulu, Mr. H. Ramsbotham, B. Sooryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L., B. Raja-linga Sastri Garu, B.A., J. G. Smith (Barrister-at-Law), N. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., and O. V. Jagannadha Sastri Garu, P. Appayya Pantulu Garu.

RULES PROVIDING FOR THE QUALIFICATION AND ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO BE ADMITTED AS ADVOCATES, VAKILS 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 as 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 Master 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

* Practising in District Munsiff's Court.

† Not now practising in this (Tuticorin Munsiff's) Court.

‡ Practising in District Munsiff's Court at Vizianagaram.

§ Practising in District Munsiff's Court at Parvathipore.

Judge of the High Court of which the applicant is, an Advocate, or from the Advocate-General of the same Presidency.

VAKILS.—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 as 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 subsequent to the attending of such degree, (1) 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; (2) 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; (3) practised for five years in the Court of a District or Subordinate Judge if it be certified by a District or Subordinate Judge in whose Court he has practised for one year, that he possesses a competent knowledge of procedure, as also in each case a certificate of good character and conduct. Such certificates in the two first cases to be signed by the Advocate, Vakeel and Attorney with whom, or in whose office, the applicant shall have studied, and in the latter case by the District or Subordinate Judge for the time being of the Court or Courts in which the applicant shall have practised.

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.

Thursday, the 30th day of April 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the rules relating to the admission of Attorneys in this Court and to alter the same so as (among other things) to entitle Attorneys of this Court to the benefit of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act in the event of that Act being extended to this Presidency, it is ordered as follows:—

1. Any Attorney or Solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland shall be entitled to be admitted as an Attorney of this Court, without service or examination in India, on production of his certificate of admission in such Courts as aforesaid, and of a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls of such Courts and also on producing satisfactory testimonials to his good character.

2. An Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India established by Royal Charter shall be entitled to be admitted as an Attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce a certificate of admission in any of the said Courts, and a certificate that his name is still borne on the rolls thereof, and shall also produce satisfactory testimonials to good character, and shall moreover satisfy the Court that, previous to his admission as an Attorney, he had served under articles of clerkship to some Attorney or Attorney-at-Law for the full term of five years.

3. Any person who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in any of the Indian Universities and has served a regular clerkship to an Attorney or Attorneys of any of the High Courts of Judicature in India established by Royal Charter for a period of three years subsequent to the taking of such degree shall be entitled to be enrolled as an Attorney of this Court, provided that he shall produce satisfactory testimonials to good character from such Attorney or Attorneys.

4. Except as provided in the foregoing rules and as hereinafter specially provided, every person before admission to practise as an Attorney in this Court shall (1) serve a regular clerkship to an Attorney or Attorneys of this Court or to an Attorney or Attorneys of any of the other High Courts of Judicature in India established by Royal Charter under articles of clerkship in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained for the full period of five years, and shall (2) pass the examination provided in Rule 14.

Provided that, in the case of clerks article to an Attorney or Attorneys of this Court under the rules hitherto in force, service for a term of four years as required under those rules and Matriculation at any of the Indian Universities, together with a certificate that he has passed the examination prescribed in the rules made by this Court under Section 6 of Act XVIII. of 1879 for the examination of Pleaders of the First Grade for which he will be allowed to appear without having passed the First Examination in Arts, shall be deemed to be sufficient.

5. The term of service required under Rules 3 and 4 need not be all under one and the same contract, nor to one and the same Attorney, but may be to different Attorneys, either by virtue of an assignment or assignments or by virtue of successive independent contracts upon the dissolution of the original or succeeding contract.

6. The Attorney or Attorneys under whom the articles required by Rules 3 and 4 shall be served shall, during the whole period of the service, be actually practising as such on his (or their) own behalf, and not as clerk to any other Attorney.

7. No Attorney shall, without special leave of the Court, be entitled to take more than one clerk for service under these rules at one and the same time, nor any clerk until he shall have been himself in practice as an Attorney for at least three years.

8. The contract in writing whereby a person shall engage as aforesaid to serve as a clerk to any Attorney shall be filed with the proper officer to be appointed for receiving and filing affidavits and other documents to be filed under these rules, within one calendar month after the execution of the same, together with an affidavit by such Attorney that he has been himself duly admitted and has been practising for three years as an Attorney, and that such contract has been duly executed by himself and by the clerk therein mentioned. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the Attorney and his place of business, the name of the clerk and his place of abode, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed.

9. In case the articles of clerkship shall be assigned, the assignment shall be in writing, and shall, in like manner as aforesaid, be filed within one calendar month after the execution thereof, together with an affidavit by the Attorney to whom the assignment has been made, that he has been duly admitted and has been practising for three years, and that such assignment has been executed by all the necessary parties. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the Attorney to whom the articles are assigned and his place of business, together with the day on which the assignment was actually executed.

10. If, by reason of death, or for any other good and sufficient reason, an assignment of the articles cannot be obtained, a fresh contract in writing for the remaining period of his term of service shall be entered into by the clerk with the Attorney under whom the service is to be continued, which shall be filed within the time, and with an affidavit similar to that prescribed by Rules 8 and 9.

11. In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit, be not filed within the time specified, the same may be filed after the expiration thereof, but the service of the clerk shall be reckoned to have been commenced or renewed from the date of the filing of such contract or assignment, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

12. No person who shall be entitled to serve as a clerk to an Attorney for the purpose of being admitted as an Attorney shall, during the period of such service, hold any office or engage in any employment whatsoever, other than the employment of clerk to such Attorney and his partner or partners (if any) in the business, practice or employment of an Attorney; and every such person shall, during the whole period of service under articles, continue and be really and actually employed in the proper business, practice or employment of an Attorney.

13. Every article clerk being a candidate for the examination provided in the next following rule shall on or before the 15th day of November preceding the next ensuing Pledership Examination, submit his name together with a certificate showing that he has passed the First Examination in Arts at any of the Indian Universities to the Registrar of the High Court, Original side, who shall on or before the 1st day of December transmit to the Examiners the application, together with the certificate and also an endorsement showing that the applicant has the permission of the High Court to appear for such examination. In the case of article clerks specially permitted to apply for examination under Rule 4, production of a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination will be accepted instead of production of certificate showing that the First Examination in Arts has been passed.

14. The examination required under Rule 4 shall, until further orders, be the examination provided under the rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras under Section 6 of Act XVIII. of 1879 for Pleders of the First Grade.

15. Every person, except an Attorney or Solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, intending to apply for admission as an Attorney of this Court, shall give one month's 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.

16. No person, except an Attorney or Solicitor of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law or Equity in England or Ireland, shall be admitted to practise as an Attorney of this Court without proof that he has attained the age of 21 years.

17. Unless the Court shall otherwise order, no person who shall have been adjudicated an insolvent shall be admitted to the examination prescribed by these rules, or shall be admitted to practise as an Attorney of this Court.

18. Every person on being admitted and enrolled as an Attorney of this Court may, on payment of a fee of five rupees, obtain a certificate of admission under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court.

19. Any Attorney of this Court may, on the payment of a fee of Rupees five, to be paid by means of Court-fees stamps, obtain a certificate under the signature of the Registrar and the seal of the Court, that his name is borne on the roll of Attorneys of this Court, and, if such be the case, that he is a practising Attorney of this Court.

20. The Registrar of this Court on the Original side shall be the proper officer for receiving and filing all such affidavits and documents as are required to be produced and filed under these rules, and shall have the custody and care of the rolls or books wherein persons are at present enrolled as Attorneys, and shall enrol the name of every person who shall be admitted an Attorney, with the date of his admission, in alphabetical order, in a free access without fee or reward.

21. The Judge or Senior Judge of the Court for the time being exercising ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction shall hear all applications, the hearing of which is not otherwise provided for, and shall exercise all the powers of the Court under these rules, unless the Chief Justice shall otherwise specially direct.

22. A petition in writing appealing from any order made under the last preceding rule may be presented to the Chief Justice within one month from the date of such order. Such appeal shall be heard by any two or more Judges whom the Chief Justice shall appoint for that purpose.

23. These rules shall take effect from the 1st day of July 1885, and, except as to all matters and things previously done in pursuance thereof, all former rules for the admission of Attorneys are hereby repealed. Provided that no article clerk or Attorney who has not or who may not in due time become duly entitled to the benefit of the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act shall, by reason of anything contained herein, have or be considered to have a claim to such benefit in the event of that Act being extended to this Presidency.

(Signed) CHARLES A. TURNER, Chief Justice.

(Do.) JAMES KERNAN,
(Do.) T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR,
(Do.) P. P. HUTCHINS,
(Do.) F. BRANDT, } Judges.

(True Copy.)

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS,

2nd May 1885.

(Signed) JOSEPH STEAVENSON,
Registrar.

RULES FOR PLEADERS, ETC.

The following rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 27 of Act XVIII. of 1879, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, shall take effect from the first day of April 1887.

PRELIMINARY.

1. From and after 1st April 1887, Pledership certificates will not be granted to persons other than those duly qualified under these rules, except in the case of those persons qualified under the old rules whose names shall have been already registered for the issue of such certificates.

2. The right to practise in the Presidency Court of Small Causes is confined to the Pleders at present duly enrolled therein, and to Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court.

Classes of Pleders.

3. Pleders in the Courts subordinate to the High Court shall be classed as—
(a) Pleders of the First Grade.
(b) Pleders of the Second Grade.

4. Pleders of the First Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any District Court in which they are enrolled and in the Courts of civil jurisdiction subordinate to such District Court.

Pleders of the First Grade shall also be entitled to appear, plead, and act in any Court of criminal jurisdiction in the district in which they are enrolled, and in the Court of any Presidency Magistrate in which they are enrolled.

5. Pleders of the Second Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead, and act in any District Munsif's Court in which they are enrolled and in the Court of any District or Subordinate Judge exercising the powers of a Court of Small Causes under Section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873, in which they are enrolled.

Pleders of the Second Grade shall also be entitled to appear, plead, and act in any Court of criminal jurisdiction in the district in which they are enrolled, other than the Sessions Court of the Division.

Qualifications of Pleaders.

6. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the First Grade :—

1st.—Any person who shall have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, provided that his application for admission as a Pleader be made within one year from the time of his obtaining such degree, or within such further time as the High Court shall, for any special reason, allow.

2nd.—Any person who shall produce a certificate from the Examination Board that he has passed within one year the examination proscribed from time to time by the High Court for the First Grade Pledership Examination.

3rd.—Any Pleader of the Second Grade who, after not less than 5 (five) years' practice as such, is proved to the satisfaction of the High Court, by certificates of the presiding Judges of Courts in which such Pleader has regularly practised, and by such inquiry as the High Court may deem proper to make, to possess a thoroughly competent knowledge of the English language and of law and procedure, and to be of unexceptionable character.

7. The following persons may be admitted as Pleaders of the Second Grade :—

Any person who shall produce a certificate from the Examination Board that he has passed, within one year, the examination proscribed from time to time by the High Court for the Second Grade Pledership Examination.

8. For Pleaders of either grade, the examination shall, until the further order of the Court, comprise the following subjects :—

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Regulations, Enactments and Text-Books.</i>
The Statute Law of the Madras Presidency on the subject of property in land.	Regulations XXV. and XXVI. of 1862 and IV. of 1882.
(a) Estates held under permanent settlement.	Act II. of 1864.
(b) Ordinary Ryotwary Estates, and	Act VIII. of 1865.
(c) The relation of Landlord and Tenant.	Macpherson on Mortgages.
Mortgages	Transfer of Property Act (IV. of 1882).
Easements	Act V. of 1882.
Hindu Law of Inheritance	Mayne's Hindu Law.
Muhammadan Law of Marriage, Dower and Succession.	Baillie's Muhammadan Law (so much as relates to the subjects specified).
The Law relating to Trusts	Indian Trusts Act (II. of 1882).
The Law of Torts	Collett on Torts.
Obligations arising from Contracts	Act IX. of 1872.
Civil Procedure*	Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI. of 1881).
The Specific Relief Act	Act XIV. of 1882.
The Law of Evidence	Act I. of 1877.
The Law of Limitation	Act I. of 1872.
	Acts XV. of 1877, XII. of 1879, and VIII. of 1880.
The Statute Law of India on the subject of offences and criminal procedure.	The Indian Penal Code (Acts XLV. of 1860, XXVII. of 1870, and VIII. of 1882) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act I. of 1882).

The Regulations and Acts in which the candidates will be expected to pass will be subject to such modification and amendment as may be made from time to time as the law may be changed.

9. To qualify for a Pledership of the First Grade, a candidate must obtain not less than half the aggregate marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of the examination, and not less than half the maximum marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of civil and criminal procedure severally.

To qualify for a Pledership of the Second Grade, a candidate must obtain at least one-third of the aggregate marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of the examination, and not less than thirty-three per cent. of the maximum marks assigned by the Examination Board to the subjects of civil and criminal procedure severally.

Candidates for Plederships of the First Grade, who on examination have failed to obtain the prescribed minimum of marks required to qualify for the First Grade, and if they have obtained the prescribed minimum of marks required for the Second Grade, are considered to have qualified for Pledership of the Second Grade.

* A paper will also be sent to test the candidate's knowledge of pleading, viz. drafting plaints and defences, framing issues, &c.

10. The examination of the candidates of both grades in all subjects shall be conducted in the English language only.

11. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pledership Examination of the First Grade :—

(a) Any person producing certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta or Bombay, or the first public examination before Moderators at Oxford, or the previous examination at Cambridge, or the Preliminary Examination in Arts of one of the Irish or Scotch Universities, or the Matriculation Examination at the University of London, or certificate of having passed some other public examination which shall be certified by two Judges of the High Court as being in their opinion equivalent to one or other of the above-mentioned examinations.

(b) Any person who is certified by a District Judge to have filled with competency for 5 years the office of Sheristadar or Head Clerk of a District or Subordinate Judge's Court.

12. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pledership Examination of the Second Grade :—

(a) Persons who are qualified under a previous rule to present themselves for the Pledership Examination of the First Grade.

(b) Any person producing a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any British Indian University.

(c) Any person producing a certificate of having passed the Middle School Examination in the First Class, the late General Test Examination, English or Anglo-Vernacular Branch, or any public examination in the Bengal or Bombay Presidency which can be accepted as equivalent to the Middle School Examination, First Class.

(d) Any person who is certified by a District Munsif to have filled for 5 years with competency the office of Head Clerk of a District Munsif's Court.

13. Applicants for examination for either grade of Plederships must produce also a certificate of good moral conduct and must be above 20 years of age.

Examinations.

14. Every candidate for the Pledership Examination shall, on or before the 15th day of November, apply to the Examination Board for leave to present himself at the ensuing examination; and he shall establish to their satisfaction that he possesses the qualifications prescribed for such candidates.

15. Such application is not to be transmitted to the Board direct; but it is to be filed on or before the 15th day of November in the Court of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides or is employed, and, in the case of candidates residing or employed within the limits of the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side. The application must be accompanied by the necessary documents and papers in original with the receipt of the officer in charge of a Government treasury for the full fee for the examination required by section 25 of the rules.

The Judge or Registrar, as the case may be, shall thereupon inquire, as far as may appear necessary, as to the validity of the certificate of character presented by the candidate, and shall satisfy himself as to the identity of the candidate; and he shall, on or before the 1st day of December, transmit to the Examination Board all such applications, with the documents accompanying, together with a list of the applications and annexures, and with his opinion in each case as to the sufficiency of the testimonials produced, and any other information which he may think it needful in any case to communicate.

16. The Board shall thereupon take the case of each candidate, with the report of the District Judge or Registrar, into their consideration, and shall determine whether or not the candidate is possessed of the necessary qualifications. If the candidate is found qualified, the Examination Board shall cause his name, the name of his father, his age, place of residence, and other needful particulars, to be entered in a register of persons permitted to appear at the examination.

17. An extract from the register shall be forwarded to the District Judge or Registrar with a declaration that the candidate is permitted to appear at the next ensuing examination at ———, for delivery to him. The Judge or Registrar shall cause a notice of his having received such extracts to be posted on a notice-board in the Court-house, and

* The hand-writing test is not a necessary qualification for admission to the Pledership Examination.

† In the case of candidates residing in foreign territory, the application should be forwarded direct to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, accompanied by a treasury receipt for the payment of the admission fee into any treasury authorized to receive admission fees from candidates for the University or Special Text Examinations in the Madras Presidency. The applicant should also state at what centre he desires to be examined.

shall deliver them to the candidate on application. And it shall be the duty of the candidate on the day fixed for the examination to produce such extract, when called upon, to the officer appointed by Government to preside and superintend at the examination.

The District Judge, in carrying out this rule, shall conform to such instructions as he may receive from the Examination Board through their President or Secretary.

Admission.

18. Any person who shall have qualified under these rules, and who shall desire to be admitted to practise, shall pay into the Government treasury of the district in which he shall intend ordinarily to practise, the admission fee prescribed, and shall, on presentation of the certificate of the Examination Board or of his diploma, of the receipt for the said fee, and of a stamp paper* of the necessary value for his first certificate of practice, be entitled to apply to the High Court for admission, stating in what Court he desires to practise with reference to Part I. of the second schedule of Act XVIII. of 1879.

19. The application, together with the certificate or diploma, the receipt, and the stamp paper required by Rule 18, shall be presented to the Judge of the district in which the applicant intends ordinarily to practise, and shall be forwarded by the Judge to the Registrar of the High Court, with such remarks as he may think fit to make thereon. The name of the applicant and his place of abode, together with his father's name and place of abode, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court-house of the Judge to whom the application is sent, and also in the High Court, at least six weeks before the applicant is admitted to practise.

20. The High Court may call for evidence of the respectability of the applicant in any case in which it may be deemed necessary.

Certificates.

21. Upon the applicant being admitted by the High Court, the Registrar of the High Court shall cause his name to be entered in the proper register, and shall grant him a certificate as required by Section 7 of Act XVIII. of 1879, authorizing him to practise, up to the end of the calendar year, in the Courts specified therein.

Applications for a certificate authorizing the Pleader to practise in all the Courts of the Madras Presidency shall not be entertained. Pleaders when applying for certificates must confine their applications to the Courts of those districts in which they intend to practise habitually.

On the renewal of certificates, except with the special sanction of the High Court, those districts only shall be entered which were entered in the certificate in the preceding year.

22. The certificate shall bear the number assigned to it in the register, and shall be signed by the Registrar and forwarded to the District Judge, to be delivered to the applicant.

The certificate shall be taken to authorize enrolment in the Courts specified therein. The holder can take it to any Court therein mentioned, and may, with the approval of the presiding Judge, be enrolled in such Court. The approval should not be withheld unless the Judge is aware of circumstances which in his judgment affect the professional character of the applicant; and in any case in which enrolment is refused, the fact and the reasons for it should be communicated forthwith to the High Court.

23. Any Pleader who may apply for the renewal of his certificate under Section 7, Act XVIII. of 1879, unless he has been ordinarily practising in the Court of the District Judge authorized to renew certificates, shall, with his application, file a certificate of character from the Judge presiding in the Court in which the applicant ordinarily practises. The Munsif or Subordinate Judge may forward the application for a renewed certificate to the District Judge.

24. The renewed certificate shall state only the particulars contained in the former certificate, and the fact and date of its renewal.

But when an application for a renewed certificate is coupled with a request for the insertion of further Courts in the certificate, the District Judge shall first obtain the sanction of the High Court to the insertion of the additional Courts, and then proceed to renew the certificate, adding also the further Courts applied for.

Fees.

25. The fees payable previous to examination and on application for enrolment, shall be as follows:—

	1st Grade Pledership.	2nd Grade Pledership.
For examination..	Rs. 20	Rs. 20
For admission ..	7	5

* Under the General Stamp Act.—(G.O., 18th August 1884, No. 200, and H. C. Circular, 24th February 1885, No. 558.)

Penalties.

26. If any person, having passed the examination entitling him to be admitted and enrolled as a Pleader, shall fail to apply for such admission and enrolment for a period of one year from the time of passing the examination, he shall not be admitted and enrolled, unless, by special order of the High Court, the time for such application shall be extended.

27. If any person, having obtained a certificate, shall fail to renew it for a period of three years, he shall be suspended and shall not be entitled to receive a certificate or to have his certificate renewed without further orders of the High Court.

28. If any person shall hold any appointment under Government, or shall carry on any trade or other business, at the time of his application for admission as a Pleader, he shall state the fact in his application for admission, and the High Court may refuse to admit such person, or pass such orders thereon as it thinks proper.

29. If any person, having been admitted as a Pleader, accepts any appointment under Government, or enters into any trade or other business, or accepts employment as a Law Agent other than a Pleader, Maktar or Agent certified under Act XVIII. of 1879 and these rules, he shall give notice thereof to the High Court, who may thereupon suspend such Pleader from practice or pass such orders as the said Court may think fit.

30. Any wilful violation of any of the above rules shall subject a Pleader to suspension or dismissal.

Fees payable in respect of an Adversary's Advocate, Vakil, Attorney or Pleader, on the Appellate Side of the High Court and in Subordinate High Courts, under Section 27, Act XVIII. of 1879.

31. Save by special leave of the Court, and except in the case of an Advocate, Vakil, Attorney or Pleader appearing on behalf of Government, no fee shall in any case be entered as recoverable in a decree or order except on production of a certificate from the Advocate, Vakil, Attorney or Pleader, that he has received such fee.

32. In suits, or in appeals from original or appellate decrees in suits for money, effects or other personal property, or for land or other immovable property of any description, fees shall be payable on the following scale:—

(a) When such suits or appeals are decided on the merits after contest, or are compromised subsequent to the settlement of issues and after a partial or complete trial, but before delivery of judgment, or where such appeals are decided *ex parte*—

- If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, 5 per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 5,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 20,000, or Rupees 5,000 as above, and on the remainder, 2 per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 20,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 50,000, on Rupees 20,000 as above, and on the remainder, 1 per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 50,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 80,000, on Rupees 50,000 as above, and on the remainder, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 80,000, Rupees 1,000.

(b) When such suits are decided *ex parte*, or when suits or appeals are decided on confession of judgment, or are dismissed for default after all the requisite pleadings have been filed, or are compromised after the settlement of issues, but before trial—

- If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 5,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 20,000, on Rupees 5,000 as above, and on the remainder, not exceeding 1 per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 20,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 50,000, on Rupees 20,000 as above, and on the remainder, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 50,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 80,000, on Rupees 50,000 as above, and on the remainder, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 80,000, not exceeding Rupees 500.

33. In suits or appeals withdrawn or compromised (a) before any defence is put in, (b) before the settlement of issues, but after defence is put in, or dismissed for default without a determination on the merits of the case before all the requisite pleadings have been filed in Court, and in appeals from orders, re-hearing on review and other miscellaneous cases, including proceedings in execution of decree, fees shall be payable on the following scale:—

- If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
- If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 5,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 20,000, on Rupees 5,000 as above, and on the remainder, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

- iii. If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 20,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 50,000, on Rupees 20,000 as above, and on the remainder, 4 per cent.
- iv. If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 50,000, and shall not exceed Rupees 80,000, on Rupees 50,000 as above, and on the remainder, 4 per cent.
- v. If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 80,000, Rupees 250.
- vi. In applications for execution of decrees, the fee shall be calculated on the amount realized by the application.
- vii. In all miscellaneous applications after decree, which are decided on the merits after contest, except such as have been hereinbefore specially provided for, a reasonable fee not in any case exceeding Rupees 20 in the High Court, or Rupees 10 in a Court subordinate to the High Court, shall be allowed.

34. The words "the amount or value of the claim" in Rules 32 and 33 mean the value as set forth in the plaint or memorandum of appeal, and, where Court fees are payable *ad valorem*, the value on which such Court fees are paid.

35. Fractions of a rupee in the amount or value of a claim are to be rejected in calculating the fee payable thereon.

36. In cases in which the subject-matter of the claim does not admit of valuation, the Court, or, in the case of the High Court, the Taxing Officer, shall fix a reasonable fee, regard being had to the time occupied in the preparation and hearing of the case and the nature of the questions raised therein.

37. If several defendants or respondents who have a joint or common interest, succeed upon a joint defence, or upon separate defences substantially the same, not more than one fee shall be allowed, unless the Court shall otherwise order for a reason which shall be recorded in the judgment. If only one fee be allowed, the Court shall direct to which of the defendants or respondents it shall be paid, or shall apportion it among the several defendants or respondents in such manner as the Court shall think fit.

38. If several defendants or respondents who have separate interests set up separate and distinct defences and succeed thereon, a fee for one legal practitioner for each of the defendants or respondents who shall appear by a separate legal practitioner may be allowed in respect of his separate interest. Such fee, if allowed, shall be calculated with reference to the value of the separate interest of such defendant or respondent in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

39. For each fee allowed under the two last preceding rules, the value of the stamp on one vakalatnama only shall be awarded as costs.

40. Except where an adjournment is made with the consent of all parties, or where from insufficiency of notice, a party has not had reasonable time to prepare himself for trial, or where the adjournment is necessitated by a cause beyond the control of the party, an adjournment should not be granted save on the condition that the party applying pay all the costs of the day, including a reasonable fee to the legal practitioner engaged by his adversary. In a District Munsif's Court, a sum not exceeding Rupees 5, and in a Subordinate Judge's Court and a District Court, a sum not exceeding Rupees 10, shall be deemed to be a reasonable fee within the meaning of this rule.

41. The fee allowed on the percentage scale for prosecuting or defending a suit is intended to cover all proceedings up to decree; and where a suit is remitted for re-hearing and disposal or for a finding on issues, the proceedings on such order must be regarded as a further proceeding in the trial of the suit, and no further fee can be allowed in respect of such proceedings.

Presidency Small Cause Court.

42. Where costs are awarded by the Court, and where the certificate prescribed in paragraph 31 of these rules has been obtained, the fees payable in respect of an adversary's Advocate or Attorney in the Presidency Court of Small Causes shall be as follows:—

(a) In suits not exceeding Rupees 500 in value—

In respect of an Advocate, a fee not exceeding Rs. 30
Do. Attorney, " 25

(b) In suits exceeding Rupees 500—

In respect of an Advocate, a fee not exceeding Rs. 85
Do. Attorney, " 51

43. The following scale of Pleader's fees shall ordinarily be observed:—

Scale of Pleaders' Fees.

In suits not exceeding Rupees 10 in value, a fee not exceeding	Rs. 1
In suits exceeding Rupees 10 and not exceeding Rupees 20	" 2
Do. 20	" 3
Do. 50	" 4
Do. 100	" 7
Do. 200	" 10

Scale of Pleaders' Fees—continued.

In suits exceeding Rupees 200 and not exceeding Rupees 300	Rs. 15
Do. 300	" 20
Do. 400	" 25
Do. 500	" 30
Do. 700	" 35
Do. 800	" 40
Do. 1,000	" 40

45. Fees shall be fixed at the termination of a suit, and, except as hereinafter mentioned (Rule 45), shall be in full of all trouble and attendances bestowed, but exclusive of any compensation which may be granted under Section 42 of Act IX. of 1850, or under Section 15 of Act I. of 1875.

46. Except where an adjournment is made with the consent of all parties, or where from insufficiency of notice, a party has not had reasonable time to prepare himself for trial, or where the adjournment is necessitated by a cause beyond the control of the party, an adjournment should not be granted save on the condition that the party applying pay all costs of the day, including a reasonable fee, not exceeding Rupees 10, to the legal practitioner engaged by his adversary.

47. Except by special leave of the Court, fees shall not be allowed in cases entered as compromised, or in any case where the defendant, three days before the day of hearing, has intimated to the Court his intention not to contest the plaintiff's demand. In cases decided *ex parte*, or when the defendant confesses judgment, or where a number of suits by the same plaintiff are summarily disposed of in succession, the Court will exercise its discretion in granting fees.

48. In respect of claims and proceedings under the Distress Act (I. of 1875) and other miscellaneous proceedings, the Court may order for an Advocate, Attorney or Pleader such fee as it thinks fit, provided that it will ordinarily be guided by the scales contained in these rules and that the highest rate of fee allowed is in no case exceeded.

49. For the purpose of determining the fee to be allowed in suits for ejectment, the amount of one year's rent, and in other suits or proceedings, the amount of debt or damage claimed, or value of the property in dispute, shall be taken to be the value of the suit.

50. Fees shall not be allowed in any case unless by order of the Judge; and he shall determine and certify in each case what fee or fees shall be allowed, and by whom they shall be paid.

51. "Pleader" includes every legal practitioner entitled to practise before a Judge, not being an Advocate or Attorney.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

52. In suits under Act XI. of 1865 (Mofussil Small Cause Courts' Act) no fees shall be allowed between party and party unless the Judge shall certify, at the time of the trial, that the case was a proper one for the employment of a regularly authorized Pleader. When allowed, Rupees 5 may be the fee recoverable by the party employing such Pleader, and no fee shall be allowed for the assistance of any other person. If an Advocate, instructed by an Attorney, or if a Vakeel of the High Court shall appear, the fees as aforesaid shall be Rupees 15 and Rupees 10, respectively, in cases where the Judge certifies as above.

53. Where a Pleader is employed merely to obtain execution of a decree, one rupee shall be allowed as costs for that purpose in claims below Rupees 100, and two rupees in claims above that amount. In case of a second or other further application to obtain execution of a decree, the fee to be allowed shall be one-fourth of the fee allowable on the first application.

General.

54. Legal practitioners may, whether in civil or criminal cases, address the Court in English, either with the consent of the Court and both parties, or without such consent where due provision is made by the English speaker for the interpretation, if necessary, of what he says into the language of the Court.

Forms of Certificates.

55. The certificates and renewed certificates to be issued to Pleaders under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, shall be in the following forms:—

I.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (c), Part I, Schedule II.

Pursuant to the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, I hereby certify that *son of* *has been admitted a Pleader of the First Grade, and is, authorized to appear, plead, and act in the District Court of* *and in all Courts of civil jurisdiction subordinate to such District Court, and in all Courts of criminal jurisdiction to the said district of* *up to the end of the current calendar year.*

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this

day of

II.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (d), Part I., Schedule II.

Pursuant to the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, I hereby certify that son of _____, has been admitted a Pleader of the Second Grade, and is authorized to appear, plead and act in the District Munsif's Court of _____ in the district of _____ and on the Small Cause sides of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the said district of _____ and in all Courts of criminal jurisdiction in the said district of _____ other than the Sessions Court of the division, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

III.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (b), Part I., Schedule II.

Pursuant to the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, I hereby certify that son of _____, has been admitted a Pleader, and is authorized to appear, plead, and act in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

IV.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (c), Part I., Schedule II.

Pursuant to the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, I hereby certify that son of _____, has been admitted a Pleader, and is authorized to appear, plead and act in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

V.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (c), Part I., Schedule II.

The Certificate issued under the signature of _____ on the _____ day of _____ to _____ son of _____, a Pleader of the First Grade, having been cancelled and retained by me, this renewed Certificate is issued, authorizing the said _____ to appear, plead and act in the District Court of _____ and in all Courts of Civil Jurisdiction subordinate to such District Court, and in all Courts of criminal jurisdiction in the said district of _____, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

VI.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (d), Part I., Schedule II.

The Certificate issued under the signature of _____ on the _____ day of _____ to _____ son of _____, a Pleader of the Second Grade, having been cancelled and retained by me, this renewed Certificate is issued authorizing the said _____ to appear, plead and act in the District Munsif's Court of _____ in the District of _____ and on the Small Cause sides of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the said district of _____ and in all Courts of criminal jurisdiction in the said district of _____ other than the Sessions Court of the division, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

VII.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (d), Part I., Schedule II.

The Certificate issued under the signature of _____ on the _____ day of _____ to _____ son of _____, a Pleader of the

Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, having been cancelled and retained by me, this renewed Certificate is issued, authorizing the said _____ to appear, plead and act in the Presidency Court of Small Causes, Madras, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

VIII.

Act XVIII. of 1879,

Clause (c), Part I., Schedule II.

The Certificate issued under the signature of _____ on the _____ day of _____ to _____ son of _____, a Pleader of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras, having been cancelled and retained by me, this renewed Certificate is issued, authorizing the said _____ to appear, plead and act in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras, up to the end of the current calendar year.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this _____ day of _____

(Signed) ARTHUR COLLINS, Chief Justice.
(") JAMES KERNAN,
(") T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, } Judges.
(") F. BRANDT,
(") G. A. PARKER, }

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS,
4th February, 1887.

H. T. ROSS,
Registrar, Appellate Side.

OFFICE AND DUTIES OF OFFICIAL TRUSTEES OF MADRAS.

HIGH COURT RULES.

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 XVII. of 1864 (Section 20), entitled an Act to constitute an office of Official Trustee, to take effect from 1st January 1882, in supersession of the rules made on the 9th January 1865.

1. The Official Trustee shall keep the following books of account:—

(1) A Register of Trusts in which shall be entered—

- a summary of all Trusts vested in the Official Trustee on the 1st January 1882 and of all Trusts which shall become vested in him thereafter numbered with consecutive numbers;
- the date of each Order of Court or Deed of Trust appointing the Official Trustee;
- a statement of the Securities from time to time received and the disposal thereof;
- the names of the persons entitled to the income and capital of each estate;
- the rate of commission chargeable to each estate.

(2) A Cash Book showing in separate columns every receipt and payment through the office and every receipt and payment through the Bank of Madras, the dates of receipt and payment, and the number of vouchers for each payment as well as the particulars and amount of Government Securities, &c., to be balanced daily.

(3) A Ledger which shall contain a separate account with each Trust estate. All receipts to appear on the Creditor side and all payments on the Debtor side. The dates of receipts and payment, 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.

(4) A Register of all Government Securities, Bank Shares, and other Securities deposited in the Bank of Madras showing the realization of interest and dividends half-yearly.

(5) A Rent Book in which shall be entered each house under the management of the Official Trustee, the name of the Trust estate to which it belongs, the name of the tenant, the arrears of rent if any due, the amount due for the current month, the date of realization and the amount realized.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

2. 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 100 belonging to any Trust estate, he shall without delay invest the same in Government Securities.

3. 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 or office.

4. The Official Trustee shall not at any time retain in his keeping a larger sum in cash than Rupees 500. 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 or office.

5. All Government Securities and Bank, Railway or other shares coming into the Official Trustee's charge shall forthwith be lodged by him in his name or office as Official Trustee in the Bank of Madras, and be 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.

6. The Official Trustee shall make all remittances on account of persons in Europe to the India Office, London, by means of Bills of Exchange.

7. 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.

(Signed) CHARLES A. TURNER,

Chief Justice.

24th March 1881.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) JOSEPH STRAVENSON,

Registrar, High Court, Madras.

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 immovable 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 immovable:—			
If no attachment has taken place			
For moveable property	2	0	0
For immovable 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	5	0	0
7. On every warrant of sale of moveable property	5	0	0
8. On every warrant of sale of immovable property	5	0	0

The fee for attachment of the property.

RS. A. P.

2 0 0

5 0 0

5 0 0

5 0 0

5 0 0

5 0 0

	RS.	A.	P.
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	5	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 immovable 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 postage 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	2	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 Section 528	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 Counsel	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, 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.		
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 in 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.		
For every other service within two miles of the Black Town and Fort	1	4
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

	RS. A.
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 8
For every additional folio.....	1 0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation or adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators, for each hour.....	7 0
For the like, if Counsel in attendance, for every hour.....	8 8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.....	
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief.....	8 8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, discretionary.....	
For drawing brief, per folio.....	0 12
For fair copy of brief, per folio.....	0 8
For drawing and engrossing conveyance to be signed by Judge after decree, not exceeding one folio.....	2 0
For every additional folio.....	1 0
For drawing endorsement of negotiable instrument to be signed by Judge after decree, and for obtaining signature thereto, including attendances.....	8 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.....	8 8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances.....	8 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 Counsel 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).

	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

Note.—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.

	RS. A.
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.....	8 0
12. Hearing.—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. Decrees.—Every final decree below Rupees 1,500.....	10 0
(Suits and Appeals) " 2,500.....	12 0
" 5,000.....	16 0
Beyond " 5,000.....	20 0
Every other decree.....	16 0
Dismissal of suit.....	5 0
Set-off and balance awarded to defendant (upon amount of balance 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 (every hour or part of an hour).....	2 8
Note.—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. Appeals.—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>Judges' 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>vide voce</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.)	
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 800 rupees.....	10 0
Not exceeding 800 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

83. For every search where no certificate is required..... Rs. A. 3 0
 84. 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.
 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.)

(Signed) 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.

(Signed) W. MORGAN, Chief Justice.

{ " } Wm. HOLLOWAY, } Judges.

{ " } L. C. INNES, }

{ " } JAS. KENNAN, }

{ " } J. R. KINDERSLEY, }

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS,
 12th February 1875.

Schedule.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. For filing notice of motion or application, and every other proceeding requiring to be filed..... | Rs. A. P. |
| 2. For every rule or order of Court, including drawing, attendance before Judge, minuting, filing, &c..... | 19 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..... J. STRAYENSON, Esq., B.A. Appointed 1878.

Official Assignee..... F. ROWLANDSON, Esq. 25th Dec. 1880.

Rules and Orders of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Madras.

ORDO GUELÆ 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 practise 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., 24th 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 *vera 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 always that the Court in its discretion may allow other grounds of opposition to be gone into.—Per Ord. Cur., 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 privity 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 person 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 1st 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 thereon 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.

Part 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 Court 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.

Rule passed by the Supreme Court on the 2nd March 1849.

The interest due, or which shall become due, upon any monies or securities now or hereafter paid into or deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Official Assignee on account of collections of insolvent estates, shall be received by, or with the privity of the Accountant-General, and be by him, or with his privity, and with the privity and consent of the Official Assignee, forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, laid out and invested in securities of the Hon'ble Company, and deposited to the credit of the same account, and the Accountant-General shall at the end of every year, certify to the Official Assignee the amount of interest drawn by, or with the privity of him, the Accountant-General during that year, together with the numbers, date, and amount of all Government securities purchased and deposited by him during the same period.

(Signed) EDWARD J. GAMBIER.

(") W. W. BURTON.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) WILLIAM A. SERLE.

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.

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 monies 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
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

	RS.	A.
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	
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	5
15. For engrossment or fair copy, per folio.....	0	5
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	5
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 Counsel 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 Brief, 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.		

Sheriff.

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

Master and Taxing Officer.

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.

(Signed) W. MORGAN, Chief Justice.	
" Wm. HOLLOWAY,	
" L. C. INNES,	
" JAS. KERNAN,	
" J. R. KINDERSLEY,	
	<i>Judges.</i>

HIGH COURT, MADRAS,
12th February 1875.

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
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	5

	RS.	A.
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 other 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.		

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Monday, the Twenty-first day of January 1884.

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 first day of February 1884.

The following fees shall be taken in lieu of or in addition to the fees leviable under the order of Court of February 12th, 1875.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Petition by debtor for the benefit of the Act in lieu of Rupees 15.....	5	0	0
2. Petition by creditor for a declaration of an act of Insolvency.....	5	0	0
3. With every such petition there shall be deposited a fee to be calculated by the Chief Clerk for defraying the costs of advertisement of notice (where such notice is required) and of adjudication in the London Gazette and in the Gazette of the Presidency. If no adjudication is made, a certificate will issue for the recovery of the fee for advertisement of adjudication.			
4. With every notice for an order of discharge there shall be paid a fee calculated by the Chief Clerk for defraying the cost of advertising the order in the London Gazette and in the Gazette of the Presidency.			

Nothing in the rules of February 12th, 1875, or in these rules shall prevent the Court from accepting and adjudicating on a petition presented by a debtor detained in jail under civil process. But if it shall appear that such debtor has available assets such assets shall be applied in the first instance to the discharge of the fees leviable under the said rules.

(Signed) CHARLES A. TURNER, Chief Justice.
 " JAMES KERNAN,
 " J. R. KINDERSLEY,
 " T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR,
 " F. F. HUTCHINS,
Judges.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

COURT HOUSE, SECOND LINE NORTH BEACH.

Court sits daily except on Sundays and authorized holidays.

The Registrar's Office is open every day from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., except on Saturdays, when the Office will be closed at 2 P.M.

J. W. Handley, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).....	Chief Judge, (on other duty).
P. D. Shaw, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).....	Acting Chief Judge.
P. Srinivasa Row, Esq.....	Judge.
T. V. Ponnasawmy Pillay, Esq.....	Do.
Fred. B. Lowery, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law).....	Registrar.

Officers of the Court.

M.M. Ry. C. Masilamoney Mudaliar Avgl.....	Head Clerk.
" K. Vedanta Mudaliar.....	Head Interpreter and Translator.
" Miyah Jan Sahib.....	Persian and Hindustani Interpreter and Translator.
" C. Rangasawmy Iyengar.....	Interpreter and Translator.
" C. Parthasarathy Iyengar.....	Do.
" W. Parthasarathy Chetty.....	Do.
" A. Kamiah.....	Assistant Clerk.
" G. Govindarajulu Nayudu.....	Nazir.
" A. Rangiah Nayudu.....	Treasurer.
Mr. G. S. Steers.....	Hd. Bailiff, Sworn Broker and Appraiser.
" A. H. Fitzsimons.....	Bailiff.
" C. J. Judge.....	Do.
" T. Berryman.....	Court Keeper.
M.R. Ry. W. Venkatakrishnama Chetty.....	Keeper of the Civil Debtors' Jail.

TABLE OF FEES UNDER ACT XV. OF 1882.

Fees for Summonses and other Processes.

When the amount or value of the subject matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Fee for summons.			Fee for other processes.		
RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
0	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
10	20	0	4	0	0	4	0
20	50	0	8	0	0	8	0
50	100	1	0	0	1	0	0
100	200	1	4	0	2	0	0
200	300	1	8	0	3	0	0
300	400	1	12	0	4	0	0
400	500	2	0	0	5	0	0
500	600	2	4	0	6	0	0
600	700	2	8	0	7	0	0
700	800	2	12	0	8	0	0
800	900	3	0	0	9	0	0
900	1,000	3	4	0	10	0	0
1,000	1,100	3	8	0	10	8	0
1,100	1,200	3	12	0	11	0	0
1,200	1,300	3	16	0	11	8	0
1,300	1,400	3	20	0	12	0	0
1,400	1,500	3	24	0	12	8	0
1,500	1,600	4	0	0	13	0	0
1,600	1,700	4	4	0	13	8	0
1,700	1,800	4	8	0	14	0	0
1,800	1,900	4	12	0	14	8	0
1,900	2,000	4	16	0	15	0	0

SCALE OF FEES TO BE LEVIED IN DISTRAINTS FOR HOUSE RENT UNDER CHAP. VII. OF ACT XV. OF 1882.

Sums sued for		Affidavit and Warrant to distrain.		Order to sell.		Commission.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 and under	5	0	4	0	0	8	0
5	10	0	8	0	0	8	0
10	15	0	8	0	0	8	0
15	20	0	8	0	1	0	0
20	25	0	12	0	1	0	0
25	30	1	0	0	1	0	0
30	35	1	0	0	1	0	0
35	40	1	0	0	1	8	0
40	45	1	4	0	2	0	0
45	50	1	8	0	2	0	0
50	60	2	0	0	2	0	0
60	80	2	8	0	2	8	0
80	100	3	0	0	3	0	0
Upwards of	100	3	0	0	3	0	0

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 1873.

	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

Production of Documents 8 annas.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE.

COLONEL T. K. GUTHRIE, Staff Corps, Inspr.-General of Police—Appointed to the Police, 2nd Dec. 1862.—On furlough on (M. C.) for 1 year from 10th Feb. 1890, to 10th Feb. 1891.
 COLONEL C. A. PORTER, Staff Corps, Inspr.-General of Police Sub. *pro tem*.—Appointed to the Police, 1st May 1880.—On priv. leave for 3 months, from 5th May 1880, to 5th May 1881.
 COLONEL H. W. H. COX, Staff Corps, Acting Inspr.-General of Police.—Appointed to the Police, 1st April 1881.
 O. R. JONES, Esq., Asst. Inspr.-General of Police.—Appointed to the Police, 28th April 1879.—Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
 J. MEREDITH, Esq., Ag. Asst. Inspr.-General of Police.—Appointed to the Police, 18th April 1873.
 LIAUT.-COL. D. HEMING, Secy. of Police, 2nd Grade.—Assistant with Government.—Appointed to the Police—1st Sept. 1885.—Furlough on (M. C.) for 1 year, from 8th Nov. 1890, to 8th Nov. 1891.

Districts.	Range.	Langani Alah-ments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appointment to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Salary.	Date of appointment to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
City of Madras.		S t	Colonel T. Weldon, C.M.K. S. B. Simpson, Esq. M. Venayaga Mudaliar, Esq.	1853 Staff Corps Unconvd Unconvd	1853 Staff Corps Unconvd Unconvd	Comm. of Police Deputy do. Asst. Commr. of Police	Rs. A. P. 1,500 0 0 700 0 0 350 0 0	21 July 60 13 Dec. 85 6 Sept. 65	Y. M. D. 1 10 3 0 6 0 3 23 0	Y. M. D. 0 11 5 0 0 2 0 0 0	
Gaujan.	Northern Range.	H t t	Colonel A. T. Rolland.	1856 Staff Corps	1856 Staff Corps	Dy. Inspr.-Genl.	1,200 0 0	8 Dec.	62 22 7	0 5 5	16 Waitair.
Vizagapatam.											
Jeypore.											
Godavari.											
Kistna.											
Nellore.											
Kurnool.											
Bellary.											
Amravati.											
Cuddapah.											
North Arcot.											
Chingleput.											
South Arcot.											
Tanjore.											
Trichinopoly.											
Madurai.											
Tinnevely.											
Salem.											
Coimbatore.											
Malabar.											
South Canara.											

† Passed the Law Test prescribed for Officers of Police.

Officers employed in the Madras Police—Continued

Districts, &c.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appl. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Salary.	Date of appl. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Ganjam	† te S te te H.S. AS. † K O †	H. W. Lushington, Esq. Colonel W. H. Hoskins † F. Fawcett, Esq. S. P. C. Scott, Esq. J. Meredith, Esq.	 1858	Unconvd Staff Corps Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Supt., 4th Grade. Supt. 1st Grade Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Offg. Asst. Supt., 1st Gr. Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade.	600 0 0 1,000 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	16 June 1875 14 April 63 23 Mar. 78 23 Nov. 72 18 Apr. 78	Y. M. D. 14 0 22 35 25 11 8 8 0 0 24 1 8 6 0	1 5 25 1 11 15 0 0 0 0 0 17 0 0 7	Asst. with Govt. Chaprtnr. Acting Supt., Bellary. Kimeddy. Ag. Supt., 3rd Grade & Ag. Asst. Insp. Genl. of Police, Madras.—Draws also Presidency allowance of Rs. 100. Russellcorda—Draws also a local allowance of Rs. 100. Ag. Asst. Supt., Jeypore. Vizagapatnam. Narsipatnam. Offg. in Ganjam. (Russellcorda). Parvatipur. Offg. in Anantapur. Koraput—Draws a local allowance. Draws local allowance of Rs. 100. On leave on M. C., for 1 year and 6 months, from 15th Aug. 1890. Narsapur. (Kimeddy.) Godavari. Masulipatnam. On priv. leave for 1 month, from 7th Dec. 1890. Offg. in Kistna District. Ongole. Doing duty in North Arcot Dist.
Vizagapatnam	te te te te te te	L. J. Lindsay, Esq. P. B. Thomas, Esq. L. G. Arbuthnot, Esq. C. E. Smith, Esq. L. J. Lindsay, Esq. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Esq. W. A. Bradley, Esq. H. G. Young, Esq. C. H. Travers, Esq.		Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Offg. Asst. Supt., 2d Gr. Prob. & 1st Class Insp. Supt., 4th Gr. Asst. Supt., 2d Grade. Asst. Supt., 2d Grade. Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	400 0 0 300 0 0 600 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	31 Jan. 85 20 July 87 13 May 75 4 July 78 31 Jan. 85 9 May 88 17 Feb. 90 30 April 74 8 Aug. 79	5 11 0 3 5 1 3 3 2 5 27 0 5 11 0 7 22 0 10 14 0 2 4 1 10 27 0	0 0	
Jeypore	te te te te te	P. B. Thomas, Esq. W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. S. P. C. Scott, Esq. G. E. Baudry, Esq. W. E. Lonsdale, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. H. G. Prendergast, Esq.		Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. Supt., 3rd Grade. Supt., 4th Grade. Offg. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr. Prob. & 1st Class Insp. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Supt., 4th Grade.	350 0 0 700 0 0 600 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	30 July 87 28 Jan. 69 26 Apr. 72 23 Nov. 77 14 Jan. 79 14 Jan. 79 26 Apr. 72 10 July 76	5 1 0 7 22 1 8 10 0 12 0 0 9 5 1 9 5 1 3 2 0 5 21 0	0 0	
Godavari	te te te te te	P. B. Thomas, Esq. W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. S. P. C. Scott, Esq. G. E. Baudry, Esq. W. E. Lonsdale, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. H. G. Prendergast, Esq.		Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. Supt., 3rd Grade. Supt., 4th Grade. Offg. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr. Prob. & 1st Class Insp. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Supt., 4th Grade.	350 0 0 700 0 0 600 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	30 July 87 28 Jan. 69 26 Apr. 72 23 Nov. 77 14 Jan. 79 14 Jan. 79 26 Apr. 72 10 July 76	5 1 0 7 22 1 8 10 0 12 0 0 9 5 1 9 5 1 3 2 0 5 21 0	0 0	
Kistna	te te te te te	P. B. Thomas, Esq. W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. S. P. C. Scott, Esq. G. E. Baudry, Esq. W. E. Lonsdale, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. H. G. Prendergast, Esq.		Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. Supt., 3rd Grade. Supt., 4th Grade. Offg. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr. Prob. & 1st Class Insp. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Supt., 4th Grade.	350 0 0 700 0 0 600 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	30 July 87 28 Jan. 69 26 Apr. 72 23 Nov. 77 14 Jan. 79 14 Jan. 79 26 Apr. 72 10 July 76	5 1 0 7 22 1 8 10 0 12 0 0 9 5 1 9 5 1 3 2 0 5 21 0	0 0	
Nellore	te te te te te	P. B. Thomas, Esq. W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. S. P. C. Scott, Esq. G. E. Baudry, Esq. W. E. Lonsdale, Esq. M. G. A. Worsop, Esq. H. G. Prendergast, Esq.		Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. Supt., 3rd Grade. Supt., 4th Grade. Offg. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr. Prob. & 1st Class Insp. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 1st Grade. Supt., 4th Grade.	350 0 0 700 0 0 600 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	30 July 87 28 Jan. 69 26 Apr. 72 23 Nov. 77 14 Jan. 79 14 Jan. 79 26 Apr. 72 10 July 76	5 1 0 7 22 1 8 10 0 12 0 0 9 5 1 9 5 1 3 2 0 5 21 0	0 0	

† Passed the Law Test prescribed for Officers of Police.

‡ Military officers draw personal allowances up to the limit of Rs. 1,200 in the case of Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels and Rs. 900 in the case of Majors.

Officers employed in the Madras Police—Continued.

Districts, &c.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appl. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Salary.	Date of appl. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Kurnool	H man. te te	Lt.-Col. G. R. Hodgson, † J. H. Stoddard, Esq. C. W. Clogston, Esq.	..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	S. C. Supt., 3rd Grade & Ag. 2nd Grade. Asst. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade.	800 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0	9 Mar. 1869 23 June 78 5 June 85	Y. M. D. 19 9 19 6 8 0 6 26 0	2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	Offg. in Cuddapah. Kurnool. Kurnool.
Bellary	S te te te	Colonel G. Chrystie † F. Fawcett, Esq. H. G. Young, Esq. F. Armistage, Esq.	..... ..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade and Ag. in 2nd Gr. Ag. Supt., 4th Grade. Prob. & 2nd Class Insp. List. Supt., 2nd Grade.	1,000 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0	7 July 63 23 Mar. 78 30 April 74 27 Aug. 90	6 2 0 9 8 0 2 4 1 4 0 0	4 3 24 0 0 0 1 5 27 0 0 0	Dr. Insp. Genl., Southern Harze. Bellary. Anantapur Doing duty in Tinavelly.
Anantapur	te te te	Colonel W. H. St. A. Wilton. F. Fawcett, Esq. H. G. Young, Esq. F. Armistage, Esq.	..... ..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade and Ag. in 2nd Gr. Ag. Supt., 4th Grade. Prob. & 2nd Class Insp. List. Supt., 2nd Grade.	800 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0	25 Oct. 64 23 Mar. 78 30 April 74 27 Aug. 90	5 27 0 9 8 0 2 4 1 4 0 0	5 0 9 2 2 2 1 5 27 0 0 0	Draws pay of rank and horse allowance.—Rs. 1,032-4 0.—On furl. for 1 year and 281 days, from 1st Mar. 1889. Cuddapah. Chittoor.
Cuddapah	H man. te te	Lt.-Col. G. R. Hodgson, † P. S. Miller, Esq. A. P. Agar, Esq. F. S. Mullay, Esq.	..... ..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	S. C. Supt., 3rd Grade and Ag. 2nd Grade. Asst. Supt., 4th Grade. Supt., 4th Grade. Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade & Ag. 2nd Grade.	800 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0 600 0 0	9 Mar. 69 1 Nov. 78 15 Feb. 77 5 Aug. 85	9 19 2 7 10 2 10 16 0 4 26 0	2 0 3 2 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cuddapah. Cuddapah. Cuddapah. Vellore.
North Arcot	te te te	Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock. H. E. Sullivan, Esq. R. M. Powell, Esq.	..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Supt., 3rd Grade and Ag. 2nd Grade. Asst. Supt., 2d Grade. Probationer, and 2nd Class Inspector.	800 0 0 500 0 0 500 0 0	18 Jan. 67 1 April 73 11 June 82	17 9 27 1 3 1 8 2 0	4 10 15 4 10 15 6 8 5	Assist. Supr., Malabar (Malapuram). Cuddapah. Trichinopoly.
Chingleput	te te te	F. T. Bagshawe, Esq. T. E. Thomas, Esq. H. F. Wilkeson, Esq.	..... ..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd Unconvd	Supt., 4th Grade. Supt., 3rd Grade, & Ag. 2nd Grade. Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade.	700 0 0 800 0 0 500 0 0	3 April 80 5 June 76 12 July 68	1 6 25 6 27 1 7 20 1	2 2 3 1 1 29 9 20 9	On leave without pay for 4 mths. from 25th Oct. 1890. Tanjore. Tanjore.
Tanjore	te te te	E. W. Lushington, Esq. J. E. F. A. Boyd, Esq.	..... .....	Unconvd Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade. Supt., 3rd Grade.	350 0 0 700 0 0	2 April 86 7 Nov. 69	4 8 20 2 4 0	0 0 0 11 20 11	Offg. in Palghat, Malabar Dist. Negapatnam. Trichinopoly.

* Service in other Departments.

† Passed the Law Test prescribed for Officers of Police.

‡ Military officers draw personal allowances up to the limit of Rs. 1,200 in the case of Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels and Rs. 900 in the case of Majors.

§ Includes a personal allowance of Rs. 100.

Officers employed in the Madras Police—Concluded.

Districts.	Lingual attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appt. to the Army.	Regiment.	Rank in the Police.	Salary.	Date of appt. to the Police.	Actual performance of Police duty.	Period passed on leave since entering the Police.	Where stationed or Remarks.
Madura	S. T. mon. †	Colonel F. Kilgour †	1887	Staff Corps	Supt., 2nd Grade	Rs 800 0 0	10 May	64 23 5 12	3 2 9	Madura.
	te †	G. E. Baudry, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade	500 0 0	14 Jan.	79 10 9 5	1 2 12	Offg. in Godavari District.
	†	A. C. S. West, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr. and Ag. 2nd Grade	400 0 0	14 Dec.	81 9 0 15	0 0 2	Ranmad.
	†	G. H. Hunt, Esq.		Unconvd	Probationer and 1st Class Inspector.	200 0 0	21 Dec.	86 4 0 10	0 0 0	Asst. Supt., Malabar.
Trinnevelly...	†	E. S. B. Stevenson, Esq.		Unconvd	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	2 Apr.	71 18 9 12	0 1 17	Tellicherry.
	te †	C. D. J. Carmichael, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade	400 0 0	6 Sept.	83 6 0 26	1 2 29	Offg. in Salem.
	†	B. C. Leggett, Esq.		Unconvd	Probationer and Acting Asst. Supt., 3d Grade	350 0 0	3 June	88 2 6 28	0 0 0	Tuticorin.
Salem	†	T. E. Thomas, Esq.		Unconvd	Supt., 3rd Grade and Ag. in 2nd Grade	800 0 0	12 July	68 20 7 20	1 9 20	Offg. in Tanjore.
	†	F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.		Unconvd	Offg. Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	5 June	76 12 6 27	1 11 38	Salem.
	†	J. H. Stoddard, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	500 0 0	23 June	76 14 6 8	0 0 0	Ag. Supt., Kurnool.
	te †	C. D. J. Carmichael, Esq.		Unconvd	Offg. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr.	400 0 0	6 Sep.	83 6 0 26	1 2 29	Tripunavur.
Coimbatore.	S. T. †	Colonel H. W. Blair †	1867	Staff Corps	Supt., 2nd Grade	800 0 0	11 Apr.	65 21 10 0	3 10 20	Coimbatore.
	te †	F. E. C. Carr, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3d Grade	400 0 0	20 May	86 4 7 9	0 0 2	Erode.
	†	J. E. H. Hasted, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3d Grade and Ag. 2nd Grade	400 0 0	10 Nov.	88 6 10 5	0 0 3	Dodaenmund.
	†	N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Esq.		Unconvd	Prob. & 1st Class Inspr.	200 0 0	9 May	88 2 7 22	0 0 0	Ag. Asst. Supt., Vizagapatnam, (Parvatipur).
Malabar	te †	G. T. Egan, Esq.		Unconvd	Supt., 3rd Grade	500 0 0	4 March	69 19 1 2	2 8 25	Calicut.
	te †	C. J. Stuart, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade	350 0 0	15 Oct.	82 8 0 16	0 2 0	Offg. in Nellore District.
	†	F. A. Dene, Esq.		Unconvd	Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	350 0 0	9 Oct.	88 2 2 8	0 0 14	Madapuram.
	am. †	H. D. Robinson, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	500 0 0	17 May	78 13 6 8	0 1 6	On leave on M. C. for 1 year, from 25th Nov. 1890.
	†	G. H. Hunt, Esq.		Unconvd	Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	350 0 0	21 Dec.	86 4 0 10	0 0 0	Tellicherry.
	te †	A. C. S. West, Esq.		Unconvd	Asst. Supt., 3d Grade and Ag. 2nd Grade	400 0 0	14 Dec.	81 9 0 15	0 0 2	Offg. in Madura.
	†	H. F. Wilkieson, Esq.		Unconvd	Offg. Asst. Supt., 2d Gr.	500 0 0	20 Sept.	83 5 10 11	1 5 0	Palghat.
	am. †	R. Hood, Esq.		Unconvd	Prob. & 1st Class Inspr.	200 0 0	14 Jan.	85 4 5 6	1 6 11	Doing duty in North Arcot.
South Canara	te †	H. E. Sweet, Esq.		Unconvd	Supt., 4th Grade	600 0 0	5 May	76 13 8 0	0 11 20	Mangalore.

* Service in other Departments.

† Passed the Law Test prescribed for Officers.

195679