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but that that principle ought not to be held as an inflexible and invariable rule, because objection might be taken to his re-election on the ground of neglect of duty or incompetency. To-day that rule applies in full force. A whisper of either of these objections can or will be breathed against the last occupant of the Chair. Many members are now present who recollect how well he filled that Chair. He presided over the debates with dignity; he exhibited firmness and ability; integrity and impartiality. He had carefully studied, and was thoroughly conversant with our standing orders. He was courteous and accessible to every member of the House. He was vigilant and prompt whenever he detected the approach of any storm-cloud; and he has given indications of a reserve of strength and a gracious self-assertion which the House appreciates in its Speaker, and expects to find in times of storm and stress. Elected by one side, he has conducted himself so as to give satisfaction to both sides, and has established claims upon our continued confidence that no new candidate could produce. I ask the House, therefore, to re-elect him. In doing so, you will elect a man who has been tried and not found wanting. Do, then, as your forefathers have done before you—re-elect a conscientious and able man, irrespective of any party consideration.

The SPEAKER-ELECT then took the Chair, and informed the House that the Lords Commissioners had been pleased to signify her Majesty's gracious approval of his election as Speaker; and he took that occasion to repeat his grateful acknowledgments to the House for the high honour it had conferred upon him in placing him in the Chair, and to assure the House of his constant devotion to its service.

The Speaker then took the oath in the form required by law, and signed the roll, and members were afterwards sworn in batches of five, beginning with Privy Councillors. The first group was composed of Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and Sir H. Fowler. The second group which approached the table consisted of Sir M. White Ridley, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Sir J. Mowbray, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Courtney. Altogether about 370 members had taken the oath when the House adjourned.

The House met at two o'clock, when, the Commons having been summoned to their lordships' bar, the LORD CHANCELLOR read the Queen's speech as follows:—

MR LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The communications which I receive from foreign Powers assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter which is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last Session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will be enduring. I have observed a strict neutrality during the war, and have taken no action in respect to it except such as appeared to me likely to be favourable to the termination of hostilities. I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported from the province of Fukien, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese Government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and of all persons who are in any degree responsible for these crimes. Internal troubles have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey, and have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally, and of my people especially. My Ambassador and the Ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and of the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision. A resolution has been passed by both Houses of the Parliament of my colony of the Cape of Good Hope, proposing that the adjacent Crown colony of British Bechuanaland should be incorporated with the Cape Colony. I have, in reply, signified my willingness to consider favourably an Act passed for that purpose provided it contains proper safeguards for my interests and for those of my

native subjects, especially in the matter of their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I have received satisfactory assurances on these points, and an Act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have every reason to expect will be found to fulfil my requirements.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—The Estimates for the service of the year which were not voted in the last Parliament will be laid before you.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer to another Session the consideration of any important legislative measures except those which are necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year.

The Commons having withdrawn, a large number of peers presented themselves to be sworn, among whom were the Duke of Rutland, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Rosebery, Lord Ripon, and Lord Cadogan. Lord Houghton, introduced by Lord Chesterfield and Lord Buckinghamshire, took his seat on his promotion to the Earldom of Crewe.

The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH moved the Address in reply to the gracious speech from the Throne, and commented on its various topics. He expressed his confidence that the new Government would approach the consideration of measures for ameliorating the condition of the people with special advantages; and, after the result of the recent appeal to the constituencies, it was perhaps hardly too much to expect the leader of the Opposition to join with their lordships in the promotion of useful social legislation when Parliament reassembled next year.

LORD AMPHILL, in seconding the motion, regarded the issue of the late elections as an emphatic condemnation both of the policy of Home Rule and of the attempt to obtain support for that policy by attacking the House of Lords and the other great institutions of the country.

LORD ROSEBERY, having characterised the speech from the Throne as a somewhat jejune and meagre document, referred to the deplorable massacre of the British missionaries in China, which he described as one of the terrible consequences of the late war in that country, and he invited the Government to inform the House what action they had taken in the matter, and whether the missionaries had returned to their stations against the warning of the Consuls and other authorities. With regard to the atrocities in Armenia—a question entirely outside the domain of party politics—he hoped, and, indeed, believed, that it was not true, as reported in some of the newspapers, that the Governments of France and Russia were not ready to support the British Government in insisting on obtaining adequate guarantees from the Sultan against the recurrence of events which had horrified Europe. But, be that as it might, he was convinced that Lord Salisbury, in proceeding alone to deal vigorously with that question, would have the entire British nation at his back.

LORD SALISBURY, after highly praising the speeches of the mover and seconder of the Address, replied to the remarks of Lord Rosebery.

After some observations from LORD COWPER in respect to the scheme of a teaching University for London, which were briefly answered by the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, the Address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read the Queen's speech, and Mr. Legh, in moving the address of thanks in reply to it, observed that, except on one particular point, there was, to put the matter plainly, very little in her Majesty's speech from the Throne on this occasion, as the only justifiable policy at the present time was that of making the necessary provision for the public service. The general election had shown that the people were not so anxious for legislative change as for good, sound, and practical administration. With regard to the atrocious outrages perpetrated in China, he hoped prompt action would be taken to punish the guilty and to procure just and equitable reparation; and with reference to the Armenian difficulty, the hon. member expressed his opinion that it could only be settled in a satisfactory way by our obtaining the cordial co-operation of the other Powers.

MR. T. H. ROBERTSON seconded the Address, and said he was convinced the people were desirous that the period of peace and calm should not be disturbed too soon after the late turmoil. Adverting to the foreign and colonial topics mentioned in the Queen's speech, he spoke in terms of approval of the annexation of Bechuanaland through the Cape Colony.

The general election of 1895 will be remarkable for the most crushing defeat that has been inflicted on any political party since the general election of 1832, when the Liberals were returned with a majority of 370. The election of 1895 is the fifteenth since that date. For the years 1874-80 and 1885 the Home Rule vote has not been counted to either side. In subsequent elections it has been added to the Separatist vote, and the Unionists comprise both Conservative and Liberal Unionists. During the past sixty years neither party has before been able to count 400 supporters. The Unionists in 1886 numbered 392, the Liberals in 1863, 387, but these are hitherto the high-water marks of success at general elections. On the other hand, the Conservative numbers never sank below the 238 they reached in 1880, and the Liberals, even in 1886, were able to number 193, in addition to a united Irish vote of 85. The change from a 40 Separatist majority in 1892 to a 152 Unionist majority in 1895 represents a net gain of 96 seats. As, however, the Unionists lost two seats in Ireland, the gain in the rest of the United Kingdom was 98. Of this gain 11 were in Scotland; 6 were in Wales; 81 were in England. That the gain was general throughout England may be shown from the fact that, whereas in 1892 there were (including in each county the towns within it, 10 counties returning exclusively Unionists; 17 counties with Unionist majorities; 2 equally divided; 1 exclusively Separatist and 11 with Separatist majorities, in the proportion, that is, of 27 counties Unionist to 12 Separatist, there are now 18 counties exclusively Unionist; 17 counties with Unionist majorities; 1 equally divided and 5 with Separatist majorities, in the proportion, that is, of 35 Unionists to 5 Separatist counties. In the face of this crushing defeat along the whole line, certain Separatist organs endeavoured to minimise the result by drawing attention to the small number of votes by which the change has been effected. It has been pointed out that the change of a very few votes can make a considerable change in the constitution of the House of Commons. That this is, and under any system of election must be, the case is self-evident. If, to take an extreme case, a constituency consists of 2,000 electors who prefer A as their member and of 1,999 who prefer B, there is no doubt that A will be returned if all go to the poll, that one vote has returned a member, and that practically one-half of the electorate is unrepresented. But it is impossible to devise any means by which this can be remedied in any one constituency, while it is practically remedied by similar, but converse, results in other constituencies. It may be observed that the 1892 election produced similar anomalies without attracting the attention of the Separatist organs. But, apart from this, it may be interesting to note the result of the general election of 1895 as compared with that of 1892. In the following figures are shown the number of votes polled by Unionists and Separatists, together with the number of members returned by each. In double constituencies the highest poll given for either side are taken and in constituencies where there had been no opposition we have taken the figures of the last election adopting the same course for Orkney and Shetland. Taking the metropolis as including Croydon and the two boroughs of West Ham, London returns 62 members—

	Unionist Votes.	Unionist Members.	Separatist Votes.	Separatist Members.
1892	228,933	37	191,012	25
1895	250,146	54	167,150	8

21,213 increase

23,862 decrease

showing a difference of 45,075 votes, which we may call the conversion of 22,537 Separatist into Unionist voters. The whole Separatist poll being in 1892, 191,012, the change amounts to 11 per cent. on that number. In other

words, 1 out of every 8 or 9 Separatists has become Unionist. Taking in the same way England, exclusive of London, we find—

	Unionist Votes.	Unionist Members.	Separatist Votes.	Separatist Members.
1892	1,613,034	231	1,529,320	172
1895	1,692,259	295	1,472,561	108

79,225 increase

56,759 decrease

showing a difference of 135,984 votes, which we may call the conversion of 67,992 Separatist into Unionist voters. The whole Separatist poll in 1892 amounting to 1,529,320, this is equivalent to a change of about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; or, say, 1 out of every 22 Separatists has become Unionist.

In Wales we find—

	Unionist Votes.	Unionist Members.	Separatist Votes.	Separatist Members.
1892	73,964	2	125,600	28
1895	92,129	8	125,353	22

18,165 increase

247 decrease

The difference of 18,412 is here clearly due, not to a transference of votes, but to an awakened spirit of resistance. We may, however, adopt the same method, and treat it as a change of 9,206 votes—from 7 to 8 per cent. on the Separatist votes; or, say, a change of 1 in every 13.

Similarly in Scotland—

	Unionist Votes.	Unionist Members.	Separatist Votes.	Separatist Members.
1892	223,571	22	259,657	50
1895	233,021	33	247,519	39

9,450 increase

12,138 decrease

a difference of 21,588 votes, or a change of 10,794 Separatist voters into Unionists—say over 4 per cent., or 1 in very 25 Separatists has become Unionist.

Finally, in Great Britain we get the following total results:—

	Unionist Votes.	Unionist Members.	Separatist Votes.	Separatist Members.
1892	2,139,502	292	2,105,580	275
1895	2,267,555	390	2,012,583	177

128,053 increase

93,006 decrease

A difference of 221,059 votes, equivalent to the conversion of 110,529 Separatist into Unionist voters, or about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Separatist poll—that is to say, that out of every 19 who voted Separatist in 1892, 1 has been converted into a Unionist. Bearing in mind the extreme tenacity with which the average elector holds to his party ties, the significant result of only three years' Separatist government can hardly be regarded as encouraging to the party.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Opium was laid on the table of the House in April, and dealt a deathblow to the additions on that subject. The report asserts that prohibition is neither necessary on moral and physical grounds, nor practicable on grounds that are financial, commercial, and political. The Commission was appointed to report as to—(1) Whether the growth of the poppy and manufacture of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes, the prohibition to be extended to the native States; (2) the termination of the arrangements with native States as to the transit of opium through British territory; (3) the effect of prohibition on the finances of India in respect of compensation payable, cost of preventive measures, and loss of revenue; (4) whether any change short of prohibition should be made for regulating and restricting the traffic, and for raising a revenue therefrom; (5) the consumption of opium by the different races, and the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people; and (6) the disposition of the people of India in regard to the use of opium for non-medical purposes and their willingness to bear, in whole or

in part, the cost of prohibitive measures. The Commission opened its inquiry in London on Sept. 8, 1893; completing the London evidence in the middle of the month, and adjourning to Calcutta, where it took evidence from witnesses from Orissa, North Eastern Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, Hyderabad, and the Madras Presidency. In all 723 witnesses were examined, of whom 466 were natives of India or China and 257 Europeans. In addition the Government of India "consistently endeavoured," says the report, "to place the Commission in full possession of the facts of the case." On the main question—that of prohibition—the report deals with the facts in two divisions, the Protected States and the British Provinces. As to the first, they found it proved that the rulers of those States are not prepared of their own free will to accept a policy of prohibition. To attempt to impose prohibition authoritatively would be a breach of the well-understood limitations of the right of the paramount Power to interfere in matters of internal administration. The Commissioners—with the exception of Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., who contributes a minute of dissent from the whole report—declare that they are satisfied that the opium habit, even in the States where it is most prevalent and where there is no restriction, cannot be said to be causing extensive moral or physical degradation. Even if authoritative prohibition had been shown to be desirable, the difficulties in the way of enforcement are, they believe, insurmountable. The measure would be resented by chief and subjects alike. In such circumstances it is highly improbable that prohibition, if imposed, would be effectually enforced. Stoppage of the transit of Malwa opium for export by sea would not be justifiable, and would impose serious loss and trouble on the rulers of the States and upon great numbers of their landowners, cultivators, bankers, and merchants. It would lead also to extensive smuggling into British territory. The moral objections which have been raised to the export of the Malwa opium rest, the Commissioners say, on the assertion that the habit of opium-smoking which prevails in China and other parts of the Far East causes extensive moral and physical degradation; but they have reviewed the evidence, and agreed "that the effects of the use and abuse of opium in China are fairly comparable with those of intoxicating liquors in England." Such effects do not, in their opinion, "constitute an objection to the Malwa export trade, which makes it morally incumbent upon the rulers of protected States to put a stop to what is a private industry." The report declares, with respect to this second division, that "so long as the importation of Indian opium [from Bengal] is allowed by the Chinese Government, and is not imposed upon it by intimidation or pressure of any kind, we are not of opinion that the objections based upon the effects of the opium habit in China, or upon the peculiar relations of the Government of India with the trade, are, from a moral standpoint, sufficiently strong to call for interference on the part of the British Government." It is shown in detail in the fifth section of the report that the financial results of the stoppage of the Bengal export trade would be disastrous, and would make a large number of industrious and skilful cultivators bankrupt. Moreover, the stoppage would have practically no effect on consumption in China, Persia and Asia Minor would fill the gap left in the market. The withdrawal of Indian competition would give an increased stimulus to the cultivation of the poppy. "For all these reasons we consider that no case is made out for prohibiting the export trade in Bengal opium." The Commissioners curtly dismiss the argument that the opium trade and the connection of the British Government with it are impediments to the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity. In any case, they say, it is not an argument with which they can expect the natives to sympathise. As to the production and consumption in British India, apart from the export trade, the report declares that the moral and physical effects are not of such a character as to call for the enforcement of prohibition. They conclude that opium is the common domestic medicine of the people; that it is used also as a stimulant, as alcohol is used in Europe; that opium is generally used in India without injurious consequences, moral or physical; that cases of excess are not frequent, and that even those cases are not so bad as cases of excess in the

use of alcohol in India; and that, "as to the quasi-medical habit, the evidence of the medical witnesses led us to the conclusion that in the circumstances of India, in respect to climate, diet, mode of living, and medical aid, this use is probably, on the whole, beneficial. We do not find it proved that the use of opium promotes crime, suicide, insanity, or abnormal infant mortality." Having thus demolished the moral objections urged against the system in British India, the Commissioners do not discuss at length the obstacles in the way of enforcing prohibition; but they conclude that the financial and administrative obstacles are such as to make prohibition impracticable. "If we are right," they say, "in concluding that it would be impossible to extend prohibition to the protected States, it is evident that the difficulty of preventing extensive smuggling into British territory would be immense. As regards the financial difficulty, we may point out that the direct loss due to the attempt to limit the consumption in British districts to that required for medical use cannot be estimated, as it would depend upon many circumstances, but it would, no doubt, be considerable; and the cost of large preventive establishments to keep out smuggled opium would have to be added." The report then goes on to destroy the supposed practicability of the plan set forward by the Anti-Opium Society for regulating the sale of the drug. The chief obstacle to prohibition, they say, is, however, in the disposition of the people of India:—"We are convinced that the great mass of native opinion in British India is entirely opposed to the proposal (of prohibition) as an unnecessary restriction on individual liberty, and an interference with established native habits and customs." Apart from this point of view, the natives believe that prohibition would lead to an increase in the consumption of alcohol, which is prohibited by the Mahomedan and Hindoo religions, while the use of opium is permitted; and alcohol, the natives consider, is more injurious, physically and morally, and more disgraceful when carried to excess, than the opium habit. As for the attitude of the Indian political associations, neither the British Indian Association nor the Indian National Congress, though they have both advocated total abstinence from alcohol, has demanded prohibition of the use of opium. As for European opinion in India, only a minority of missionaries—chiefly Dissenting and American, egged on by the Anti-Opium Society—are in favour of prohibition; the majority of the clergy and missionaries of the Church of England, the commercial and planting and official classes, either abstain from advocacy of prohibition or are emphatically averse to a measure of restriction.

In summing up, the Commission point out that the whole case against opium rests upon the assumption that the drug is essentially a poison, and when not taken for special maladies is widely held to be used for vicious and baneful indulgence. This assumption has not, in the opinion of the Commission, been justified by the evidence in the course of their searching inquiry. The suppression of the habit in China is a matter in which, in the circumstances, it is for the Government of that empire to take the initiative which international conventions have left open to it. So far as India is concerned, the movement in England against the opium habit has proceeded from an exaggerated impression as to the nature and extent of the evil to be controlled. The descriptions of the moral and physical degradation due to the use of opium which have been presented to British audiences have not, the Commission consider, been confirmed by medical experience, by the evidence of witnesses representing the people of India, or by those responsible for the government and welfare of that country.

Of the original terms of peace between Japan and China as put before the world, it can hardly be said that they were unduly severe, in view of the miserable defence made by the Chinese, viz., (1) Payment of a war indemnity of 200,000,000 taels—about £40,000,000 sterling. (2) The cession of Formosa. (3) The cession of the Liao-Tong Peninsula to the fortieth degree—that is, the territory including Port Arthur. (4) The opening of Peking and several other towns to foreign commerce, and the dues not to exceed 2 per cent. (5) Permission to be given to Japanese to open cotton factories and engage in other industries. The demands of Japan were

obviously limited not by any Chinese power of resistance, but rather by the estimate made by Japanese statesmen of her power of assimilation. Formosa has long been known to be an object of desire to the Japanese, and its annexation can excite no surprise, though it can hardly be agreeable to other nations having interests in the Far East. With Formosa naturally go the Pescadores, islands upon which more than one European Power has been suspected of casting a longing eye. Japan has thus acquired not only an important increase of valuable territory, but a vastly improved strategical position. Considerable doubt seemed to hang over the extent of the annexation east of the Liao River, and there was some question as to whether it was intended to be permanent. Be it less or more, it is well fitted to serve a double purpose. It forms a barrier against attack upon Port Arthur by land, and it offers a suitable base for the control of Corea. We may presume that the independence prescribed for that country really means a more or less thorough Japanese protectorate. By the retention of Port Arthur Japan will command the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and perpetually menace the Chinese Empire in its most vulnerable region. The political consequences of her possession of such a means of coercion may prove to be enormous, though, in the absence of accurate information as to the general aim of Japanese policy, it may be difficult to foresee their evolution. We are not less in the dark as to the moral effect of the war upon China herself; and it is even possible that the Japanese themselves have no very decided opinion upon the point. Should the war have the effect of awakening the vast population of China and causing it to follow the path of revolutionary change trodden by Japan, the next generation or two will witness some very remarkable developments. If, on the other hand, the Chinese relapse into their indolent and arrogant contempt for all the ways of outside barbarians, it is conceivable that China may become a sort of Japanese Hindustan. All that can be said at present is that the Japanese seem to have taken precautions to deal with either contingency. China will reorganise herself under stern and close supervision, or she may, in the alternative, be reorganised from without by methods which the new Japanese acquisitions will immensely facilitate. It is natural that the Japanese should endeavour for the present to make light of the commercial advantages they secure by the war. But, whatever doubt may hang over the exact character of the commercial changes in contemplation, there can be no question that they are potentially enormous. Their development is an affair of time, but not of a long time. By throwing into the establishment of factories, whether in China or Japan, the energy shown in the creation of a navy and an army, the Japanese might in a very few years completely alter all the commercial conditions of the Far East. The European States having interests in that part of the world will no doubt watch the progress of events with attention and anxiety; but for the present, at all events, they have too many mutual jealousies to give the Japanese any serious uneasiness. It is rather curious to note in continental comments upon the situation a predominant tendency to rejoice over the presumed discouragement of English enterprise rather than to dwell upon the dangers which threaten in common all Powers having political or commercial interests in Chinese waters. The present value of the China trade to the nations principally concerned in it is to the British Empire, 42,000,000*l.*; Russia, 1,800,000*l.*; Europe (excepting England and Russia), 5,600,000*l.*; Japan, 3,600,000*l.*; United States, 4,100,000*l.*. The greater portion of imports into China, consists of goods supplied from England, and it is therefore a trade which on behalf of its manufacturing population should be very carefully safeguarded. It must not be assumed that China on account of her vast mass of people affords an unbounded market for the further importation of foreign goods. The upper and middle classes can purchase cottons and woollens from abroad, but the great bulk of the people are very poor. The disasters of the Taiping and Mahomedan rebellions have been effaced by the recuperative power which the industrious character of the Chinese bestows on the country, and there is no reason to think that the recent war will produce any permanent harm. There does not seem to be much accumulation of the precious metals. Silk and tea are the exports

in most demand; if the exportation of rice and cereals were allowed, these products would be supplied to neighbouring colonies; and a further extension of trade could take place in fruit, matting, paper, straw for plaiting, and tobacco. There has not, however, as yet been any cheapening of production, as in Europe and America, by the introduction of machinery; the substitution of steam for manual labour, or by improved facilities of transport. The result of the recent war is likely to bring about changes in these directions. Shanghai is the great centre of trade; its commerce now amounts to half the whole foreign trade of China, and *via* that port goods are distributed along the Yangtse and into Central China. Spinning mills have been set up at Shanghai and in other localities; and the success which has attended them is likely to lead to the erection of many more, as well as to the development of textile manufactures. This contingency is not, however, pleasing either to India or Lancashire. Wealthy Chinese will continue to prefer foreign fabrics; but the poorer classes are likely to remain content with native products, which may probably also supply neighbouring markets. It is already seen that the Customs revenue will be the principal guarantee for the payment of interest on loans contracted to meet the war expenditure. An assimilation of the Chinese tariff to the new Japanese tariff may, therefore, be expected. Taken generally, this measure will increase the rate of duties on the principal imports to about ten per cent. *ad valorem*, but will not present any real obstacles to trade. The reforms most needed are the revision of the internal transit charges, regularity in their assessment, and removal of petty hindrances interposed by the lower mandarins. If the Chinese Government feels the necessity for an increase of the Customs revenue in order to defray new charges arising out of the war, the powers of the Customs department may be enlarged, and in this way the reforms above indicated could easily be effected. On the other hand, English chambers of commerce, it was stated, must avoid unwise proceedings. They sometimes seek to settle tariffs and trade questions exclusively in the interests of particular English industries, without regard to the requirements of the colonies or countries where these regulations are to be applied. Such action weakens their representations when they are well founded. Foreign trade with China will gain by whatever opens out the country, while its progress will be checked by the natural and inevitable growth of native manufactures. England's share of this gain will probably be large in the first instance. Germany, Belgium, and the United States will also secure advantages. Russian trade has been checked by the easier communication afforded by the Suez Canal; goods now reach the districts of northern China which can be supplied from the coast more cheaply and speedily than by land; but the Siberian railway will modify these conditions. French trade is not likely to find a large profitable market in either China or Japan; France cannot export yarns, textiles or iron wares as cheaply as other European countries, and cannot compete with native trades or supply the wants of the people at prices which they will pay. This state of things prevails in the French Eastern possessions, where trade is regulated by orders issued from Paris for the special purpose of extending French trade. Whatever trading facilities Japan obtains by the treaty of peace will be claimed by European nations; but Japan has obtained terms which will chiefly benefit herself. Nearness, and the nature and cheapness of her products, must necessarily afford Japan advantages in many respects. The opening of additional ports and the removal of petty obstacles to commercial intercourse, easier access to the interior and greater freedom in industrial undertakings, are the chief advantages which European nations may expect. The depreciation of silver has not lowered its purchasing power in China and Japan; on the contrary, it rather assists commercial enterprise in these countries than otherwise. The *Times* correspondent at Havana sent some particulars of the way in which formal possession of the rocky island of Trinidad in the South Atlantic was taken last January by H.M.S. *Barracouta*. News of the incident took some time to travel to Brazil, but when it got there it appeared to have stirred to its depths the sensitive patriotism of that State. The populace were excited, the Chamber and the Senate passed

magniloquent resolutions, the Government presented papers, and individual legislators indulged in sonorous declamation of the kind which flows so easily from the lips of ardent orators of the Latin races. One deputy, who is fitly named Belisario, was looking forward to a maritime contest with Great Britain, and felt no doubt of the issue. He was prepared, indeed, to let diplomacy endeavour to find some peaceful solution of the controversy, but Senhor Belisario put little trust in such efforts. When they have been exhausted, "this people," he affirmed, "obeying the irresistible calls of patriotism, will rise and tear away the paws of the British lion from this piece of territory which is sacred to Brazil." The image is magnificent, but it seems to show that the orator's acquaintance with natural history is almost as imperfect as his acquaintance with practical politics. To tear away a lion's paws from anything is a dangerous operation, and one in which the operator is extremely likely to get hurt. A newspaper also threatened forcible expulsion from the island, but it did not explain how the process was to be effected. The Chambers themselves talked about our action as an aggression on the integrity of the national territory, and applauded the "lofty conduct" of the Executive of the Republic, while the Senate affirmed their unanimous resolve to "aid the Government with the means required for the maintenance of this part of the national territory." The pledge was not likely to involve any appreciable addition to the not inconsiderable debt of Brazil. The Government will hardly avail themselves of the generous offers of the Senate, at least for the purpose for which they have been made. The insurgents, who was trying to lop off the whole vast province of Rio Grande from the Republic, were as deeply shocked as their fellow-citizens at our alleged attempt to deprive the Government of Rio de Janeiro of five miles of barren rock. They joined the protests made by the men whom they have been doing their best to shoot and who have been striving to shoot them, and probably they saw nothing incongruous in their position. The prosaic people of England, who have a world-wide empire to look after and a world-wide commerce to conduct, naturally may have felt some astonishment at all this prodigious fuss. Trinidad itself is not a desirable possession. It is a barren and desolate mass of volcanic rock, some 700 miles away from the coast of Brazil, in the South Atlantic Ocean. It is uninhabited, and indeed uninhabitable, in all ordinary senses. When Mr. E. F. Knight adventurously explored it some fifteen years ago, he found that men could live there, but only if they brought with them all the necessaries of life, and took sufficient precautions to protect them from the incessant attacks of the myriads of land crabs which swarmed over the arid soil. There were the remains of what was once a great forest, but all the trees had long since died. Dead trunks and branches, dry as tinder, cumbered the rotten rock, of which the surface is composed, a few years ago, but the crew of the *Barraconta* seem to have found only "traces of the stumps" of large trees. There is hardly any fresh water, and Mr. Knight nearly died of thirst among its gloomy gorges. Besides the crabs, sea-fowl and snakes were the chief living creatures which he saw on the land. The island reeked of the rotten fish on which the birds lived, and there was nothing on shore to eat except the revolting crabs and a sort of creeping boan. The sea was alive with fish, but these appear to have disagreed with Mr. Knight's crew, and they included a large number of ravenous sharks, who greatly added to the difficulties and dangers of landing. It is stated that the islet now contains "no signs of animal life." Presumably, when the crabs had eaten up everything else, they ate up each other. To reach the shore at all seems to be a feat of very serious peril. In most places the cliffs come sheer down to the sea, the bays and inlets are studded with dangerous rocks at all depths, and everywhere the great waves of the Atlantic beat fiercely on the land. It is said, indeed, that when ships have occasion to touch there, the practice is to smuggle a few men through the breakers and then to rig a spar from the cliff and haul up the others. Though there are no living trees, there is plenty of timber, for the bays are filled with the wreckage of centuries. Of course, we have not annexed Trinidad for its own sake. Edmund Halley, the great astronomer, seems to have thought it worth his while to hoist the

Union Jack there when he visited the island in the course of his celebrated scientific cruise as captain of King William III.'s strangely-named sloop, the *Paradox Pink*. He is said to have left some pigs and sheep behind him, but after an unsuccessful struggle for existence they succumbed to inanition or the land crabs. Some eighty years later the island was examined and as it was found not worth keeping, we allowed it to be occupied by Portugal, which, perhaps, originally discovered it. It might have puzzled more energetic colonists to develop the resources of Trinidad, because, in fact, there do not seem to be any resources to develop. The Portuguese acquiesced in this view of its capabilities, and left Trinidad to itself. Brazil dutifully followed the example of the mother country after the separation between them. Of so little account was the island held that it does not seem to have been thought of by the framers of the treaties between the two States. At all events, Trinidad has been left severely alone by both ever since. No attempt has been made to take effective possession, and the known facts seem to warrant us in treating the island as derelict. It has now become of some importance to us for a practical reason of a very simple kind. All the existing cables between South America and Europe have their western shore-ends at Pernambuco. The result is that Brazil controls the whole of the direct telegraphic communication of the continent with Europe, a state of things which is for many reasons undesirable. The distance between the countries south of Brazil and Europe is too great for a direct cable. Such cables, if they are not to pass through the continental territory of Brazil, must be laid to some half-way house in the Atlantic, and Trinidad affords just such a resting-place as the engineers require. That is the reason, and the only reason, why we have taken possession of this delectable spot, and appointed the gunner and the surgeon of the *Barraconta* as governor and medical officer. It is absolutely useless for all political purposes, as it has no harbour and affords no facilities for making one. Of course, if Brazil can establish a substantial claim to it, the fact that it is a convenient possession to the engineers of the direct Argentine cable gives us no right to keep it, and we must abandon it again to the Brazilians and the land-crabs, if they still survive. But the burden of proof lies upon Brazil, and she will have to make out her case by solid and sober arguments before we resign ourselves to a surrender. In the meanwhile the rhetoric of Senhor Belisario and his friends does not tend to a satisfactory solution. It only makes people laugh, but it may do mischief among his own countrymen.

The Chemulpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing on the 12th October, gave the following particulars of the murder of the Queen of Corea and thirteen of her ladies-in-waiting:—

"At about four o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., some two hundred Korean soldiers, who are being drilled by the Japanese and denominated the Household Troops, along with some forty Japanese *sōshis* (or were supposed to be such), all armed with swords, went to the Tai-won-kun's place and asked him to come to the palace, as he had promised them to do, but which promise he had not hitherto kept. The old prince was unwilling to do as requested, but was forced in some way or other to yield to their demands. On arriving at the palace some were let in by side doors; therefore it was evident that there were already traitors inside to admit them. Others forced open some of the inner gates, whilst others climbed over the wall. Strange to say, also a Japanese military officer with a small guard forced his way into the ground of the palace, killing one of the officers belonging to the Palace Guard, who made but a faint resistance. The Palace Guards also made but a poor stand. Out of some thirty officers that should have been there, only thirteen were in the palace at the time, and some of these, I understand, were traitors. After a few volleys were fired the palace was in the possession of the assassins. While these things were going on the Japanese *sōshis* surrounded the Queen's quarters and entered her apartments, and commenced the carnage by killing all the ladies-in-waiting present. The Queen and another lady were dragged by the hair of their heads and placed in sacks. They were then carried to the wood at the rear of the palace, which is called the Deer

Park, where they were murdered and burned. The assassins had prepared for their purposes a pile on which the bodies were laid and oil poured over them. This being done the torch was applied and the bodies were reduced to ashes. But where was the Tai-won-kun all this time, may be asked? The fact is the old prince was taken to the palace with the assassins, so as to make it appear that it was he who had given orders to commit the atrocities, and not the Japanese. His enmity to the Queen was well known, but I am afraid the Japanese have caught a Tartar in the old prince, who will pay them back in their own coin with interest to boot. Besides the Queen and the thirteen ladies some fifteen Koreans lost their lives. The Tai-won-kun has turned up in the palace, and it has been discovered that he was taken to the Japanese Legation. The following day the Queen's mother was so frightened and beside herself that she committed suicide. Yet, up to the time of writing, the death of the Queen has not been officially announced, but it is only rumoured that she has been disgraced by orders of the King, and in consequence her funeral will be simply *noblesse*, and public mourning will not be indulged in. The following day the Foreign Ministers held a conference. Two of the Ministers had a private and confidential audience with the King, at which the Japanese Minister wished to be present, but the old Tai-won-kun refused and told the Japanese Minister that he could not. The Japanese Minister demanded an audience, but the Tai-won-kun was firm, and his demands were of no avail. The Japanese will find that the old gentleman (the Tai-won-kun) is not like his son. This is Japanese civilisation, with a vengeance. No matter how nice the Japanese may dress themselves in European finery in the shape of civil, military, and naval uniforms, it is merely veneer, for their savage and deceptive nature still remains. This is the second time these instituted atrocities have taken place,—this time of a more bloody nature than the last, as it was merely against a defenceless woman. Count Inouye was a valuable man, and ought to have remained in Corea while it was in such an unsettled state, but instead he was replaced by a man of inferior diplomatic cast, who, although a general, has not seen duty for over ten years; but during this period he has secluded himself, studying Buddhist literature. Certainly any bad light reflected on the policy of the Japanese in Corea will have to be borne by him, but one thing is a fact, or seems to be, that is, that the Japanese have all along been preparing for this little game. I know of many little incidents which come to my mind now, which prove to me plainly that their little undertaking was known to the Japanese authorities before it was carried out. For instance, they expected some European war vessels on the 8th, as well as a Japanese man-of-war on the 9th. But the latter only arrived here on the 11th and left again on the 12th. The steamer *Owari Maru* also arrived unexpectedly on the 10th with nothing on board, and apparently she had got nothing to take in. Guards from the Russian cruiser *Korvet*, and the U. S. cruiser *Yorktown* left for Seoul on the 10th. The fray is thickening and the rope of the Japanese is lengthening, and the next thing we may hear is that it has broken.

The Minquier Rocks, about the possession of which by the British the Anglophobe French Press has been working itself into a state of indignation, are a dangerous reef of rocks on the road from St. Heliers in Jersey to St. Malo in Normandy. Their length from east to west is about fifteen miles, their width six to seven miles. On one of the rocks there are a few fishing huts. From time immemorial these rocks have been regarded as part of the parish of Grouville in Jersey, and they are part of the fishing grounds of fishermen from La Rocque in that parish. Early in this century the British Government opened a quarry on the principal islet to get stone for building Fort Regent in Jersey, but when the fishermen objected that the removal of the stone destroyed their only shelter, the quarry was stopped. At the beginning of this month the St. Heliers Harbour Committee, in response to the request of the fishermen that the roadway needed repair, went out to the rocks in a tug. The fishermen on the island hoisted the British ensign and Jersey flag as a signal—as they were in the habit of doing—and this proceeding was magnified by the Anglophobe newspapers in Paris into an act of

greedy annexation by Great Britain. As a matter of fact, the Minquiers have always belonged to the Jersey fishermen, being in every respect a dependency of that island.

The Crown Prince of Siam died at Bangkok, January 4, of complicated kidney disease, at the age of 16. He had been seriously ill since Christmas. European and Siamese doctors were in constant attendance upon him. The diagnosis of the European doctors was found correct from the beginning. It was stated, on the best authority, that it was impossible to save him. The sorrow felt at his loss was universal, and the English Fancy Ball which was to have been held, was immediately stopped as a mark of respect. The death of the Crown Prince of Siam inflicts a terrible blow both upon his family and his country. All the best hopes for the future of Siam were centred in him. His father, the reigning King, had spared no pains to give his intended successor every possible advantage in view of the difficult position he was destined to fill. The young Prince was the eldest son of the first Queen, who owed her predominance over the other consorts to her superiority of birth and rank. According to the traditions of the country and the invariable practice up to, and inclusive of, this reign, the successor to the Crown was always selected after the Monarch's demise by the Council of State and the leading nobles. Thus the nomination of a Crown Prince during the King's lifetime was a new and bold stroke of policy, but an exceedingly wise one, since it greatly increased the stability of the dynasty and enabled the best care to be exercised from his earliest years in the training of the future King. The event took place in January 1887, the young Prince being then nine years old, and magnificent ceremonies were held in its honour, the tributary Princes from every part of the kingdom being assembled to participate in and confirm the nomination. From that time the education of the boy was systematically commenced; his Siamese studies were in the hands of the King's own tutor, a old Pali and Sanscrit scholar over 60 years of age, and an English University man was appointed for the rest of his studies. In 1891, on reaching the age of 13, he entered the novitiate of the Buddhist monastic life, according to custom, for three months. On his quitting this, the usual practice of giving him at once a household and harem of his own was broken through, the King being determined to spare the boy, as far as possible, the evils of his own early upbringing and to give him every obtainable advantage for a sound and healthy training throughout his adolescence. Mr. Morant, of New College, Oxford, who had already been giving him English lessons for some three years, was accordingly given a free hand to arrange a complete household for the young Prince on mainly European lines, special provision being made for the necessary exclusion of the feminine element, and the boy lived a healthy student's life, with regular hours for every sort of occupation. In order to foster his intercourse with his numerous half-brothers—which would normally have been slight—his Majesty permitted the foundation of a school for all the young Princes, in direct connexion with the Crown Prince's residence. Thus something resembling a healthy school-life was provided for the Prince, with regular hours for study and for play, for exercise, drilling, &c., and a happy companionship with his brothers was brought about. The Crown Prince showing a delightful willingness to minister to the happiness of his little brothers in a manner most new to Siamese Royalty; indeed, he took a special pride in helping towards the success of the "family school." Possessed of a strong will and masterful disposition, combined with keen insight into character, considerable powers of reasoning, and an earnest desire to serve his country, and, in his own phrase, "to leave a good name," the young Prince promised well as a future ruler. He felt a keen enthusiasm for the national aspirations, and a strong determination to do his share towards their realization. The sudden and untimely death of Prince Mahavajirunhis in his 17th year is an irreparable blow, not only to his parents but to his country, since there is no other son of the King possessed of anything like the same strength of character, capacity of intellect or commanding prestige.

On the occasion of the national *fête* the principal members of the French

colony in London waited on the Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, and presented an address in which, among other things, they expressed the trust that the public powers in France and England may succeed, as speedily as possible, in concluding, on stable and definitive bases, and general and complete agreements for the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence throughout the world—wherever, in fact, colonial ardour, perfectly legitimate in the times in which we live, may have created difficulties between the two countries. "In expressing this wish, we are not unaware of the obstacles that may oppose its realisation, but we feel that the accomplishment of so great a task would not only serve the most essential interests on both sides of the channel, but would equally promote the general cause of peace and civilisation throughout the world." In the course of his reply the French Ambassador said his desire was identical with that of the memorialists, and he is doing his best in the matter. "But the work of delimitation in those distant countries is sometimes very difficult, and often enough we find that the high-sounding names which give rise to so much contention represent realities of every small value, or even no reality at all! What was thought to be on the right is discovered to be on the left, and vice versa, and the elements of the problem are altogether confounded. It would be better not to commence by disputing. Let us leave to time, to the wisdom of Government, and the persevering efforts of our pioneers, the task of putting matters right. Trade, more particularly, will know the value of each route, each new position, and all the conquests of all our explorers will be barren unless the initiative of our traders and manufacturers takes proper advantage of them. That is a truth which, I am sure, you appreciate, since you have before you every day its practical application. It is proved by your own example." A new diplomatic difficulty seemed to be impending with France in Siam, and was the subject of important statements in the House. The following statements on the subject were published at Paris, March 22. A French post has been established on the right bank of the Mè-kong at Keng Kong, a Laos village 120 miles above Luang Prabang. The Franco-English-Technical Commission is now at work in the principality of Kengkhang, which lies between Keng Kong and Keng Hung. "By means of this post," says the *Temps*, "we extend our possession of the left bank of the Mè-kong to the regions in which, by the arrangement of November 25, 1893, the much talked of neutral zone is to be created." With regard to the above, Mr. Holt S. Hallett wrote to the *Times*:—"I would point out that Keng Kong, the village where the French are reported to have established a post, lies in the Siamese Shan state of Nan; on the right, or Siamese, side of the Mè-kong; about fifteen miles due east from Keng Sen (Kiang Hsen), and within twenty miles of the British frontier. The occupation of this post by France is a direct infringement of the Franco-Siamese Treaty and of the protocols and agreements between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, July 31 and November 25, 1893, concerning the buffer State. Incidentally this discussion about Keng Kong brings out an unpleasant uncertainty as to the value of the agreements by which it was supposed that our diplomatists had settled frontier difficulties in Siam. The French secured the right to have residences on the Siamese side of the river, which was understood in this country to mean that they could appoint Consuls or officials of some kind in Siamese towns to look after their commercial interests. Yet the language now held, not, indeed, by the French Government, but by influential French journals, seems to claim that, where a French Resident may be appointed, a French military post may also be established. At least, it is difficult to assign any other meaning to the contention that the post now said to be on the left bank at or near Keng Kong might have been on the right bank without directly violating the Franco-Siamese treaty. If that contention be seriously put forth, the whole agreement about making the Mè-kong the boundary becomes so much waste paper. Another triumph of our diplomacy was supposed to be the construction of a buffer State on the Upper Mè-kong which should avert all chance of disagreement between this country and France in these regions. Some did not quite see at the time how a buffer State was to be made, since it requires the presence of some neutral Power

strong enough to maintain order and command respect from its neighbours on each side. The buffer State, however, was apparently taken quite seriously by the Foreign Office, and was honourably mentioned in despatches passing between Downing Street and the Paris Embassy. In these interesting circumstances it was not for patriotic critics to run any risk of blighting diplomatic promise, so the public were content to hope that the Foreign Office saw deeper than they did into the nature of things. Now they are told that the buffer State was never anything but a verbal misunderstanding, and that nothing was or could be in question beyond the delimitation of a zone neutre. Well, all know what that means. It is what nature abhors in politics as in physics—a vacuum. It is a no-man's-land for the Government of which neither party is responsible, and for the non-government of which each blames the other. Yet it was gravely affirmed in Paris that some such breeding ground of quarrels is all that our Foreign Office has been able to provide by way of assuring peace and concord.

A satisfactory settlement of the Pamir question has been at last arrived at by agreement between England and Russia. The announcement made by Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Curzon's question, had been awaited for a long time past. Months have gone by since the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs first ventured to state that the Governments of the two countries were about to sign an agreement which would terminate the protracted and wearisome dispute. Even before the death of Czar Alexander III., the public were encouraged to believe that nothing but mere formalities remained. As a matter of fact, there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding and difference of opinion in regard to points of vital importance since then; but wise counsels, and the sincere wish of the present ruler of Russia to get the question settled, have sufficed to overcome the obstacles raised by the Militant Party at St. Petersburg. The final documents embodying the Pamir Agreement have at last been signed, and will be laid on the table of the House of Commons at an early date. The main outlines of this international compact will be found to repeat, but in plainer terms, the loosely-worded bargain vaguely accepted in 1873. That particular branch of the Oxus which issues from a lake known as Sari-kul, Wood's Lake, Zor-kul, or Lake Victoria, is recognised as the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and (what is even more important) as the southern boundary of the Russian sphere. Geographers no longer regard Wood's Lake, or any stream running into it, as the source of the Oxus, but this is not the point. The question was whether any sufficient reason existed for receding from the obvious intention of the Granville-Gortschakoff Agreement, and in the end the contracting Powers have decided to accept that so-called Treaty as the basis of the more definite compact. The result is that those portions of Shignan and Roshan, which lie on the right bank of "Wood's Oxus," are no longer counted as Afghan territory. Years ago Lord Salisbury had occasion to intimate that the abandonment of Afghan claims to a particular district did not, of necessity, give Russia a right to annex the same; but, as regards the valleys of the Ghund and Shakh Dara, no such reservations are made now. The Russians may occupy the country to-morrow, or, if they prefer it, they may depute some Usbeg or Kirghia Chief to govern in their name. But this is not the only feature of the new agreement. While it gives something to Russia, it also takes something away. There are certain districts of the petty State of Darwaz which lie on the left bank of the Oxus below Kila Wamer, the capital of Roshan. Darwaz is virtually a province of Bokhara; and these cis-Oxus portions of Darwaz are to be transferred from Bokhara to Afghanistan. From one point of view, it is not a particularly good arrangement. The Ameer will get some villages which are scarcely worth having, and instead of a frontier running along a range of difficult hills, he will have a river to defend. On the other hand, there is this to be said, that the Afghans attach considerable importance to anything that seems to affect their prestige as rulers. The fact that a large number of villages in Darwaz will be ceded to them, goes far to compensate for the loss of the villages in Shignan and Roshan. It is also to be expected that the agreement—or, rather, the documents

colony in London waited on the Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, and presented an address in which, among other things, they expressed the trust that the public powers in France and England may succeed, as speedily as possible, in concluding, on stable and definitive bases, and general and complete agreements for the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence throughout the world—wherever, in fact, colonial ardour, perfectly legitimate in the times in which we live, may have created difficulties between the two countries. "In expressing this wish, we are not unaware of the obstacles that may oppose its realisation; but we feel that the accomplishment of so great a task would not only serve the most essential interests on both sides of the channel, but would equally promote the general cause of peace and civilisation throughout the world." In the course of his reply the French Ambassador said his desire was identical with that of the memorialists, and he is doing his best in the matter. "But the work of delimitation in those distant countries is sometimes very difficult; and often enough we find that the high-sounding names which give rise to so much contention represent realities of every small value, or even no reality at all. What was thought to be on the right is discovered to be on the left, and vice versa; and the elements of the problem are altogether confounded. It would be better not to commence by disputing. Let us leave to time, to the wisdom of Government, and the persevering efforts of our pioneers, the task of putting matters right. Trade, more particularly, will know the value of each route, each new position; and all the conquests of all our explorers will be barren unless the initiative of our traders and manufacturers takes proper advantage of them. That is a truth which, I am sure, you appreciate, since you have before you every day its practical application. It is proved by your own example." A new diplomatic difficulty seemed to be impending with France in Siam, and was the subject of important statements in the House. The following statements on the subject were published at Paris, March 22. A French post has been established on the right bank of the Mě-kong at Keng Kong, a Laos village 120 miles above Luang Prabang. The Franco-English-Technical Commission is now at work in the principality of Kengkhieng, which lies between Keng Kong and Keng Hung. "By means of this post," says the *Temps*, "we extend our possession of the left bank of the Mě-kong to the regions in which, by the arrangement of November 25, 1893, the much talked of neutral zone is to be created." With regard to the above, Mr. Holt St. Hallett wrote to the *Times*:—"I would point out that Keng Kong, the village where the French are reported to have established a post, lies in the Siamese Shan state of Nan, on the right, or Siamese, side of the Mě-kong; about fifteen miles due east from Keng Sen (Kiang Hsen), and within twenty miles of the British frontier. The occupation of this post by France is a direct infringement of the Franco-Siamese Treaty and of the protocols and agreements between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, July 31 and November 25, 1893, concerning the buffer State. Incidentally this discussion about Keng Kong brings out an unpleasant uncertainty as to the value of the agreements by which it was supposed that our diplomatists had settled frontier difficulties in Siam. The French secured the right to have residences on the Siamese side of the river, which was understood in this country to mean that they could appoint Consuls or officials of some kind in Siamese towns to look after their commercial interests. Yet the language now held, not indeed, by the French Government, but by influential French journals, seems to claim that, where a French Resident may be appointed, a French military post may also be established. At least, it is difficult to assign any other meaning to the contention that the post now said to be on the left bank at or near Keng Kong might have been on the right bank without directly violating the Franco-Siamese treaty. If that contention be seriously put forth, the whole agreement about making the Mě-kong the boundary becomes so much waste paper. Another triumph of our diplomacy was supposed to be the construction of a buffer State on the Upper Mě-kong which should avert all chance of disagreement between this country and France in these regions. Some did not quite see at the time how a buffer State was to be made, since it requires the presence of some neutral Power

strong enough to maintain order and command respect from its neighbours on each side. The buffer State, however, was apparently taken quite seriously by the Foreign Office, and was honourably mentioned in despatches passing between Downing Street and the Paris Embassy. In these interesting circumstances it was not for patriotic critics to run any risk of blighting diplomatic promise, so the public were content to hope that the Foreign Office saw deeper than they did into the nature of things. Now they are told that the buffer State was never anything but a verbal misunderstanding, and that nothing was or could be in question beyond the delimitation of a *zone neutre*. Well, all know what that means. It is what nature abhors in politics as in physics—a vacuum. It is a no-man's-land for the Government of which neither party is responsible, and for the non-government of which each blames the other. Yet it was gravely affirmed in Paris that some such breeding ground of quarrels is all that our Foreign Office has been able to provide by way of assuring peace and concord.

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which embody it—have been framed in terms which will no longer permit the Chauvinists of the Russian Press to argue, as they have during the past twenty years, that the only limit to Russian advance in Central Asia is the ethnographical border which coincides more or less exactly with the line of the Hindoo Koosh. Henceforth, the river which flows out of Lake Victoria is the recognised limit of the Russian advance. The petty chieftainship of Wakhan, which lies to the south of Wood's Oxus, remains in the hands of the Afghans; a narrow strip of territory being thus interposed between the Russian sphere of influence and the chief passes leading into Chitral. Eastward of Lake Victoria, the frontier line will be drawn towards Ak-tash, right up to the Chinese frontier. Here, again, a strip of territory will be interposed between the Russian and English spheres. Thus, as far as it can be achieved by paper agreements, Russia is absolutely excluded from all territory under British control; that is, her dominions under the new agreement will be separated from the entrance to the passes over the Hindoo Koosh leading into Hunza-Nagar on the east and into Chitral on the west. How far Chinese interests will be affected is, for the present, doubtful. It can hardly be thought that China, crippled and disheartened by a disastrous war, will care very much what happens on the Pamirs. Possibly the time is coming when England, too, can afford to be indifferent, for since these distant tracts first became a source of dispute between European nations, the position has greatly altered. The outposts of the Indian empire are at Gilgit, and we have a firm hold on Hunza-Nagar. For the moment, indeed, our authority in Chitral is challenged by the rebel Chief, Sher Afzul, and by the invader, Umra Khan; but we need not fear that the present disturbances will be long continued. The ultimate result must be the strengthening of the British position south of the Hindoo Koosh, and the opening up of better communications between Chitral and the Panjab frontier by a road through Dir and Bajaur. When that is accomplished, the empire in this direction will be practically secure from external aggression.

The wave of anti-Semitism, which rolled over Germany last year, spread with renewed force through Austria, whose political peace it now seriously menaces. It must have attained immense strength when the Emperor deemed himself called upon to dissolve the Vienna Municipal Council because a rabid anti-Semite had been twice elected by that Council as Burgomaster of the capital. At the elections to the Council last September the anti-Semite candidates polled thirty thousand votes as against seven thousand only polled by the Liberals, and they thus practically made a clean sweep of the forty-six seats at the disposal of the third section of the electors. In 1891 the anti-Semitic vote was only about twenty thousand and the Liberals held twelve seats, so the movement was evidently a thoroughly organised one. In a sense the Government may be said to have themselves brought about this increased anti-Semitic activity, for it undoubtedly dates from the dissolution of the Council by Count Badeni and the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner till such time as the Council could be reconstituted. Count Badeni announced at the same time that if the anti-Semites gained a majority in the new Council he would again dissolve and reappoint the Imperial Commissioner for an indefinite period. The polling for the third electoral section was not sufficient to give the anti-Semites a majority in the whole Council, but the polling for the second section resulted in a gain of eight seats, thus giving them a clear majority. They were again successful in the first electoral section, and the final result of the elections was to give the party a clear two-thirds majority, and Dr. Lueger, who had distinguished himself by the violent nature of his attacks on the Jews and thus assumed, or was allowed to assume, the rôle of heaven-born leader of the Clerical Party, was elected Burgomaster. Count Badeni found himself in an exceedingly uncomfortable position. Dissolving the Council for a second time in face of so large an anti-Semitic majority, would expose him to the charge at the hands of the anti-Semites and their clerical and feudal allies, of seeking to foster a Jewish Liberal régime. On the other hand to accept the situation would be to involve the State in a formal recognition of the anti-Semitic movement, a course

The heartiest of welcomes has greeted the Duke and Duchess of Aosta in their home-coming to Italy. Rome gave them a splendid reception, where the popular enthusiasm was as marked as the warmth shown by the King and Royal Family in receiving the bride in her new home. Crowds pressed behind the troops lining the way to the Quirinal, and people cheered lustily from the windows of the beflagged houses as the young couple drove along in a State carriage drawn by six bay horses with nodding white plumes. Waiving etiquette, King Humbert was at the foot of the staircase to welcome the Duke and Duchess, and after affectionate greetings from the Queen, the whole party came out on the palace balcony to bow to the throngs packed densely in the piazza below. Official entertainments followed the next few days—State banquets, a garden party at the Quirinal, the presentation of the Diplomatic Body to the young Duchess, and the formal ceremony of inscribing the marriage contract in the Senate registers. Soon after the newly wedded pair went to Turin for a fresh edition of festivities and the presentation of numerous wedding gifts. King Humbert and Queen Margherita are charmed with their new niece, who on her side is equally delighted with her reception.

After a long respite from Anarchist sensations, the attempted outrage on Baron Alphonse de Rothschild gave a significant hint that the bomb-throwers have only been lying low for the time. Of course this outrage may be due to private vengeance, but it looks far more like Anarchist mischief. So the police thought, for the arrangement of the little infernal machine was too ingenious to be the work of a novice in such matters. Moreover, Anarchists look upon capitalists as their natural enemies; and who so likely an offender in this respect as the wealthy Jewish Baron, head of his great firm in France? However, the Baron escaped and his confidential secretary survived. Baron Alphonse being away at Trouville, all letters delivered at his private house were sent to the bank in the Rue Laffitte to be examined by the secretaries. One special letter in a big envelope was very heavy, so M. Jodkowitz, the Baron's chief confidential clerk, thought it contained tickets, and opened the epistle instead of forwarding it. Slitting the envelope with a penknife, he met with some resistance, and on pulling hard at the contents, an explosion followed, flinging the unfortunate man to the ground. Help was at hand, the police were summoned, and M. Jodkowitz was found burnt and bleeding, his right eye injured together with three fingers, and his clothes in shreds. Some explosive substance had been enclosed in two cards within the envelope, and so neatly fitted that the necessary pressure in opening caused the explosion. Experts believed that it was fulminate of mercury. The news of the disaster spread directly in very exaggerated form, and the Boulevards were in a great state of excitement, people believing that the Rothschild Bank had been blown up. Meanwhile, poor M. Jodkowitz was very ill, and at first the doctors feared he would lose the sight of his right eye. Baron Alphonse came home in a hurry to see his injured secretary, who had been in his service since soon after the war. M. Jodkowitz is a Jew of Alsatian nationality, and "opted" for France on the cession of the provinces. The police were busy following up various clues to the author of the outrage. As the letter and its contents were blown into fragments, it was no easy matter to decipher the handwriting on the various morsels, which are being compared with the threatening letters which Baron Rothschild receives in shoals daily.

The Shahzada's prolonged stay in England was the great London puzzle of the moment. The time was long over-past when his visit should have reached its natural conclusion. The specified period for which Dorchester House had been rented for him had long elapsed. His Highness took formal leave of the Queen and of the Prince of Wales weeks ago, and a strong hint was publicly given him that his visit was over by conferring upon Sir A. C. Talbot and Sir T. A. Martin their honours in connection with his farewell. And the *Glee* was lying at Southampton with her stores on board and her crew kicking their heels, waiting to convey him back to Bombay. It was semi-officially stated that the delay was due to the unwillingness of the Ameer to let his son risk the September passage through the Red Sea. This, of course, was ridiculous. That anybody native to the "burnin' sun o'

Afghanistan" should be in danger from three or four days of heat needed no contradiction. What was the real reason? A rumour from two very well-informed sources was to the effect that the Shahzada was forbidden by the Ameer to return until a certain diplomatic mission with which he was charged was satisfactorily settled. And this mission was nothing less than a request that the Ameer should in future be represented in London by a diplomatic officer in direct relationship, on his Highness's behalf, with the British Government. The Ameer, this rumour alleged, desired that in future, as an independent—though undoubtedly a subsidised—sovereign, he shall deal directly with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and not with the Viceroy of India. Supposing this rumour to have been true, it was obvious that the desire of the Ameer could not possibly be realised, and that the Shahzada's stay, however prolonged, must end in disappointment. In the meantime the Shahzada shut himself up in Dorchester House, saw nobody, moved about mysteriously; and there was even a statement in circulation—that in consequence of some absurd fear that he was liable to an attack, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was being delivered at Dorchester House, when it was discovered by the authorities and promptly stopped. With reference to the above, *Reuter's Agency* issued the following statement:—On the occasion of his reception by the Queen at Windsor the Shahzada communicated to her Majesty a request from the Ameer that the Government of Afghanistan should be officially represented by a diplomatist in London. To this request an unfavourable reply was received by Nasrullah Khan about a week ago. From the fact that the Shahzada is still in London, it may, however, be inferred that the matter is not closed, and that in all probability further discussion will take place. With regard to certain statements made about the Shahzada's visit, *Reuter's Agency* is able to state that it is a fact that the Ameer requested his son not to cross the Arabian Sea until the second week in September, owing to the monsoon. Further, that Dorchester House having been taken until August 31, the statement that the period for which it was leased had long lapsed is unfounded. With regard to the statement that, owing to fear of an attack, the Shahzada had collected a large quantity of arms and ammunition at Dorchester House, and that this had been stopped by the authorities, the fact is simply that Nasrullah Khan had purchased a quantity of sporting rifles with ammunition, which from time to time were duly delivered in Park Lane. It being, however, pointed out by the authorities that so large a quantity of explosives could not be kept in a private house without infringing the Explosives Act unless a license were taken out, Nasrullah Khan was apprised of the fact, and the bulk of the arms and ammunition was at once despatched to Southampton to go on board the *Olive*.

The manufacturing town of Brüx, in North-West Bohemia, was visited on Friday evening, July 19, by an alarming catastrophe. An inrush of quicksand and water took place in the Anna Shaft, belonging to one of the biggest coal mines in the Brüx district, and caused a large extent of ground in the town to sink, threatening everything on it with destruction. A number of houses have been engulfed, and many more have been greatly damaged. Even in the best quarter of the town the houses have been so much shaken that 120 have had to be vacated. A similar disaster took place last year at Schneidemühl, in Germany, by which that place was almost destroyed. The losses are estimated at 2,000,000 fl. There has, fortunately, been no loss of life so far reported. The sufferings of the inhabitants are increased by the fact that neither the gas nor waterworks can act, since the main pipes have burst.

July 19 being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formal declaration of war by France in 1870, the German Emperor caused wreaths to be laid on the tombs of the Emperor William I. and the Emperor Frederick. In accordance with the decree issued by the Emperor on his last birthday, the standards of the regiments belonging to the Berlin garrison were solemnly decorated with oak-leaves in memory of the victorious days of the Franco-German war. Festivities in celebration of the day were also held in the great hall of the

University. Professor von Treitschke, the well-known historian, delivered a stirring speech, which was received with much enthusiasm. Among those present were Dr. von Boetticher, the Secretary of State for the Home Office, and Dr. Bosse, the Minister of Public Education.

King Humbert signed on May 8 a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The general elections were fixed for May 26, and the second ballots for June 2. The new Parliament met on June 10. The Papal Nuncios received orders to make known to the Governments to which they are accredited that any messages of congratulation, or any participation in the fêtes in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of the Italians into Rome, will be considered as injurious and insulting to the Pontiff and the Holy See. The Rome correspondent of the *Standard*, in a telegram dated May 2, says:—I have been able to obtain some highly interesting particulars of a document which the Pope has caused to be communicated to the Cardinals, Heads of Orders, the Chamberlain, and the Cardinal Secretary of State, and which takes the form of a political testament. The conditions of the Holy See at the time of Pope Leo's election to the Pontificate are glanced at. The election took place without opposition, but served to display and bring into relief the apathy of the Powers towards the Holy See. It was then that the necessity was seen for the Papacy taking a position which would prevent its being absorbed by the new order of things instituted at Rome. This was also required in the interests of the Church. Continuous efforts were therefore made to associate the other Governments with the Papacy, making to them such concession as the times required. And if appearances have not always been favourable to this line of conduct, it has been, little by little, justified by facts. The principal results obtained by this patient and prudent struggle against difficulties are enumerated, and it is pointed out that any other line of conduct would have resulted in the lowering of the Papacy, which would have become subject to one or another of the Powers, instead of remaining in a superior position. If the great object aimed at—the re-establishment of the Temporal Power—has not been attained, the Papacy, by force of circumstances, has arrived at a situation which would enable it, at the opportune moment, to dictate its conditions, and the same calm and prudent line of action will lead surely to that end, if it is followed without alteration. A warm appeal is made to the Cardinals in any future Conclave to keep this ideal before them, and to continue the policy hitherto pursued. The Cardinals are also begged to hasten the election of the next Pope as much as possible, and to give no time for outside intrigues or the jealousy of Foreign Powers to influence in any way the free votes of the Cardinals, or place difficulties in the way of the newly elected. The whole drift of the document, which is long and important, is to secure a successor who will continue the policy of the present Pontiff, and to efface at the moment of the Conclave the divergences which at present exist.

The new reforms to which the Sultan has at length given his sanction were embodied in an official communication to the Turkish papers. The preamble prefacing the announcement refers to the Hatt of Gulhaneh, which opened employment in the public service to all Ottoman subjects, and recites how the Sultan Abdul Hamid, following the noble example of his illustrious predecessors, has never ceased ordaining measures to promote the progress, well-being, and tranquillity of all his subjects. Among these measures it refers to the extensive reforms introduced in the organisation of the gendarmerie and police, the founding of schools, and the construction of railways, quays, and ports. In the same manner the Imperial Government, having formed the project of introducing some necessary reforms into the provinces of the Empire, has decided for the moment to apply these reforms to some vilayets in Asia, where their application will be in conformity with the spirit of the Imperial Hatt of Gulhaneh and the Firman of 1272. The changes to be introduced comprise reforms in the administration of the nahies (communal districts), the inspection of prisons by six judicial inspectors, the formation of a mixed body of police and gendarmerie in each vilayet in proportion to the number of the population, and the appointment of a sufficient number of

rural policemen. They also include the following provisions:—1. The inhabitants and the local landed proprietors will be protected by gendarmes and troops when they visit their pasture lands in the mountains; the inhabitants will thus be able to conform to the laws regarding the carriage of weapons. 2. The nomadic tribes will be settled on lands granted by the Government. 3. Special regulations will be drawn up by the Minister of War for the regiments of Hamidieh Cavalry. 4. A committee of four members, under the presidency of the director of the cadastral survey office, will be formed in each vilayet and sandjak in order to examine and verify all titles to property. 5. Four officials will be sent each year from Constantinople to inquire into any abuses on the part of the new administration. 6. The collection of taxes is to be entrusted to the Mukhtars and to tax-gatherers elected by the inhabitants. 7. The sale of tithes will take place separately in each village. 8. The *covée* system will continue abolished. 9. The sale of land or cattle necessary for the subsistence of persons imprisoned for public or private debts is forbidden. The Grand Vizier forwarded the scheme of reforms to the Ottoman High Commissioner for Armenia, with instructions to watch over the execution of its provisions. The Ambassadors addressed a Note to the Porte, taking cognisance of the clause which deals with the appointment of Governors, and reserving to themselves the rings to protest against any nomination of an incompetent official. The British fleet resumed its tour; the British Ambassador went home on leave; and the Armenian incident may be regarded as closed. But everybody, in truth, recognised that it was a poor patch-work that has been achieved, and that Lord Salisbury was unable to carry his allies further. Nothing was really settled; the Christians and Mussulmen throughout Turkey were more than ever at odds; and while conspiracies of fanatics and reformers threatened the dynasty at home, on the frontier there was brewing serious trouble for Abdul Hamid. All those of the young Turkish Party who were arrested at the School of Medicine were, after "trial," taken in a man-of-war's boat out into the swiftest current and dropped overboard. Many notable Liberals mysteriously disappeared.

The little war in British East Africa has reflected much credit on the British officers concerned in it. The Arabs were driven back to Mwele in the south-east corner of the Protectorate. On August 12 Admiral Rawson marched from Mombasa with a force of about 600 men, four Maxim guns, a rocket tube, and a 7-pounder gun. Just before reaching Mwele a sharp little action was fought, our men being attacked by a force thrown out from Mwele, under the command of Ayoub, Mbarabo's son. The staff had a very narrow escape, General Sir Lloyd Mathews being wounded by the enemy, who got within thirty yards' distance of them. However, a Maxim was hurried up and the enemy were beaten back. On the 7th Mwele was captured. Admiral Rawson divided his force. The division commanded by himself attacked the main west stockade, while Captain Egerton with some bluejackets and Soudanese attacked in the flank. At the same moment Captain McGill assailed the eastern stockade. The Arabs were completely beaten and lost their standards and most of their ammunition.

The London and North-Western Railway Company on September 7 performed the unprecedented feat of running a train nearly 300 miles without a stop. The express prepared for this remarkable journey consisted of seven forty-two feet vehicles, weighing about 112 tons, and was drawn by the Ionic, one of the smaller compounds built on Webb's system, and driven by Robinson. The train left Euston at 8-45 in the morning, and, travelling at an average speed of rather over fifty miles an hour, reached Carlisle at 2-38, or seven minutes before the scheduled time. There was no stoppage on the whole journey of 299½ miles, and on arrival at Carlisle everything about the engine was so cool that a person, it is stated, could place his hand on any of the bearings. There was still a large store of coal on the tender. Crewe was passed at 11-52, and Tebay was reached at 1-58, exactly up to time. Between that point and Carlisle seven minutes were gained, probably in the run down from the Shap summit. The previous long-distance record was 158 miles,

between London and Crewe. The only passengers were officials, including Mr. Whale and Mr. Earle, assistant superintendents from the Crewe works, who expressed themselves as well satisfied with the success of the experiment. A *Reuter* telegram dated September 11, says:—A special train on the New York Central Railroad left New York at 5 hours, 40 min., 30 sec., yesterday morning. It arrived at East Buffalo at 12 hours, 34 min., 57 sec., having thus covered 436½ miles in 6 hours, 54 min., 27 sec., or 41½ min., 27 sec. The actual time of running, exclusive of stoppages to change engines, was 6 hours, 47 min., and the average speed maintained was 64½ miles an hour. The previous English record was 63½ miles an hour. The weight of the New York Central train was 175 tons, while that of the English train was 106 tons. During almost the entire journey the American train ran in the teeth of a heavy wind.

According to a telegram from Tientsin, the French Minister has concluded a convention with China "sanctioning the unlimited extension of the Tonquin railways into Chinese territory." The following are the details of the convention. He says:—The French Government is evidently actuated by a desire to prove that in joining Russia and Germany in intervention in the Far East it did not intend that the demonstration should be purely platonic. The promptitude with which France has come to the settlement with China regarding her frontiers in Tonquin and Annam plainly proves that pressure has been exercised on China at least by two, and very probably by all three, of the intervening Powers. They have thus overcome the calculated and protracted resistance with which for so long a time China has been deluding France, postponing or obstinately refusing to make any conclusive arrangement. In consequence of this common pressure it is announced to-day that M. Gerard, the French representative in Peking, has signed a convention completing the northern boundary of the French possessions in Indo-China, and definitely settling all the economic and commercial questions that have arisen between France and China. The delimitation of the northern and western boundaries of Tonquin has begun in 1887, but only the portion between Mong-kai and Laokai had been definitely fixed. The new treaty relates to the boundary line between Laokai and the river Mè-kong. The important point is that French and Chinese territory will be contiguous from the Mè-kong to Laokai. There seems to be no longer any doubt as to the right of France to a vague strip of territory hitherto supposed to form part of the Shan States, and considered in whole or in part as destined to be included in the buffer State of which there has all along been so much talk between France and England. By her treaty with Siam, France became virtual possessor of all the territory running vaguely northward to Yunnan and bounded on the west by the Mè-kong. By the present treaty she has succeeded in simplifying the whole problem created by the buffer State controversy, and would appear to have rendered further discussion of it either immediately imperative or utterly futile. But the new treaty is not merely one of delimitation. It contains important stipulations regarding the transit of merchandise and the construction of railways and telegraph lines. In a word, it is a direct and practical advance towards the solution of that problem of French access to China by way of Tonquin and Yunnan, which has long been the chief concern of the more enlightened of the French colonial party whenever for a moment they forgot the Egyptian question. The importance to England of this new success of M. Hanotaux there is no need to demonstrate. It may now be expected that Germany in turn will gain some advantage or reward for the services rendered by her, in common with Russia and France, to China. It is an edifying spectacle to see what considerable benefits Europe has derived from the Japanese victories. As these victories are ascribed to the lessons taught for twenty years by Europe to Japan, it is only fair to say that in thus sacrificing her blood and money in this war the latter is generously repaying her teachers.

The convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, defining the boundaries between the British and Netherland possessions in the Island of New Guinea, has just been issued as a parliamentary paper. It is agreed by this convention that the boundary between the British and Netherland

possessions in New Guinea starts from the southern coast of the said island at the middle of the mouth of the Bensbach River, situated at about 141° 1' 47.9" of east longitude (meridian of Greenwich). The boundary proceeds to the north, following the meridian which passes through the said mouth up to the point where that meridian meets the Fly River. From that point the waterway ("thalweg") of the Fly River forms the boundary up to the 141st degree of east longitude. The 141st degree of east longitude after this forms the boundary up to the point of intersection of the boundaries of the British, Netherland, and German possessions. Navigation on the Fly River is free for the subjects of both contracting Powers, excepting as regards the carriage of warlike stores, and no duty shall be imposed on other goods conveyed by that river.

The battle of Takka-Ungu, fought on July 8, is noteworthy, not only as affording a proof of what can be done with Zanzibar troops under competent European leadership, but as having been, so far, the most prominent event in the Arab war, which seems to constitute the main asset in the *quid pro quo* receivable by the British taxpayer in exchange for the 250,000*l.* hard cash handed over to the defunct Imperial British East Africa Company in extinguishment—none too soon—of its dormant and shadowy rights. Every other attempt to bring the enemy fairly to bay at moderately close quarters has proved at least partially unsuccessful, owing to his phenomenal agility in retreat. But at Takka-Ungu he had the choosing of his own ground, his own time, and circumstances so generally favourable that nothing but the genuine British pluck of the only two Europeans on the spot, Captain Raikes (in military command) and Mr. K. Macdougall (District Collector), deprived him, after three hours' hard struggle, of a signal victory, and saved the Imperial forces from a most disastrous defeat. The large town of Takka-Ungu, garrisoned by 150 men, mostly Zanzibar regulars, under Captain Raikes, 62nd Regiment, was surreptitiously entered during the night of the 8th July by some 500 of Mbaraka's Arab slave-raiding followers, who, strolling in from the country in twos and threes, with arms carefully concealed, contrived to escape observation, and to hide in the houses of the many disaffected inhabitants, even occupying a large mosque scarcely 100 yards distant from the main guard and in the same street. At 4 A.M. they suddenly rose upon the garrison, whom they took completely by surprise. Rallying by the two gallant Englishmen, however, the Zanzibaris made a far better stand than could have been anticipated against such greatly preponderating forces, already in full possession of three-fourths of the town. After three anxious hours of hard fighting, in which no less than 20,000 rounds of ammunition were expended on our side, by 7 A.M. the principal mosque was recaptured, and the enemy, now in full retreat, were pursued for five miles into the surrounding bush. Early in the morning Captain Raikes received a ball through the thigh while defending the main guard, located in a street leading to the indefensible old fort which it covered. Notwithstanding the pain of the wound Captain Raikes refused to relinquish the command, and even led his Zanzibaris in the gallant bayonet charge which drove the enemy out of the principal mosque, their strongest position. Mr. Macdougall, a civilian, was successful in defending the Government House, attacked on three sides at once in the earliest gloaming, though an orchard with reed fencing, not thirty yards from the verandah, helped to screen the enemy's riflemen. Eventually Mr. Macdougall led a sortie, which cleared the assailants from the immediate surroundings of Government House, and drove them back in confusion upon the large mosque, soon afterwards captured by Captain Raikes. Our loss was twenty killed and wounded, including two officers killed. The enemy's loss is believed to have been about fifty.

The Sultan of Johore died at a quarter past eight o'clock on Tuesday night, June 4, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington. For some years past the Sultan, who was sixty years of age, had been in very poor health, and when he left Johore on April 17 he was really not fit to travel. The party landed at Brindisi from Singapore on May 10, and proceeded to Rome, where there was a sojourn of ten days. From Rome the Sultan went to Turin, where he

stopped a couple of days, and then proceeded to Aix-les-Bains, Macon, and Paris, remaining two days in each place. He did not bear the fatigues of travelling at all well, and both at Macon and Paris was exceedingly ill. London was reached on May 29, and the Sultan at once proceeded to Bailey's Hotel, where he was seen by Dr. Douglas Powell, one of the physicians to the Queen, who continued in attendance. The Prince never left his bedroom after arriving in England, although he was occasionally able to get up for an hour or two. Sir John McNeill and Sir Fleetwood Edwards made inquiries from day to day on behalf of the Queen, and she was kept informed by telegram of the condition of the distinguished patient. Both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg called at the hotel, and saw Captain F. De Vere Creighton, aide-de-camp to the Sultan. His Highness was too ill to see any sympathisers, though he was very much touched by the kindly and affectionate solicitude displayed by many illustrious people in the country. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha paid two visits within a few days. Of the members of the English royal family, the Duke was the Sultan's oldest friend, he having been the first British Prince to go out to India and make the Sultan's acquaintance. Notwithstanding the most skilful medical aid, the Sultan rapidly became worse, and twenty-four hours before his death it was apparent that the end could not be far off. He passed away quietly in the presence of his suite, which comprised the Dato Abdul Rahman, the Minister in Attendance; Dr. G. Galloway, Physician in Ordinary; Inchi H. M. Kassim, Private Secretary; and Captain Creighton. The following telegram was received by Dr. Leitner, of the Oriental Institute, at Woking, from Dato Abdul Rahman:—"I announce, with profound regret, the death of my Sovereign his Highness Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, which occurred peacefully at 8-15 last night. Kindly ask the Imam to offer prayer at the Mosque. The remains will be taken back to Johore for interment." Dato Abdul received telegrams of condolence from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The intelligence of the death was promptly conveyed to the Colonial Office, and though the Secretary of State for the Colonies was not in town at the time, his representatives at once wrote to the Sultan's Minister a letter of condolence. The Department also telegraphed requesting Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to convey to the Johore authorities an expression of the Government's regret at the death of the Sultan.

After an interval of 12 years Amsterdam again enjoyed the luxury of an Exhibition. It was of course, "international," but the claim to the title in the present instance was undoubtedly a strong one. Surely nothing can tend so much to blend nations together and to promote cosmopolitan sympathies as travel, and the full style and title of the Exhibition which was opened on May 11th by M. W. Baron du Tour van Bellinchave, Grand Master of Ceremonies at The Hague, was "Wereld Tentoonstelling van het Hotel en Reiswezen," which being interpreted signifies "The World's Exhibition of Hotel Equipment and Travel." The subject was of general interest, and the plans might have been so carried out as to have been both useful and interesting to all travellers. One of the features proposed by the promoters was a series of Congresses or Conferences on the objects of the Exhibition, and one may venture to hope that the Conferences did not deem it unworthy of attention to consider the best methods of providing for the comfort and convenience of travellers, and the desirability of adopting a moderate tariff. The Exhibition was situated behind the far-famed Ryks Museum, a combination of National Gallery and South Kensington brought under one roof. The buildings erected for the Exhibition were characteristic but unpretentious; the magnificent facade of the Ryks Museum rendering it unnecessary and almost impossible to design a building in close proximity with any satisfactory result. Owing to the very irregular outline of the grounds there was no difficulty in so arranging them as to produce a picturesque and attractive effect. The feature of greatest interest was the representation of Old Holland. In a corner of the grounds near the Museum a group of old-time buildings were arranged, which carried the mind back to the 13th and

14th centuries, although several examples of much later date were included. The central square and narrow approaches provided an admirable background for the historic pageants that formed part of the programme during the summer. It was at first contemplated to arrange the contents in groups of subjects rather than sections according to nations, but that arrangement had apparently fallen through, and the main hall was devoted to the various European countries. The best exhibit was a capital model of one of the Great Eastern new passenger boats; a miniature Atlantic liner in appearance. One novelty in the grounds consisted of a huge Dutch mailship, which served the purpose of a restaurant. Another notable feature of the exhibition was an electric restaurant, where the services of waiters were dispensed with, and the guests were served by electric contrivances. The opening ceremony was attended by a large assemblage of military and civil functionaries, and by members of the Cabinet.

The German Emperor, on June 21, laid the keystone of the North Sea and Baltic Canal amid all the pomp befitting the occasion. At a short distance from the keystone, which lies on the north side of the lock, a dais had been erected for the Emperor, and behind this rose an immense semicircular tribune which, crowded at it was with glittering uniforms and bright dresses, formed a feature of the scene only second in brilliancy to that near the keystone itself. Prince Hohenlohe, after requesting his Majesty's permission for the ceremony to begin, read aloud the document to be placed within the keystone, which is to form the pedestal of a statue of Emperor William I.—"This work, which bears eloquent testimony to German energy and industry, has risen into being accompanied by the sanguine sympathy of all portions of the empire and visibly protected by heaven; by whose favour the Fatherland has been spared every disturbance of peace during the period of building. It is a cause of great satisfaction to us to see the hopes brought nearer to fulfilment which the empire has placed on the construction of a waterway between the North Sea and the Baltic calculated to serve the purposes both of the navy and the mercantile fleet. But it is, further, particularly pleasurable to be able to open this waterway to traffic, surrounded by our noble allies and in the presence of the representatives of the people and of the deputies of friendly Powers, whose squadrons we heartily welcome in our harbour. As we consider it the noblest traditional duty of our imperial office by the maintenance of peace to guard the acquisitions and secure the future development of German labour in the departments of national prosperity, freedom, and civilisation, so are we determined to procure free paths for the work of the Fatherland in the hot fight of competition, and to protect it from the dangers which are inseparable from its profession. But the canal is not only intended to aid the Fatherland; its trade, navigation, and defensive power, inasmuch as we place it at the service of the world's commerce, throwing open ungrudgingly to all seafaring peoples a share in the advantages which its use procures. May it be a work of peace, and may it, through all time, serve only the rivalry of nations for the benefits of peace! At the same time we wish a memorial of the opening of the new channel of intercourse to be erected, and we desire by this memorial, to redeem a portion of the thanks which the German people owe to the great Emperor who, twenty-five years ago, united the German races in an eternal bond and with wise foresight began the work now completed. May the rich blessing which attended the rule of the Emperor of undying memory rest also upon this work!"

After the Chancellor had finished the reading of the document it was deposited within the keystone, together with a full set of the imperial coins of the newest date and a set minted during the short reign of the Emperor Frederick. The President of the Imperial Diet then handed the Emperor the hammer with which the final act was to be performed. His Majesty gave the stone three vigorous strokes with the hammer, accompanying the action with the words:—"In memory of the Great Emperor, I christen this canal Emperor William's Canal—for the welfare of the German Empire—for the prosperity of all nations."

Her Majesty the Queen on Thursday, May 9, 1895, finally approved the

Sanscrit translation of the Address to her Majesty, on the occasion of her Jubilee by the Daughters of the Empire. This, says the *Times*, marks the practical close of a very remarkable episode in the history of Great Britain. Such a contribution from between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of women towards a national testimonial to one of their own sex, their Queen and Empress, has never been recorded in any country in the world before now and probably will never be repeated.

The inscription on the pedestal of the statue of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Windsor Great Park is as annexed:—

ALBERT

PRINCE CONSORT

born August 26th 1819

died December 14th 1861

This Statue was presented to

VICTORIA

QUEEN AND EMPRESS

As a token of love and loyalty
from the daughters of her Empire
in remembrance of Her Jubilee

June 21st 1887

and was unveiled here

on Monday May 12th, 1890

This was cut and ready for inspection on the date of the unveiling. It was then thought, in view of the enormous Eastern Empire over which the sway of Queen Victoria extends, and also of her imperial title in India, that the translation of the inscription into Sanscrit, the mother of languages, would not be inappropriate. Sanscrit, however, is a language well known to only a few of the most erudite scholars. To Professor Max Müller fell the task of putting this translation finally into shape. In this he has been assisted by Professor Cowell, of Cambridge. Professor Bühler, of Vienna, and Professor Kielhorn, of Göttingen, have given most valuable help; and the inscription has also been submitted to Professor Bhandarkar and other native scholars in India. The best, therefore, that could be done has been done in this matter. The lettering was prepared by Messrs. Gilbert and Rivington, the celebrated Oriental printers, and cast in bronze by Messrs. Warner and Sons, the well-known founders. The tablet is cast in an alloy of copper and tin, the surface of the letters being highly polished, and it is believed to be practically imperishable. By the Queen's commands the tablet has been fixed on the pedestal of the statue at Smith's Lawn in Windsor Great Park. From a domestic, social, political, or financial point of view, the Women's Jubilee offering was an unprecedented success, the financing being by no means its least important feature. By judicious investments of the temporary balances, the whole of the expenses were paid, and some 85,000*l.* appropriated to the object in view, against a collection of about 84,000*l.* Of the 85,000*l.*, 70,000*l.* was handed over to Queen Victoria's Jubilee Nursing Institute for nursing the sick poor in their own homes. Ten thousand pounds was applied to the purchase and erection of the statue, which was executed by the late Sir Edgar Boehm. The Queen herself consented to accept a slight personal souvenir of the Jubilee from the daughters of the Empire, and Messrs. Carrington, of Regent Street, were entrusted to make this in the form of a very handsome pearl and diamond necklace of the value of 5,000*l.*

The expedition against King Koko and his chiefs—who recently sacked Akassa, the principal station of the Royal Niger Company, at the mouth of the River Niger, and massacred many of the Company's men in circumstances of shocking barbarity—started from Brass on February 20. It consisted of the gunboats *Thrush* and *Widgeon*, two of the Company's steamers, a steam pinnace from the *St. George* and other boats. The *Barossa* remained at anchor off the town of Brass. The ships were anchored off a creek leading to Nimbi, King Koko's town, and the boats went on alone. The booms within a few yards of Sacrifice Island—a small island of the enemy, near where the remains of the murdered men were discovered—were

soon destroyed, and the marines and Houssas landed to take possession of the island. Twenty-five war canoes then appeared, and a sharp engagement took place. Each canoe had between forty and seventy men on board, and carried one or more guns, according to the number of men and size of the craft. Three canoes were speedily sunk, and the rest took to flight. Next day an ultimatum was sent to King Koko, but as no satisfactory answer was received from him reinforcements were obtained from the *St. George* in the shape of the picket-boat and pinnace, with their Hotchkiss and Maxim guns. Before daylight on the 22nd the whole force advanced to the attack of Nimbi. At six o'clock in the morning a landing was effected at Alagoas Town, and the stockades were blown up. The advance on Nimbi was then continued. The natives had a strong battery in ambush, and a terrible fire was poured on the little flotilla. Lient. George Taylor, of the *St. George*, and two blue-jackets were killed. Despite the obstinate defence, our men pushed on to the landing-place, and soon took Nimbi, routing the enemy and burning the town. The next move was for the *Darossa* and the *Widgeon* to bombard Fish-town; but, through a misunderstanding, the land forces did not appear to support the attack. However, when the troops arrived next day, the shells had frightened the natives away and this town was also burnt. The affair ended by the majority of the chiefs running away and the rest making submission. The Brass river runs parallel with the Niger, and falls into the delta of that stream, being sometimes called the Brass mouth of the Niger. The European town of Brass is a large trading centre on the coast, while the native capital, Brass, usually called Nimbi, is thirty miles up the river. These towns are in the Niger Protectorate, while Akassa is in the territory of the Royal Niger Company.

Advices from Nyassaland announced a great defeat of the slave-traders in that country by the British troops under Acting Commissioner Sharpe. It appears that the Chief Kawinga, who has been a notorious slave-dealing chief since the time of Livingstone, and who has occupied a very strong position in the mountains to the south of Lake Nyassa, has suffered a severe rebuff. Commissioner Johnson recently recruited several hundred Sikhs in order to attack Kawinga. Now, however, said *Reuter's Agency*, news has been received that Acting Commissioner Sharpe has, in the most masterly manner, completely annihilated Kawinga's power and disintegrated what was a most dangerous combination of slave-raiding chiefs who thought they could sweep the new and thriving colony from end to end. Early in March Kawinga determined to attack the Chief Malemya (who was under British protection), and to destroy the thriving mission community of Doinasi, so long associated with the Established Church in Scotland. Kawinga's army assembled under eight flags, the chief himself giving to each section its signal and war cry. The force then marched during the night upon the mission station in two sections. At first the people at the mission thought the affair was a skirmish; but after a time the rapidity and extent of the firing revealed the true nature of the attack. The Sikhs were then ordered to open fire on one of the bands, and a volley at 800 yards had the effect of stopping the advance. The second band was simultaneously engaged by some native allies. Meanwhile the people in the "boma" had only five rounds each left, and Mr. Fletcher, who was in command, on becoming aware of this, served out the last rounds, and charged the slave traders with his little band of sixteen men. After this sortie had been made, a small party, under Messrs. Stark and Hynde, came on the scene, and Kawinga's people fled, leaving from sixty to 100 dead on the field. It was found that Kawinga had given his men "bullet medicine," which was supposed to render bullets harmless; but they were killed nevertheless. They crept through the grass close up to the "boma," and when they raised their heads to take aim were picked off by the Sikhs. It being regarded as urgently necessary to follow up Kawinga's temporary discomfiture, the Acting Commissioner signalled for reinforcements, and soon afterwards a force under Captain Manning started in pursuit. Captain Manning had under his command Captain Hamilton, Captain Gurney (who was detailed from one of the gunboats to work the seven-pounder), two

medical officers, fifty Sikhs, fifty trained Makira, 100 Atonga, and carriers, making a total of 300 men. Nothing was heard of this force for some days. The physical difficulties in reaching Kawinga's territory were great; but with the exception of some slight skirmishing the British force, which had divided into two sections, one under Captain Manning and one under Captain Hamilton, effected a junction at the chief's town, which was successfully occupied without any casualties on the British side.

INDIA.

To "the land we live in" the year 1895 has brought little, if any, wisdom. That she is still in need of leading strings is more than manifest; for, judging from the way in which racial feelings have been allowed to override law and order, and even long-standing friendship, it will not be too much to say that she cannot be trusted to proceed along the paths of peace and progress without a restraining hand. It is true that the "New India," of which the globetrotter delights to speak, is an India intelligible to all thinking men and women. No uncouth native names are wanted now to explain her condition and needs. The problems of the India of to-day are the problems of a free and growing people. England has undertaken the solemn task of becoming the earthly Providence of three hundred millions of people. She has made them fellow-subjects, under our beloved Queen, so far, at least, as concerns the educated Hindus. In years gone by England had to deal with the dense masses who still thought the old Asiatic thoughts and lived the old Asiatic life. During seven centuries the warring races of Central Asia made India an *Aceldama*. Some mighty dynasty might have, at intervals, given a breathing space to an ever-conquered people. But the dread of destruction was never long absent from the Indian mind. Not once during the present century did the East India Company's Governors-General,—such as Metcalfe, Auckland, Dalhousie,—feel strong enough to make invasion from without impossible and to put down the internal predatory races. Her Majesty's forces were needed to grapple with the Mutiny of 1857. Since then a change has come over the spirit of India's dreams, and her trade has vastly increased. She is now no longer a maker of nicknacks and a retailer of a certain class of luxuries; but, taking her at the present time, she has become a great wholesale merchant and manufacturer, working with steam mills and exporting agricultural products on an enormous scale. The feeling of certainty and security has ever been the motive power in the social and political, as well as the industrial development of India. But what have been the results of a century's teaching of religious tolerance? Yearly recurring events must answer that question. Let us take, for instance, the religious feuds between Hindus and Mahomedans. Year after year we read of nothing but religious rioting between the two people; and the year that has just gone by appears to have beaten the record of any of its predecessors for, at least, a decade, for rioting has been particularly rife between the two communities. Hindu music at marriages and funerals and the *Mohurrum* have done much towards bringing the two people into conflict. At Poona, Benares, and other places Mahomedans and Hindus came into collision. At Calcutta the police collided with a procession, and appear to have suffered badly. One of the Superintendents was burnt on the neck with a lighted torch, and Inspectors and several Sergeants were badly injured, one Sergeant having his nose fractured by a blow across the face. The disturbance resulted from the police throwing themselves between two processions which were coming into collision. The Commissioner, who was present, narrowly escaped injury. Finally, the police charged the mob and drove them back. Distressing news from Porebunder, on the Kathiawar coast, was received on the top of this. It will be remembered that in the same province, only at Junadag, two years ago, the events of the *Mohurrum* spread consternation and dismay throughout the Bombay Presidency. At Porebunder, when the *fazias* reached Karma Mundi as usual, the Hindus attacked and destroyed the *fazias*, broke the furniture in the Khari Mithi Musjid, killed five Mahomedans, and seriously

wounded about twenty others, while the *taboots* were being smashed; and several arrests were made by the detachment of the Bombay Native Infantry, who were at once ordered to the scene of the conflict. It is significant that not a single Hindu was injured, and that the Mahomedans were reported to have acted according to administrative orders. Another serious disturbance occurred at Sirur, in the Poona Collectorate, between Mahomedans and Marwaries, as will be seen elsewhere; but although strict religious neutrality has been observed on our side, and religious toleration preached to the native for years, and the native is the loudest in demanding for himself an adherence to the stipulations of the Proclamation of 1858, he does not appear to think that those obligations are equally binding on Hindus and Mahomedans equally. Whatever we have taught the people, we have not succeeded in teaching them that what they demand in the way of non-interference in religious matters, they should mete out with an even hand to those who profess other forms of faith. As an instance of this want of regard for the religious feelings of others we may allude to the remarkable case of religious animosity which was brought before the criminal courts in Bengal early in the year. With the ordinary outbursts of Hindu and Mahomedan fanaticism, which during 400 years have stained the great cities of India with blood, we are sufficiently acquainted. The Mogul empire in the plenitude of its power failed to prevent those sanguinary tumults. The more complete organization of British rule is still compelled, although happily, at longer intervals, to sternly put them down. But the case which from April to July occupied the magisterial and sessions courts of Gaya is not of this familiar type. It was the case of Buddhist worshippers being tumultuously assaulted during the lawful exercise of their religion at a famous Indian shrine, and of being saved from what might have ended in a murderous riot only by their non-resistance and the timely appearance of the police. The facts of the case were simple. The great temple of Budh-Gaya is regarded by the Buddhists, that is, by about one third of the human race, as the most sacred spot on earth. It has from time immemorial been a place of pilgrimage for the Buddhists of Ceylon, China, Siam, and Eastern Asia. Until the annexation of Upper Burma in 1886 the Burmese dynasty were among its most liberal supporters. The Japanese have now come forward as its benefactors. Last year their high priest at Tokio entrusted a leading Buddhist of Ceylon, who had represented their faith in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, with an ancient and highly artistic image of Buddha to be reverently carried to Budh-Gaya, in Bengal, and to be there enshrined with due ceremonial. After various intermediate steps this gentleman, together with two Buddhist priests and a lay brother from Ceylon, arrived at the temple of Budh-Gaya on February 25, 1894, and proceeded to enshrine the precious effigy. The image, with censer, candlesticks, lotus flowers, and a Japanese dedicatory certificate giving its history from the 12th century onwards, was solemnly set upon the high altar. The statuette is of great value, as a rare example of antique art beautifully lacquered in gold, and its dedicators very properly summoned the Government custodian of the temple and made it over, in its place on the altar, to his care. This done, they proceeded to light the candles beside it. But at that moment a mob, chiefly of Hindu devotees, rushed into the temple, jumped upon the altar, snatched the candle from the hand of the officiating priest, and with abuse and threats told him to take away the image, or that they would assault the worshippers. After a time the remonstrances of the Government custodian, and the patient but persistent refusal of the officiating Buddhists to remove the image, produced a lull. The mob left the temple to consider further measures, and the Ceylonese group of dedicators sat down in front of the image in the attitude of religious contemplation, which is the highest form of Buddhist worship. While they were thus absorbed in their devotions the Hindu mob again made a rush into the temple, tumultuously carried off the image of Buddha from the altar, and threw it on the ground outside. The chief dedicator and one of the priests continued quietly sitting before the altar, until in a few minutes the police entered to take down a statement as to what had occurred. The result was a protracted trial in the district magistrate's court, followed by an

appeal to the Sessions Judge. Six barristers, headed by Sir Griffith Evans, the chief law officer of the Crown in India and leader of the Calcutta Bar, were engaged, besides lawyers of less note. In the end, three of the mob of assailants were sentenced to fine under the sections of the Penal Code which provide against attempts to disturb religious worship or to wound the religious feelings of others. The magistrate pregnantly observed that, "had those whose feelings were wounded on this occasion belonged to a less peaceable religion than the Buddhist, the consequences might have been most serious." Here, then, is an example of a religious quarrel being fought out, not with swords and clubs in the narrow Indian streets, but in the ordered course of law. The proceedings are instructive. They show how questions of conflicting right and usage do actually underlie the fanatical outbursts of Indian sectaries. They also indicate how such an outrage may be covered over by claims and counterclaims fictitiously raised for the occasion. The history of the temple, set forth in the elaborate judgment of the magistrate, leaves no doubt as to the fact that from the reign of Asoka, about 250 B.C., the shrine had been used as a place of Buddhist pilgrimage and a site of Buddhist worship. But the evidence soon disclosed that the Buddhists were by no means the only parties on the scene. There was also the abbot of the neighbouring monastery, sacred to Siva, the second person of the Hindu Trinity. There were, too, the brotherhood of devotees at the district capital devoted to the worship of Vishnu, the third person of the Hindu Trinity. Finally, there was the Government custodian who had charge of the temple from what may be called the archaeological point of view. The abbot of the Sivaite monastery claimed certain proprietary and regulating rights over the temple as the head of a local religious community founded about 1590 A.D., and confirmed in its possessions by an Imperial grant in 1727. The Vishnuite brotherhood alleged a vested interest in the worship, as Buddha has been adopted into the Hindu theocracy as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu. The gist of the Hindu contention was that the image of Buddha should have first been handed over to the abbot, with a view to its undergoing "the life-giving ceremony" constituting it a Hindu deity. While there were thus representatives of the second and third persons of the Hindu Trinity in court, and of the divine Buddha, the British Government had also its deputy in the person of a custodian who looked after the repairs; was responsible for the sculptures, images and relics, and for the orderly conduct of the place. This officer held a very practical position. Some years ago the British authorities found that the Burmese kings, in their zeal for restoring the temple, were effacing its historical character. Our Government accordingly took on itself the work of restoration upon sound archaeological principles. This led to the appointment of a permanent custodian, who goes officially round the temple about 22 times a month, and who could thus give evidence as to the part which the various claimants have actually taken in regulating the ritual and worship. While the facts of the disturbance were simple, and the interests involved were complicated, the points of law raised were extremely complex. To take only one. It was argued that, in order to constitute the disturbing of religious worship an offence under the Indian Penal Code, "the religious worship must be a real worship and not a sham." First, the sincerity of the dedicator was unassailable. He called the assembly together for the defence insisted that "before the Court can hold that there was any intention voluntarily to disturb the assembly, there must be evidence that the accused knew that the Buddhists were engaged in religious contemplation. How were the accused to know what was going on inside the dedicator's mind after the image was removed, and at what particular moment he was engaged in religious contemplation, or whether he was merely sitting silent in front of the altar?" The argument thus boldly stated may not seem to amount to much. But, as skilfully elaborated, it raised a variety of questions. These questions the Judge finally cleared away by a few sensible remarks:—"Obviously the law can take no cognizance of such distinctions. Either the posture of contemplation is the outward and visible sign of Buddhist worship, and the accused knew this, or it is not such a sign, or the accused did not

know it. I find as a fact that it is a well-known outward and visible sign of Buddhist worship to sit in contemplation in the attitude in which the sitting Buddha is often depicted, and that the accused had the best means of knowing this." The above trial and appeal must have cost at least a hundred thousand rupees; it ended in fining three of the rioters a hundred rupees apiece. So luxurious and leisurely a method of adjusting religious differences may be possible for the abbot of a Sivaite monastery and for a pilgrim who enjoys the title of "honorary general secretary" of the great Buddhist Society and is backed by a wealthy father in Ceylon. But the ordinary Indian zealot, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, will still prefer to vindicate his faith by beating those of the other side to death in the streets. It is difficult to imagine a case in which the facts were more simple. Yet it demanded much firmness and acumen on the part of the Judge to prevent the actual occurrence from being smothered beneath the mass of historical disquisition and legal subtleties which six barristers managed to pile up. Nor will the decision be accepted as satisfactory by the more violent sectaries who celebrate the festivals of the Indian year by fanatical outbursts. Such men are willing to testify in bonds or on the scaffold for the honor of their religion, if only they can first have the fierce pleasure of vengeance upon all whom they suppose to have insulted it.

A rather awkward agitation seemed to be impending in India. The treatment of British Indian subjects in the South African Republic has raised questions to which the Indian Government will find it perplexing to give a satisfactory answer. The rights and *status* of her Majesty's Indian subjects are clearly set forth in the Royal Proclamation of 1858. That document is a political instrument of the concrete British type, designed to substitute better relations between the rulers and the ruled in India for those which in the previous year had ended in the revolt that for a time threatened our hold on the country. Great Britain has obtained what she desired to secure from the policy laid down in the Royal Proclamation—the loyalty of the Indian peoples and the cordial co-operation of the feudatory chiefs. It is not surprising that the Indians should on their side require a fair fulfilment of the pledges given to them in the Queen's name. Those pledges assure to them their incorporation, so far as may be, in the administration of their own country, and their equal rights with other subjects of their Sovereign throughout the British Empire. Parliament has been vigilant to insist on the fulfilment of the first pledge. For a moment it even went so far as to contemplate setting up a system of simultaneous examinations in London and Calcutta for the highest branch of the Indian Civil Service. But the other pledge given by the Queen's Proclamation in 1858 has a wider and more permanent interest. The political equality of her Majesty's Indian subjects with those of other parts of her dominions has been amply acknowledged and acted upon in England. What the Indians now complain of is that, while they have rights so equal as to entitle them to sit in Parliament in England, an attempt is being made to deprive them of their *status* as British subjects by a State in alliance with the British Crown. The question has been forced upon public attention by a petition of the British Indians residing in the South African Republic. This manifesto, while clearly claiming for her Majesty's Government in England, has been chiefly directed among those who have only in us to secure a hearing for Indian grievances alike in the Indian Legislatures and at home. It is a question upon which the Hindus and Mahomedans in India have a common interest. For among the chief sufferers are important Musulman firms connected with Bombay. It is also a question which will enlist the sympathy not only of the educated classes in India, ever watchful for their political rights, but also of the solid trading community in the leading centres of industry throughout the Indian Empire. The specific complaint laid before Government was that in the South African Republic the Indian subjects of her Majesty are deprived of the right which other subjects of her Majesty exercise, and to which all subjects of Great Britain are entitled by international law. They are, in fact, to be treated as a servile or outcast and

uncleanly race, like the African aborigines. Quaintly and inaptly enough, the term "aboriginal of Asia" is applied to them in one of the despatches. With equal want of knowledge of the facts, the whole question appears to be sometimes loosely spoken of as "the coolie question." The grounds put forward as pleas for treating the Indians as a degraded class in the South African Republic are (according to the memorial) "the dangers to which the whole community is exposed" by "diseases engendered by the filthy habits and the immoral practices of these people." A petition presented to the Volksraad of the Orange Free State, took up higher ground. "As these men enter the State without wives or female relatives, the result is obvious. Their religion teaches them to consider all women as soulless, and Christians as natural prey." As regards their religion teaching them to consider all women as soulless and Christians as natural prey, the Indian memorial to the Secretary of State indignantly remarks, "Your petitioners ask, can there be a grosser libel on the great faiths prevailing in India or a greater insult to the Indian nation?" The memorial passes from generalities to the test of facts. Medical evidence is adduced to prove that the sanitary charges is absolutely unfounded. Dr. Brior Veale, a distinguished Cambridge graduate who has had a large practice among the British Indian subjects in Pretoria, testifies:—"I have generally found them cleanly in their persons and free from the personal diseases due to dirt or careless habits. Their dwellings are generally clean, and sanitation is willingly attended to by them." Even of the poorest among them he declares that "the lowest class Indian lives better and in better habitations and with more regard to sanitary measures than the lowest class white. I have further found that during the period that small-pox was epidemic in the town and district, and it is still epidemic in the district, that, although every nation nearly had one or more of its members for some time in the Lazaretto, there was not a single Indian attacked." The measures by which the Government in India have carried out its system of general vaccination may perhaps account for this immunity. Dr. Spink, who holds a London qualification, and who has had experience of both India and Africa, testifies in the same sense, and certifies "that their habitations here in the South African Republic are far superior to those of their native country." Dr. Nabmmacher, M.D., from his practice among the India merchants and well-to-do class of the British Indian population in Johannesburg, is of opinion "that they are as clean in their habits and domestic life as white people of the same standing." A memorial signed by 1,340 European merchants and others testifies in the same sense, and a Dutch petition signed by 484 burghers protests against "any steps that may scare away the Indians from the Transvaal." The truth is that the plea of uncleanness is a mere pretext with a view to suppressing the real objection of certain classes in the South African Republic to our Indian fellow-subjects. That objection is that the Indian traders, being "almost without exception tectotalers," and of a very simple life, "are content to make small profits." They have, say the petitioners, "by their competition and owing to their temperate and thrifty habits, been able to reduce the prices of the necessities of life. This does not suit the European traders who would make very large profits." The same view is clearly brought out by quotations from the South African Press. The *Cape Times* puts the question very straight. "Because the Indian is more successful in competition and lives on less than the English merchant is the fairest and weakest of arguments. The very foundation of English commerce lies in the fact of our being able to compete more successfully with other nations." While the *Cape Times* thus protested against the British Indian subjects being placed under disabilities "simply because of their success in trade," the Government organ in the South African Republic declares that "if the Asiatic invasion is not stopped in time European shopkeepers must be driven to the wall." "The sooner the steps are taken," says another paper, "to suppress and, if possible, to compel the Indian trader, the better."

The question, even in its immediate aspect, as regards the South African Republic, is an important one. There are in that Republic, according to the

memorial, 200 firms of British-Indian subjects, with an aggregate capital of about £100,000; about 2,000 petty traders, and boxwallahs of the same nationality; and about 1,500 British-Indian subjects employed as shop assistants, servants, labourers, and in other capacities. We understand from the petition that it is proposed to compel many of them to give up their present houses and places of business, and to pen them together, like the Jews of mediæval Europe, into *ghettos* assigned to them. In regard to the other disabilities complained of—their incapacity to become owners of fixed property; the necessity for registering themselves and producing a pass or a registration-ticket when moving about on their business through the Republic—it is inexpedient to enlarge on the evidence of an *ex parte* memorial. The awakening of Asia, to which recent events in Japan have given so powerful an impulse, has already reacted upon India. It will probably result in a large, although gradual, expansion of India's foreign trade, conducted by Indian capital and by merchants of British-Indian nationality.

Monday, the 29th of July, was a red letter day in the annals of Jaora, that being the auspicious day on which his Highness the young Nawab of Jaora was installed by Colonel D. W. K. Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who had especially come from Indore to place the young Nawab on the *masnad* on behalf of the Government of India. On the morning of the 29th the Governor-General's Agent, accompanied by the First Assistant and the Native Assistant, arrived from Indore by train. After breakfast the ceremonial functions began. The Agent to the Governor-General opened the proceedings by reading the following speech:—His Highness Ihtesham-ud-daula Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur Firoz Jang died on the 5th of March 1895, and the Government of India have formally sanctioned the recognition of his son Mahomed Iftikhar Ali Khan as Chief of Jaora, under the title of Fakhar-ud-daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, and under the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy I now install him as Nawab in the name of his Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and present him with a *khilat* on behalf of the British Government. I congratulate the Nawab on his succession to the Chiefship of Jaora and place him on the *masnad* in accordance with the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy, and I call upon all the Sirdars, Thakurs, officials, and subjects of the Jaora State to recognize him as their Chief and to pay him the allegiance and homage due to him as the Nawab of Jaora.

The speech having been translated into Hindustani by the Native Assistant, Colonel Barr installed the young Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang and placed his Highness on the *masnad* under a salute of 13 guns. A *khilat* was then presented to his Highness by the Agent to the Governor-General on behalf of the Government of India, with a necklace and a *sirpaitch* which was tied round his Highness's head by Colonel Barr. Then a *peshkash* from his Highness the Nawab to the Government of India was brought, containing several trays of cloth, etc.; which was accepted by the Agent to the Governor-General on behalf of the Government of India. As regards the training and education of his Highness and also the administration of the State during the minority of the Nawab, the Governor-General's Agent spoke to the following effect:—During the minority of his Highness the Nawab, the administration of the Jaora State will, under the orders of the Government of India, be left in the hands of Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan, Minister of Jaora, subject to the general control of the Political Agent in Western Malwa and under my orders as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. I confer on Yar Mahomed Khan full civil judicial powers, subject only to the control of the Political Agent and to the Agent to the Governor-General, and also full criminal judicial powers, with the reservation that all sentences of death shall be subject to confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan is an officer of tact, ability, and experience, who has already served for eight years as Minister of Jaora and has worked under his Highness the late Nawab with much skill and success. During his administration the debts of the State, which amounted in the year 1885-86

to rupees sixteen lakhs, sixty thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five and annas three (Rs. 16,60,725-3) have almost been cleared off, while many improvements in the general administration of the State have been established. Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan has my full confidence, and I feel sure that during the minority of his Highness Mahomed Iftikhar Ali Khan he will continue to conduct the administration with the same ability and zeal that marked his services to my lamented friend, the late Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, and I expect that all the officials and the subjects of the Jaora State will yield to Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan the fullest respect and obedience, and will assist him to the utmost of their power in the fulfilment of the important duties which devolve upon him during the minority of the Nawab. Special arrangements will be made for the education and training of his Highness the Nawab, and in fulfilment of my responsibilities as Agent to the Governor-General and as the personal friend of his Highness's father, it will afford me great pleasure to personally superintend measures that are to be taken under the orders of the Government of India for bringing up his Highness, so that when he attains his majority he may be, in every way, qualified for the important duties of the ruler of the Jaora State. I take this opportunity of addressing the Thakurs, who hold villages and lands granted to them by the Jaora State under the guarantee of the British Government, viz., the Thakurs of Sadakheri, Sirsi, Borkhera, Kerwasa, and Tall. These Thakurs may be assured that the rights guaranteed to them by the British Government will be maintained in their integrity. But on the other hand, I desire to warn these Thakurs that their obligations to the Jaora State, which are clearly stipulated in the pattas and *kabuliats* which they hold and have given, must be rigidly observed without excuse or evasion. During the last few years it has been observed that these Thakurs have attempted to oppose the rightful claims of the Durbar of Jaora and have endeavoured to establish an independence which is not warranted by the terms of the guaranteed grants under which they hold their *Istimrari Jagirs*. They should remember that they hold villages granted to them by the Jaora State in consideration of personal attendance, payment of rent, fidelity, and due performance of duty, and it will be to their advantage to remember that any breach of their engagements to the Jaora State will inevitably result in their punishment and the attachment of their Jagirs.

On Tabut Day at Baroda all the *tajias* as usual were coming towards *Mandea*, the Government Tabut heading the procession. On their way to the Sarasia Talao, where the *tajias* are submerged, the men who belonged to the party of the Regimental Tabut and to the party of the Hathikhana Tabut, stopped the procession and indulged in acrobatic feats and like amusements. It was nearly 6-30 P.M., and the police were anxious to get the *tajias* submerged before lamplight. They therefore told the people of the Regimental Tabut to hurry on, but they refused to do so. A police *havaladar* got a little excited, and used certain language which the military sepoys did not like. They became obstinate and purposely delayed the procession going further. The Superintendent of Police rode up to the scene, and told the sepoys to do as the police directed. One of the sepoys thereupon caught hold of the Superintendent's foot and attempted to bring him down from the horse. The Superintendent whistled and more policemen assembled. The man who pulled the Superintendent by the leg was arrested, and was being taken to the chowki. But the military would not tolerate this and commenced attacking the police with stones, sticks, bamboos, &c. The party with the Hathikhana Tabut took the side of the troops and let go their elephants amidst the policemen. One of the elephants injured a policeman, upon which nearly a hundred policemen attacked its mahout, who was thrown down on the ground from the neck of the tusker. The mahout's colleagues ran to his assistance, but they were greatly handicapped. The mahout was released from the hands of the police, and was made to run away on the neck of an elephant. They beat back the police as far as the Chapaner Gate. In the meantime Lieutenant Sorabji Tabak and Captain Williams repaired to the scene and the Lieutenant succeeded in pacifying the troops. While the

police were taking the sepoy to the chowki, the guard of the Treasury attacked the police escorts and succeeded in releasing the prisoner. In the scuffle about fifty policemen, five military sepoys and four Hathikhana men were injured, seven policemen were in a critical condition. The police Superintendent, Mr. DeCruz, Foudjar of Leheripura, Sar Fajdar Govindrao, Foudjar Anasab of Babajipura, and other police officers' names were included in the list of the injured.

A Resolution was published in the *Gazette of India* by the Revenue Department on the organization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service in India and the establishment of a superior staff for the Civil Veterinary Department. It was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1892, but it was intended only as an initial step towards the organisation of a complete Veterinary Department for India. The organization was deferred, however, until the Veterinary Officers appointed should have acquired some experience of their respective charges, and be in a position to advise the Government on the subject. Various proposals were in July, 1893, referred to the local Government, and replies have now been received, and it is now proposed to modify the scheme as formulated two years ago. The subject now falls under three heads, namely:—Subordinate Establishment, Inspecting Establishment, and Schools and Colleges. The question of strengthening the superior staff of the department is one that may have to be taken up at some future date, but it must await further development of the present scheme. What is required for the subordinate staff is a body of fairly qualified men, who will work in the districts and villages, and among people, and whose principal charge, since the arrangements have already been made for care of the Government animals, will be the stock belonging to private persons, and chiefly cattle. Briefly the following are the principal plans formulated by Government, on the recommendation of the local Governments in connection with the organization of this department:—Men to be appointed to the Subordinate District Establishments will have to make their way, indeed to learn their work, by practice, and they will have to gain the confidence of the people so far as is possible. That not much good will result at first, but the good result to be attained in the end is calculated in the view chiefly of the great annual loss to India from deaths by cattle diseases, which very moderate skill might prevent. So it is hoped that some day every tahsil in India will have at least one itinerant Veterinary Assistant and every Municipality of any consequence a Veterinary Dispensary. The Government of India do not wish to constitute, as in the case of the Medical Department, an organized pensionable service for the Subordinate Veterinary Establishment, nor do Government wish to prescribe a fixed rate of pay for each grade. After the first three years of service, however, Rs. 15 per mensem will be allowed as the minimum pay. The following is the scale of pay approved of by the Government of India for the Senior Veterinary Assistants:—After 14 years, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per mensem; between 7 and 14 years, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200; and up to 7, Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, all with pensions, but 10 per cent. to be reduced for ignorance of English by a Veterinary Assistant, who will only receive the maximum pay of Rs. 40. In order to effectually carry on the work of the Subordinate Establishment a more highly qualified staff will be required.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on July 10, a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was placed before the Board, enclosing a communication, dated May 20, from that Chamber to the Government of India, referring to the terms offered to private companies for the construction and working of feeder or branch railways in India. In a previous communication, dated March 27, the Bombay Chamber had asked for an enlargement of the rebate to be allowed, under the Government Resolution of Sept. 15, 1893, to the branch lines out of the receipts of the main lines from interchanged traffic. In the meantime—namely, on March 29—the Government had modified the terms of that resolution, and the present communication deals with the modifications then made. The Government proposed to reduce its guarantee of interest on rupee capital invested in branch lines from 4 to 3½ per cent., leaving the guarantee on

sterling capital at 4 per cent. As compensation for this change in respect of rupee capital, it was arranged that the original limit of 10 per cent. of the gross earnings on interchanged traffic should be abandoned, and that the rebate should stop only when it reached an amount equivalent to the net earnings of the main line from such traffic—that is to say, that the main line should be liable to return to the branch line company investing rupee capital the whole of its net earnings from the branch line interchanged traffic. Upon this point the Bombay Chamber observes that this increase of possible rebate is not a sufficient equivalent for the reduction of the guarantee from 4 to 3½ per cent. The Chamber contends that if any reduction in the guarantee is made it should be upon sterling investments, since 3½ per cent. is reckoned in England a high rate on first-class securities, while even 4 per cent. is none too high in India. It is urged, finally, that the guarantee should remain at 4 per cent. on both classes of investment, and that no limit should be placed on the rebate contribution from the main line on interchanged traffic so long as no loss is sustained on such traffic by the main lines. The Board, having considered the communication of the Bombay Chamber in the light of a letter on this subject, forwarded on June 21 from the Manchester Chamber to the Secretary of State for India, decided that its views therein expressed were in substantial harmony with those of the Bombay Chamber on the main question at issue, and resolved that no further action on the part of this Chamber is called for at present.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed that a most important announcement in reference to the settlement of the Burmah-Chinese frontier was given out there, apparently on official authority. The message was to the following effect: "When China ceded to France in breach of the conditions of the Burmah-Chinese Convention, 1894, two districts of Kentung called Manglun and Mungulai, people wondered what Lord Salisbury would reply to this act of pusillanimity and bad faith. It now appears that he took prompt and decisive measures. He in effect tore up the Convention and announced to China that the *status quo ante* was resumed, the British insisting on their rights as successors to the Burmese Kings. He told China that the large extent of territory given her by the Convention would be occupied by Burmah. This was less than three months ago, and now the negotiations are practically concluded except as to one point, of which more hereafter. The net result is that Burmah gets a largely extended frontier, though Lord Salisbury relented somewhat and allowed China to save Sado, Hatha and Latha out of the wreck of her profits under the Convention. It is now definitely settled that Sima and Sado come back to Burmah and Kachin territory, north-east of Bhamo, where the future frontier line closely coincide with the approximate line which was laid down by Captain Hobday some years since, and which is known as 'Hobday's frontier.' All along the frontier China has suffered similarly for her bad faith. One point only remains for settlement, that is the future of Kokang, Chinese Shan State east of the Upper Salween." "It is earnestly to be hoped," the correspondent continued, "now that Lord Salisbury has taken the task of redressing Burmah frontiers, he will retain that State. It is only British territory east of the Salween at that point. It is a poor State, whose commercial importance has greatly increased since the decision to construct the Mandalay-Salween Railway, the present terminus of which is near the borders of the State and the future extension of which to Bhamo would be through the Kokang State, which is on the main trade route between Burmah and Eastern Yunnan. Briefly this is how the matter stands. It will thus be seen the treachery of China has resulted in her being deprived of the numerous advantages given her by a Convention which gave her absolutely nothing in return. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the whole affair is the swiftness of the retribution. There is no parallel in the history of China to such a rapid and complete diplomatic submission." On the Mohurrum Day a serious affray took place between the Mahomedans and the Marwaris in the city of Suroo, in Bikanir District. The Mahomedans while taking the *tajias* to the place of immersing them, stopped

for a little while near the houses of the Marwarees. The latter told the processionists to proceed further, and take their way as usual; but instead of proceeding onward, they at once commenced striking the Marwarees. They entered the house of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla, and after looting the valuables they set fire to the building. Several Marwarees were injured in the fight. Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas is the Honorary Magistrate of that place, and knowing that there were several important documents in the building they destroyed all the records, and with that view they had set fire to the house. There are about ten to fifteen thousand Marwarees and fifteen hundred to two thousand Mahomedans in Bikanir. In a letter received by the Bombay branch of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla's firm, it was stated that the rioters looted the *pehedi*, and attacked the servants, many of whom were injured, two servants being especially ill-treated. A considerable amount of cash, jewellery, and valuables had been taken away by the robbers. The Magistrate's records were all burnt and destroyed. The Rai Bahadur escaped being hurt as he ran away to his residence from the *pehedi*. All the Hindus and Marwarees who repaired to the scene were injured. The *shell* did not expect such a riot, and had not kept any additional staff on the *pehedi* that day.

The opening, on this 1st October, of the Dassara Representative Assembly of 1895 was preceded by the unveiling of the statue of the late Sir James Gordon, a Resident of former days. The ceremony was of especial interest for Mysore as the statue unveiled is the first public statue that has been set up for the adornment of Mysore. Except for its somewhat suburban position, the site of the statue is an excellent one. It is a statue that will be seen by the crowd being placed in the public garden of the Kutcherry offices, and not packed away within official walls within which nine-tenths, perhaps, of the people will never dare to peep. The pedestal on which the image stands bears the inscription:—

SIR JAMES DAVIDSON GORDON, K.C.S.I.,

Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja Wadier Bahadur, K.C.G.S.I., 1871-1873; Chief Commissioner of Mysore, 1878-1881; and Resident in Mysore, 1881-1882.

Mounting the broad stone base from which the pedestal rises, the Resident delivered the following address:—"Dewan, Councillors, Officers of the Mysore Government, Members of the Representative Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The ceremony which, by desire of her Highness the Maharani Regent, I have been desired to perform, and you to witness, to day, is one which is of mournful interest for us all. His late Highness the Maharajah designed this memorial to his friend, Sir James Gordon, and, though he had the satisfaction of seeing it and approving of it, he was not permitted to perform this last act of introducing the work of the sculptor to your notice; otherwise, his hands would have been the hands to-day to draw aside this covering. I could wish that someone more fitted than myself to perform this act had stood here before you to-day—one better acquainted with all the circumstances which have so afflicted the State of Mysore during the last year. But I wish to express my grateful sense of the favour conferred upon me by the honour of my being asked to unveil this statue, as thereby I have just one opportunity at the beginning of my sojourn among you of expressing my cordial concurrence in the deep sense of loss which has been uppermost in your minds of late. It remains for us to gather up the fragments that remain, to try to weigh the import of this ceremony, and the intention of His Highness the late Maharajah in thus signalling the memory of his friend, Sir James Gordon. Sir James Gordon was attached to the Bengal Presidency as a civilian; and, after holding subordinate posts, he was eventually selected by Lord Lawrence to be his Private Secretary; and I think it is indicative of the interest that the Viceroy felt in the young Maharajah that he deputed his trusty friend, Sir James Gordon, to be the guardian of the young Maharajah. It was in that capacity that Sir James Gordon endeared himself to your late Maharajah, and perhaps mainly on that account is entitled to your regard and grateful recollection.

The gentle manners of your late chief, his kindliness of disposition, his liberal-mindedness, his goodness, were matters of common repute, not only in this part of the world; and I am assured by those who are competent to form an opinion that in the formation of that character through which he was so justly loved and appreciated, Sir James Gordon had a very considerable share. But it was not only in regard to these personal relations with the late Maharajah that Sir James Gordon was illustrious. He was Judicial Commissioner and Chief Commissioner of Mysore during the British administration of the State, and when the administration was again placed in the hands of its hereditary rulers Sir James Gordon became the first Resident in Mysore; and I believe that he performed the duties of Resident no less satisfactorily than those of Chief Commissioner; and it was perhaps no easy task for one who had held the reins of Government to sink his paramount authority and to become the counsellor, the friend, and the adviser of the State over which he had watched so long. It only remains for me to say that her Highness the Maharani Regent has deemed this to be a very fitting opportunity for unveiling this statue, by reason of the fact that so large a number of the representatives of the Mysore territory are present on this occasion. And to them I appeal on the two grounds which I have endeavoured to set before you, and which I shall explain. I have endeavoured to put before you the claims which Sir James Gordon has upon your grateful recollection, by reason of his having secured the affection and esteem of the late Maharajah, whom you so justly hold in such high favour. I have endeavoured also to put before you the fact that he fulfilled the duties of Chief Commissioner and Resident in the best manner for the State. And now I appeal to you on this occasion to render such assistance as you are able to those administrators who are charged with governing this country, to strengthen the hands of the Maharani Regent who has been called upon in her great sorrow to undertake her share of the responsibility in this matter;—to strengthen the hands of the administrators who have been the trusted agents of such men as Sir James Gordon and his predecessors and successors in office;—to strengthen them by your loyal advice, foregoing all selfish aims or individual interests;—to strengthen the administration to uphold the hands of the Maharani Regent and her advisers, and to prepare for the introduction of the young Maharajah's rule, under circumstances which shall be conducive to the best welfare of the people and to the success of his administration.

The formal opening of the Empire of India Exhibition at Earl's Court, on May 27, drew together a large and brilliant throng. Invitations had been lavishly distributed by the directorate. The weather was glorious; the ladies were in the brightest and gayest of spring costumes and millinery; and the scene within the buildings and in the flower-decked grounds was one of unusual animation. The ceremony was performed by the Duke of Cambridge, and when his carriage appeared he was greeted with immense cheering. The Duke was received by Mr. Imre Kiralfy and the directors of the Exhibition, and as soon as he had passed within the gates an address was read to him by the chairman of the company. The essential part of the address was in the following terms:—In deciding to commence our series of industrial, commercial, and spectacular exhibitions with one illustrative of the reproductive resources and history of India, we have been mindful of the absorbing interest which all classes of Englishmen take in that great and ancient empire, the acquisition and consolidation of which has added lustre even to a Crown so glorious as that of the United Kingdom; we have also had it at heart to render such service as might be in our power in advancing the commercial and industrial interests of the different peoples of India, whose happiness and prosperity have, under the sway of her Majesty the Queen and Empress, been so greatly promoted during the past thirty-five years. It is our earnest hope that in the Earl's Court grounds, now entirely transformed and beautified, London may in length be found to have acquired that attractive resort, easily accessible from all parts of the country, which has been a long-felt and pressing need of this gigantic and ever-growing metropolis. In thus vividly bringing

before the public some suggestive illustrations of the magnificence and vast importance of the greatest dependency of the British Crown, we have above all been inspired by the hope that our undertaking may be productive of wide and far reaching advantages, both to this country and to our Asiatic fellow-subjects. At the conclusion of the reading of the address the Duke made a short speech, in which he expressed his gratification at opening an exhibition of so interesting a character and one which would add so considerably to the pleasure resorts of London. The declaration of opening having been made, the Duke was conducted through the buildings and the grounds, being awaited at every point by a large concourse of visitors and followed by the crowd which had assembled within the Brompton entrance.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock laid the foundation stone of the New Observatory in an elevated spot two miles from Kodaikanal, before a number of European ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Michie Smith, the Government Astronomer, in giving an account of the Observatory, said they were met to inaugurate a new departure of great importance in connection with the astronomical work which had been carried on at Madras for the past 103 years. That new departure they owed to the report of the Famine Commission, which pointed out that there seemed to be sufficient evidence to indicate some connection between such solar phenomena as spots and terrestrial meteorological conditions, and urged investigation in India. In consequence, instruments were erected at Dehra Dun for taking daily photographs of the sun, and various attempts were made to carry on actinometric measurements. Little progress was, however, made, and when orders were issued for the removal of the Survey of India offices to Calcutta, it was resolved to build a new Observatory in some suitable position for carrying on investigations of solar physics. After a series of observations Kodaikanal was chosen as the best place for astronomical work. The Observatory proposed to be built was designed on a modest scale. At first the work would be mainly confined to solar observation, and means would be provided for observations on the stars and comets, but that would be subordinate to solar work. That was only the beginning, and they felt justified in expecting that some one would come forward as in other countries to present the Observatory with a telescope of sufficient power to enable the Astronomer to take full advantage of the splendid Institution which was one of the best in the world. That Observatory was being built by the Government of India, but it seemed most fitting that the Imperial Observatory should be built in that Presidency which had for more than a century recognised the claims of astronomy, and that the foundation stone should be laid by one who, during the whole term of his office, had shown sympathy in the work of the Madras Observatory, the parent of all other astronomical institutions in India. After laying the stone, Lord Wenlock said that the ceremony marked an important episode in the history of astronomical observations in India. It had given him much pleasure to be able to witness the laying of the foundation stone of what he trusted would be one of the most important stations for astronomical and other observations, not only in India, but throughout the world. The old Madras Observatory, he said, would be removed to Kodaikanal with its astronomical and other instruments, and he congratulated Kodaikanal on being able to house such an eminent scientific gentleman as Mr. Smith to preside over that Observatory, who, he hoped, would long be spared to carry out the most excellent work which he was so well qualified to perform. Though the intention of the Government was to begin on a small scale, yet it was to be hoped that eventually the advantages of that situation would become apparent to all those interested in scientific observations throughout the world, inasmuch as that would be the centre and focus from which most valuable scientific observations would be taken. Lord Wenlock opened the great Periyar Project on the 10th. Before doing so, he received an address from a deputation of merchants referring gratefully to the completion of the works and the immense benefits they were calculated to confer on the Madras District.

The Governor in replying dwelt on the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Pennycuik to bring the project to completion.

Mr. Pears, Superintendent of the work, then read an interesting account of the works from its inception to its completion. The total cost of the project was eighty-seven lakhs. It is estimated that it will yield a return of 5.76 per cent. and will irrigate 90,000 acres.

The Bishop of Travancore offered a special prayer, and the Governor then called upon Mrs. Pennycuik to release the water, which she did by cutting the ribbons, the Sapper and Cooper's hill colours. The connecting sluices are a mile away. Lord Wenlock then made a brief speech. At night a banquet was given, at which Lord Wenlock referred in glowing terms to the services of Colonel Pennycuik and Messrs. Pears, Keeling, Logan, De Winton, Bragg, and others engaged on the works. He hoped the immense water-power of the project would be used for industrial purposes. There was hardly any part of the world where there was such an extraordinary wealth of water-power, and he hoped that it would be utilized.

Colonel Pennycuik replied, acknowledging the skill, energy and devotion of his subordinates, Messrs. Pears and Mackenzie, on whom the most important share of the work had fallen, second only to himself.

On the 11th Lord Wenlock laid the last stone of the immense dam.

A strange story comes from the Central Provinces. In the village of Dongargaon, two miles from the police outpost of Sindhwai, in the district of Chnada, C. P., there was a severe epidemic of cholera. Some of the leading villagers went to a neighbouring village about five miles off to consult the goddess Dasi as to how the cholera could be stayed. The priest, or custodian of the goddess, was asked this important question. At once he began to swing his head and arms and was greatly excited. The villagers understood that he was possessed by the goddess. Then in his ecstasy he cried out "Badriya Madgi has brought the cholera. He alone can remove it." Having heard this the messengers returned to Dongargaon. Badriya was a Madgi, or chamar of a certain kind, whom all the village, and his own wife and relatives, credited with magical powers. He was at once asked to make the necessary arrangements for stopping the epidemic. He went out, followed by the people, to the little thatched shed in which the village Debi was sheltered. There he placed the offering of a young pig, a lime, and some ashes. Then with a yellow apron he ran round the village in ecstatic possession followed by the great body of the villagers. He then erected a miniature gate across the entrance into the village; and told the people that the ceremony was complete. Still, however, the people died. The ceremony was repeated with even greater vehemence a second time. Again it was in vain. He was urged to try again. While he was just completing the ceremony, he was heard to cry "My life is troubled." At the same moment two villagers arrived at the rustic shrine to say that at the very time when he was making his offering a little girl and a full-grown Gond had succumbed to the disease. Filled with anger, he exclaimed "What is the use of all these offerings, and of all our expenditure? The goddess does not hear. Let us throw her into the brook hard by." He rushed forward and seized the image. He beat down the little altar in front of it. He wrapped the goddess and the altar and the offering of red earth in his blanket and carried them off. He had not proceeded many steps when he fell down, showed violent symptoms of cholera and was dead in a few hours. While they were watching him die the rustic shrine took fire, no one knows how, and was destroyed. His sons and his brothers buried the unfortunate Badriya. Then the cholera ceased for a time. This is the story as told by all the villagers. The police say that Badriya was beaten to death for failure, but there is no evidence of this: the jackals having devoured his body, which they had exhumed in the night.

A serious Hindu and Mahomedan riot is reported to have occurred at Quilon on the 22nd ultimo, on the occasion of the wedding of a Hindu of the

goldsmith caste employed as a clerk in a Government office. A correspondent has forwarded to the *Cochin Argus* an account of the fray, and asserts that for some months past the Mahomedans of Quilon have exhibited a desire to prevent Hindus from playing music before the mosques. On the above date the marriage procession of a fisherman passed one of the mosques, when the musicians were asked to stop playing. They refused to do so, and sought the assistance of the Police, with the result that a Mahomedan Head Constable, it is alleged, decided in favour of his co-religionists. At this moment, it appears, the wedding procession of Ayyava Achary, the man above referred to, came up, and the musicians accompanying it, when they came before the mosque, were also asked to stop playing. They refused, saying it was against custom and usage. As the Mahomedans insisted upon the music being stopped, some of the processionists ran to the nearest Police Station and returned with Mr. Koshi, the Police Inspector, and some Constables, but found the Mahomedans had disappeared. The Inspector, it is stated, directed the processionists to resume playing and move on. When the processionists came to another mosque, a number of Mahomedans rushed out crying "*Din, din!*" the palanquin was forced from the shoulders of the bearers, who incontinently fled, while the bride and bridegroom took refuge in a baker's hut. The Inspector is alleged to have abused the Mahomedans and advanced towards them in a menacing manner "brandishing his sword," and to have "cut two or three of them in their hands." He was set upon and beaten, he "lay flat on the road while the ruffians sitting on his chest still continued pounding him," and his Constables ran away, so it is said. Sheik Hussan, a Court peon, came to the rescue of the Inspector and helped him to the Station, but the *bud-mashes* followed, and "pushing aside Sheik Hussan, gave the Inspector a blow just below the breast," which caused him to faint. "The loving Sheik Hussan implored in the name of *Allah* and *Rusool*, and with great difficulty managed to carry off the Inspector to the Station close by." The following day the local 2nd Class Magistrate issued warrants against 72 Mussalmans of the town, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of all concerned, that the enquiry resulted in the guilty being severely punished.

OBITUARY.

Sir T. Muthusami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.—The death of Sir T. Muthusami Aiyar took place at his residence, in Mylapore, on the 25th January last. The deceased gentleman attended court for the last time on the 15th of that month, for he had been ill only for nine days when death closed his mortal career. Sir Muthusami Aiyar was born in the village of Uchuvad, near Tiruvalur, in the year 1832, of very poor parents. His father died leaving behind him a widow and two sons in their boyhood. His mother, with the scanty means at her disposal, removed to Tiruvalur and sent the boys to a pial school for instruction. But their mother too died soon after, leaving the orphans to their own devices. After struggling to eke out a living, the two brothers became apprentices under a native village accountant, and with the wants of life doled out to them, they managed to maintain life. At the age of 14 the deceased joined the High School at Madras, which was then under the principalship of Mr. E. B. Powell. Here Muthusami Aiyar won the highest distinction which the High School at Madras could bestow,—a certificate of First Class proficiency and a ring, besides prize books. From thenceforth the career of Muthusami Aiyar was one of unmingled sunshine and prosperity. He climbed every step of the official ladder by force of merit and by hard unremitting toil. He was pre-eminently fitted for judicial work, and he proved himself an excellent Revenue officer during the years he served as Deputy Collector. From a Deputy Inspector of Schools he was appointed to the post of a District Munsif. Within a few months of his appointment, he was acknowledged to be the best native Judicial officer in the Tanjore District. His next step was an Inam Deputy Collectorship under Mr. G. N. Taylor, a gentleman who gathered round him in the service of the Inam Commission some of the best of the old High School proficients. When the

business of the Commission was over, Muthusami Aiyar reverted to the Judicial Department in the capacity of a Sub-Judge. He was appointed Presidency Magistrate in 1868, and a few years later a Judge of the Court of Small Causes. In 1877 he reached the highest post of honour to which any native of India has aspired hitherto—a Judgeship of the High Court of Madras, which he held for the unusually long period of seventeen years, unrelieved by any break. The distinction of Knighthood, so deservedly conferred upon him in 1892, the testimony borne by the Government of Madras to his eminent services to the State, and the loving tribute of honor and respect paid by his learned colleagues of the Bench and Advocates of the Bar, proved, beyond all doubt, the appreciation on all sides, of the brilliant judicial career of one who so ably filled the High Court Bench.

Lord Colin Campbell died of pneumonia at Bombay on Tuesday, 18th June. Lord Colin was the fifth son of the Duke of Argyll, and sat for some years in the House of Commons as member for Argyllshire. He was a man of considerable natural ability and a good understanding, but his career was wrecked in the Divorce Court. The hearing of the cross-petitions for a divorce, filed by him and Lady Colin Campbell, formed the *cause célèbre* of the law Courts in 1886. This case lasted nineteen days, and in the end both petitions were dismissed, the jury finding that on neither side were the charges proved. Lord Colin Campbell subsequently left England to practise at the Bombay bar.

Major Stuart Alexander Menzies, of the 3rd (Militia) battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, met with a terrible death on Friday night, June 21, near Holywood encampment, County Down. While he was riding down Craigavad Hill on his bicycle, he lost control of the machine and dashed into a van proceeding towards Bangor. The force of the collision was such that Major Menzies was thrown some yards from the machine, and when taken up he was dead, his neck having been broken. Major Menzies was formerly a Captain in the Seaforth Highlanders. He served with the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan War in 1879-80, and was present in the engagement at Charasiab on October 6, 1879, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy; in the operations around Cabul in December 1879, including the investment of Sherpore; and in the engagement at Charasiab on April 25, 1880; accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the reconnaissance on August 31, and in the battle of Candahar was severely wounded. For his services he received a medal with three clasps and bronze decoration. The deceased officer also served with the 92nd Highlanders in the Boer War of 1881.

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, C.S.I.—The Honorable Mr. H. F. Clogstoun died at his residence at home on the 27th September. Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun joined the Civil Service in 1864. He passed in Telugu in 1865 and in Tamil in 1866. His first substantive appointment was Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Nellore, and in that capacity he was appointed successively to Madras, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kistna, Bellary, Madura, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly between 1866 and 1870, but during that time he officiated also in various other capacities, among others as, Assistant Collector and Magistrate on special duty at the Red Hills, as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Kistna and Cuddapah Districts, and as Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Madura. In 1871 he passed the Higher Proficiency Test in Tamil, and while still holding the substantive appointment of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, officiated as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement in 1892 and 1893. From 1876 to 1878 he was placed on special duty in connection with State Relief Works in Kurnool, being appointed subsequently to the Head Assistant Collectorship of that district, and officiating as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement. About the middle of 1878 he took a year and seven months' furlough to Europe, and on his return was appointed to officiate as Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam. He officiated as Joint Sessions Judge in "Rumpa cases," and the same year was

placed on the Enrolled List in the Finance Department of Bengal with the substantive appointment of Assistant Accountant-General, Madras. After officiating as Accountant-General in Madras during 1880, he received the additional appointment of Commissioner of the Department of Issue of State Paper Currency in 1881, and in 1887 officiated as Comptroller and Auditor-General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. The following year he went on furlough to Europe for eighteen months, and on his return in 1889 was appointed Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, officiating at the same time as Third Member of the Board of Revenue. In 1890 he officiated as Second Member of the Board, subsequently receiving the substantive appointment of Third Member and officiating as First Member. In 1893 he was appointed an Additional Member of Council. He took three months' privilege leave, and the same year received the decoration of the Companionship of the Star of India. He was placed on special duty to attend the Agricultural Conference at Simla in October, 1893, and the following month was appointed Second Member of the Board of Revenue. In December of the same year he was appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and in January of the following year he was promoted to the appointment of First Member of the Board and officiated in the Council as an Additional Member. Mr. Clogstoun was placed on special duty in connection with the last threatened famine in Southern India, when his services received special recognition. His actual service amounted to about 27 years.

Mr. Robert Franck.—We regret to record the death, on 18th November, at his residence in Moore's Road, Nungumbaukam, of Mr. Robert Franck, at the advanced age of 76, the cause of death being sudden failure of the heart's action. The deceased gentleman rose early, as was his wont, and was preparing to attend the service at Christ Church, Mount Road, where he was a regular worshipper and a member of the select vestry, when a sudden faintness came over him and he fell to the floor. Assistance was immediately forthcoming, but it was found that life was extinct. The funeral took place at St. George's Cathedral, the grave being situated in the old cemetery, where several members of the deceased's family lie buried. Although the weather was exceedingly inclement, the rain falling heavily throughout the sad ceremony, there was a fairly large gathering of mourners, including a few ladies. The service was conducted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras and the Rev. R. B. Feast, Incumbent of Christ Church. Since the death, some years ago, of his brother and former partner in business, Mr. Robert Franck had lived a very retired life, though he never diverged from the path of benevolence and charity which he had pursued from the commencement of his long and useful career in Madras. The removal now by death of the third and last of the three brothers Franck, who all won for themselves the respect and esteem of the whole community, will tend to obliterate another landmark connecting the old and present conditions of life in Madras; but it will be long before the revered memory of Robert Franck fades away, and his good deeds cease to be recounted by the poor on whom he devoted such loving care, and to whom he always extended an abundance of practical sympathy.

Mr. Herbert William Foster, I.C.S., died at Gooty on the 25th November. Mr. Foster, who had been in a weak state of health for some time past, went home on six months' furlough in March last. When in England he married, on the 11th ultimo, Miss Horsfall, a daughter of Mr. Alfred Horsfall, of Auchen-doley, Dalbeattie N.B., and Formby, Lancashire, and a niece of Mr. J. G. Horsfall, C.I.E., of the Civil Service. Mr. Foster returned to India with his bride by the S.S. *Peninsular*, which reached Bombay on Saturday, and he was travelling to Madras in order to resume the appointment of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, from Mr. Cowie, who had been acting for him, when he was attacked by a sudden illness, and expired at Gooty. The late Mr. Foster, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, joined the Service in September, and arrived in Madras in December, 1882. His first appointment was to Cuddapah, and from there he went to Bellary, Tanjore and Madurai. He

served in Ganjam from the 30th March, 1885, to the 6th May, 1887, when he went on furlough to Europe on medical certificate for fifteen months. During the eighteen months immediately following his return to duty, he was again in Ganjam, with the exception of a few months passed in Tanjore. In February, 1890, he was appointed Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and in the following December he was confirmed in the appointment.

Kerala Varma, the Eleya Rajah of Travancore, died at Trevandrum on the night of the 6th December. To His Highness the Maharajah, who was down at Madras to see the Viceroy, this unexpected calamity must have been extremely painful. The deceased prince was the eldest son of the late Junior Rane of Travancore, Her Highness' other sons being Rama Varma, the first prince, and Marthanda Varma, the second prince. The deceased prince was born on the 20th of August, 1864, so that at the time of his death he was thirty-one years old. There are several melancholy circumstances in the life of this unfortunate prince, whose end came so prematurely. He was treated as a pet by the penultimate Maharajah, who was noted for his genial kindness and suavity of manners. He could speak English fluently and with a fine accent, but for the tendency which he betrayed while still young, of disregarding restraints which elderly wisdom imposed, he should have proved one of the most popular of princes. But he latterly showed symptoms of mental derangement which culminated in his death.

Dr. Louis Pasteur.—Few great men live long enough to realise that they are famous; Dr. Louis Pasteur, however, has survived just long enough for this purpose, and no more. Born in 1822, Louis Pasteur entered the University of Jena in 1840, and took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physics at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. Between that date and 1869 he filled several important scientific appointments, and reaped much honour by his researches. From 1869 to 1882 he lectured much and wrote more, receiving from his grateful country the decoration of the Legion of Honour and a life annuity of 12,000 francs. In 1882 he was received into the French Academy and delivered a panegyric on Mr. Littré, to whose chair he succeeded. But his real fame came later, when his theories regarding prevention of disease by inoculation became the discussion of the scientific world. These theories he has sought to demonstrate by practical experiments in the case of hydrophobia at his Institutes in Paris and Siam, and the number of his disciples has been steadily growing; but despite the results which he claims to have achieved, unbelief is strong, and scepticism still rampant. The prevention of cholera by inoculations is another of Dr. Pasteur's discoveries, and our readers will still have fresh in their memories the exertions of Dr. Haffkine in England to popularise this theory and to make experiments. On December 27th, 1892, Dr. Pasteur's seventieth birthday was enthusiastically celebrated before a representative official assembly at Sorbonne, and only a few weeks before the third anniversary of that date, he bid good-bye to his friends and his scoffers. That the criticisms to which his work has all along been subjected and the virulence of the attacks made on his statements must have been extremely painful to a man like Dr. Pasteur, cannot be doubted, and perhaps but for these he would have lived to see the desire of his heart satisfied and his theories accepted wherever science held sway.

The Nawab of Radhanpur.—The death of his Highness Bismilla Khan Bab, Nawab of Radhanpur, took place on December 26. For some time past his Highness had been suffering from heart disease and was under treatment. The Nawab showed symptoms of improvement for a time, and it was hoped that he would recover. These hopes were, however, doomed to disappointment. His Highness Bismilla Khan was an amiable and courteous Chief. He enjoyed the friendship of Lord Reay and Lord Harris, by both of whom he was highly esteemed. In May last he made a tour to Mahableshwar and formed the acquaintance of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

His Highness stayed at Poona for about a month and found the climate of the Deccan beneficial to his health. Heavy rains having set in at Poona, he made his way to his capital. The Nawab was a Chief of generous instincts, and a loyal and devoted feudatory of the Paramount Power. In memory of Lord Harris he had decided to devote funds towards the erection of a clock-tower in Radhanpur. This structure is in course of construction, and it will probably be completed before the next rainy season. He, moreover, set apart a sum of Rs. 7,000, or thereabouts, for the purpose of enabling a Mahomedan gentleman to proceed to England and qualify himself for the medical profession. Every Political Superintendent of Palanpur, whom business brought him in contact with the Nawab, bore testimony to his good nature and his refined and courteous manners. His ideas as to the manner in which his State should be governed were excellent, but ill-health disabled him from carrying them into the practical work of administration. The Nawab did valuable service during the Mutiny by placing a number of ponies at the disposal of the British Government for carrying baggage. He was fifty-three years of age. He enjoyed the status of a first-class Chief with full civil and criminal powers over all but British subjects. He held a sanad of adoption and was entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a guard-of-honour. His State paid no tribute to the British Government. The Nawab leaves two sons, the elder of whom, Prince Mahomed Sherkanji, is about eleven years old, and the younger about seven years of age. A week before his death his Highness had submitted to Government a scheme for the better government of his State during and after his life-time. The scheme proposes a Council of Administration under the presidency of the Dewan. How far his proposals will commend themselves to the approval of Government in the construction of a minority administration, remains to be seen.

Mr. H. B. Grigg, M.A., C.I.E., Madras—The announcement of the death, at Balghatty, Cochin, on Friday the 6th April, of Mr. H. B. Grigg, British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the late Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was received with the deepest regret. Mr. Grigg was taken ill about the last week in March, and the fever from which he was suffering, taking a typhoidal turn, terminated fatally notwithstanding that the best medical aid was brought into requisition.

Though Mr. Grigg has rendered eminent services in connection directly with the Indian Civil Service,—for from the very commencement of his career he was marked out as one of the most promising officials,—still his name, in future, will chiefly be associated with the important reforms that he was able to carry out in the Educational Department during the twelve years that he was at its head. It was from the position of Under Secretary to Government that Mr. Grigg was raised, on the 1st of July 1880, to that of Director of Public Instruction, and Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations, in supersession of the claims of two eminent educationists—Messrs. Thompson and Porter. Mr. Grigg had taken an enthusiastic interest in education even before he was called upon to fill the post of Director of Public Instruction, for when he was, in 1866, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, he was, at his own request, appointed Acting Inspector of Schools, which appointment he filled with marked success for more than a year. He had also, later on, excellent opportunities of acquainting himself thoroughly with the working of the Educational Department, when he was appointed Under Secretary to Government in the Public Department, in 1877. It is also interesting to know that Mr. Grigg had no small share in the framing of Acts III and IV of 1871 and the passing of these Acts it is that has given an immense impetus to Primary education, by placing it under the direct control of Local Boards and Municipalities.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1896.

(LEAP YEAR.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

Golden Number	16	Dominical Letter	E-D
Epact	15	Roman Indiction	9
Solar Cycle	1	Julian Period	6609

EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Julian Period* embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the solar cycle (28), the lunar cycle (19), and the cycle of the Indiction (15). This period is reckoned from 709 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A.D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A.D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologers. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other epochs, period and cycles: "into this, as into a large ocean, all the stream of time discharge themselves, without losing their character, and if historians had recorded the number of each cycle in each year respectively, there would have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

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

The new style has been gradually adopted throughout Europe, except in Russia, countries in which the Greek Church is the Established Religion.

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

1898-1899 THE CALENDAR THE ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

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

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND JEWISH ERAS.

The year 4998 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyugam commences on March 15th, 1896.

The year 1954 of the Hindu Era of Vikramajit commences, in the Madras Provinces on March 15th, 1896, and in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan and Concan; it commences on November 6th, 1896.

The year 1819 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana commences on March 15th, 1896.

The year 30 of Bruhaspathi Manam Dhurmuki commences on April 12th, 1896.

The year 1072 of the Hindu Era of Collum Andu in the Malabar Provinces commences on August 15th, 1896.

The year 1814 of the Mahomedan Era of Hejira commences on June 15th, 1896.

The year 1806 of Fusli commences on July 1st, 1896.

The year 5557 of the Jewish Era commences on September 8th, 1896.

The year 1803 of the Hindu Bengali, Bellalaana Era in the Bengal Provinces commences on March 15th, 1896.

Ramzan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on February 15th, 1896.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Mon. Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday.....	Sun. Feb. 2
Sexagesima Sunday.....	Sun. Feb. 9
Quinquagesima (Shrove Sunday).....	Sun. Feb. 16
Ash Wednesday.....	Wed. Feb. 19
Quadragesima (1st Sunday in Lent).....	Sun. Feb. 23
St. David.....	Sun. Mar. 1
St. Patrick.....	Tues. Mar. 17
Annunciation (Lady Day).....	Wed. Mar. 25
Palm Sunday.....	Sun. Mar. 29
Good Friday.....	Fri. Apr. 3
Easter Sunday.....	Sun. Apr. 5
Low Sunday.....	Sun. Apr. 12
St. George.....	Thur. Apr. 23
Hogation Sunday.....	Sun. May 10
Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).....	Thur. May 14
Pentecost (Whit Sunday).....	Sun. May 24
Trinity Sunday.....	Sun. May 31
Corpus Christi.....	Thur. June 4
St. John the Baptist (Midsummer Day).....	Wed. June 24
St. Michael (Michaelmas Day).....	Tues. Sept. 29
All Saints' Day.....	Sun. Nov. 1
All Souls' Day.....	Mon. Nov. 2
1st Sunday in Advent.....	Sun. Nov. 29
St. Andrew.....	Mon. Nov. 30
St. Thomas.....	Mon. Dec. 21
Christmas Day.....	Fri. Dec. 25

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS.

Aurudra Darsanam.....	Wed. Jan. 1	Tiru Audi Páram.....	Tues. Aug. 11
Bhogi Pundagai.....	Sun. Jan. 12	Andi Pundagai.....	Fri. Aug. 14
Pongal Pundagai.....	Mon. Jan. 18	Malayalam New Year's Day.....	Sat. Aug. 15
Tai Amavasya.....	Tues. Jan. 14	Vara Latchmi Vritham.....	Fri. Aug. 21
Ratha Saphami.....	Wed. Jan. 22	Rig Veda Upakarnam.....	Fri. Aug. 21
Tai Pusam.....	Wed. Jan. 29	Yejur Veda Upakarnam.....	Sun. Aug. 23
Maha Siva Rathri.....	Tues. Feb. 11	Gokula Astami.....	Mon. Aug. 31
Molugadi Servai at Tiruvattur.....	Thur. Feb. 27	Sri Kristna Jayanthi.....	Mon. Aug. 31
Holi Pundagai.....	Fri. Feb. 28	Sama Veda Upakarnam.....	Wed. Sept. 9
Telugu New Year's Day.....	Sun. Mar. 15	Pillayar Chavathi.....	Thur. Sept. 10
Sri Rama Navami.....	Mon. Mar. 23	Avani Mulam.....	Mon. Sept. 14
Radotsavam at Mylapore.....	Wed. Mar. 25	Anantha Chaturdasi.....	Sun. Sept. 20
Aruvathimuvai at do.....	Thur. Mar. 26	Mahalaya Amavasai.....	Tues. Oct. 6
Punguni Uthirama.....	Sat. Mar. 28	Saraswathi Pujarambam.....	Wed. Oct. 7
Tamil New Year's Day.....	Sun. Apr. 12	Ayuda Puja.....	Thur. Oct. 15
Narasimma Jayanthi.....	Sun. Apr. 26	Vijaya Dasami (Dasaira).....	Thur. Oct. 15
Garudotsavam at Triplicane.....	Tues. Apr. 28	Dipavali Pundagai.....	Wed. Nov. 4
Radotsavam at do.....	Sat. May 2	Kathara Gowri Vritham.....	Wed. Nov. 4
Garudotsavam at Conjevaram.....	Mon. May 25	Bharani Deepam.....	Thur. Nov. 19
Auni Amavasai.....	Fri. July 10	Krithika Deepam.....	Fri. Nov. 20
Gajendra Molsam.....	Fri. July 24	Vishnu Deepam.....	Fri. Nov. 20
		Vaikunta Ekadasi.....	Tues. Dec. 15
		Aurudra Darsanam.....	Mon. Dec. 21

NEW MOON OR AMAVASYA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS FOR 1896.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.
January..... 14, Tuesday	Tai 2	July..... 10, Friday	Auni 28
February..... 18, Thursday	Masi 3	August..... 8, Saturday	Audi 26
March..... 14, Saturday	Punguni. 3	September.. 7, Monday	Avani 24
April..... 12, Sunday	Chittirai..... 1	October..... 6, Tuesday	Perattasi... 22
May..... 12, Tuesday	Vaiyasi..... 1	November.. 5, Thursday	Alpesi 22
June..... 10, Wednesday	Vaiyasi... 30	December.. 4, Friday	Kartikai ... 21

KRITHIKA VRITHAM CEREMONIES.

January..... 24	April..... 15	July..... 6	October..... 23
February..... 21	May..... 18	August..... 3 and 30	November..... 20
March..... 19	June..... 9	September..... 26	December..... 17

EKADASI VRITHAM.

January..... 10 — 26	May..... 8 — 23	September..... 1. 8. — 17
February..... 9 — 25	June..... 7 — 21	October..... 3 — 17
March..... 10 — 25	July..... 6 — 20	November..... 1 st — 16
April..... 8 — 24	August..... 5 — 19	December..... 1, 15, 30

PRINCIPAL MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Yeedi Rujjub.....	Mon. Jan. 13	Slamon Farai Ooroos.....	Fri. July 17
Shaba Barath.....	Thur. Jan. 30	Peerpielvan's Ooroos.....	Wed. July 22
Ramzan.....	Sun. Feb. 16	Thiara Thajee.....	Sat. July 23
Moul Ali's Ooroos.....	Mon. Mar. 2	Abkari Chahar-Chumba.....	Wed. Aug. 5
Lingam Pulli Ooroos.....	Wed. Mar. 4	Weladut-i-Shareef or Bara-wafat.....	Sat. Aug. 23
Yeedi Ramzan or Kuthba.....	Tues. Mar. 17	Yasdaahoom or Garveen.....	Sat. Sept. 19
Bukreeth.....	Sun. May 24	Bulhoo Shaheed's Ooroos.....	Sun. Oct. 18
Sultan Abdul Amithkhan Ors.....	Wed. May 27	Kader Wallee's Ooroos.....	Mon. Nov. 16
Moharam.....	Sat. June 13	Shaw Niameth Alla Ooroos.....	Mon. Dec. 7
Shaw Alii Ulla Mahab Ooroos.....	Sat. July 11		

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 8th November 1890, published on page 864 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the same date, the Government direct that no holidays be granted at any of their Offices which are not entered in the following list. But this does not interfere with the holiday on the last Saturday in the month, granted in some offices.

GENERAL

Christmas with New Year's Day.....	14 days.
Easter.....	6 "
Queen's Birthday.....	1 day.
Whitsuntide.....	2 days.
Prince of Wales' Birthday.....	1 day.
Pongol.....	1 "
Avani Avattam.....	1 "
Dasara.....	1 "
Depavali.....	1 "
The last Saturday (Presy.).....	1 "
The 3rd Saturday (Mofussil).....	1 "

CHRISTIANS.

GENERAL TO CHRISTIANS.

Ash Wednesday 1 day.
Ascension Day..... 1 day.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Corpus Christi Day..... 1 day.

HINDUS.

GENERAL TO HINDUS.

Pongul*.....	2 days.
Mahalaya Amavasya.....	1 day.
Lunar Eclipse†.....	1 "
Solar Eclipse.....	1 "
Mukkoti Ekadasi or Vaikuntha Ekadasi.....	1 "

VAISHNAVA SECT.

Triplicane Feast in April 1 day.
Sri Jayanti 1 day.

SAIVA SECT.

Maha Siva Ratri..... 1 day.

TELUGU.

New Year's Day 1 day.

TAMIL.

New Year's Day 1 day.

MAHOMEDANS.

Bakar'Id	2 days.
Muharram	4
Shab-e-Barat	1 day.
Ramzan	2 days.

• Exclusive of the General Holiday.

† When between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

MADRAS COMMERCIAL HOLIDAYS, 1896.

Christmas Vacation.—(1895-96) latter part, 2 days. Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd January.

Pongul.—1 day. Monday, the 13th January.
Easter.—4 days. Friday to Tuesday, the
3rd to 7th April, both days inclusive.

Whituntide.—2 days. Monday and Tuesday, the 25th and 26th May.

Queen's Birthday.—1 day (To be fixed by H. E. the Governor-General in Council.)

Arant Arutum.—1 day. Saturday, the
22nd August.

Mahalaya Amnavassay.—1 day. Tues-
day, the 6th October.

Dusseerah.—1 day. Thursday, the 15th October.

Diparali.—1 day. Wednesday, the 4th November.

Prince of Wales's Birthday.—1 day.
Monday the 9th November.

Christmas Holidays.—(1896-97) first part, 7 days. Thursday to Thursday the 24th.

to 31st December, both days inclusive.

CALENDAR.

NATIVE CALENDAR

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, (TAMIL, AND MALAYALAM), (TELUGU AND CANARESE) AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1896.

JANUARY.	Margell and Tal, Dha. bus and Makaram.	Fusham and Ma. gham.	1313 Rajsub and Shahar.	FEBRUARY.	Tal and Meel, Makaram and Kumbham.	Magham & Pagnam.	Shaban and Ramzan.	MARCH.	Meel and Pungul, Kumbham and Meel.	Pagnam and Chik- tray.	Ramzan and Shavval.	APRIL.	Pungul and Chik-tray, Meelham and N- sham.	Chik-tray and Vales- kam.	Shavval and Zilkah.	MAY.	Chik-tray and Vales- kam, Meelham and Vales- kam.	Vales-kam and Adika.	Zilkah and Zilkah.	JUNE.	Vales-kam and Vales- kam, Meelham and Vales- kam.	Adika, Jalam and Vales- kam.	Zilkah and 1314 Moharam.	
1	19	1	15	1	20	B-2	16	1	20	B	15	1	21	B	16	1	20	B-4	17	1	21	B	16	18
2	20	2	16	2	21	3	17	2	21	4	16	2	22	5	17	2	21	5	18	2	22	6	19	20
3	21	3	17	3	22	4	18	3	22	5	17	3	23	6	18	3	22	6	19	3	23	7	20	21
4	22	4	18	4	23	5	19	4	23	6	18	4	24	7	19	4	23	7	20	4	24	8	21	22
5	23	5	19	5	24	6	20	5	24	7	19	5	25	8	20	5	24	8	21	5	25	9	22	23
6	24	6	20	6	25	7	21	6	25	8	20	6	26	9	21	6	25	9	22	6	26	10	23	24
7	25	7	21	7	26	8	22	7	26	9	21	7	27	10	22	7	26	10	23	7	27	11	24	25
8	26	8	22	8	27	9	23	8	27	10	22	8	28	11	23	8	27	11	24	8	28	12	25	26
9	27	9	23	9	28	10	24	9	28	11	23	9	29	12	24	9	28	12	25	9	29	13	26	27
10	28	10	24	10	29	11	25	10	29	12	24	10	30	13	25	10	29	13	26	10	30	14	27	28
11	29	11	25	11	30	12	26	11	31	13	25	11		14	26	11	30	14	27	11		15	29	30
12	30	12	26	12		13	27	12		14	26	12		15	27	12		15	28	12		16	30	31
13		13	27	13	1	14	28	13	1	15	27	13	1	16	28	13	1	16	29	13	1	17	31	
14		14	28	14	2	15	29	14	2	16	28	14	2	17	29	14	2	17	30	14	2	18		
15		15	29	15	3	16	30	15	3	17	29	15	3	18	30	15	3	18		15	3	19		
16		16	30	16	4	17		16	4	18		16	4	19		16	4	19		16	4	20		
17		17		17	5	18	1	17	5	19	1	17	5	20	1	18	5	20	1	17	5	21		
18		18	1	18	6	19	2	18	6	20	2	18	6	21	2	19	6	21	2	18	6	22		
19		19	2	19	7	20	3	19	7	21	3	19	7	22	3	20	7	22	3	19	7	23		
20		20	3	20	8	21	4	20	8	22	4	20	8	23	4	21	8	23	4	20	8	24		
21		21	4	21	9	22	5	21	9	23	5	21	9	24	5	22	9	24	5	21	9	25		
22		22	5	22	10	23	6	22	10	24	6	22	10	25	6	23	10	25	6	22	10	26		
23		23	6	23	11	24	7	23	11	25	7	23	11	26	7	24	11	26	7	23	11	27		
24		24	7	24	12	25	8	24	12	26	8	24	12	27	8	25	12	27	8	24	12	28		
25																								

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, (TAMIL AND MALAYALAM),
(TELUGU AND CANARESE) AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1896.

English Month	Tamil Month	Malayalam Month	English Day	Tamil Day	Malayalam Day
JULY	Karthika	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31
AUGUST	Amavasya	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31
SEPTEMBER	Amavasya	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31
OCTOBER	Amavasya	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31
NOVEMBER	Amavasya	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31
DECEMBER	Amavasya	Amavasya	1	1	1
			2	2	2
			3	3	3
			4	4	4
			5	5	5
			6	6	6
			7	7	7
			8	8	8
			9	9	9
			10	10	10
			11	11	11
			12	12	12
			13	13	13
			14	14	14
			15	15	15
			16	16	16
			17	17	17
			18	18	18
			19	19	19
			20	20	20
			21	21	21
			22	22	22
			23	23	23
			24	24	24
			25	25	25
			26	26	26
			27	27	27
			28	28	28
			29	29	29
			30	30	30
			31	31	31

HINDU CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS.

KEY TO THE PRONCIATION.

a, as in Roman; -d, as in father; -t, as in it; -l, as in police; -u, as in push; -e, as in
 ride; -g, as in beg; -r, as in grey; -ai, as in aisle; -o, as in so; -ou, as ow in now.

No. 1.

Sidhanti	1799-1800	Virodhi	1829-1830
Raudri	1800-1	Vikruti	1830-31
Durmati	1801-2	Khara	1831-32
Dundubhi	1802-3	Nandana	1832-33
Rudhiradgari	1803-4	Vijaya	1833-34
Raktakshi	1804-5	Jaya	1834-35
Krodhana	1805-6	Manmat'ha	1835-36
Akshaya	1806-7	Durmukhi	1836-37
Prabhava	1807-8	Hivilambi	1837-38
Vibhava	1808-9	Vilambi	1838-39
Shukla	1809-10	Vikari	1839-40
Pramodhuta	1810-11	Sharvari	1840-41
Prajotpati	1811-12	Plava	1841-42
A'ngirasa	1812-13	Shubhakruti	1842-43
Srimukha	1813-14	Shobhakruti	1843-44
Bhava	1814-15	Krodhi	1844-45
Yuva	1815-16	Vishwasa	1845-46
Dhatu	1816-17	Parabhava	1846-47
Ishwara	1817-18	Plavunga	1847-48
Bahudhanya	1818-19	Kilaka	1848-49
Pramadi	1819-20	Samya	1849-50
Vikrama	1820-21	Sadharana	1850-51
Vishu	1821-22	Virodhikruti	1851-52
Chitrabhanu	1822-23	Paridhavi	1852-53
Swabhana	1823-24	Pramadicha	1853-54
Tharana	1824-25	A'nanda	1854-55
Parthiva	1825-26	Rakshasa	1855-56
Vyaya	1826-27	Nala	1856-57
Sarvajitu	1827-28	Paingala	1857-58
Sarvadhari	1828-29	Kalayukti	1858-59

No. 2.

Sidhanti	1859-1860	Virodhi	1889-1890
Raudri	1860-61	Vikruti	1890-91
Durmati	1861-62	Khara	1891-92
Dundubhi	1862-63	Nandana	1892-93
Rudhiradgari	1863-64	Vijaya	1893-94
Raktakshi	1864-65	Jaya	1894-95
Krodhana	1865-66	Manmat'ha	1895-96
Akshaya	1866-67	Durmukhi	1896-97
Prabhava	1867-68	Hivilambi	1897-98
Vibhava	1868-69	Vilambi	1898-99
Shukla	1869-70	Vikari	1899-1900
Pramodhuta	1870-71	Sharvari	1900-1
Prajotpati	1871-72	Plava	1901-2
A'ngirasa	1872-73	Shubhakruti	1902-3
Srimukha	1873-74	Shobhakruti	1903-4
Bhava	1874-75	Krodhi	1904-5
Yuva	1875-76	Vishwasa	1905-6
Dhatu	1876-77	Parabhava	1906-7
Ishwara	1877-78	Plavunga	1907-8
Bahudhanya	1878-79	Kilaka	1908-9
Pramadi	1879-80	Samya	1909-10
Vikrama	1880-81	Sadharana	1910-11
Vishu	1881-82	Virodhikruti	1911-12
Chitrabhanu	1882-83	Paridhavi	1912-13
Swabhana	1883-84	Pramadicha	1913-14
Tharana	1884-85	A'nanda	1914-15
Parthiva	1885-86	Rakshasa	1915-16
Vyaya	1886-87	Nala	1916-17
Sarvajitu	1887-88	Paingala	1917-18
Sarvadhari	1888-89	Kalayukti	1918-19

TABLE SHOWING THE MEAN TIME OF THE SUN'S CULMINATION FOR 1896 AT MADRAS.

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

TABLE SHOWING THE EQUATION OF TIME FOR 1896, AT APPARENT NOON AT MADRAS.

DATE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	+ 3 32	+ 13 45	+ 12 26	+ 8 48	- 3 11	- 2 22	+ 3 38	+ 6 5	- 0 14	- 10 28	- 16 20	- 10 89
2	4 1	13 52	12 13	8 30	3 17	2 13	4 0	6 6	0 33	10 47	16 20	9 16
3	4 29	13 59	12 0	8 12	3 17	2 3	4 0	5 56	0 53	16 20	16 20	9 52
4	4 56	14 6	11 47	7 55	3 28	1 63	4 11	5 50	1 12	11 24	16 19	9 27
5	5 23	14 11	11 34	7 37	3 38	1 43	4 21	5 45	1 82	11 41	16 17	9 2
6	5 50	14 16	11 20	7 20	3 48	1 22	4 31	5 38	1 52	12 58	16 14	8 87
7	6 16	14 19	11 5	7 3	3 57	1 21	4 41	5 31	2 12	12 16	16 10	8 11
8	6 42	14 22	10 50	7 16	4 6	1 10	4 51	5 24	2 32	12 32	16 6	7 44
9	7 8	14 25	10 35	7 0	4 15	0 58	5 0	5 15	2 53	12 48	16 1	7 17
10	7 32	14 27	10 19	6 48	4 25	0 46	5 9	5 7	3 14	13 4	15 55	6 50
11	7 56	14 27	10 3	6 27	4 38	0 34	5 17	4 57	3 34	13 19	15 48	6 23
12	8 20	14 27	9 47	6 7	4 41	0 21	5 24	4 47	3 55	13 34	15 40	5 54
13	8 43	14 26	9 30	5 50	4 50	0 9	5 31	4 37	4 16	13 48	15 31	5 25
14	9 6	14 24	9 13	5 37	5 0	0	5 38	4 26	4 87	14 2	15 22	4 56
15	9 28	14 22	8 57	5 20	5 10	0 17	5 45	4 14	4 59	14 15	15 12	4 28
16	9 49	14 19	8 39	5 3	5 19	0 30	5 50	4 2	5 20	14 28	15 1	3 58
17	10 10	14 15	8 22	5 16	5 28	0 42	5 56	3 50	5 41	14 40	14 49	3 29
18	10 30	14 11	8 4	5 0	5 37	0 55	6 0	3 36	6 2	14 51	14 36	3 0
19	10 48	14 6	7 46	4 43	5 46	1 8	6 4	3 23	6 24	15 2	14 28	2 30
20	11 7	14 0	7 29	4 25	5 55	1 21	6 8	3 9	6 45	15 13	14 8	2 0
21	11 24	13 53	7 11	4 7	6 4	1 34	6 11	2 54	7 6	15 22	13 53	1 30
22	11 41	13 46	6 52	4 1	6 13	1 47	6 13	2 39	7 27	15 31	13 37	1 0
23	11 57	13 38	6 34	3 50	6 26	2 0	6 15	2 23	7 48	15 39	13 20	0 30
24	12 12	13 30	6 16	3 37	6 35	2 13	6 16	2 7	8 9	15 47	13 8	0 0
25	12 26	13 21	5 57	3 20	6 45	2 26	6 17	1 51	8 29	15 54	12 45	0 29
26	12 40	13 11	5 39	3 3	6 54	2 39	6 16	1 34	8 50	16 0	12 28	0 59
27	12 53	13 0	5 20	3 16	7 4	2 50	6 16	1 17	9 10	16 6	12 6	1 28
28	13 6	12 38	4 43	3 0	7 12	3 2	6 13	12 0 59	9 30	16 10	11 45	1 58
29	13 16	12 30	4 25	2 48	7 20	3 14	6 11	12 0 23	9 50	16 13	11 24	2 27
30	13 26	12 21	4 7	2 56	7 29	3 26	6 8	12 0 5	10 9	16 16	11 2	2 56
31	13 36	12 13	4	2 81	7 38	3 38	6 8	0 5	10 9	16 18	10 25	3 25

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MADRAS FOR 1896.

Month and Days.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1896.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan. 1	6 59	6 9	3 14	2 38	4 34	3 46	7 34	8 19	2 34	2 * 2
11	7 27	6 43	3 25	2 45	4 26	3 33	6 50	7 35	1 53	1 26
21	7 41	7 9	3 37	2 53	4 19	3 29	6 5	6 51	1 21	0 49
31	7 19	6 55	3 50	3 4	4 12	3 22	5 20	6 6	0 44	0 12
Feb. 10	6 10	5 44	4 3	3 17	4 3	3 15	4 35	5 22	After.	Morn.
20	5 7	4 35	4 15	3 31	3 58	3 8	3 50	4 39	11 24	10 56
Mar. 1	4 46	4 12	4 24	3 44	3 46	3 2	3 7	3 56	10 44	10 16
11	4 47	4 15	4 31	3 57	3 37	2 55	2 26	3 14	10 5	9 37
21	4 57	4 33	4 36	4 10	3 27	2 49	1 45	2 34	9 24	8 56
31	5 12	4 58	4 40	4 20	3 16	2 42	1 6	1 54	8 43	8 15
April 10	5 27	5 37	4 41	4 31	3 3	2 35	0 28	1 16	8 1	7 34
20	5 54	6 22	4 37	4 45	2 51	2 27	Morn.	0 39	7 18	6 52
30	6 28	7 10	4 33	4 56	2 38	2 18	11 16	After.	6 36	6 10
May 10	6 55	7 47	4 42	5 6	2 24	2 10	10 43	11 25	5 54	5 28
20	7 2	7 54	4 46	5 18	2 9	2 2	10 9	10 51	5 12	4 46
30	6 39	7 23	4 52	5 32	1 52	1 56	9 36	10 18	4 30	4 4
June 9	5 47	6 29	5 2	5 46	1 35	1 47	9 5	9 45	3 48	3 22
19	4 54	5 28	5 13	6 1	1 21	1 37	8 33	9 13	3 6	2 41
29	4 17	4 57	5 26	6 16	1 6	1 26	8 3	8 41	2 25	2 1
July 9	4 15	4 59	5 41	6 29	0 51	1 17	7 32	8 10	1 45	1 21
19	4 43	5 31	5 56	6 40	0 36	1 6	7 2	7 38	1 6	0 42
29	5 34	6 18	6 11	6 49	0 21	0 55	6 32	7 6	Morn.	After.
Aug. 9	0 23	6 55	6 24	6 58	0 6	0 43	6 1	6 35	11 50	11 20
18	5 58	7 16	6 37	6 59	After.	0 30	5 32	6 4	11 12	10 42
28	7 21	7 25	6 47	7 1	11 32	0 15	5 2	5 32	10 35	10 5
Sept. 7	7 38	7 22	6 58	7 0	11 14	Morn.	4 31	5 1	9 58	9 28
17	7 38	7 14	7 12	6 58	10 54	11 42	4 1	4 29	9 22	8 52
27	7 14	6 46	7 23	7 1	10 32	11 21	3 30	3 56	8 48	8 16
Oct. 7	6 8	5 46	7 34	7 4	10 7	10 56	2 58	3 24	8 12	7 40
17	4 47	4 7	7 47	7 9	9 37	10 29	2 26	2 50	7 37	7 5
27	4 45	4 33	8 2	7 17	9 4	9 58	1 54	2 16	7 4	6 30
Nov. 6	5 6	4 44	8 17	7 27	8 24	9 22	1 21	1 43	6 29	5 55
16	5 34	5 0	8 34	7 40	7 38	8 37	0 46	1 8	5 55	5 21
26	6 3	5 19	8 43	7 55	6 47	7 46	0 12	0 32	5 21	4 45
Dec. 6	6 35	5 43	9 0	8 10	5 50	6 52	After.	Morn.	4 46	4 10
16	7 6	6 12	9 8	8 24	4 54	5 55	10 54	11 13	4 12	3 36
26	7 84	6 42	9 15	8 37	4 1	5 1	10 15	10 39	3 37	3 1
31	7 43	6 57	9 17	8 43	3 36	4 35	9 55	10 19	3 20	2 42

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE AT MADRAS FOR 1896.

1896.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellites.	Pheno- mena.	1896.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellites.	Pheno- mena.
Jan. 3	h. m. s.			April 3	h. m. s.		
5	7 56 4	I	Disap.	9	51 34	II	Reap.
10	10 38 41	I	"	4	11 3 1	I	"
13	9 49 52	I	"	13	7 27 23	I	"
17	1 14 23	II	"	17	9 3 10	III	"
16	5 15 22	I	"	20	9 22 51	I	"
17	11 43 50	I	"	24	9 30 32	III	Disap.
20	3 50 0	I	"	28	6 53 45	II	Reap.
26	10 21 59	I	Reap.	30	7 21 11	IV	Disap.
30	1 4 24	III	"				
30	10 33 28	II	"	May 5	9 28 32	II	Reap.
				6	7 42 36	I	"
Feb. 3	0 16 24	I	"	13	9 38 2	I	"
7	1 9 2	II	"	17	6 9 47	IV	"
10	2 10 54	I	"	29	7 57 40	I	"
11	8 39 36	I	"	30	6 29 49	II	"
14	3 44 34	II	"	30	9 3 26	III	"
18	10 34 22	I	"				
23	7 8 24	IV	Disap.	Sept. 15	5 15 52	III	Disap.
	11 43 26	IV	Reap.				
24	7 37 50	II	"	Oct. 28	5 3 40	III	"
26	0 29 16	I	"				
27	6 58 2	I	"	Nov. 10	3 2 21	II	"
				12	2 24 14	I	"
Mar. 2	10 13 12	II	"	19	4 18 12	I	"
5	8 58 6	I	"	28	0 38 21	I	"
	9 3 6	III	"				
10	0 48 31	II	"	Dec. 3	0 51 12	III	"
12	9 31 9	III	Disap.	5	4 21 25	III	Reap.
12	10 47 15	I	Reap.		2 31 15	I	Disap.
20	0 43 30	I	"	10	4 48 35	III	"
21	7 12 16	I	"	12	2 43 4	II	"
27	7 16 29	II	"		4 24 9	I	"
28	9 7 36	I	"	19	5 19 5	I	"
				21	0 45 18	I	"
				28	2 39 15	I	"

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1896.

In the year 1896 there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon.

I. February 18th, Thursday.—An annular eclipse of the sun, invisible in India. The line of central eclipse lies almost entirely in the Antarctic Sea and South Atlantic Ocean, but touches Africa near the Cape of Good Hope.

II. February 28th and 29th, Friday and Saturday.—A partial eclipse of the moon, visible at Madras.

	h. m.
First contact with penumbra on 28th..	10 37 P.M.
First contact with shadow ..	11 37 "
Middle of eclipse on 29th ..	1 7 A.M.
Last contact with shadow ..	2 36 "
Last contact with penumbra ..	3 37 "

Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter=1) 0.87.

The first contact with the shadow, 85° from the north point of the moon's limb towards the east; the last contact 30° towards the west.

III. August 9th, Sunday.—A total eclipse of the sun, invisible in India. The central line passes through the north of Norway, Siberia and the north of Japan.

IV. August 23rd, Sunday.—A partial eclipse of the moon, invisible in India.

PLANETARY PHENOMENA; 1896.

MERCURY will be an evening star until February 8th; a morning star till April 18th; an evening star till June 10th; a morning star till July 31st; an evening star till October 6th; a morning star till November 28th; and an evening star for the rest of the year. Its diameter varies from 4" to 12" according to the distance from the earth. When the sun is between the earth and Mercury, he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 4" in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit, he represents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS will be a morning star until July 9th, and an evening star for the rest of the year. She is the most brilliant of all the planets; her light, which is of a yellowish-white colour, being at certain times so lustrous as to cast a sensible shadow. When seen before sun-rise, she was called by the ancients the morning star, and when she shone in the evenings, the evening star. The orbit of Venus lies between those of Mercury and the earth. A revolution is completed in 224.7 days. She will be in superior conjunction on July 9th and in perihelion on July 22nd.

MARS will be in perihelion on June 12th with an apparent diameter of 6.5"; in quadrature to the sun on 1st September with an apparent diameter of 9.3" and stationary on November 2nd. Two moons were found to be in attendance on it in 1877, but they are very small and quite invisible except under favourable conditions and with a large telescope. He is in conjunction with Neptune on September 24th and in opposition to the sun on December 11th with an apparent diameter of 16.5".

JUPITER will be a morning star until January 24th; an evening star until August 12th; and a morning star for the rest of the year. It is in opposition to the sun on January 24th with an apparent diameter of 42.5"; stationary on March 25th and December 26th; in quadrature on April 19th and on December 1st; in conjunction with the sun on August 12th and in conjunction with Leonis on September 19th. Four of its satellites are visible with very slight telescopic power, but the fifth, which was discovered by Professor Barnard, can be seen only with a very powerful telescope. His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the satellites visible and their eclipses observable.

SATURN will be a morning star until November 18th, and an evening star for the rest of the year. It is in quadrature to the sun on February 8th and August 4th; stationary on February 27th and July 16th; in opposition to the sun on May 6th with an apparent diameter of 17"; and in conjunction with the sun on November 18th; and also in conjunction with Uranus on December 28th. The beautiful system of rings, which surround it, renders Saturn one of the most attractive objects in the heavens. Saturn is attended by eight satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require the best constructed instrument.

URANUS is in quadrature to the sun on February 13th and 12th August; stationary on 28th February and on 29th July; in opposition to the sun on May 12th; in right ascension 15h. 21m. and south declination 18° 8', when it may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude; and will be in conjunction with the sun on November 16th. He has four satellites.

NEPTUNE will be stationary on February 25th and September 23rd; in quadrature to the sun on March 5th and September 12th; in conjunction with the sun on June 8th; and in opposition to the sun on December 10th, in right ascension 5h. 12m. and north declination 21° 33'. Only one satellite has been yet discovered.

More than 400 planets between Mars and Jupiter are now known, all but four of which have been discovered within the last 50 years. The only one ever visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which has at times a brilliancy equal to a star of the 5th magnitude.

*CHRISTIAN CALENDAR FROM 1820 TO 1999, NEW STYLE.

Centuries, or 1800 and 1900, are shown in two separate columns.

THE LEAP YEARS ARE PRINTED IN ITALIC FIGURES AND HAVE TWO DOMINICAL LETTERS.

Thus—1820, 24, 28, &c., and 1904, 08, 12, &c.

YEARS.				Dominical Letters.	Jan. Oct	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
					May.	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
					August.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
					Feb, Mar, Nov	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
1800		1900			June.	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
20 48 76		16 44 72	BA		Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
21 49 77	00	17 45 73	G		April, July.	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
22 50 78		18 46 74	F		1 8 15 22 29	Sun	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.
23 51 79		19 47 75	E		2 9 16 23 30	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.
24 52 80		20 48 76	DC		3 10 17 24 31	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.
25 53 81		21 49 77	B		4 11 18 25	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.
26 54 82		22 50 78	A		5 12 19 26	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.
27 55 83		23 51 79	G		6 13 20 27	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.
28 56 84		24 52 80	FE		7 14 21 28	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.
29 57 85		25 53 81	D		<i>Explanation.</i> —Look for the last two figures of the year under the century, or first two figures in the first part of the table, and opposite it will be found the Dominical Letter. When there are two letters together, the first is for January and February, the second for the rest of the year. In a line with the month, in the second part of the table, find the Dominical Letter of the year, and, down the same column with the letter find the day of the week, when the figures on the left will give the days of the month. Thus for the Mondays in January 1896: Opposite 96 under 1800 in the third column is E D in the eighth. In a line with January find E D and descend the column to "Mon."—On the left are 6, 13, 20 and 27, the required dates.							
30 58 86		26 54 82	C									
31 59 87		27 55 83	B									
32 60 88		28 56 84	AG									
33 61 89	01	29 57 85	85	AF								
34 62 90	02	30 58 86	E									
35 63 91	03	31 59 87	D									
36 64 92	04	32 60 88	CB									
37 65 93	05	33 61 89	A									
38 66 94	06	34 62 90	G									
39 67 95	07	35 63 91	F									
40 68 96	08	36 64 92	ED									
41 69 97	09	37 65 93	C									
42 70 98	10	38 66 94	R									
43 71 99	11	39 67 95	A									
44 72	12	40 68 96	GF									
45 73	13	41 69 97	E									
46 74	14	42 70 98	D									
47 75	15	43 71 99	C									

DAY OF THE YEAR CORRESPONDING TO THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334	365

To find the day of the year for any given date. For example: To find the age of the 14th day of February 1896. Take from this table the age of the last day of January 31, and add 14—total 45. In leap-years add 1 day after February.

*The Christian era, so much in universal use, is not of apostolic, or even of early origin. It is that which was fixed upon by Dionysius Exiguus, in the Sixth Century, and is proved to be erroneous by the fact that it places the birth of Christ no less than four years after the death of Herod—of the Herod who, when Christ was born, sought to destroy him. Kepler by astronomical and Chronological calculations placed the birth of Jesus in the year 748 A.U.C. or 6 B.C. (vide "Approaching End of the Age," by H. G. Guinness, 1880, pages 519-20.)

ORIENTAL NAMES OF THE WEEK-DAYS.

English.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Canarese.	Hindustani.
Sunday.	Raviwar or Aditwar.	Raviwar or Aditwar.	Adityavara.	Aik-shumbah.
Monday.	Somwar.	Somwar.	Somavara.	Thow-shumbah.
Tuesday.	Mangalwar.	Mangalwar.	Mangalavara.	Say-shumbah.
Wednesday.	Budhwar.	Budhwar.	Budhavara.	Chahar-shumbah.
Thursday.	Brihaspatwar or	Guruwar or Brihas-	Guruvara.	Punj-shumbah.
	Guruwar.	pativar.		
Friday.	Shukarwar.	Shukravar.	Shukravara.	Jumah.
Saturday.	Shaniwar.	Shaniwar or Mandwar	Shanivara.	Shumbah.

ORIENTAL NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Marathi.	* Tamil.	Bengali.	Urdu.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.
Chaitra.*	Chittari.	Baishakh.	Chait.	Chaitra.*	Rumzan-ul-mubarak
Vaishakh.	Vaiyasi.	Jyesth.	Byshakh.	Vaishakh or	Sheval-ul-mukaram.
				Vaisak.	
Jyeshth.	Ani.	Asarh.	Jeth.	Jeth.	Zikayada.
Ashadha.	Adi.	Shrabhan.	Asarh.	Ashad or Asad.	Zilhuj.
Shravan.	Avani.	Bhadra.	Sawan.	Shrawan.	Muburram.
Bhadrpad.	Perattasi.	Ashwin.	Bhadun.	Bhadarwo.	Safur.
Ashwin.	Alpesi.	Kartik.	Asan.	Ashwan, Asho,	Rubbi-ul-aval.
				or Ashwin.	
Kartik.†	Kartikai.	Agrahayan or	Kartik.	Kartik or	Rubbi-ul-ankhar.
		Margasirsha.		Kartak.	
Margashirsh.	Margali.	Paush.	Aghan.	Magashar or	Jemadi-ul-aval.
				Margashirsh.	
Paush.	Tai.	Magh.	Pus.	Paush.	Jemadi-ul-ankhar.
Magh.	Masi.	Phalgun.	Magh.	Magh or Maha.	Rujjub-ul-murujjub.
Phalgun.	Pungunl.	Chaitra.	Phagan.	Phagan.	Shaban-ul-muazum.

* According to the Shaka year.

† Samvat commences with Kartik Shuddha 1st, or Partipada.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	23	51	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	303	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	185	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	265	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ Last Quarter	7	8	46	☽ First Quarter	23	8	3
● New Moon	15	3	40	○ Full Moon	30	2	16
☾ Perigee	4	9	—	☽ Apogee	20	10	—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	—	Morn.
1	Wed	19	[assumed title of Empress, 1879.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	20	CIRCUMCISION.—QUEEN VICTORIA	6 24	5 43	6 21	Morn.	6 42
3	Fri	21	Calcutta captured, 1757.....	6 25	5 44	7 24	1	7 38
4	Sat	22	.....	6 25	5 44	8 25	1	58 8 29
			.....	6 26	5 45	9 23	2	52 9 16
5	SUN	23	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.....	6 26	5 46	10 19	3	43 10 0
6	Mon	24	EPIPHANY.....	6 26	5 46	11 13	4	32 10 42
7	Tues	25	Cabul Massacre, 1842.....	6 26	5 47	Morn.	5	20 11 23
8	Wed	26	St. Lucien.....	6 27	5 47	0	8	6 9 After.
9	Thur	27	.....	6 27	5 48	1	4	6 59 0 51
10	Fri	28	Cape of Good Hope captured, 1806.....	6 27	5 48	2	2	7 52 1 40
11	Sat	29	Capture of Trincomallee, 1705.....	6 27	5 49	3	2	8 48 2 32
12	SUN	30	1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.....	6 28	5 50	4	1	9 45 3 28
13	Mon	1	St. Hilary.....	6 28	5 50	4	59	10 42 4 26
14	Tues	2	Prince Albert Victor of Wales died, '92.	6 28	5 51	5	54	11 38 5 23
15	Wed	3	Madras University opened, 1853.....	6 28	5 51	6	43	After. 6 18
16	Thur	4	Battle of Corunna, 1809.....	6 28	5 52	7	28	1 18 7 10
17	Fri	5	.....	6 28	5 52	8	2	2 7 59
18	Sat	6	St. Prisca.....	6 29	5 53	8	45	2 44 8 45
19	SUN	7	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 53	9	20	3 23 9 30
20	Mon	8	St. Fabian.....	6 29	5 54	9	53	4 2 10 14
21	Tues	9	St. Agnes.....	6 29	5 54	10	27	4 42 11 0
22	Wed	10	St. Vincent.....	6 29	5 55	11	2	5 22 11 46
23	Thur	11	Duke of Saxe-Coburg married, 1874...	6 29	5 55	After.	6	6 Morn.
24	Fri	12	Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1857.....	6 29	5 56	0	21	6 53 0 36
25	Sat	13	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal					
			[mar., 1858.	6 29	5 56	1	7	7 45 1 28
26	SUN	14	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.....	6 29	5 57	2	0	8 41 2 25
27	Mon	15	.....	6 29	5 57	2	58	9 41 3 24
28	Tues	16	Battle of Aliwall, 1846.....	6 29	5 58	4	0	10 42 4 24
29	Wed	17	.....	6 28	5 58	5	11	42 5 22
30	Thur	18	Mangalore re-taken by Tippu, 1781...	6 28	5 59	6	8	Morn. 6 16
31	Fri	19	Vellore Mutiny, 1807.....	6 28	5 59	7	8	0 39 7 7

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.		
Jan. 1	12	Midnight.—Sun in Perigee.	o
2	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 1 53 N.
10	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 7 31 S.
11	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 7 36 S.
12	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 4 35 S.
16	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 6 32 S.
24	12	Moon.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	18 31 E.
24	7	After.—Jupiter in opposition to the sun : App. dia. 42".	
30	2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 2 4 N.
30	12	Moon.—Mercury stationary.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	6 5 59 Morn.	☾ First Quarter.....	22 2 35 Morn.
● New Moon.....	13 9 34 After.	○ Full Moon.....	29 1 12 Morn.
☾ Perigee.....	1 7 — Morn.	☾ Perigee.....	29 4 — After.
☾ Apogee.....	17 1 — Morn.		

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
1 Sat		20	Mysore State Railway opened, 1881 ... [of the B. V. Mary.]	6 28	5 59	8 8	1 32	7 52
2 SUN		21	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Purification	6 28	6 0	9 5	2 25	8 38
3 Mon		22	St. Blasius.....	6 28	6 0	10 2	3 15	9 21
4 Tues		23	Battle of Ningpo, 1819.....	6 28	6 1	10 59	4 4	10 4
5 Wed		24	Bishop Corrie died, 1837.....	6 27	6 1	11 57	4 55	10 49
6 Thur		25	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.....	6 27	6 2	Morn.	5 48	11 37
7 Fri		26	Decennial Census taken, 1881... (1872.)	6 27	6 2	0 56	6 43	After.
8 Sat		27	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair,	6 27	6 2	1 58	7 40	1 23
9 SUN		28	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.....	6 26	6 3	2 54	8 37	2 19
10 Mon		29	QUEEN VICTORIA married, 1840.....	6 26	6 3	3 49	9 32	3 16
11 Tues		1	.....	6 26	6 3	4 39	10 25	4 11
12 Wed		2	.....	6 25	6 4	5 25	11 13	5 4
13 Thur		3	English Revolution, 1688.....	6 25	6 4	6 6	After.	5 53
14 Fri		4	St. Valentine.....	6 25	6 4	6 44	0 41	6 40
15 Sat		5	Treaty of Lahore, 1846.....	6 24	6 5	7 20	1 21	7 26
16 SUN		6	QUINQUAGESIMA (SHROVE SUNDAY).....	6 24	6 5	7 53	2 0	8 10
17 Mon		7	Battle of Meeanee (Scinde), 1843.....	6 24	6 5	8 26	2 39	8 55
18 Tues		8	Luther died, 1546.....	6 23	6 5	9 1	3 19	9 41
19 Wed		9	ASH WEDNESDAY.....	6 23	6 5	9 37	4 1	10 23
20 Thur		10	Bangalore captured, 1791.....	6 22	6 6	10 16	4 46	11 19
21 Fri		11	Battle of Gujerat, 1849.....	6 22	6 6	10 59	5 35	Morn.
22 Sat		12	Sir Charles Lyall died, 1875.....	6 22	6 6	11 48	6 28	0 12
23 SUN		13	QUADRAGESIMA (1ST SUNDAY IN LENT).....	6 21	6 6	After.	7 24	1 9
24 Mon		14	St. Matthias.....	6 21	6 7	1 40	8 23	2 7
25 Tues		15	.....	6 20	6 7	2 43	9 23	3 5
26 Wed		16	.....	6 20	6 7	3 46	10 21	4 0
27 Thur		17	.....	6 19	6 7	4 43	11 16	4 52
28 Fri		18	.....	6 18	6 7	5 49	Morn.	5 41
29 Sat		19	.....	6 18	6 8	6 48	0 9	6 27

PHENOMENA.

<i>d. h.</i>					
Feb. 6	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	7	46 S.
8	6	Morn.—Saturn in quadrature to the sun: App. dia. 16".			
8	11	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.			
10	1	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mars.....	Venus	1	38 N.
10	12	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	3	27 S.
10	1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	5	3 S.
12	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	5	41 S.
13		Solar eclipse invisible in India.			
20	11	After.—Mercury stationary: App. dia. 9".			
26	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2	18 N.
27	6	After.—Saturn stationary: App. dia. 16".			
28		Lunar eclipse, visible at Madras. See page 11.			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	6 4 50 After.	☾ First Quarter.....	22 5 18 After.
● New Moon.....	14 4 9 After.	○ Full Moon.....	29 10 43 Morn.
☾ Apogee.....	15 6 — Morn.	☾ Perigee.....	29 5 — Morn.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
1	SUN	20	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.—St. David.....	6 17	6 8	7 47	1 2	7 11
2	Mon	21	Attempt to assassinate the Queen, 1882	6 17	6 8	8 46	1 53	7 54
3	Tues	22	.....	6 16	6 8	9 46	2 46	8 42
4	Wed	23	.....	6 16	6 8	10 47	3 40	9 30
5	Thur	24	.....	6 15	6 8	11 49	4 36	10 23
6	Fri	25	Battle with Tipu in Coorg, 1799.....	6 14	6 8	Morn.	5 34	11 17
7	Sat	26	St. Perpetua.—Siege of Bangalore, 1791	6 14	6 9	0 48	6 32	After.
8	SUN	27	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 13	6 9	1 45	7 23	1 11
9	Mon	28	Mr. Gladstone resigns, 1894.....	6 13	6 9	2 37	8 21	2 7
10	Tues	29	Prince of Wales married, 1863.....	6 12	6 9	3 24	9 11	3 0
11	Wed	30	Sir James Outram died, 1863.....	6 11	6 9	4 6	9 57	3 50
12	Thur	1	St. Gregory.—End of Nepal War, 1816.	6 11	6 9	4 45	10 40	4 38
13	Fri	2	Prince Arthur married, 1879.....	6 10	6 9	5 21	11 20	5 23
14	Sat	3	.....	6 9	6 9	5 54	After.	6 8
15	SUN	4	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 9	6 9	6 28	0 39	6 52
16	Mon	5	.....	6 8	6 9	7 2	1 13	7 38
17	Tues	6	St. Patrick.....	6 7	6 9	7 37	1 59	8 25
18	Wed	7	Princess Louise born, 1848.....	6 7	6 10	8 15	2 43	9 14
19	Thur	8	.....	6 6	6 10	8 57	3 30	10 6
20	Fri	9	 [1871.]	6 5	6 10	9 43	4 21	11 0
21	Sat	10	St. Benedict.—Princess Louise m.,	6 5	6 10	10 34	5 15	11 50
22	SUN	11	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 4	6 10	11 29	6 11	Morn.
23	Mon	12	.....	6 3	6 10	After.	7 8	0 40
24	Tues	13	Battle of Hyderabad (Scinde), 1843.....	6 3	6 10	1 23	8 5	1 41
25	Wed	14	Annunciation, E. V. M., (Lady Day).....	6 2	6 10	2 29	9 0	2 28
26	Thur	15	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.....	6 1	6 10	3 29	9 53	3 27
27	Fri	16	American Civil War began, 1861.....	6 1	6 10	4 23	10 45	4 2
28	Sat	17	Prince Leopold died, 1884.....	6 0	6 10	5 27	11 37	5 0
29	SUN	18	PALM SUNDAY.—Punjab annexed, 1849	5 59	6 10	6 26	Morn.	5 59
30	Mon	19	Russo-Persian Treaty ratified, 1882...	5 59	6 10	7 27	0 29	6 58
31	Tues	20	.....	5 58	6 10	8 30	1 24	7 50

PHENOMENA.

<i>d. h.</i>					
Mar. 2	11	After.—Mercury in descending node.			
4	8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	7	44 S.
5	12	Noon.—Neptune in quadrature to the sun.			
6	9	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		27	20
10	12	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	1	37 S.
11	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	0	36 S.
12	6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	0	42 S.
13	5	Morn.—Mercury in aphelion.			
20	7	Morn.—Spring commences.			
24	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2	19 S.
5	26	Morn.—Jupiter stationary: App. dia. 33".			

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	d. h. m.	5 5 45 Morn.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m.	21 4 8 Morn.
● New Moon	13 9 44 Morn.		○ Full Moon	27 7 8 After.	
☾ Apogee	11 8 — Morn.		☾ Perigee	26 2 — After.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Wed	21	Expedition against Ahwaz, 1857	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	22	<i>Maundy Thursday</i>	5 57	6 10	9 33	2 21	8 10
3	Fri	23	GOOD FRIDAY.— <i>St. Richard</i>	5 57	6 10	10 37	3 21	9 6
4	Sat	24	<i>St. Ambrose</i>	5 56	6 10	11 37	4 21	10 5
				5 55	6 11	Morn.	5 20	11 4
5	SUN	25	EASTER SUNDAY	5 55	6 11	0 32	6 16	After.
6	Mon	26	Capital of Coorg taken, 1831	5 54	6 11	1 21	7 8	0 58
7	Tues	27	Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 53	6 11	2 5	7 55	1 47
8	Wed	28		5 53	6 11	2 45	8 39	2 35
9	Thur	29	Lord Bacon died, 1826	5 52	6 11	3 22	9 20	3 21
10	Fri	30	Annexation of Coorg, 1831	5 51	6 11	3 56	9 59	4 6
11	Sat	31		5 51	6 11	4 29	10 38	4 50
12	SUN	1	1st SUNDAY AFTER EASTER (Low	5 50	6 11	5 3	11 18	5 35
13	Mon	2	) [SUNDAY].	5 50	6 11	5 38	11 58	6 22
14	Tues	3	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 49	6 11	6 15	After.	7 11
15	Wed	4	Battle of Malour, 1815	5 48	6 11	6 56	1 28	8 2
16	Thur	5	First Railway opened at Bombay, '53.	5 48	6 12	7 41	2 17	8 56
17	Fri	6	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790	5 47	6 12	8 30	3 10	9 51
18	Sat	7	Tantia Topee executed at Sepree, '59.	5 46	6 12	9 23	4 5	10 47
			[phege.					
19	SUN	8	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER— <i>St. Al-</i>	5 46	6 12	10 20	5 1	11 40
20	Mon	9	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657	5 46	6 12	11 19	5 56	Morn.
21	Tues	10		5 45	6 12	After.	6 50	0 32
22	Wed	11	Bombardment of Odessa, 1852	5 45	6 12	1 15	7 42	1 20.
23	Thur	12	<i>St. George</i>	5 44	6 12	2 13	8 32	2 5
24	Fri	13		5 43	6 12	3 8	9 22	2 49
25	Sat	14	<i>St. Mark</i> .—Princess Alice born, 1843.	5 43	6 12	4 7	10 14	3 31
26	SUN	15	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 42	6 13	5 6	11 7	4 17
27	Mon	16	Prince Leopold married, 1882	5 42	6 13	6 8	Morn.	5 4
28	Tues	17	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	5 41	6 13	7 12	0 3	5 54
29	Wed	18	Peace with Russia, 1856	5 41	6 13	8 18	1 2	6 50
30	Thur	19	Burmese Embassy reach Simla, 1882	5 40	6 13	9 21	2 4	7 48

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	April 1	4 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon	7 52 S.
	5	morn.	—Venus in aphelion.		
	8	3 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon	0 53 N.
	11	9 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon	4 12 N.
	13	1 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon	5 30 N.
	18	10 Morn.	—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.		
	19	10 After.	—Jupiter in quadrature to the sun: App. dia. 35°.		
	21	1 Morn.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon	2 3 N.
	21	2 After.	—Mercury in ascending node.		
	26	4 Morn.	—Mercury in perihelion.		
	28	12 Noon.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon	7 48 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	d. h. m.	4 8 46 After.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m.	20 11 42 Morn.
● New Moon	13 1 7 Morn.		○ Full Moon	27 3 18 Morn.	
☾ Apogee	8 8 — After.		☾ Perigee	24 4 — After.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Fri	20	[born, 1850. SS. Philip and James.—Prince Arthur	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	21	Cyclone in Madras, 1872	5 40	6 14	10 20	3 5	8 49
				5 40	6 14	11 14	4 4	9 49
3	SUN	22	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 39	6 14	Morn.	4 59	10 47
4	Mon	23	Death of Tipu, 1799	5 39	6 14	0 1	5 50	11 40
5	Tues	24	Napoleon I. died, 1821	5 39	6 14	0 43	6 35	After.
6	Wed	25	<i>St. John, A. P. L.</i>	5 38	6 14	1 21	7 18	1 17
7	Thur	26	Ld. Cavendish & Mr. Bourke asstd. '82.	5 38	6 15	1 56	7 53	2 3
8	Fri	27		5 38	6 15	2 30	8 37	2 47
9	Sat	28	John Stuart Mill died, 1873	5 37	6 15	3 4	9 16	3 32
10	SUN	29	ROGATION SUNDAY	5 37	6 15	3 38	9 57	4 18
11	Mon	30	Rangoon taken, 1824	5 37	6 16	4 14	10 39	5 6
12	Tues	1	Battle of Almaraz, 1812	5 37	6 16	4 54	11 24	5 57
13	Wed	2	Cession of Surat, 1800	5 36	6 16	5 38	After.	6 50
14	Thur	3	ASCENSION DAY (<i>Holy Thursday</i>)	5 36	6 16	6 27	1 6	7 48
15	Fri	4	O'Connell died, 1847	5 36	6 16	7 19	2 1	8 42
16	Sat	5	Akbar Khan died, 1847	5 35	6 17	8 16	2 57	9 37
17	SUN	6	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY	5 35	6 17	9 14	3 52	10 23
18	Mon	7		5 35	6 17	10 12	4 46	11 17
19	Tues	8	<i>St. Dunstan, A. C.</i>	5 35	6 18	11 9	5 37	Morn.
20	Wed	9	Dr. W. Chambers died, 1883	5 35	6 18	After.	6 27	0 2
21	Thur	10	Riots at Montreal, 1832	5 34	6 18	1 0	7 15	0 45
22	Fri	11		5 34	6 19	1 55	8 4	1 27
23	Sat	12		5 34	6 19	2 52	8 54	2 9
			[VICTORIA born, 1819.					
24	SUN	13	PENTECOST (<i>Whit Sunday</i>).—EMPRESS	5 34	6 19	3 51	9 47	2 54
25	Mon	14	<i>Whit Monday</i>	5 34	6 20	4 53	10 44	3 41
26	Tues	15	<i>Whit Tuesday St. Augustine, 1st Archbp.</i>	5 34	6 20	5 57	11 45	4 34
27	Wed	16	Venerable Bede.....) of Canterbury.	5 34	6 20	7 2	Morn.	5 31
28	Thur	17	Mutiny at Nussereabad, 1857.	5 34	6 20	8 4	0 47	6 31
29	Fri	18	Arctic Expedition left Portsmouth, 75.	5 34	6 20	9 1	1 43	7 33
30	Sat	19	Massacre at Shahjehanpore, 1857	5 34	6 21	9 52	2 46	8 33
31	SUN	20	TRINITY SUNDAY	5 34	6 21	10 37	3 40	9 30

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	May 6	2 Morn.	—Saturn in opposition to the sun: App. dia. 17°.		
	7	9 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon	3 37 N.
	11	7 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon	6 19 N.
	12	12 Midnight.	—Uranus in opposition to the sun.		
	14	11 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon	2 24 N.
	16	9 After.	—Mercury at greatest elongation	.....	22 2 E.
	18	12 Noon.	—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter	Moon	1 34 N.
	25	7 After.	—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon	7 46 S.
	29	6 After.	—Mercury stationary: App. dia. 11°.		
	29	11 After.	—Mercury in descending node.		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m.
● New Moon	3 1 24 After.	○ Full Moon	18 5 2 After.
	11 2 4 After.		23 0 16 After.
☾ Apogee	5 1 — After.	☾ Perigee	20 9 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Mon	21	St. Nicomede.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Tues	22	Garibaldi died, 1882.....	5 34	6 21	11 17	4 29	10 22
3	Wed	23	Duke of York born, 1865.....	5 34	6 22	11 54	5 13	11 11
4	Thur	24	Corpus Christi.....	5 34	6 22	0 29	6 34	0 43
5	Fri	25	St. Boniface.....	5 34	6 23	1 2	7 13	1 27
6	Sat	26	.....	5 34	6 23	1 37	7 53	2 13
7	SUN	27	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 34	6 23	2 12	8 35	3 0
8	Mon	28	Mahomet died, 632.....	5 34	6 23	2 51	9 19	3 50
9	Tues	29	Charles Dickens died, 1870.....	5 34	6 24	3 34	10 7	4 43
10	Wed	30	.....	5 34	6 24	4 21	10 58	5 38
11	Thur	31	St. Barnabas, Ap.....	5 35	6 24	5 12	11 53	6 37
12	Fri	1	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.....	5 35	6 25	6 9	After.	7 31
13	Sat	2	Earl Rivers executed, 1483.....	5 35	6 25	7 7	1 47	8 24
14	SUN	3	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 35	6 25	8 7	2 42	9 14
15	Mon	4	Wat Tyler killed, 1381.....	5 35	6 25	9 5	3 34	10 1
16	Tues	5	.....	5 35	6 26	10 1	4 24	10 43
17	Wed	6	St. Alban, M.....	5 36	6 26	10 56	5 13	11 26
18	Thur	7	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.....	5 36	6 26	11 50	6 0	Morn.
19	Fri	8	Birth of Massacre, 1857.....	5 36	6 26	After.	6 49	0 7
20	Sat	9	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA, '37. [of QUEEN VICTORIA, 1837.]	5 36	6 27	1 44	7 40	0 49
21	SUN	10	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Procl.	5 36	6 27	2 40	8 33	1 35
22	Mon	11	.....	5 37	6 27	3 44	9 31	2 24
23	Tues	12	.....	5 37	6 27	4 45	10 31	3 18
24	Wed	13	St. John the Baptist (Midsummer Day).	5 37	6 27	5 48	11 32	4 16
25	Thur	14	.....	5 37	6 27	6 47	Morn.	5 17
26	Fri	15	.....	5 37	6 28	7 41	0 32	6 18
27	Sat	16	Lord Lawrence died, 1879.....	5 38	6 28	8 29	1 28	7 16
28	SUN	17	[tion of QUEEN VICTORIA, 23. 4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Corona-	5 38	6 28	9 11	2 19	8 11
29	Mon	18	St. Peter, Ap.....	5 38	6 28	9 51	3 5	9 1
30	Tues	19	End of Second Burmah War, 1863.....	5 39	6 28	10 26	3 49	9 50

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	4 23 50 5 59	☽
June 6	3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 5 48 N.
8	8 Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with the sun.	
10	7 After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.	
10 11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 5 5 N.
13	10 After.—Mars in perihelion.	
15	2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 0 59 N.
15	5 Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 2 42 S.
15	4 After.—Neptune in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 1 12 N.
21	3 Morn.—Summer commences.	
22	1 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 7 48 S.
22	3 After.—Mercury stationary; App. dia. 10'.	
30	11 Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 2 21

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	☽ First Quarter.....	d. h. m.
● New Moon	3 6 44 Morn.	○ Full Moon	17 9 25 After.
	11 0 56 Morn.		24 11 5 After.
☾ Apogee	3 8 — Morn.	☾ Perigee	31 3 — Morn.
☾ Perigee	15 11 — After.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Wed	19	Princess Alice married, 1862.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	20	Visitation of B. V. Mary.....	5 39	6 28	11 1	4 50	10 36
3	Fri	21	.....	5 39	6 29	11 35	5 13	11 21
4	Sat	22	Sir H. Lawrence died, 1857..... [Helena m., 1866.]	5 39	6 29	Morn.	5 49	After
5	SUN	23	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Princess	5 40	6 29	0 47	7 13	1 41
6	Mon	24	Duke of York married, 1833.....	5 40	6 29	1 27	7 59	2 32
7	Tues	25	Translation of St. Thomas a Becket.....	5 41	6 29	2 12	8 49	3 27
8	Wed	26	.....	5 41	6 29	3 2	9 42	4 23
9	Thur	27	.....	5 41	6 29	3 57	10 39	5 20
10	Fri	28	Vellore Mutiny, 1806.....	5 41	6 29	4 56	11 33	6 16
11	Sat	29	.....	5 42	6 29	5 56	After.	7 8
12	SUN	30	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 42	6 29	6 56	1 28	7 57
13	Mon	31	Alexandria burned by Arabi, 1882.....	5 42	6 29	7 54	2 20	8 43
14	Tues	1	.....	5 42	6 29	8 50	3 10	9 25
15	Wed	2	St. Swithun.....	5 43	6 29	9 46	3 58	10 7
16	Thur	3	Massacre of Cawnpore, 1857.....	5 43	6 29	10 41	4 47	10 49
17	Fri	4	Franco-Prussian War, commenced, [1870.]	5 43	6 29	11 37	5 36	11 33
18	Sat	5	.....	5 43	6 29	After.	6 28	Morn.
19	SUN	6	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 44	6 28	1 33	7 22	0 20
20	Mon	7	St. Margaret, V. and M.....	5 44	6 28	2 35	8 22	1 10
21	Tues	8	.....	5 44	6 28	3 37	9 21	2 6
22	Wed	9	St. Mary Magdalene.....	5 45	6 28	4 37	10 21	3 5
23	Thur	10	Princess Beatrice married, 1885.....	5 45	6 28	5 32	11 17	4 5
24	Fri	11	.....	5 45	6 27	6 22	Morn.	5 4
25	Sat	12	St. James.....	5 45	6 27	7 8	0 10	6 0
26	SUN	13	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. Anne.	5 46	6 27	7 47	0 59	6 53
27	Mon	14	St. Joseph of Arimathea.—French Rev.	5 46	6 27	8 22	1 43	7 42
28	Tues	15	Battle of Pyrenees, 1813. [olution, 1830.]	5 46	6 26	8 59	2 23	8 27
29	Wed	16	1st Native Girls' School founded in	5 46	6 26	9 53	3 5	9 15
30	Thur	17	[Calcutta, 1849.]	5 47	6 26	10 7	3 45	10 0
31	Fri	18	.....	5 47	6 25	10 43	4 23	10 46

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	☽
July 4	3 Morn.—Sun in apogee.
4	5 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation
5	5 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....
9	6 After.—Venus in superior conjunction with the sun.
11	1 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus
12	7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....
16	10 After.—Saturn stationary; App. dia. 16".
19	6 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn
23	1 After.—Venus in perihelion.
29	9 Morn.—Uranus stationary.
31	10 After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
● Last Quarter..... 1 11 55 After.	○ Full Moon..... 23 0 25 After.
● New Moon..... 9 10 23 Morn.	○ Last Quarter..... 31 4 16 After.
● First Quarter..... 16 2 24 Morn.	
● Perigee..... 11 11 — After.	● Apogee..... 27 8 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Sat	19	Lammas Day.....	5 47	6 23	11 23	5 7	11 33
2	SUN	20	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 47	6 25	Morn.	5 51	After.
3	Mon	21	Mahratta War commenced, 1803.....	5 47	6 24	0 4	6 37	1 15
4	Tues	22	[1814.].....	5 47	6 24	0 51	7 30	2 10
5	Wed	23	Transfig.—Duke of Saxe-Coburg born, 1814.....	5 48	6 24	1 44	8 23	3 7
6	Thur	24	Transfig.—Duke of Saxe-Coburg born, 1814.....	5 48	6 24	2 40	9 22	4 3
7	Fri	25	Transfig.—Duke of Saxe-Coburg born, 1814.....	5 48	6 23	3 40	10 19	4 57
8	Sat	26	George Canning died, 1827.....	5 48	6 23	4 41	11 16	5 48
9	SUN	27	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 48	6 22	5 41	After.	6 35
10	Mon	28	St. Lawrence.....	5 48	6 22	6 39	1 2	7 20
11	Tues	29	.....	5 49	6 21	7 37	1 52	8 4
12	Wed	30	Ahmednagar taken (Wellesley), 1803.....	5 49	6 21	8 53	2 42	8 47
13	Thur	31	Old Lammas Day.....	5 49	6 20	9 30	3 32	9 31
14	Fri	1	Sir Colin Campbell died, 1863.....	5 49	6 20	10 28	4 24	10 17
15	Sat	2	Assumption of B. V. Mary.....	5 49	6 19	11 23	5 19	11 8
16	SUN	3	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 49	6 19	After.	6 16	Morn.
17	Mon	4	Battle of Rohilla, 1808.....	5 49	6 18	1 31	7 15	0 2
18	Tues	5	.....	5 49	6 18	2 31	8 14	0 59
19	Wed	6	Mutiny at Ferozepore, 1857.....	5 50	6 17	3 27	9 11	1 58
20	Thur	7	.....	5 50	6 17	4 17	10 4	2 57
21	Fri	8	.....	5 50	6 16	5 8	10 51	3 52
22	Sat	9	Dr. Pusey born, 1800.....	5 50	6 15	5 44	11 39	4 46
23	SUN	10	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	6 15	6 22	Morn.	5 37
24	Mon	11	St. Bartholomew, Ap.....	5 50	6 14	6 57	0 22	6 21
25	Tues	12	Michael Faraday died, 1867.....	5 50	6 14	7 32	1 2	7 10
26	Wed	13	ALBERT, late PRINCE Consort, b., 1819.....	5 50	6 13	8 6	1 42	7 53
27	Thur	14	Battle of Polliore, 1781.....	5 50	6 13	8 41	2 22	8 40
28	Fri	15	St. Augustine, Bp.....	5 50	6 12	9 19	3 3	9 27
29	Sat	16	St. John the Baptist beheaded.....	5 50	6 11	9 59	3 43	10 15
30	SUN	17	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	6 11	10 43	4 32	11 6
31	Mon	18	John Bunyan died, 1688.....	5 50	6 10	11 33	5 21	After.

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.
Aug. 3 3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 7 0 N.
3 4 Morn.—Jupiter in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 0 40 N.
4 10 After.—Saturn in quadrature to the sun: App. dia. 16°	
8 — Solar eclipse invisible in India.	
8 7 After.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Venus 0 17 S.
9 2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 0 16 S.
10 3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 1 45 S.
10 4 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 2 3 S.
12 2 After.—Jupiter in conjunction with the sun.	
15 12 Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 7 47 S.
22 — Lunar eclipse, invisible in India.	
31 7 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 6 15 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
● New Moon..... 7 7 4 After.	○ Full Moon..... 22 4 10 Morn.
● First Quarter..... 14 9 31 Morn.	○ Last Quarter..... 30 7 20 Morn.
● Perigee..... 9 1 — Morn.	● Apogee..... 24 8 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	—	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	18	[Crown, 1858.]	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	19	St. Giles.—Transfer of India to the	5 50	6 10	Morn.	6 13	0 54
3	Thur	20	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.....	5 50	6 9	0 27	7 8	1 47
4	Fri	21	.....	5 50	6 8	1 24	8 4	2 43
5	Sat	22	Malta taken, 1800.....	5 50	6 8	2 23	9 0	3 35
6	SUN	23	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	6 7	3 23	9 53	4 21
7	Mon	24	St. Eucherius, Bp.....	5 50	6 6	4 22	10 48	5 10
8	Tues	25	Nativity of B. V. Mary.....	5 50	6 5	5 21	11 40	5 55
9	Wed	26	.....	5 50	6 4	6 19	After.	6 39
10	Thur	27	.....	5 50	6 3	7 17	1 22	7 24
11	Fri	28	Battle of Delhi (Lake), 1803.....	5 50	6 3	8 17	2 15	8 11
12	Sat	29	.....	5 50	6 2	9 18	3 11	9 2
13	SUN	30	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	6 1	10 21	4 9	9 56
14	Mon	31	Moscow burnt, 1812.....	5 50	6 1	11 24	5 9	10 51
15	Tues	1	.....	5 50	6 0	After.	6 9	11 53
16	Wed	2	St. Editha.....	5 50	5 59	1 23	7 7	Morn.
17	Thur	3	St. Lambert, Bp.....	5 50	5 58	2 15	8 1	0 52
18	Fri	4	.....	5 50	5 58	3 2	8 51	1 49
19	Sat	5	President Garfield died, 1881.....	5 50	5 57	3 43	9 36	2 48
20	SUN	6	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	5 56	4 22	10 20	3 32
21	Mon	7	St. Matthew, Ap.....	5 50	5 55	4 58	11 1	4 21
22	Tues	8	.....	5 50	5 55	5 32	11 41	5 7
23	Wed	9	Battle of Assaye, 1803.....	5 50	5 54	6 7	Morn.	5 31
24	Thur	10	.....	5 50	5 53	6 41	0 20	6 3
25	Fri	11	.....	5 50	5 53	7 18	1 1	7 21
26	Sat	12	St. Cyprian.....	5 51	5 52	7 58	1 43	8 11
27	SUN	13	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51	5 51	8 38	2 23	9 2
28	Mon	14	[mas day.]	5 51	5 50	9 27	3 15	9 5
29	Tues	15	St. Michael and All Angels—(Michael.)	5 51	5 50	10 18	4 3	10 2
30	Wed	16	St. Jerome.....	5 51	5 49	Morn.	5 53	10 9

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.
Sept. 1 12 Noon.—Mars in quadrature to the sun: App. dia. 9°	
6 11 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 0 55
9 3 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 5 13
9 5 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 2 5 4
11 10 After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 7 38
12 5 After.—Neptune in quadrature to the sun.	
13 10 Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	26 35
19 9 After.—Jupiter in conjunction with a Leonis.....	Jupiter 0 20
22 0 After.—Autumn commences.	
23 1 Morn.—Neptune stationary.	
26 3 After.—Mercury stationary: App. dia. 9°	
29 2 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 5 6

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	7 3 39 Morn.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	21 9 33 After.
First Quarter.....	13 8 8 After.		Last Quarter.....	29 8 42 After.	
Perigee.....	7 10 — Morn.		Apogee.....	21 11 — Morn.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Thur	17	St. Remigius.....	5 51	5 48	0 9	6 47	1 23
2	Fri	18	.....	5 51	5 47	1 7	7 41	2 12
3	Sat	19	.....	5 51	5 47	2 5	8 33	2 59
4	SUN	20	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51	5 46	3 2	9 25	3 43
5	Mon	21	.....	5 51	5 45	4 0	10 15	4 27
6	Tues	22	St. Faith, V. and M.....	5 51	5 45	4 58	11 7	5 12
7	Wed	23	Nabob of the Carnatic died, 1855.....	5 51	5 44	5 53	After.	5 59
8	Thur	24	.....	5 51	5 44	7 0	0 56	6 49
9	Fri	25	St. Denys.....	5 51	5 43	8 4	1 55	7 44
10	Sat	26	.....	5 51	5 42	9 10	2 57	8 43
11	SUN	27	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51	5 42	10 14	3 59	9 43
12	Mon	28	America discovered, 1492.....	5 52	5 41	11 15	4 59	10 44
13	Tues	29	.....	5 52	5 41	After.	5 56	11 43
14	Wed	30	Cuttack taken, 1803.....	5 52	5 40	0 59	6 48	Morn.
15	Thur	1	.....	5 52	5 40	1 43	7 35	0 38
16	Fri	2	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.....	5 52	5 39	2 23	8 19	1 30
17	Sat	3	St. Etheldreda.....	5 52	5 39	2 59	9 1	2 18
18	SUN	4	[Like the Evangelist.] 20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. Dean Swift died, 1745.....	5 52	5 38	3 34	9 40	3 5
19	Mon	5	.....	5 52	5 38	4 8	10 29	3 50
20	Tues	6	.....	5 53	5 37	4 42	11 0	4 33
21	Wed	7	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.....	5 53	5 36	5 18	11 41	5 20
22	Thur	8	.....	5 53	5 36	5 56	Morn.	6 7
23	Fri	9	.....	5 53	5 35	6 39	0 25	6 56
24	Sat	10	King of Servia shot at, 1882.....	5 53	5 35	7 24	1 12	7 48
25	SUN	11	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. [Crispin, M.].....	5 54	5 35	8 14	2 2	8 40
26	Mon	12	.....	5 54	5 34	9 6	2 54	9 31
27	Tues	13	.....	5 54	5 34	10 2	3 47	10 26
28	Wed	14	St. Simon and Jude.....	5 54	5 33	10 58	4 40	11 17
29	Thur	15	.....	5 55	5 33	11 54	5 32	After.
30	Fri	16	.....	5 55	5 33	Morn.	6 24	0 51
31	Sat	17	Assumption of Mysore by British, 1891.....	5 55	5 32	0 49	7 13	1 33

PHENOMENA.

Oct. 4 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	1 39 S.
8 11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	5 18 S.
9 1	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.....		
9 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	7 25 S.
9 1	After.—Venus in descending node.....		
13 12	Midnight.—Mars in descending node.....		
16 1	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Saturn.....	Venus	2 25 S.
17 10	Morn.—Mercury stationary: App. dia. 8'.....		
19 11	Morn.—Uranus in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	0 43 S.
24 1	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		18 21 W.
26 0	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	3 29 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	5 0 48 After.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	20 3 46 After.
First Quarter.....	12 11 2 Morn.		Last Quarter.....	23 8 5 Morn.	
Perigee.....	4 10 — After.		Apogee.....	17 2 — After.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	SUN	18	[Saints' Day.] 22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—All	5 56	5 32	1 44	8 2	2 17
2	Mon	19	St. Andrew's Day.—Cabul Massacre, 1841.....	5 56	5 32	2 40	8 52	3 0
3	Tues	20	Queen's Proclamation assuming Govt. of India from E. I. Company.....	5 56	5 31	3 37	9 43	3 45
4	Wed	21	.....	5 56	5 31	4 38	10 37	4 33
5	Thur	22	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.....	5 57	5 31	5 41	11 35	5 26
6	Fri	23	St. Leonard.....	5 57	5 31	6 47	After.	6 24
7	Sat	24	Battle of Mooltan, 1848.....	5 57	5 30	7 54	1 40	7 26
8	SUN	25	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 58	5 30	8 59	2 44	8 29
9	Mon	26	Prince of Wales born, 1841.....	5 58	5 30	9 59	3 44	9 31
10	Tues	27	.....	5 59	5 30	10 52	4 40	10 30
11	Wed	28	St. Martin, Bp.....	5 59	5 30	11 39	5 31	11 24
12	Thur	29	Gibbon Centenary held, 1894.....	5 59	5 29	After.	6 16	Morn.
13	Fri	30	St. Britius, Bp.....	6 0	5 29	0 59	6 59	0 14
14	Sat	1	.....	6 0	5 29	1 34	7 39	1 2
15	SUN	2	[Machutus, Bp.] 24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. Soudan Expedition left Suez, 1882.....	6 1	5 29	2 9	8 19	1 47
16	Mon	3	St. Hugh.—Suez Canal opened, 1869.....	6 1	5 29	2 42	8 59	2 32
17	Tues	4	.....	6 2	5 29	3 18	9 40	3 17
18	Wed	5	.....	6 2	5 29	3 56	10 23	4 4
19	Thur	6	.....	6 3	5 29	4 37	11 9	4 52
20	Fri	7	St. Edmund, K. and M.....	6 3	5 29	5 22	11 58	5 43
21	Sat	8	Princes Royal born, 1840.....	6 4	5 29	6 11	Morn.	6 36
22	SUN	9	[Cecilia, V. and M.] 25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. St. Clement, Bp.....	6 4	5 29	7 3	0 50	7 30
23	Mon	10	.....	6 5	5 29	7 57	1 43	8 23
24	Tues	11	Tasmania discovered, 1642.....	6 5	5 29	8 53	2 36	9 14
25	Wed	12	St. Katharine.....	6 6	5 29	9 48	3 29	10 3
26	Thur	13	.....	6 6	5 29	10 43	4 20	10 48
27	Fri	14	.....	6 7	5 29	11 36	5 9	11 31
28	Sat	15	.....	6 7	5 30	Morn.	5 56	After.
29	SUN	16	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 8	5 30	0 30	6 44	0 54
30	Mon	17	St. Andrew, Ap. and M.....	6 8	5 30	1 24	7 32	1 56

PHENOMENA.

Nov. 1 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	2 25 S.
2 12	Noon.—Mars stationary: App. dia. 14".....		
4 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	6 59 S.
6 3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	7 14 N.
7 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	3 10 S.
13 7	After.—Saturn in conjunction with the sun.....		
16 8	After.—Uranus in conjunction with the sun.....		
20 1	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Saturn.....	Mercury	1 50 S.
21 10	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Uranus.....	Mercury	0 11 S.
22 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	2 9 N.
28 2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	3 8 S.
28 11	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.....		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon.....	d. h. m.	4 11 12 After.	○ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	29 9 26 Morn.
☾ First Quarter.....	12 5 50 Morn.		☾ Last Quarter.....	27 5 30 After.	
☾ Perigee.....	3 8 — Morn.		☾ Perigee.....	31 6 — Morn.	
☾ Apogee.....	15 5 — Morn.				

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	18	Princess of Wales born, 1844.....	6 9	5 30	2 21	8 22	2 21
2	Wed	19	Battle of Austerlitz, 1844.....	6 9	5 30	3 20	9 17	3 10
3	Thur	20		6 10	5 31	4 24	10 15	4 5
4	Fri	21	Suttee abolished, 1829.....	6 11	5 31	5 30	11 18	5 4
5	Sat	22	Madras Court of S. Causes estab., 1850.....	6 11	5 31	6 37	After.	6 8
6	SUN	23	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—St. Nicholas.....	6 12	5 31	7 40	1 26	7 12
7	Mon	24	Hyder Ali died, 1782.....	6 12	5 32	8 38	2 25	8 14
8	Tues	25	Conception of the B. V. Mary.....	6 13	5 32	9 30	3 20	9 12
9	Wed	26	Second battle of Nagpore, 1857.....	6 13	5 32	10 15	4 9	10 15
10	Thur	27	Nagpore annexed, 1853.....	6 14	5 33	10 55	4 54	10 55
11	Fri	28		6 14	5 33	11 32	5 36	11 42
12	Sat	29	New Zealand discovered, 1642.....	6 15	5 34	After.	6 16	Morn.
13	SUN	30	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—St. Lucy.....	6 15	5 34	0 42	6 56	0 27
14	Mon	1	Prince Consort died, 1861.....	6 16	5 34	1 17	7 36	1 13
15	Tues	2		6 17	5 35	1 54	8 19	1 59
16	Wed	3	St. Sappientia..... [1883]	6 17	5 35	2 33	9 44	2 47
17	Thur	4	Foundation Stone of Town Hall laid.....	6 18	5 36	3 17	9 52	3 36
18	Fri	5	Suez Canal opened, 1869.....	6 18	5 36	4 5	10 43	4 29
19	Sat	6	Marquis Dalhousie died, 1860.....	6 19	5 37	4 56	11 36	5 23
20	SUN	7	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT..... [1817]	6 19	5 37	5 51	Morn.	6 17
21	Mon	8	St. Thomas, Ap.—Battle of Mohidpore.....	6 20	5 38	6 47	0 31	7 10
22	Tues	9	Battle of Ferozeshah, 1843.....	6 20	5 38	7 44	1 25	8 0
23	Wed	10	Assn. of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, 1841.....	6 21	5 39	8 39	2 17	8 47
24	Thur	11		6 21	5 39	9 33	3 6	9 31
25	Fri	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 22	5 40	10 25	3 54	10 12
26	Sat	13	St. Stephen, M..... [John the Evangelist]	6 22	5 40	11 19	4 40	10 52
27	SUN	14	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—St. John.....	6 22	5 41	Morn.	5 28	11 34
28	Mon	15	Holy Innocents' Day.....	6 23	5 41	0 13	6 16	After.
29	Tues	16	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.....	6 23	5 42	1 9	7 7	1 2
30	Wed	17	Pegu annexed, 1852.....	6 24	5 42	2 9	8 22	1 52
31	Thur	18	St. Sylvester, Ep.....	6 24	5 43	3 12	9 1	2 48

PHENOMENA.

Dec. 1 4	Morn.	Jupiter in quadrature to the sun: App. dia. 35".
5 7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Morn 7 11 S.
5 6	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 3 2 S.
7 7	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 0 3 N.
10 3	After.	Neptune in opposition to the sun.....
11 11	Morn.	Mars in opposition to the sun: App. dia. 17".
21 12	Noon.	Winter commences.....
25 10	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 3 33 S.
26 6	Morn.	Jupiter stationary: App. dia. 37".
28 5	After.	Neptune in conjunction with Saturn..... Saturn 1 49 N.
31 9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 7 14 S.
31 3	After.	Sun in perigee.....

RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE SUN AND PLANETS AT MADRAS FOR 1896.

Months and Days.	Sun.			Mercury.			Venus.			Mars.			Jupiter.			Saturn.			
	R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.		R. A.	Dec.		
1896	h.	m.	o.	h.	m.	o.	h.	m.	o.	h.	m.	o.	h.	m.	o.	h.	m.	o.	
January	1 19	45	S. 23	19	17	S. 24	15	39	8 17	16	52	S. 23	8	38	N. 19	14	59	S. 15	
	11 19	29	22	20	27	21	16	27	19 17	23	23	8	33	19 15	2	15		15	
	21 20	12	20	21	27	16	17	17	21 17	53	24	8	28	20 15	5	15		15	
	31 20	53	17	21	50	11	18	9	22 18	27	24	8	23	20 15	7	15		15	
Feb.	10 21	34	14	21	15	12	19	1	22 18	59	23	8	17	20 15	8	15		15	
	20 22	13	11	20	40	15	19	53	21 19	31	22	8	13	21 15	9	15		15	
March	1 22	51	7	21	8	16	20	43	18 20	3	21	8	9	21 15	9	15		15	
	11 23	28	3	21	50	14	21	33	15 20	35	20	8	7	21 15	9	15		15	
	21 0	4	N. 0	23	43	10	22	21	11 21	6	18	8	6	21 15	8	15		15	
	31 0	40	4	23	43	4	23	7	7 21	36	16	8	6	21 15	6	15		15	
April	10 1	17	8	0	50	N. 3	23	53	2 22	6	13	8	7	21 15	3	15		15	
	20 1	54	12	2	5	12	0	38	N. 2	22	35	10	8	10	21 15	1	14		14
	30 1	32	15	3	26	20	1	23	7 23	3	8	8	14	21 14	58	14		14	
May	10 3	11	18	4	36	21	2	9	12 23	32	5	8	19	20 14	55	14		14	
	20 3	50	20	5	22	25	2	57	16 23	59	2	8	24	20 14	52	14		14	
	30 4	31	22	5	36	23	3	46	19 0	27	N. 1	8	31	20 14	49	14		14	
June	9 5	12	23	5	20	20	4	37	22 0	54	4	8	38	19 14	47	13		13	
	19 5	53	23	5	2	18	5	30	23 1	21	7	8	46	19 14	45	13		13	
	29 6	35	23	5	9	19	6	23	24 1	48	9	8	54	18 14	44	13		13	
July	9 7	16	22	5	49	21	7	17	23 2	15	12	9	2	18 14	43	13		13	
	19 7	57	21	7	0	23	8	10	21 2	41	14	9	10	17 14	43	13		13	
	29 8	36	19	7	28	21	9	1	18 3	7	16	9	19	16 14	43	13		13	
August	8 9	15	16	9	49	15	9	50	15 3	33	18	9	28	16 14	44	14		14	
	18 9	53	13	10	57	8	10	37	10 3	58	19	9	36	15 14	46	14		14	
	28 10	30	9	11	52	0	11	23	5 4	22	20	9	45	14 14	48	14		14	
Sept.	7 11	6	6	12	39	S. 6	12	8	S. 0	4	45	21	9	53	14 14	51	14		14
	17 11	42	2	13	18	11	12	53	5 5	6	22	10	1	13 14	55	14		14	
	27 12	17	S. 2	13	27	13	13	39	10 5	24	23	10	9	12 14	58	15		15	
October	7 12	54	6	13	2	9	14	26	14 14	39	23	10	16	12 15	2	15		15	
	17 13	31	9	12	37	3	15	14	18 5	50	24	10	23	11 15	7	15		15	
	27 14	9	13	13	5	5	16	5	22 5	56	24	10	29	10 15	11	16		16	
Nov.	6 14	48	16	14	0	10	16	57	24 5	57	24	10	35	10 15	16	16		16	
	16 15	29	16	15	1	16	17	51	25 5	51	25	10	40	9 14	21	16		16	
	26 16	11	21	16	5	21	18	45	25 5	39	25	10	44	9 15	26	17		17	
Dec.	6 16	54	23	17	12	24	19	38	24 5	23	26	10	48	9 15	30	17		17	
	16 17	38	23	18	22	25	20	29	21 5	6	26	10	48	9 15	35	17		17	
	26 18	23	23	19	31	24	21	18	18 4	51	25	10	49	9 15	39	17		17	
	31 18	45	23	20	2	22	21	41	16 4	46	25	10	49	9 15	41	18		18	

MOON'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION AT NOON FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH FOR 1896.

Day of each Month	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.	R. A.	Dec.
1	11 26	11 39	12 10	39 58	12 38	38 31	12 56	38 15	1 12	38 00	1 28	37 54	1 45	37 38	2 02	37 22	2 19	37 06	2 36	36 50	2 53	36 34	3 10	36 18
2	11 27	11 40	12 11	39 59	12 39	38 32	12 57	38 16	1 13	37 55	1 29	37 49	1 46	37 39	2 03	37 23	2 20	37 07	2 37	36 51	2 54	36 35	3 11	36 19
3	11 28	11 41	12 12	39 59	12 40	38 33	12 58	38 17	1 14	37 56	1 30	37 50	1 47	37 40	2 04	37 24	2 21	37 08	2 38	36 52	2 55	36 36	3 12	36 20
4	11 29	11 42	12 13	39 59	12 41	38 34	12 59	38 18	1 15	37 57	1 31	37 51	1 48	37 41	2 05	37 25	2 22	37 09	2 39	36 53	2 56	36 37	3 13	36 21
5	11 30	11 43	12 14	39 59	12 42	38 35	13 00	38 19	1 16	37 58	1 32	37 52	1 49	37 42	2 06	37 26	2 23	37 10	2 40	36 54	2 57	36 38	3 14	36 22
6	11 31	11 44	12 15	39 59	12 43	38 36	13 01	38 20	1 17	37 59	1 33	37 53	1 50	37 43	2 07	37 27	2 24	37 11	2 41	36 55	2 58	36 39	3 15	36 23
7	11 32	11 45	12 16	39 59	12 44	38 37	13 02	38 21	1 18	38 00	1 34	37 54	1 51	37 44	2 08	37 28	2 25	37 12	2 42	36 56	2 59	36 40	3 16	36 24
8	11 33	11 46	12 17	39 59	12 45	38 38	13 03	38 22	1 19	38 01	1 35	37 55	1 52	37 45	2 09	37 29	2 26	37 13	2 43	36 57	3 00	36 41	3 17	36 25
9	11 34	11 47	12 18	39 59	12 46	38 39	13 04	38 23	1 20	38 02	1 36	37 56	1 53	37 46	2 10	37 30	2 27	37 14	2 44	36 58	3 01	36 42	3 18	36 26
10	11 35	11 48	12 19	39 59	12 47	38 40	13 05	38 24	1 21	38 03	1 37	37 57	1 54	37 47	2 11	37 31	2 28	37 15	2 45	36 59	3 02	36 43	3 19	36 27
11	11 36	11 49	12 20	39 59	12 48	38 41	13 06	38 25	1 22	38 04	1 38	37 58	1 55	37 48	2 12	37 32	2 29	37 16	2 46	37 00	3 03	36 44	3 20	36 28
12	11 37	11 50	12 21	39 59	12 49	38 42	13 07	38 26	1 23	38 05	1 39	37 59	1 56	37 49	2 13	37 33	2 30	37 17	2 47	37 01	3 04	36 45	3 21	36 29
13	11 38	11 51	12 22	39 59	12 50	38 43	13 08	38 27	1 24	38 06	1 40	38 00	1 57	37 50	2 14	37 34	2 31	37 18	2 48	37 02	3 05	36 46	3 22	36 30
14	11 39	11 52	12 23	39 59	12 51	38 44	13 09	38 28	1 25	38 07	1 41	38 01	1 58	37 51	2 15	37 35	2 32	37 19	2 49	37 03	3 06	36 47	3 23	36 31
15	11 40	11 53	12 24	39 59	12 52	38 45	13 10	38 29	1 26	38 08	1 42	38 02	1 59	37 52	2 16	37 36	2 33	37 20	2 50	37 04	3 07	36 48	3 24	36 32
16	11 41	11 54	12 25	39 59	12 53	38 46	13 11	38 30	1 27	38 09	1 43	38 03	2 00	37 53	2 17	37 37	2 34	37 21	2 51	37 05	3 08	36 49	3 25	36 33
17	11 42	11 55	12 26	39 59	12 54	38 47	13 12	38 31	1 28	38 10	1 44	38 04	2 01	37 54	2 18	37 38	2 35	37 22	2 52	37 06	3 09	36 50	3 26	36 34
18	11 43	11 56	12 27	39 59	12 55	38 48	13 13	38 32	1 29	38 11	1 45	38 05	2 02	37 55	2 19	37 39	2 36	37 23	2 53	37 07	3 10	36 51	3 27	36 35
19	11 44	11 57	12 28	39 59	12 56	38 49	13 14	38 33	1 30	38 12	1 46	38 06	2 03	37 56	2 20	37 40	2 37	37 24	2 54	37 08	3 11	36 52	3 28	36 36
20	11 45	11 58	12 29	39 59	12 57	38 50	13 15	38 34	1 31	38 13	1 47	38 07	2 04	37 57	2 21	37 41	2 38	37 25	2 55	37 09	3 12	36 53	3 29	36 37
21	11 46	11 59	12 30	39 59	12 58	38 51	13 16	38 35	1 32	38 14	1 48	38 08	2 05	37 58	2 22	37 42	2 39	37 26	2 56	37 10	3 13	36 54	3 30	36 38
22	11 47	12 00	12 31	39 59	12 59	38 52	13 17	38 36	1 33	38 15	1 49	38 09	2 06	37 59	2 23	37 43	2 40	37 27	2 57	37 11	3 14	36 55	3 31	36 39
23	11 48	12 01	12 32	39 59	13 00	38 53	13 18	38 37	1 34	38 16	1 50	38 10	2 07	38 00	2 24	37 44	2 41	37 28	2 58	37 12	3 15	36 56	3 32	36 40
24	11 49	12 02	12 33	39 59	13 01	38 54	13 19	38 38	1 35	38 17	1 51	38 11	2 08	38 01	2 25	37 45	2 42	37 29	2 59	37 13	3 16	36 57	3 33	36 41
25	11 50	12 03	12 34	39 59	13 02	38 55	13 20	38 39	1 36	38 18	1 52	38 12	2 09	38 02	2 26	37 46	2 43	37 30	3 00	37 14	3 17	36 58	3 34	36 42
26	11 51	12 04	12 35	39 59	13 03	38 56	13 21	38 40	1 37	38 19	1 53	38 13	2 10	38 03	2 27	37 47	2 44	37 31	3 01	37 15	3 18	36 59	3 35	36 43
27	11 52	12 05	12 36	39 59	13 04	38 57	13 22	38 41	1 38	38 20	1 54	38 14	2 11	38 04	2 28	37 48	2 45	37 32	3 02	37 16	3 19	37 00	3 36	36 44
28	11 53	12 06	12 37	39 59	13 05	38 58	13 23	38 42	1 39	38 21	1 55	38 15	2 12	38 05	2 29	37 49	2 46	37 33	3 03	37 17	3 20	37 01	3 37	36 45
29	11 54	12 07	12 38	39 59	13 06	38 59	13 24	38 43	1 40	38 22	1 56	38 16	2 13	38 06	2 30	37 50	2 47	37 34	3 04	37 18	3 21	37 02	3 38	36 46
30	11 55	12 08	12 39	39 59	13 07	39 00	13 25	38 44	1 41	38 23	1 57	38 17	2 14	38 07	2 31	37 51	2 48	37 35	3 05	37 19	3 22	37 03	3 39	36 47
31	11 56	12 09	12 40	39 59	13 08	39 01	13 26	38 45	1 42	38 24	1 58	38 18	2 15	38 08	2 32	37 52	2 49	37 36	3 06	37 20	3 23	37 04	3 40	36 48

THE SUN'S DECLINATION FOR 1896. APPARENT NOON AT GREENWICH.

Date	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.						
	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Variation					
1	S. 23 1	12 19	S. 17 9	6 4	42 56	43 30	S. 7 16	26 1	37 17	N. 4 50	58 5	N. 15 18	32 6	41 88	N. 22 9	57 1	19 67
2	22 56	13 54	16 51	56 0	43 30	43 30	6 53	30 9	37 42	5 13	59 7	15 36	42 1	44 24	22 17	57 6	18 70
3	22 51	14 49	16 34	27 9	44 03	44 37	6 30	29 8	37 55	5 5	56 5	15 54	16 8	43 60	22 23	54 7	17 73
4	22 45	15 51	16 16	42 4	44 75	45 09	6 7	23 3	37 88	5 59	40 0	16 11	31 8	42 96	22 31	48 4	16 76
5	22 38	16 74	15 58	39 9	45 45	45 79	6 44	11 6	38 09	5 22	30 0	16 28	37 3	43 24	22 39	18 5	15 76
6	22 31	17 56	15 40	20 8	46 13	46 47	6 20	55 0	38 28	5 45	8 1	16 45	31 5	44 20	22 46	24 7	14 76
7	22 24	19 4	15 21	45 5	46 80	47 14	5 57	34 0	38 46	5 17	39 1	16 53	23 5	45 18	22 50	24 7	13 76
8	22 16	20 07	15 2	54 5	47 44	47 78	4 34	9 1	38 61	4 30	29 9	17 18	5 6	46 16	22 58	25 4	12 76
9	22 8	21 16	14 43	48 3	48 07	48 41	4 10	40 6	38 75	3 52	19 2	17 34	0 9	39 44	23 0	19 4	11 73
10	21 59	22 24	14 24	27 1	48 08	48 42	3 47	8 9	38 88	3 14	27 7	17 49	38 0	38 70	23 4	49 2	10 74
11	21 50	23 31	14 4	51 5	49 27	49 61	3 23	34 3	38 99	2 36	28 0	18 4	58 4	37 55	23 8	54 7	9 73
12	21 40	24 37	13 45	1 9	49 85	50 19	2 56	57 4	39 08	2 58	19 6	18 20	0 0	37 18	23 12	35 6	8 69
13	21 30	25 42	13 24	58 8	50 40	50 74	2 36	18 5	39 16	2 36	2 3	18 34	43 2	36 41	23 15	51 9	7 67
14	21 20	26 45	13 4	42 5	50 94	51 28	2 12	37 0	39 22	2 14	35 7	18 49	7 5	35 62	23 18	48 6	6 64
15	21 9	27 47	12 44	15 6	51 46	51 80	1 48	56 1	39 26	1 48	56 5	19 3	12 8	34 82	23 21	10 8	5 61
16	20 58	28 48	12 23	32 4	51 96	52 30	1 25	13 5	39 28	1 24	13 2	19 16	58 7	34 00	23 23	12 9	4 58
17	20 46	29 48	12 2	38 3	52 45	52 79	1 1	30 5	39 29	1 0	15 6	19 30	25 0	33 18	23 24	50 4	3 55
18	20 34	30 48	11 41	34 9	52 91	53 25	0 37	47 4	39 29	11 6	9 4	19 43	31 4	32 35	23 26	8 1	2 51
19	20 22	31 42	11 20	19 0	53 36	53 70	0 14	4 0	39 27	11 26	51 1	19 56	17 6	31 60	23 26	50 9	1 48
20	20 9	32 37	10 58	53 7	53 70	54 04	0 0	37 5	39 23	11 17	21 4	20 8	43 3	30 64	23 27	14 0	0 45
21	19 56	33 31	10 37	17 0	54 20	54 54	0 33	18 6	39 18	12 7	39 9	20 20	48 3	29 77	23 27	12 3	0 59
22	19 44	34 24	10 15	31 9	54 60	54 94	0 56	58 2	39 11	12 27	46 4	20 32	32 4	29 00	23 28	48 8	1 62
23	19 29	35 13	9 53	36 9	54 98	55 32	1 26	50 0	39 03	12 47	40 5	20 45	55 3	28 01	23 29	54 6	2 65
24	19 15	36 02	9 31	33 1	55 34	55 68	1 44	11 6	38 93	13 7	22 0	20 54	56 9	27 12	23 24	58 7	3 68
25	19 0	36 59	9 9	20 8	55 68	56 02	2 7	44 6	38 82	13 26	50 5	21 5	57 0	26 51	23 22	58 1	4 70
26	18 45	37 55	8 47	9 5	56 01	56 35	2 31	14 8	38 69	13 46	5 6	21 15	53 2	25 20	23 20	53 0	5 73
27	18 30	38 51	8 24	32 5	56 32	56 66	2 14	41 8	38 55	14 6	7 2	21 35	51 6	24 39	23 18	23 3	6 75
28	18 14	39 41	8 1	57 2	56 61	56 95	3 18	5 3	38 40	14 23	55 0	21 32	25 8	23 46	23 15	29 0	7 77
29	17 58	40 23	7 39	15 0	56 90	57 24	3 41	23 0	38 24	14 12	29 7	21 44	37 6	22 52	23 12	10 3	8 79
30	17 42	41 01	7	...	...	57 57	4 4	40 6	38 00	15 0	48 0	21 53	20 9	21 58	23 8	27 2	9 80
31	17 25	58 7	4 27	51 8	57 87	...	4 27	51 8	...	...	...	22 1	53 5	20 63	...	...	...

SUN'S DECLINATION. APPARENT NOON AT GREENWICH. (PART I.)

Date	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation	Apparent Declination	Hourly Variation
1	N. 23° 4'	19.8	10.81	17.50	30.08	38.32	N. 8° 0'	46.0	54.71	S. 3° 20'	10.2	58.21	S. 14° 41'	28.9	47.07	S. 21° 56'	26.6	22.51
2	23 54	43.1	11.82	17.35	29.4	39.03	7 33	50.0	53.31	4 15	20.0	57.50	15 0	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	21.45
3	34 53.3	12.82	12.82	17.16	28.7	39.76	7 16	49.5	53.31	4 15	19.3	57.50	15 10	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	20.38
4	44 42.5	11.82	13.82	16.97	28.0	40.46	6 52	48.8	53.31	4 15	18.6	57.50	15 17	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	19.29
5	54 31.8	10.81	14.82	16.78	27.3	41.15	6 29	48.1	53.31	4 15	17.9	57.50	15 24	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	18.20
6	64 21.1	9.80	15.83	16.59	26.6	41.84	6 6	47.4	53.31	4 15	17.2	57.50	15 31	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	17.11
7	74 10.4	8.79	16.84	16.40	25.9	42.53	5 44	46.7	53.31	4 15	16.5	57.50	15 38	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	16.02
8	84 0.0	7.78	17.85	16.21	25.2	43.22	5 21	46.0	53.31	4 15	15.8	57.50	15 45	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	14.93
9	93 49.3	6.77	18.86	16.02	24.5	43.91	4 58	45.3	53.31	4 15	15.1	57.50	15 52	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	13.84
10	103 38.6	5.76	19.87	15.83	23.8	44.60	4 35	44.6	53.31	4 15	14.4	57.50	16 0	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	12.75
11	113 27.9	4.75	20.88	15.64	23.1	45.29	4 12	43.9	53.31	4 15	13.7	57.50	16 7	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	11.66
12	123 17.2	3.74	21.89	15.45	22.4	45.98	3 49	43.2	53.31	4 15	13.0	57.50	16 14	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	10.57
13	133 6.5	2.73	22.90	15.26	21.7	46.67	3 26	42.5	53.31	4 15	12.3	57.50	16 21	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	9.48
14	142 55.8	1.72	23.91	15.07	21.0	47.36	3 3	41.8	53.31	4 15	11.6	57.50	16 28	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	8.39
15	152 45.1	0.71	24.92	14.88	20.3	48.05	2 40	41.1	53.31	4 15	10.9	57.50	16 35	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	7.30
16	162 34.4	-0.30	25.93	14.69	19.6	48.74	2 17	40.4	53.31	4 15	10.2	57.50	16 42	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	6.21
17	172 23.7	-1.29	26.94	14.50	18.9	49.43	1 54	39.7	53.31	4 15	9.5	57.50	16 49	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	5.12
18	182 13.0	-2.28	27.95	14.31	18.2	50.12	1 31	39.0	53.31	4 15	8.8	57.50	16 56	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	4.03
19	192 2.3	-3.27	28.96	14.12	17.5	50.81	1 8	38.3	53.31	4 15	8.1	57.50	17 3	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	2.94
20	201 51.6	-4.26	29.97	13.93	16.8	51.50	0 45	37.6	53.31	4 15	7.4	57.50	17 10	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	1.85
21	211 40.9	-5.25	30.98	13.74	16.1	52.19	0 22	36.9	53.31	4 15	6.7	57.50	17 17	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	0.76
22	221 30.2	-6.24	31.99	13.55	15.4	52.88	0 0	36.2	53.31	4 15	6.0	57.50	17 24	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-0.33
23	231 19.5	-7.23	33.00	13.36	14.7	53.57	0 0	35.5	53.31	4 15	5.3	57.50	17 31	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-1.44
24	241 8.8	-8.22	34.01	13.17	14.0	54.26	0 0	34.8	53.31	4 15	4.6	57.50	17 38	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-2.55
25	251 0.0	-9.21	35.02	12.98	13.3	54.95	0 0	34.1	53.31	4 15	3.9	57.50	17 45	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-3.66
26	260 50.3	-10.20	36.03	12.79	12.6	55.64	0 0	33.4	53.31	4 15	3.2	57.50	17 52	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-4.77
27	270 40.6	-11.19	37.04	12.60	11.9	56.33	0 0	32.7	53.31	4 15	2.5	57.50	17 59	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-5.88
28	280 30.9	-12.18	38.05	12.41	11.2	57.02	0 0	32.0	53.31	4 15	1.8	57.50	18 6	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-6.99
29	290 21.2	-13.17	39.06	12.22	10.5	57.71	0 0	31.3	53.31	4 15	1.1	57.50	18 13	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-8.10
30	300 11.5	-14.16	40.07	12.03	9.8	58.40	0 0	30.6	53.31	4 15	0.4	57.50	18 20	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-9.21
31	310 1.8	-15.15	41.08	11.84	9.1	59.09	0 0	29.9	53.31	4 15	-0.3	57.50	18 27	23.9	47.07	22 18	14.2	-10.32

EQUATION OF TIME AND HOURLY VARIATION FOR 1896.

Date	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation	Equation of Time	Hourly Variation
1	+3	39.54	1.181	+13	46.66	0.334	+12	23.10	0.513	+3	49.80	0.764	-3	5.68	0.299	-2	20.16	0.984
2	4	7.73	1.167	13 18	51.28	0.300	12 10	10.33	0.333	3 3	27.78	0.748	3 3	12.48	0.276	2 2	10.74	0.401
3	4	35.56	1.152	14 1	1.08	0.267	11 57	50.0	0.352	3 3	7.91	0.741	3 3	16.81	0.253	2 2	0.93	0.417
4	5	30.01	1.136	14 14	7.09	0.234	11 44	44.04	0.370	3 3	50.22	0.733	3 3	24.56	0.228	1 1	50.74	0.432
5	5	58.77	1.120	14 27	12.30	0.201	11 30	30.16	0.387	3 3	50.22	0.725	3 3	29.75	0.204	1 1	40.20	0.446
6	6	22.98	1.104	14 40	16.72	0.168	11 15	15.88	0.403	3 3	50.22	0.717	3 3	34.30	0.180	1 1	29.32	0.460
7	6	48.74	1.088	14 53	20.30	0.135	11 0	0.123	0.419	3 3	50.22	0.709	3 3	38.88	0.155	1 1	18.13	0.472
8	7	13.96	1.072	15 6	23.21	0.103	10 46	19.19	0.433	3 3	50.22	0.701	3 3	41.83	0.131	1 1	6.63	0.484
9	7	38.71	1.056	15 19	25.29	0.070	10 33	8.82	0.447	3 3	50.22	0.693	3 3	44.67	0.106	0 0	54.90	0.495
10	8	3.80	1.040	15 32	26.59	0.038	10 20	15.13	0.460	3 3	50.22	0.685	3 3	47.33	0.083	0 0	42.90	0.503
11	8	28.0	1.024	15 45	27.12	0.006	9 6	59.12	0.473	3 3	50.22	0.677	3 3	49.61	0.059	0 0	30.68	0.513
12	8	26.40	1.008	15 58	27.88	0.026	9 42	42.82	0.485	3 3	50.22	0.669	3 3	49.70	0.034	0 0	18.26	0.521
13	8	40.49	0.992	16 11	28.88	0.057	9 29	26.24	0.497	3 3	50.22	0.661	3 3	50.22	0.010	0 0	5.63	0.527
14	9	11.66	0.976	16 24	29.13	0.088	9 16	9.41	0.509	3 3	50.22	0.653	3 3	50.22	0.014	0 0	7.08	0.532
15	9	33.58	0.960	16 37	29.64	0.119	9 3	52.34	0.521	3 3	50.22	0.645	3 3	49.51	0.033	0 0	19.85	0.536
16	9	51.62	0.944	16 50	30.30	0.150	8 48	18.41	0.533	3 3	50.22	0.637	3 3	48.63	0.061	0 0	32.75	0.539
17	10	14.95	0.928	17 3	31.14	0.180	8 35	17.55	0.545	3 3	50.22	0.629	3 3	47.33	0.083	0 0	45.70	0.540
18	10	43.44	0.912	17 16	32.14	0.209	8 22	9.77	0.557	3 3	50.22	0.621	3 3	46.03	0.106	0 0	58.69	0.541
19	10	53.44	0.896	17 29	33.24	0.238	8 9	42.03	0.569	3 3	50.22	0.613	3 3	44.36	0.123	0 0	71.68	0.541
20	11	11.57	0.880	17 42	34.44	0.267	7 56	24.03	0.581	3 3	50.22	0.605	3 3	42.33	0.149	1 1	84.68	0.540
21	11	28.02	0.864	17 55	35.74	0.295	7 43	5.01	0.593	3 3	50.22	0.597	3 3	40.30	0.170	1 1	97.68	0.538
22	11	45.49	0.848	18 8	37.13	0.322	7 30	47.68	0.605	3 3	50.22	0.589	3 3	38.05	0.191	1 1	110.68	0.536
23	12	1.27	0.832	18 21	38.61	0.349	7 17	29.36	0.617	3 3	50.22	0.581	3 3	35.70	0.212	2 2	123.68	0.532
24	12	10.25	0.816	18 34	39.18	0.375	7 4	10.96	0.629	3 3	50.22	0.573	3 3	33.35	0.233	2 2	136.68	0.527
25	12	20.43	0.800	18 47	40.75	0.400	6 51	52.51	0.641	3 3	50.22	0.565	3 3	31.00	0.253	2 2	149.68	0.521
26	12	30.61	0.784	18 60	42.32	0.425	6 38	31.02	0.653	3 3	50.22	0.557	3 3	28.65	0.273	2 2	162.68	0.516
27	12	40.79	0.768	18 13	43.89	0.448	6 25	15.53	0.665	3 3	50.22	0.549	3 3	26.30	0.293	2 2	175.68	0.510
28	13	50.97	0.752	18 26	45.46	0.471	6 12	5.05	0.677	3 3	50.22	0.541	3 3	23.95	0.313	3 3	188.68	0.502
29	13	18.03	0.736	18 39	47.03	0.494	5 59	38.61	0.689	3 3	50.22	0.533	3 3	21.60	0.333	3 3	201.68	0.493
30	13	28.00	0.720	18 52	48.60	0.517	5 46	20.24	0.701	3 3	50.22	0.525	3 3	19.25	0.353	3 3	214.68	0.481
31	13	38.24	0.704	19 5	50.17	0.540	5 33	1.86	0.713	3 3	50.22	0.517	3 3	16.90	0.373	3 3	227.68	0.473

JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.
+3 140.75	0.474	+6 3.70	0.163	-0 13.87	0.791	-10 32.86	0.788	-16 20.13	0.092	-10 13.62	0.963	-10 13.62	0.092	-10 13.62	0.963	-10 13.62	0.092
+3 139.01	0.463	+5 59.34	0.180	0 38.00	0.804	10 31.61	0.774	16 20.48	0.083	10 10.18	0.900	10 10.18	0.083	10 10.18	0.900	10 10.18	0.083
+4 137.29	0.452	+5 54.50	0.214	1 10.01	0.812	11 30.93	0.760	16 20.81	0.077	10 48.12	1.015	10 48.12	0.077	10 48.12	1.015	10 48.12	0.077
+4 135.60	0.439	+5 49.08	0.238	1 16.99	0.822	11 28.08	0.745	16 18.71	0.072	9 21.46	1.039	9 21.46	0.072	9 21.46	1.039	9 21.46	0.072
+5 133.94	0.426	+5 43.08	0.262	1 23.83	0.831	11 25.06	0.729	16 16.86	0.067	8 50.23	1.061	8 50.23	0.067	8 50.23	1.061	8 50.23	0.067
+6 132.31	0.412	+5 36.50	0.286	1 30.83	0.839	12 23.05	0.713	16 15.00	0.062	8 30.31	1.083	8 30.31	0.062	8 30.31	1.083	8 30.31	0.062
+4 130.71	0.397	+5 29.33	0.311	2 17.09	0.847	12 19.93	0.694	16 13.15	0.057	7 37.68	1.103	7 37.68	0.057	7 37.68	1.103	7 37.68	0.057
+8 129.14	0.381	+5 21.59	0.335	2 24.07	0.854	12 16.83	0.676	16 11.30	0.052	7 10.46	1.121	7 10.46	0.052	7 10.46	1.121	7 10.46	0.052
+9 127.60	0.364	+5 13.27	0.359	3 08.07	0.860	12 13.39	0.658	15 9.45	0.047	6 42.94	1.138	6 42.94	0.047	6 42.94	1.138	6 42.94	0.047
+10 126.09	0.346	+5 4.37	0.383	3 18.79	0.866	13 10.75	0.639	15 7.60	0.042	6 11.64	1.154	6 11.64	0.042	6 11.64	1.154	6 11.64	0.042
+11 124.61	0.327	+4 54.89	0.407	3 30.03	0.871	13 7.03	0.619	15 5.75	0.037	5 16.05	1.169	5 16.05	0.037	5 16.05	1.169	5 16.05	0.037
+11 123.15	0.308	+4 44.84	0.430	4 05.59	0.875	13 33.04	0.598	15 3.90	0.032	5 46.94	1.182	5 46.94	0.032	5 46.94	1.182	5 46.94	0.032
+13 121.71	0.287	+4 34.23	0.454	4 21.63	0.879	13 51.75	0.577	15 2.05	0.027	5 18.82	1.191	5 18.82	0.027	5 18.82	1.191	5 18.82	0.027
+14 120.29	0.266	+4 23.06	0.477	4 42.73	0.882	14 1.34	0.555	15 0.20	0.022	4 49.53	1.203	4 49.53	0.022	4 49.53	1.203	4 49.53	0.022
+15 118.89	0.244	+4 11.34	0.499	5 05.37	0.884	14 28.39	0.532	15 0.00	0.017	4 21.03	1.215	4 21.03	0.017	4 21.03	1.215	4 21.03	0.017
+15 117.50	0.222	+3 59.09	0.522	5 23.20	0.885	14 30.89	0.509	14 0.00	0.012	3 51.73	1.223	3 51.73	0.012	3 51.73	1.223	3 51.73	0.012
+17 116.13	0.199	+3 46.30	0.544	5 46.45	0.885	14 42.81	0.481	14 0.00	0.007	3 21.78	1.230	3 21.78	0.007	3 21.78	1.230	3 21.78	0.007
+18 114.78	0.176	+3 33.00	0.565	6 17.69	0.883	14 54.14	0.459	14 0.00	0.002	3 0.00	1.236	3 0.00	0.002	3 0.00	1.236	3 0.00	0.002
+19 113.45	0.153	+3 19.19	0.583	6 28.91	0.883	15 0.00	0.439	14 0.00	0.000	2 22.47	1.240	2 22.47	0.000	2 22.47	1.240	2 22.47	0.000
+20 112.14	0.129	+3 0.00	0.606	6 50.03	0.881	15 11.94	0.416	14 0.00	0.000	2 0.00	1.243	2 0.00	0.000	2 0.00	1.243	2 0.00	0.000
+21 110.85	0.105	+2 50.12	0.625	7 11.18	0.877	15 24.47	0.393	13 0.00	0.000	1 23.60	1.245	1 23.60	0.000	1 23.60	1.245	1 23.60	0.000
+22 109.58	0.080	+2 34.88	0.644	7 32.17	0.872	15 33.13	0.370	13 0.00	0.000	1 0.00	1.245	1 0.00	0.000	1 0.00	1.245	1 0.00	0.000
+23 108.33	0.056	+2 19.21	0.662	7 53.05	0.867	15 41.19	0.347	13 0.00	0.000	0 23.04	1.243	0 23.04	0.000	0 23.04	1.243	0 23.04	0.000
+24 107.10	0.031	+2 3.11	0.679	8 19.78	0.860	15 48.53	0.324	12 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.239	0 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.239	0 0.00	0.000
+26 105.89	0.007	+1 46.00	0.696	8 34.34	0.853	15 55.19	0.301	12 0.00	0.000	0 30.63	1.235	0 30.63	0.000	0 30.63	1.235	0 30.63	0.000
+26 104.70	0.018	+1 29.70	0.712	8 44.71	0.844	16 0.00	0.278	12 0.00	0.000	0 1.00	1.229	0 1.00	0.000	0 1.00	1.229	0 1.00	0.000
+27 103.53	0.043	+1 12.42	0.727	9 14.86	0.835	16 6.22	0.255	12 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.222	0 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.222	0 0.00	0.000
+28 102.38	0.067	+0 54.80	0.741	9 34.77	0.824	16 10.38	0.232	11 0.00	0.000	0 5.32	1.222	0 5.32	0.000	0 5.32	1.222	0 5.32	0.000
+29 101.25	0.092	+0 36.84	0.755	9 54.42	0.813	16 14.17	0.209	11 0.00	0.000	0 2.34	1.213	0 2.34	0.000	0 2.34	1.213	0 2.34	0.000
+30 100.14	0.116	+0 18.56	0.768	10 19.79	0.801	16 16.97	0.186	10 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.203	0 0.00	0.000	0 0.00	1.203	0 0.00	0.000
+31 99.05	0.141	+0 0.01	0.780	...	...	16 18.96	0.066	...	...	...	1.192	...	...	...	1.192	...	...

0.001 Means to be added to and subtracted from apparent time.

MEAN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, DIRECTION OF WIND, AND RAINFALL AT MADRAS.

Date.	Barometer Reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer in Shade.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Rainfall from January 1st.	Date.	Barometer Reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer in Shade.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Rainfall from January 1st.
Jan. 1	30.03	75	N. E. by N.	0.0	May 1	29.81	86	South.	23
2	30.03	75	N. E.	0.2	6	29.79	86	South.	27
3	30.03	75	N. E.	0.3	11	29.77	86	S. by W.	27
4	30.03	75	N. E. by E.	0.6	16	29.76	87	S. by W.	3.4
5	30.01	75	N. E. by E.	0.7	21	29.74	87	S. S. W.	3.8
6	30.01	75	N. E. by E.	0.8	26	29.72	88	S. S. W.	4.1
7	30.01	76	E. by N.	0.9	31	29.71	87	S. W. by S.	4.3
8	30.00	76	East	1.0	June 5	29.71	87	S. W. by S.	4.6
9	30.00	76	E. by S.	1.1	10	29.71	87	S. W.	4.9
10	29.99	77	E. by S.	1.1	15	29.72	86	S. W.	1.3
11	29.99	77	E. S. E.	1.2	20	29.73	86	S. W.	3.8
12	29.97	77	E. S. E.	1.2	25	29.74	86	S. W.	6.1
13	29.96	78	S. E. by E.	1.2	30	29.74	86	S. W.	6.4
14	29.95	79	S. E.	1.2	July 5	29.74	85	S. W.	6.9
15	29.95	80	S. E. by S.	1.2	10	29.74	84	S. W.	7.5
16	29.93	80	S. E. by S.	1.3	15	29.74	84	S. W.	8.2
17	29.91	81	S. E. by S.	1.3	20	29.74	84	S. W.	8.9
18	29.90	82	S. S. E.	1.4	25	29.75	84	S. W.	9.6
19	29.89	82	S. S. E.	1.6	30	29.75	84	S. W.	10.1
20	29.87	83	S. S. E.	1.7	August 4	29.76	83	S. W.	1
21	29.86	84	S. by E.	1.8	9	29.77	83	S. W.	1
22	29.84	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W.	1
23	29.82	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.78	84	S. W. by S.	1
24	29.80	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.78	84	S. W. by S.	1
25	29.79	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
26	29.78	84	S. by E.	1.9	September 4	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
27	29.77	84	S. by E.	1.9	9	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
28	29.76	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
29	29.75	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
30	29.74	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
31	29.73	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
October 4	29.73	84	S. by E.	1.9	9	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
10	29.72	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
11	29.71	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
12	29.70	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
13	29.69	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
14	29.68	84	S. by E.	1.9	November 4	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
15	29.67	84	S. by E.	1.9	9	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
16	29.66	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
17	29.65	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
18	29.64	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
19	29.63	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
20	29.62	84	S. by E.	1.9	December 4	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
21	29.61	84	S. by E.	1.9	9	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
22	29.60	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
23	29.59	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
24	29.58	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
25	29.57	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
26	29.56	84	S. by E.	1.9	January 4	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
27	29.55	84	S. by E.	1.9	9	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
28	29.54	84	S. by E.	1.9	14	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
29	29.53	84	S. by E.	1.9	19	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
30	29.52	84	S. by E.	1.9	24	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4
31	29.51	84	S. by E.	1.9	29	29.77	83	S. W. by S.	1.4

HOURLY VARIATIONS OF THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER FROM DAILY MEAN ABOVE + BELOW -

	MORNING HOURS.												Noon.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Barometer. Inches	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	+0.01
Thermometer. Degrees	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Barometer. Inches	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	+0.02
Thermometer. Degrees	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
AFTERNOON HOURS.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Midn.
Barometer. Inches	-0.01	-0.04	-0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	-0.07	+0.02
Thermometer. Degrees	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	4
Barometer. Inches	-0.01	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	+0.01
Thermometer. Degrees	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3

EXAMPLES.

1.—Required the Mean Barometric Pressure and Temperature at 7 o'clock in the morning on January 6th? The mean daily values from the table on page 81 are 30.03 inches and 75 degrees. The Winter Hourly Variations for 7 morning are + 0.02 inch and - 5 degrees. Hence the required values are Pressure 30.05 inches and Temperature 70 degrees.

2.—Required the Mean Barometric Pressure and Temperature at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on June 5th? The mean daily values from the table are 30.71 inches and 87 degrees. The Summer Hourly Variations for 3 afternoon are - 0.06 inch and + 7 degrees. The required values are therefore 29.65 inches and 94 degrees.

The readings of a mercurial Barometer require to be reduced to 32 degrees by the help of tables to be found in every meteorological treatise. Those of an Aneroid, properly adjusted, show reduced Mean Pressure at once without reduction. The Mean Pressure is about 0.01 inch less than the numbers given, for every successive rise of nine feet above the mean Sea Level.

N. R. FOGSON,

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,
October, 1888.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS, ELEVATIONS, &c., OF THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN AND NEAR INDIA.

Names of Places.	North Latitude	Longitude East of Greenwich.			Height above the Sea Level.	East variation of Compass from the North.	Dip of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.					
Agra.....	27 9	78 2	5 12 7	657	2 46	36	2 N	78
Allahabad.....	25 26	81 52	5 27 28	318	1 41	32	30 N	81
Alleppey.....	9 30	76 20	5 5 20			1	41 S	81
Arco.....	12 54	79 19	5 17 16	999	0 52	7	0 N	82
Bangalore.....	12 53	77 36	5 10 23	2,989	0 40	7	7 N	74
Beyrout.....	11 10	75 51	5 3 23		0 23	4	0 N	80
Bellary.....	15 9	76 54	5 7 35	1,533	0 21	12	0 N	80
Benares.....	25 18	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32	1 N	80
Bhopal.....	23 13	77 25	5 9 40		0 55	28	0 N	80
Bombay [Colaba Observatory].....	18 54	72 49	4 51 16	33	0 19	19	7 N	80
Cabool.....	34 27	69 3	4 36 32		2 15	46	30 N	80
Calcutta.....	22 33	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	28	15 N	81
Calicut.....	11 15	75 45	5 3 2	0	0 25	3	45 N	81
Cannanore.....	11 51	75 21	5 1 25	0	0 22	5	15 N	81
Cape Comorin.....	8 3	77 35	5 10 20		0 30	3	30 S	81
Cashmere [Srinagar].....	34 5	74 49	4 59 16	5,146	3 10	48	30 N	57
Chitaula.....	21 24	75 56	5 3 44		1 54	25	42 N	81
Cochin.....	9 58	76 14	5 4 54	0	0 22	0	0	81
Colimatore.....	11 1	76 58	5 7 52	1,483	0 30	3	0 N	77
Colombo.....	6 57	79 50	5 19 19	18	0 40	5	0 S	80
Cuddalore.....	11 44	79 46	5 19 3	0	0 55	5	0 N	83
Cuddapah.....	14 29	78 48	5 15 14	864	0 50	10	30 N	83
Darjeeling.....	27 3	88 15	5 53 1	7,168	2 43	37	0 N	83
Dehra Doon.....	30 20	78 6	5 12 24	2,289	2 54	41	25 N	83
Delhi.....	28 39	77 13	5 8 52	827	1 40	37	20 N	74
French Rocks.....	12 31	78 40	5 6 40	2,620	0 30	6	0 N	83
Galle.....	6 3	80 11	5 20 43	21	0 41	7	41 S	81
Ganjam.....	19 22	85 7	5 40 23		1 40	20	0 N	81
Gohatti.....	26 6	81 44	5 6 55	134	0 0	35	9 N	76
Gooty.....	15 7	77 28	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11	41 N	81
Guntur.....	16 19	80 26	5 21 42	0	1 5	14	15 N	82
Kurnool.....	15 50	75 6	5 12 8	900	1 21	13	43 N	83
Lahore.....	31 31	74 15	4 56 58	839	2 2	43	17 N	75
Lucknow.....	26 51	80 55	5 23 42	535	2 37	35	14 N	76
Madras [Observatory].....	13 4	80 14	5 20 58	22	1 0	7	49 N	82
Madura.....	9 55	78 6	5 12 25	600	0 35	0	0	85
Mangalore.....	12 52	74 49	4 59 17	0	0 20	7	24 N	81
Masulipatam.....	16 9	81 12	5 24 47	0	1 10	14	0 N	84
Meerut.....	28 59	77 44	5 10 56		2 46	39	7 N	81
Moorsheadahad.....	24 12	88 10	5 52 40	0	2 20	32	0 N	80
Moulmein.....	16 30	97 40	6 31 2	0	2 20	17	45 N	81
Mooltan.....	30 10	71 35	4 46 18	480	0 54	40	0 N	77
Mussoorie.....	30 23	78 7	5 12 12	6,923	2 30	41	23 N	58
Mysore.....	12 18	76 42	5 6 47		0 30	5	5 N	81
Nagpore.....	21 10	79 7	5 16 28	935	1 0	24	30 N	82
Nagapatam.....	10 46	79 53	5 19 32		0 55	1	45 N	81
Nellore.....	14 28	79 58	5 19 53	81	1 0	11	0 N	82
Ootacamund.....	11 26	76 43	5 6 53	7,490	0 57	4	27 N	66
Orissa.....	20 0	84 0	5 56 0		1 54	33	33 N	78
Patna in Behar.....	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170				81
Penang.....	5 23	100 22	6 41 23	0	0 55	5	0 N	85
Pondicherry.....	11 56	79 49	5 19 16	0	0 25	19	2 N	75
Poonah.....	18 30	73 52	4 55 23	1,784	0			
Port Blair.....	11 42	92 57	6 11 48	0	2 10			
Rajahmundry.....	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	81	1 25	16	24 N	82
Ramsgadam.....	9 18	79 21	5 17 24		0 50	1	0 S	81
Rangoon.....	16 45	96 17	6 25 8	40	2 30	17	45 N	79
Salem.....	11 39	78 8	5 12 34	907	0 42	4	45 N	81
Secunderabad.....	17 27	78 39	5 13 52	1,800	1 34	17	17 N	77
Simla.....	31 6	77 9	5 8 38	7,057	2 55	42	30 N	68
Singapore.....	1 18	103 53	6 55 32	0	0			81
Surat.....	21 10	72 52	4 51 28		0 25	24	30 N	81
Tanjore.....	10 47	79 10	5 16 42		0 50	2	0 N	85
Tinnevely.....	8 44	77 49	5 10 42		1 58	2	0 N	85
Trichinopoly.....	10 50	78 41	5 14 44	443	0 45	2	30 N	79
Trivandrum [Observatory].....	8 31	77 0	5 7 44	0	0			83
Vizagapatam.....	17 41	83 21	5 33 24	0	1 30	17	0 N	83
Vunpurthy.....	16 22	77 4	5 12 12	1,516				
Wellington.....	11 23	80 40	5 7 4	5,860	0 67	4	0 N	67

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAIN REGISTER
Showing the Monthly Fall and number of Rainy Days during the 83 years, 1813 to 1895, and 80 Year Means.

(COMMUNICATED AND REVISED BY THE GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1813	0.08	1.11	0.43	0.60	0.28	2.70	1.28	0.83	2.33	5.10	23.18	3.98	45.11
1814	1.43	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1815	0.10	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1816	0.10	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1817	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1818	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1819	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1820	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1821	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1822	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1823	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1824	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1825	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1826	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1827	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1828	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1829	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1830	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1831	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1832	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1833	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1834	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1835	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1836	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41
1837	0.35	0.73	0.43	0.50	0.60	0.18	1.60	0.83	2.33	7.10	6.65	8.70	32.41

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1838	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1839	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1840	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1841	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1842	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1843	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1844	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1845	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1846	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1847	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1848	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1849	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1850	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1851	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1852	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1853	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1854	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1855	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1856	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1857	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1858	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1859	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1860	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1861	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33
1862	0.34	1.33	0.59	0.77	0.54	0.88	2.37	4.63	8.78	6.27	21.89	4.22	52.33

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1863	1.95	2	0.57	5.05	0.12	1.07	7.07	3.14	3.04	17.09	2.03	13.98	54.61
1864	0.20	1	0.23	0.23	0.03	1.95	2.30	7.32	0.83	13.76	18.48	2.43	47.23
1865	0.20	1	0.02	0.02	0.88	1.40	1.79	7.19	1.28	6.82	17.76	5.57	51.64
1866	0.17	4	0.11	0.11	0.08	1.56	1.47	4.17	2.47	8.70	11.93	10.91	51.39
1867	0.17	4	0.11	0.11	0.07	1.86	1.89	6.70	2.43	9.39	7.37	5	21.37
1868	4.77	3	0.08	0.12	...	7.19	7.60	4.50	3.65	10.62	4.08	1	41.43
1869	0.02	1	0.04	0.12	...	1.94	6.19	4.40	4.57	13.34	8.85	22	32.31
1870	6.55	6	0.05	0.12	...	8.63	6.70	6.94	13.58	23.04	7.28	16	74.10
1871	0.14	3	1.19	0.01	0.31	2.84	8.88	1.43	8.18	11.62	26.41	18	56.35
1872	...	...	...	1.65	4.15	0.07	2.71	7.58	2.90	13.18	28.98	11	73.67
1873	0.01	1	0.37	1.37	0.02	1.96	2.23	3.39	3.02	10.61	18.51	17	51.83
1874	0.01	1	0.76	0.76	0.07	3.76	6.18	2.68	5.19	21.26	10.30	13	62.90
1875	0.01	1	0.71	0.71	1.19	5.10	4.77	7.04	4.60	14.64	11.19	16	37.12
1876	0.12	1	0.03	0.03	21.27	3.36	1.22	3.00	3.26	9.10	5.30	5	21.60
1877	0.01	1	0.03	0.03	...	2.36	1.22	2.49	3.15	13.85	21.25	17	65.20
1878	0.11	3	1.50	0.84	1.60	0.12	4.80	5.62	6.07	16.26	2.10	10	29.65
1879	1.30	5	2.48	...	4.43	2.10	4.30	6.61	5.19	18.23	10.91	14	54.25
1880	2.65	5	...	...	...	1.11	4.49	4.90	8.82	15.86	22.97	24	61.80
1881	0.52	3	...	0.04	0.26	2.33	2.60	5.08	8.11	16.19	15.44	14	44.04
1882	0.27	3	...	0.04	0.05	4.00	3.27	8.62	1.97	7.67	25.25	20	50.20
1883	0.24	3	...	...	...	2.31	6.38	2.98	0.56	22.18	14.92	12	60.54
1884	2.14	3	...	1.66	0.53	0.96	3.55	1.59	5.58	14.50	17.34	19	78.92
1885	0.01	1	0.59	...	0.07	3.26	0.59	3.45	6.28	7.90	21.60	11	47.88
1886	0.52	1	0.35	...	5.78	7.67	6.61	3.57	0.85	10.09	11.08	13	47.78
1887	0.01	1	0.30	...	0.06	0.63	2.39	8.67	7.70	13.34	13.57	19	70.21

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1888	0.72	4	...	0.13	3.17	1.93	4.63	8.09	2.32	12.27	9.63	7	62.48
1889	0.05	2	...	2.05	0.01	1.03	5.57	4.36	5.86	7.47	5.08	7	43.89
1890	0.35	2	...	0.17	0.49	6.07	7.33	2.21	2.59	4.17	4.01	5	27.99
1891	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	1.00	2.41	2.16	10.13	4.87	12	30.46
1892	0.13	2	...	0.69	...	4.02	7.82	10.79	6.29	8.44	1.12	5	42.04
AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE PRECEDING EIGHTY YEARS.													
Means	0.89	2.1	0.28	0.63	2.11	2.11	3.97	4.36	4.69	11.00	13.21	7.2	49.02
1893	0.33	4	1.06	...	0.24	1.18	4.96	2.21	3.04	5.21	23.78	22	43.98
1894	0.89	1	1.14	0.86	0.94	1.54	1.89	18.24	6.41	11.18	10.50	19	47.78
1895	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	5.43	4.36	4.62	11.42	14.65	14	44.18

Note.—Incomplete, Rainfall given to December 22nd.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY RAINFALL REGISTER

80 Years' Averages—1818-1892.

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Day
1	0.02	0.93	1.18	1.00	2.25	4.35	6.50	10.42	15.00	19.80	31.03	44.11	1
2	0.07	0.97	1.19	0.61	2.32	4.42	6.60	10.60	17.17	20.03	31.75	50.50	2
3	1.10	1.00	1.20	0.64	4.41	5.0	7.0	7.3	32	22	32.28	90	3
4	1.11	0.02	2.0	0.68	5.50	5.8	8.1	8.9	48	44	45.21	70	4
5	1.18	0.03	2.1	0.68	6.02	6.9	9.1	11.03	61	68	33.13	50	5
6	1.16	0.04	2.2	0.73	7.3	6.9	7.01	11.20	69	89	55	72	6
7	1.17	0.06	2.2	0.70	8.5	7.4	12	11.3	91	21.10	84.00	88	7
8	1.19	0.07	2.3	0.79	9.9	7.9	28	16.08	16.08	36	33	46.02	8
9	1.22	0.07	2.3	0.71	3.09	8.3	40	20	20	60	73	13	9
10	1.27	0.09	2.3	0.72	17	31	51	23	33	84	35.20	23	10
11	1.30	0.10	2.4	0.73	20	5.00	63	90	50	22.14	65	35	11
12	1.37	0.10	2.4	0.74	21	00	82	12.03	69	47	86.10	53	12
13	1.43	0.11	2.4	0.75	22	18	92	15	90	78	55	70	13
14	1.49	0.12	2.4	0.77	24	23	8.08	29	17.10	23.02	37.04	90	14
15	1.54	0.12	2.5	0.79	28	33	20	41	30	30	60	47.10	15
16	1.57	0.13	2.6	0.80	36	42	31	57	50	61	88.18	86	16
17	1.60	0.14	2.7	0.80	46	51	43	70	74	96	54	60	17
18	1.63	0.16	2.8	0.81	58	60	59	85	92	21.27	39.00	73	18
19	1.64	0.16	2.9	0.82	70	70	74	98	18.08	68	40	80	19
20	1.66	0.16	3.0	0.83	76	78	91	13.09	33	25.10	80	43.01	20
21	1.69	0.16	3.1	0.87	83	84	9.10	22	48	20.21	48	20	21
22	1.71	0.17	3.1	0.90	91	90	25	38	48	60	85	31	22
23	1.74	0.17	3.2	0.95	97	98	39	52	62	60	41.25	41	23
24	1.78	0.17	3.3	1.00	4.02	6.02	51	70	75	27.01	70	50	24
25	1.81	0.17	3.6	1.04	08	08	61	83	90	40	42.08	58	25
26	1.82	0.17	3.8	1.08	11	14	70	14.01	10.03	28.14	50	70	26
27	1.83	0.17	4.0	1.10	14	20	80	20	15	59	90	78	27
28	1.84	0.17	4.3	1.11	18	28	88	40	25	29.02	43.30	86	28
29	1.86	1.17	4.7	1.14	21	31	98	56	40	60	43.74	95	29
30	1.88	1.17	5.0	1.14	23	6.41	10.14	71	10.43	30.53	49.02	31	30
31	0.89	1.56	1.56	2.18	4.80	6.41	10.28	14.54	10.43	30.53	49.02	31	31

NOTE.—The rainfall given for any date is the fall up to midnight on that date.

11th October, 1893.

O. MICHIE SMITH, Government Astronomer.

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 ...	7.33 "	Malta ...	7.37 "
Berne ...	7. 9 "	Melbourne ...	4.19 P.M.
Bombay ...	11.31 "	New York ...	1.48 A.M.
Brussels ...	6.56 "	Paris ...	6.48 "
Calcutta ...	0.33 P.M.	Pekin ...	2.25 P.M.
Capé 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 ...	6.26 "	Stockholm ...	7.51 A.M.
Florence ...	7.24 "	Vienna ...	7.45 "

GARDENING CALENDAR.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

MOON OF JANUARY—1903 FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

March.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climes; indeed, it is mere chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level; collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately-planted mango trees, untie the ligatures round the grafted parts; support the stems securely against high winds; store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling up of all hollows on the lawns where water accumulates during monsoons. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre; if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be

looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made anent the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame, as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

September.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas. French beans and spinach may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds; onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats, tied over movable bamboo frame-work. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used, let them be picked off with hand every morning. Lime will in no wise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations, such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

November.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflowers, tomatoes, &c.; likewise a few salads. Cauliflowers sown during the first week of the month; if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches; look after all details, such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry; and the sun pour down its fiery rays with unabating vigor during the day. The dust is almost suffocating.

There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of grain in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into ground last month.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bangalore is in lat. 12°58' N. and long. 77°32' E. The base of Commissioner's flagstaff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras and the mean annual temperature is 73° Fahr., while that of Madras is 83°, thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly and the sound rock and finally foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35.41 inches.

Ootacamund.

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

February.—FLOWERS—None. VEGETABLES—None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coonoor and Kotagerry.

Remarks on the variation of the above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of the late Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, January 25, 1858 (died June 15, 1888); and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859, (now Emperor of Germany, and has issue); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married Feb. 11, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Albert William Henry, born August 14, 1862, married his cousin Irene, May 24, 1888; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born September 15, 1864, (died June 18, 1866); Frederika Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868 (died in 1879); Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; Margaret Beatrice Feodora, born April 22, 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844; and has had issue, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, born January 8, 1864, (died January 14, 1892); George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865, married his cousin Princess Victoria Mary, only daughter of the Duke of Teck, July 6, 1893;—has a son, born June 23, 1894, Edward Albert Christian Andrew Patrick David; Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1889, Alexander William George, Duke of Fife—two daughters, born Oct. 3, 1891, and April 3, 1893; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869; and Alexander John C. Albert, born April 6, 1871 (died April 7, 1871).

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843 (died Dec. 14, 1878); married H. R. H. Prince Frederick Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, July 1, 1862, who died March 18, 1892; issue living, one son and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 6, 1844; married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, January 9, 1874; has issue, a son and four daughters, the eldest of whom married Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and has a son, born Oct. 14, 1893; the second, Victoria Melita, married her cousin, the Grand Duke of Hesse, April 19, 1894.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866; issue living, one son and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; no issue.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, born May 1, 1850; married to Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia, March 13, 1879; issue, a daughter, Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882; a son, Arthur, Earl of Sussex, born Jan. 13, 1883; and a daughter, Victoria, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married to Princess Helene of Waldeck, April 27, 1882; died March 28, 1884; issue, a daughter, Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883; and a son, Leopold, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857; married to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Dattenberg, July 23, 1885; issue, three sons and a daughter.

George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to Her Majesty, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue, a son, Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to Her Majesty; born November 27, 1833; married the Duke of Teck, June 7, 1866; has issue, three sons and one daughter (now Duchess of York).

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.
Lord President of the Council	The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Cross, G.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C.
First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain
Secretary of State for War	The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. George J. Goschen
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie
President of the Local Government Board	Right Hon. Henry Chaplin
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl Cadogan, K.G.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne
Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh
First Commissioner of Works	Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas
President of the Board of Agriculture	Right Hon. Walter Long

The Imperial Defence Committee of the Cabinet consists of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Right Hon. George Curzon
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Gerald Balfour
Postmaster-General	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G.
Vice-President of the Council	Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, Q.C.
Under-Secretary for the Home Department	Right Hon. Jesse Collings
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	The Earl of Selborne
Under-Secretary for War	Mr. St. John Brodrick
Financial Secretary to the War Office	Mr. Powell Williams
Under-Secretary for India	The Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. Macartney
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Austen Chamberlain
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	Sir William Walrond
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Mr. H. Anstruther
	Mr. W. Hayes Fisher
	Lord Stanley
Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade	The Earl of Dudley
Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board	Mr. T. W. Russell
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Webster, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. A. Graham Murray, Q.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. John Atkinson, Q.C.
Lord Steward	The Earl of Pembroke
Lord Chamberlain	The Earl of Latham, G.C.B.
Master of the Horse	The Duke of Portland
	Earl Waldegrave
	The Earl of Ranfurly
	Lord Churchill
	Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
	Lord Henniker
	Lord Lawrence
Treasurer of the Household	The Marquess of Carmarthen
Comptroller of the Household	The Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill
Vice-Chamberlain	The Hon. Alwyn Fellowes

The following constitute the new Board of Admiralty.—Mr. Goschen, Admiral Sir Frederick W. Richards, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, Rear-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, Captain Gerard Henry Uctred Noel, and Mr. J. A. Chamberlain. The Naval Lords are, it will be noticed, unchanged.

CHIEF COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
EAST INDIES.		
India	Viceroy and Governor-General	His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Y. A. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.M.S., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.
Madras	Governor	Right Hon'ble Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.M.G.
Bombay	Governor	Right Hon'ble Lord W. Sandhurst, G.C.I.E.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
New South Wales (Sydney)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Right Hon. H. R. Visct. Hampden
Victoria (Melbourne)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rt. Hon. T. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
South Australia (Adelaide)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir T. F. Buxton, Bt., K.C.M.G.
Western Australia (Perth)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Queensland (Brisbane)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Genl. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., S.I.E.
Tasmania (Hobart Town)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rt. Hon. J. W. J. Visct. Gormanston, K.C.M.G.
New Zealand (Wellington)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rt. Hon. D. Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.
Fiji Islands (Suva)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief and High Comr. for the Western Pacific	Sir J. B. Thurston, K.C.M.G.
British New Guinea	Lieutenant-Governor	Sir W. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbados and its dependencies (Bridgetown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.
Windward Islands (St. George, Grenada)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	Administrator	H. L. Thompson, Esq.
St. Lucia (Castries)	Administrator	Surgeon-Lt.-Col. (Hon. Brig. Surg.-Lt.-Col.) V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G. (Rt. pay).
Antigua and Leeward Islands (St. John's)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir F. N. Broome, K.C.M.G.
British Guiana (Georgetown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.
Jamaica (Kingston)	Capt.-Genl. & Governor-in-Chief	Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.
Bahamas (Nassau)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.
British Honduras (Belice)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Canada (Ottawa)	Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and Govr. and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island	Right Hon. J. C. Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Newfoundland	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir H. H. Murray, K.C.B.
BERMUDA.		
Bermuda (Hamilton)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Genl. T. C. Lyons, C.B.
MALTA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.		
Malta	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lieut.-Genl. (Local Genl.) Sir A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Governors—continued

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
GIBRALTAR.		
Gibraltar.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Genl. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.
CYPRUS.		
Cyprus (Nicosia).....	High Comr. & Comdr.-in-Chief.	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.
SOUTH AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town).....	Governor and Comdr.-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, and High Commissioner for South Africa and Govr. of British Bechuana-land.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Bt., K.C.M.G.
Natal and Zululand (Pietermaritzburg).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.
St. Helena (James Town).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	W. Grey-Wilson, Esq., G.C.M.G.
WEST AFRICA.		
Sierra Leone (Free Town).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Col. F. Cardew, G.C.M.G.
Gambia.....	Administrator of the Govt.....	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., G.C.M.G.
GOLD COAST COLONY.		
Gold Coast Colony (Accra).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	W. E. Maxwell, Esq., G.C.M.G.
COLONY OF LAGOS.		
Lagos & its dependencies.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	G. T. Carter, Esq., K.C.M.G.
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius (Port Louis).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
Seychelles Islands.....	(Mahé) Administrator.....	H. C. Stewart, Esq.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon (Colombo).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgway, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
CHINA AND HONGKONG.		
China and Hongkong (Victoria).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its dependencies.	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlements, (including Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, Singapore & Christmas Island) (Singapore).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Governors—concluded.

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
LABUAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.		
Labuan.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	L. P. Beaufort, Esq.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands & their dependencies (Stanley).....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.

The following is a list of Colonial Treasurers, District Paymasters and other Imperial Agents in the Chief Colonies of Great Britain :

Station.	Designation of Agent and Station.
Bahamas.....	The Receiver General and Treasurer, Nassau, Bahamas.
Barbados (including British Guiana, Trinidad, &c.).....	The District Paymaster, Barbados.
Bermuda.....	The District Paymaster, Bermuda.
British Columbia.....	The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard, British Columbia.
British Honduras.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Belize, British Honduras.
Dominion of Canada (except British Columbia) and Newfoundland.....	The District Paymaster, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Cape of Good Hope.....	Ditto. Cape Town.
Ceylon.....	Ditto. Ceylon.
Cyprus.....	Ditto. Cyprus.
Falkland Islands.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Falkland Islands.
Fiji Islands.....	The Governor, Fiji Islands.
Gambia.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Gambia, West Africa.
Gibraltar.....	The District Paymaster, Gibraltar.
Gold Coast.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Accra, West Africa.
Hongkong.....	The District Paymaster, Hongkong.
Jamaica.....	Ditto. Jamaica.
Lagos.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Lagos, West Africa.
Malta.....	The District Paymaster, Malta.
Mauritius.....	Ditto. Mauritius.
Natal.....	Ditto. Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
New South Wales.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales.
New Zealand.....	Ditto. Wellington, New Zealand.
Nova Scotia.....	Included in the Dominion of Canada (see above).
Queensland.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, Queensland.
Sierra Leone.....	The Acting District Paymaster, Sierra Leone, West Africa.
South Australia.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Adelaide, South Australia.
St. Helena.....	The Acting District Paymaster, St. Helena.
Straits Settlements.....	The District Paymaster, Straits Settlements.
Tasmania.....	The Agent for Imperial Expenditure, Hobart, Tasmania.
Transvaal.....	The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Vancouver's Island.....	The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimalt Yard, British Columbia.
Victoria.....	The Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne, Victoria.
Western Australia.....	Ditto. Perth, Western Australia.

MILITARY ATTACHES AT FOREIGN COURTS.

Colonel C. Needham.....	Rome—25th May 1895.
Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) D. F. H. Dawson, G.C.S.	Paris—13th July 1895.
Colonel H. C. Chermide, C.B., G.C.M.G.	Constantinople—1st November 1895.
Colonel F. M. Wardrop, C.B.	Vienna—6th April 1895.
Colonel L. V. Swaine, C.B., G.C.M.G.	Berlin—2nd January 1892.
Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) W. H. H. Waters, R.A., p.s.c.	St. Petersburg—14th April 1893.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

His Highness Fateh Jung, Nizam-ud-Daula Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah Muzafer-ul-Mumalik Rustam-i-Dauran Arastu-i-Zaman, Sipah Salar-i-Deccan, Mir Mabbub Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., the Nizam of Hyderabad, was, on attaining his majority, invested with full powers of Administration on the 5th February 1884.

His Highness has now only one son living,—the young Prince was born on the 6th April 1886.

MYSORE.

His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, born 4th June 1884, installed 1st February 1893.

THE CARNATIC FAMILY.

Azim Jah, Umdat-ul-umra, Siraj-ul-umra, Madar-ul-mulk, Umdat-ul-mulk, Azim-ud-daulah, Siraj-ud-daulah; Asad-ud-daulat-ul-angliz, Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur, Zulfiqar Jang, Sipah Salar; Amir-i-Arkāt, Prince of Arcot.
Ghulam Muhammad Ghous Khan Bahadur, Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, brothers of the Prince of Arcot.

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhari Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaj Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, c.s.i., Maharaja of Travancore, born 25th September 1857, ascended the Masnad 19th August 1885.

Nephews of the Maharaja.—Rama Varma, 1st Prince, born 3rd December 1867; Marudam Varma, s.a., Second Prince, born 21st November 1871.

Sister of the Maharaja.—Her Highness Lakshmi Bai Rani Avargal, c.i.; Senior Rani of Travancore, born 23rd July 1848.

Brothers-in-law of the Maharaja.—Kerala Varma, r.m.u., m.r.a.s., c.s.i., Valiya Koil Tamburan, married to H. H. the Senior Rani; Raja Raja Varma, Kuchu Koil Tamburan, married to the late Junior Rani.

COCHIN.

His Highness Raja Rama Varma, Raja of Cochin, born 6th January 1852, ascended the Masnad 23rd October 1895; Veeracarala Varma, the Elaya Raja, born 9th September 1854; Kunjikedavu Tamburan, First Prince; Kunjunni Tamburan, Second Prince. There are also 36 other Princes.

Mother of the Raja.—Her Highness the Wallia Amah Tamburan, born 7th December 1832.

Aunt.—Kunji Amah Tamburan, born 80th September 1839.

There are also 12 female cousins, one sister, 85 nieces and grand-nieces.

PUDUKOTA.

His Highness Sree Brahadamba Das Rajah Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur Rajah of Pudukottai, born in 1875, succeeded to the Chiefship 16th April 1886, and invested with the powers of Administration 27th November 1894.

BANGANAPALLE.

Nawab Salyid Fath Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., Nawab of Banganapalle, born in 1819, ascended the Masnad 6th February 1869—has three sons, one daughter and one brother.

SANDUR.

Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao, Ghorapade, Mamlukat-madar, Senapati, Raja of Sandur, born 10th July 1892, succeeded to the Chiefship on 4th December 1892, and recognised 6th April 1893.

Paternal uncle of the Chief.—Raja Maloji Rao Bala Sahib Ghorapade, Administrator of the State.

Mother of the Chief.—Rukma Bai Sahib, daughter of Kasi Rao, connected by marriage with the Baroda Family.

Step-mother of the Chief.—Lakshmi Bai Sahib.

Paternal Aunt of the Chief.—Baka Bai Sahib.

Sister of the Chief.—Shaba Bai Sahib, married to Govinda Rao Bapu Sahib.

TANJORE.

Widows of His late Highness Maharaja Sivaji who died in 1855.—1. H. H. Matusri Umambā Bai Sahib; 2. H. H. Matusri Chimambā Bai Sahib; 3. H. H. Matusri Gourambā Bai Sahib; 4. H. H. Matusri Jijambā Bai Sahib; 5. H. H. Matusri Ramakumarāmbā Bai Sahib; 6. H. H. Matusri Dipambā Bai Sahib.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, p.c., g.m.s.i., g.m.l.e., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, took his seat, 27th January 1894, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 20,900.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER.

His Excellency General Sir George Stewart White, g.c.i.e., k.g.b., v.c., Brit. Serv., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat, 12th April 1893, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 8,833-5-4.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.—Pay Rs. 6,400.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Edward Miller, k.t., c.s.i., Q.C., R.E., took his seat, 8th April 1891, (Calcutta).

The Hon. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, c.m., R.A., took his seat, 25th April 1891, (Calcutta).

The Hon. Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, k.c.i.e., c.s.i., C.S., took his seat, 30th Nov. 1892, (Calcutta).

The Hon. Sir James Westland, c.s.i., took his seat, 27th Nov. 1893, (Calcutta).

The Hon. Sir A. Mackenzie, k.c.s.i., C.S., took his seat, 10th April 1893, (Calcutta).

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO MAKE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., k.c.s.i., c.i.e.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, k.c.s.i.

The Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans, k.c.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law).

The Hon. Raja Udai Pratab Singh, of Bhangal.

The Hon. Mr. C. C. Stevens, c.s.i., C.S.

Brig.-Sur.-Lt.-Col. A. S. Lethbridge, c.s.i., m.d., m.a.

The Hon. Sir Luchmessur Singh, k.c.i.e., Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhunga.

The Hon. Baba Khen Singh Bedi, c.i.e.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, m.a., c.i.e.

The Hon. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Mahadev Chitnavis.

The Hon. Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, k.c.i.e.

The Hon. Mr. P. Playfair.

The Hon. Babu Mohim Mohan Roy.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., m.a., f.b.g.s.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.S., c.i.e., m.r.a.s., f.b.g.s.

The Hon. P. Ananda Charulu, c.i.e., Rai Bahadur.

S. H. James, C.S., Secretary to the Council.

J. M. Macpherson, (Bar-at-Law), Dy. Secretary.

H. W. C. Carnduff, C.S., Off. Dy. Secretary.

Col. H. S. Jarrett, Asst. Secretary.

F. G. Wigley, (Bar-at-Law), Personal Assistant.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

H. B. Smith, Private Secretary, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 2,000.

Bt. Lt.-Col. A. G. A. Durand, c.s.i., p.s.c., 2 C.I.H., Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.

Capt. R. E. Grimston, 6 B.C.

Lieut. S. H. Pollen, Wilts. R. } Aides-de-Camp.

F. L. Adam, S. Gds. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Visct. A. B. Fincastle, 10 Lrs. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

C. P. A. Hull, R. Scots Fus. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

L. L. Maxwell, 2 B. L. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

F. C. Marsh, R. W. Kent R. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

2nd Lt. C. Wigram, R.A. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. J. M. F. Fuller, Wilts. Yeo. Cav. } Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Sub-Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 45th Sikhs, Native Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar-Major Bahauddin Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1 C.I.H. do.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. B. Franklin, I.M.S., Surgeon.

HONORARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Chatterton, Col. F. W., G.L.L.C.I.E. (Comdt., Presy. Vols.) <i>Ex-officio</i>	27th January 1894.
Hext, Capt. J., R.N. (Retd.).....	do.
Loch, Lt.-Col. W., G.L.L.C.I.E.	do.
Boughhey, Lt.-Col. G. F. O., R.E.	do.
Hadfield, Bt. Lt.-Col. A. J., M. Invalid Establt.....	do.
Mears, Col. A., R.I.C.V.R.C.	do.
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Sir W. B., K.C.I.E., Behar Lt. Horse.....	do.
Bayley, Hon'ble Lt.-Col. L. H., Bo. Vol. Rif. C.	do.
Branson, Hon'ble-Major J. H. S., Mad. Art. Vols.	do.
Edge, the Hon. Hony. Col. Sir J. Kt., Comdt., 3 Admte. Bn. N. W. P. Vols.	do.
Wynne, Lt. Genl. T. R., B. N. Railway Vols.	1st January 1895.
Stuart, the Hon. Lt.-Col. J. N., Cass. Arty. Vols.	do.
Buckingham, Lt.-Col. J., C.I.E., Assam Valley Mtd. Rif.	do.
Hunter, Lt.-Col. W. S. D., Sind Rif. Corps.	do.

HONORARY NATIVE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Muhammad Afzal Khan, Risaldar-Major Nawab, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, late 11th B.L.	do.
Shank Imdad Ali, Subadar, Sardar Bahadur, Body Guard	10th June 1895.

HONORARY SURGEONS.

Surg.-Major-Genl. R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., I. M. S.	
Surgeon-Colonel D. O' C. Baye, M.D., I. M. S.	
Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. D. D. Cunningham, M.B., C.I.E., I. M. S.	
Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. D. Sinclair, M.B., I. M. S.	
Surgeon-Lt.-Col. J. D. Edge, M.D., A. M. S.	
Surgeon-Lt.-Col. A. J. Willcocks, M.D., I. M. S.	
Surgeon-Lt.-Col. S. H. Browne, M.D., I. M. S.	

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon Dinobundhoo Dutt	Bengal.
Do. Doyal Chunder Shome, M.B., Rai Bahadur	do.
Do. E. McKenzie	Bombay.
Do. Dosabhai Pestanji, Khan Bahadur	do.
Do. Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur	Punjab.
Do. Mehreband, Rai Bahadur	do.
Do. C. A. Lafrenais	Madras.

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

Col. I. S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., Brit. Service, Military Secretary.	
Capt. L. Herbert, 1st C.I.H., Interpreter.	
Lieut. C. H. H. Gough, 12th B.C., Aide-de-Camp.	
Capt. Q. G. K. Agnew, R. Sc. Fus., do.	
Lieut. C. H. Stuart, R. Innis. Fus., do.	
Lieut. F. Lyon, R. A., do.	
Lieut. C. O. Swanston, 18th B. L., do.	
Surg.-Major F. H. Treherne, A.M.S., Surgeon.	
Subadar-Major Juddhi Thapa "Bahadur", 1-2 Gurkhas, Native Aide-de-Camp.	
Lt.-Col. J. Lackersteen, Cal. Vol. Rifles, do.	
Lt.-Col. D. P. Masson, 1st P.V.R., do.	
Hony. Capt. Husain Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, do.	Hony. Aides-de-Camp.
late Risaldar-Major, 13th B.L., do.	
Hony. Capt. Ganda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, do.	Hony. Native Aides-de-Camp.
Risaldar-Major, 12th B.L., do.	

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. P. Finlay, M.A., B.C.S.	Secretary, Rs. 4,000.
R. M. Deane, C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Rs. 2,250.
R. A. Gamble, B.A., C.S.	Under Secretary, Rs. 1,300, (on furlough).
R. Nathan, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), C.S.	Offg. Under Secretary, Rs. 1,100.
J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E., M.S.S., M.I.S.I.	Assistant Secretary, Rs. 2,000.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Lyall, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., C.S.	Secretary, Rs. 4,000, (on dep.)
J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., C.S.	Offg. do.
J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Rs. 2,000, (on dep.)
H. Lusson, C.S.	Under Secretary, Rs. 1,300.
J. A. Stowell	Registrar, Rs. 700.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.I., LL.D., C.S.	Secretary, Rs. 4,166-10-8, (on furlough).
D. Ibbetson	Offg. do.
E. D. MacLagan	Under-Secretary, Rs. 1,500.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

W. J. Cunningham, C.S.	Secretary, Rs. 4,000.
Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., I.S.C.	Deputy Secretary, Rs. 2,250, (on dep.)
Capt. H. Daly, C.I.E., S.C.	Offg. do. Rs. 1,833-5-4.
A. Williams, C.S.	Under-Secretary, Rs. 1,300, (on furlough).
O. V. Bosanquet, C.S.	Offg. do. Rs. 1,066-10-8.
Captain H. Daly, S.C.	Asst. Secretary, Rs. 1,200, (on dep.)
Major J. H. Sadler, S.C.	Offg. do. Rs. 1,266-10-8.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

S. H. James, C.S.	Secretary, Rs. 3,500.
J. M. Macpherson, (Barrister-at-Law)	Dy. do. Rs. 2,000, (on furlough).
H. W. C. Carnduff, C.S.	Offg. do.
Colonel H. S. Jarratt	Asst. Secretary, Rs. 2,000.
F. G. Wigby, (Barrister-at-Law)	Personal Assistant, Rs. 600 + 250.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl. Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., p.s.c., I.S.C.	Secretary.
Colonel P. J. Maitland, I.S.C.	Deputy Secretaries.
Col. M. J. King-Harman, I.S.C.	
Captain J. Dallas, R.E.	
Major H. F. S. Ramsden, I.S.C.	Assistant Secretaries.
Capt. E. DeBrath, p.s.c., 32nd B. Pio.	
Major P. A. Buckland, 15th Sikhs.	
Capt. P. Holland, 5th P. I.	Attache.

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Lieut.-Col. W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.	Secretary, and Chief Engr. for Irrign. and Railway Works, Rs. 2,600.
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E.	Insp.-Genl. of Irrigation and Dy. Secretary.
Bt.-Col. R. A. Sargeant, R.E.	Director-General of Railways and Dy. Secy. (also for State Railways), (on leave).
Bt.-Col. T. Gracey, R.E.	Offg. do.
Capt. H. Bonham-Carter, R.E.	Asst. Secretary.

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The Most Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and the Island of Ceylon, Pay Rs. 3,831-6-8.	
The Ven. W. MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary—Allowance Rs. 266-10-8.	
The Rev. H. O. Moore, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop—Pay Rs. 500.	
A. M. Dunne, B.A., LL.B., Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, Pay Rs. 500.	

* Includes Rs. 550 as Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, and Rs. 1,450 as Secretary, Board of Examiners.

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 Surg.-Capt. H. J. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
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 A. E. Silk, M.A.C.E., Sanitary Engineer.—Pay Rs. 700 + L.A. 100.
 Dr. R. Macleod, Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration.—Pay Rs. 1,200 + 100.
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 W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the Government School of Art and Art Gallery.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
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 R. H. E. Thompson, do. Northern Circle, Jabulpore.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
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 C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller, Central Provinces.—Pay Rs. 1,350 (on furlough).
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B. O. Allan, C.S., Personal Asst. to Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 500 + A.A. 200.
P. G. Melitus, C.I.E., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
J. H. Corkery, B.A., LL.D., C.S., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 660.
E. A. Gait, C.S., Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.—Salary Rs. 1,666-10-8 + special allowance 133-5-4.
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J. J. S. Dribe, Inspector-General of Police and Jails, and Superintendent of Stamps and Registration, and Commissioner of Excise.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
J. Wilson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
Surg.-Col. A. Stephen, M.B., Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,800.

Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 6,666-10-8 + Sumptuary allowance 500.
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E. S. Symes, C.I.E., B.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Inspector-General of Regn., and Officer in charge of State Prisoners.—Pay Rs. 3,000, (on furlough).
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C. C. Lewis, Under Secy. and Offg. Secretary.—Salary Rs. 700 + A.A. 333-5-4 + L.A. 300.
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F. C. Gates, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Revenue Secy.—Pay Rs. 1,666-10-8 + A. A. 166-10-8 + L.A. 166-10-8.
G. C. Kynoch, Assistant Secretary.—Pay Rs. 800.
T. C. Wilson, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
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D. Norton, C.S., Commr., Eastern Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
Col. H. R. Spearman, S.C., Commr., Tennasserim Division, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on furlough).
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H. Adamson, M.A., C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.
A. M. B. Irwin, C.I.E., C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Tennasserim Division.
J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Eastern Circle, Mandalay, (Upper Burma).—Pay Rs. 1,350 + A.A. 250.
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F. W. Thellusson, Offg. Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle.—Salary Rs. 1,100.
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E. Darlington, Chief Collector of Customs.—Pay Rs. 1,600 + allice as Vice-Chairman, Rangoon Port Commission, Rs. 300.
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J. F. Pereria, Registrar to do. Upper Burma.—Pay Rs. 250.
W. Bigge, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Judge, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
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A. M. Lütter, do. Mandalay.—Pay Rs. 250.
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A. J. Dodd, Port Officer, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 800.
Commander J. S. Barrett, R.I.M., Port Officer, Bassein.—Pay Rs. 720.
Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, R.I.M., do. Akyab.—Pay Rs. 570.
J. Van. Pope, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.
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W. Warry, M.A., F.R.G.S., Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma (Rangoon).—Pay Rs. 1,800.
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Maung Tun Nyein, Offg. do.
J. F. Regan, Superintendent of Government Printing.—Pay Rs. 600 to 850 + H.A. 70.

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The Hon. Sir Antony Patrick MacDonell, K.C.S.I., C.S., Lieut.-Governor of the N. W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 8,333-5-4.
Lieut. A. Codel, S.C., Private Secretary.—Salary Rs. 575-12-0.
Lieut. F. G. Campbell Ross, Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. R. R. Deans, } Hony. Aides-de-Camp.
Capt. J. R. Fox, }

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. J. J. D. La Touche	14th December 1893.
" Seth Lochman Das, C.I.E.	25th August 1893.
" Raja Rampal Singh	do.
" Babu Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur	do.
" W. M. Colvin, (Barrister-at-Law)	9th November 1893.
" W. E. Cooper	do.
Babu Charu Chandra Mitra	do.
Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., M.I.C.E.	do.
" A. Cadell	do.
Maharajah Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., of Ajudhya	do.
Haji Muhamad Ismail Khan	do.
Mr. R. H. Macleod	8th February 1894.
" G. Adams	1st June 1894.
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W. H. L. Impey, C.S., Secretary to Govt., Judicial, Forest and Oudh Revenue Departments, Pay Rs. 2,250, (on furlough).	

T. W. Holderness, C.S., Secretary, Financial Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4, (on *furlo*).
 F. N. Wright, B.A., C.S., Opium Agent, Gazipur.—Pay Rs. 2,900 + T.A. 250.
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 C. Hoskins, Registrar to Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 550.
 Baba Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Govt. Pleader for Oudh, and Public Prosecutor for all cases coming before the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 200.
 G. Adams, C.S., Senior Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 W. E. Neale, C.S., Sub-*pro tem* Junior Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 J. Hooper, C.S., Secy. to the Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 J. M. Holmes, C.S., Joint Secretary.—Salary Rs. 1,535-8-10.
 Babu Boleshwar Prasad, B.A., Junior Secretary.—Salary Rs. 1,050.
 A. H. Harrington, C.S., Commissioner, Meerut Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 H. F. Evans, C.S., Commissioner, Benares Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-4 + 250, (on *furlo*).
 D. T. Roberts, Acting do. do. do.
 H. F. D'O. Monle, C.S., Commr., Rohilkhand Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 W. E. Neale, C.S., Commissioner, Agra Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250, (on dep.).
 E. Rose, C.S., Acting do. do. do.
 L. Mackintosh, Offg. Commissioner, Lucknow Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 Col. F. Currie, Cav., (Barrister-at-Law), Commr., Fyzabad Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + T.A. 250.
 G. R. O. Williams, C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 Col. G. E. Erskine, Bt. Cav., Commr., Kumaon Division.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + 250, (on *furlo*).
 Lieut.-Col. E. E. Grigg, Offg. do. do. do.
 M. L. Ferrar, C.P., Commissioner, Gorakhpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 J. O. Miller, Director of Agriculture and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 A. B. Patterson, C.L., C.S., Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,500.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C., (Barrister-at-Law), Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 5,000.
 The Hon. G. E. Knox, C.S., Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
 The Hon. H. F. Blair, (Barrister-at-Law), Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
 The Hon. P. C. Banarji, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
 The Hon. W. R. Burkill, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
 The Hon. R. S. Aikman, C.S., Offg. Puisne Judge.—Salary Rs. 2,750.
 J. W. Hose, C.S., Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 J. Clarke, Depy. Registrar.—Pay Rs. 500 to 800.
 R. H. Macleod, C.S., Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 A. Strachey, B.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Law Reporter.—Pay Rs. 400, (on leave).
 W. K. Porter, (Barrister-at-Law), Offg. do.
 Lala Ram Prasad, Senior Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 400.
 G. T. Spankie, (Barrister-at-Law), Public Prosecutor.—(Paid by fees).
 Muhammad Rafiq, (Barrister-at-Law), Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow.—Salary Rs. 1,000.
 Lala Pyare Lal, Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad.—Salary Rs. 840, (on dep.).
 Saiyid Akbar Hussain, Small Cause Court Judge.—Pay Rs. 800, (on dep.).
 Lala Mata Prasad, Offg. Small Cause Court Judge, Agra.—Salary Rs. 760.
 Babu Nilwadh Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Small Cause Court Judge, Benares.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Babu Sanwal Singh, Offg. Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad.—Salary Rs. 760.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

E. Lawrence, B.A., C.S., Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 2,750.
 F. J. Atkinson, F.R.S., Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,900.
 J. S. Gamble, M.A., Conservator of Forests and also Director of Forest School.—Pay Rs. 1,600 + E.A. 200.
 K. J. Badshah, B.C.S., Post Master General.—Pay Rs. 1,100 to 1,750, (on dep.).
 E. H. Radice, C.S., Offg. do. do.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
 Lieut.-Col. C. H. B. Christie, R.E., Offg. Examiner, Public Works Accounts.—Pay Rs. 1,843-8-0.
 J. B. Thompson, C.S., Inspector-General of Police.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Sir J. W. Tylor, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Insp.-Genl. of Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
 T. C. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 W. H. Wright, B.A., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.—Pay Rs. 1,300.

The Right Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow.
 Venerable B. Deedes, M.A., Archdeacon of Lucknow.
 J. E. Howard, (Barrister-at-Law), Registrar of Diocese.
 Surg.-Col. W. P. Warburton, M.D., Inspector-Genl. of Civil Hospitals, N. W. P.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Bde.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. Hutcheson, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,200 to 1,800.
 Major J. Clibborn, B.A., S.C., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 R. Macallister, Supt. of Boorkee Workshops.—Pay Rs. 700.
 F. Luker, Superintendent of Government Press.—Pay Rs. 600—50—1,000.
 Vety.-Lieut. J. Loughlin, Supt., Civil Veterinary Dept.—Salary Rs. 550.
 J. Murray, B.A., Meteorological Reporter.—Allowance Rs. 100—15—175.
 W. Gollan, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.—Pay Rs. 350.
 M. Ridley, Superintendent, Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.—Salary Rs. 400.
 J. Phillips, Superintendent, Govt. Gardens, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 375 + 50 + L.A. 25.

Punjab.

The Hon. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), K.C.S.I., C.S., (Councillor of the Empire), Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.—Assumed charge, 6th March 1892.—Pay Rs. 8,333-5-4 + F.A. 250 and Sp. A. 500.
 W. S. Davis, C.S., Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, (on dep.).
 Captain J. H. V. Crowe, R.A., Aide-de-Camp and Offg. Private Secretary.
 H. C. Fanshawe, C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 R. G. Thomson, C.S., Revenue Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 A. E. Henry, C.S., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 J. F. Connolly, C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 J. L. Prescott, C.S., do. do.—Pay Rs. 900.
 J. Sime, C.S., M.A., Under-Secretary, Educational Dept., and Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,900.
 Col. L. H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Insp.-Genl. of Police and Under-Secretary to Govt., Home (Police) Dept.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 L. F. Laville, Asst. Secy., Finl. and Local Funds Depts.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Franck Leigh, Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 500 + P.A. 200.
 Pandit Janki Parshad, Mir Munshi.—Pay Rs. 400.
 Lieut.-Col. G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engr. and Secretary to Govt., Lahore.—Pay Rs. 2,743-8-0.
 Capt. A. E. S. Abbott, R.E., Under Secretary, (Genl. Branch).—Pay Rs. 883-10-4 + L.A. 100.
 T. Higham, M.I.C.E., Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 L. M. Jacob, M.I.C.E., Under Secretary, Irrigation Branch.—Pay Rs. 1,000 + L.A. 50.
 J. Brabson, Assistant Secretary.—Pay Rs. 600.
 Hon. C. A. Roe, B.A., C.S., Judge, of the Chief Court.—Rs. 3,500.
 Hon. J. Frizelle, C.S., Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 Hon. H. T. Rivaz, (Barrister-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 Hon. A. W. Stogdon, C.S., Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 Hon. P. C. Chatterji, Rao Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Addl. Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 C. W. Parker, Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,250, (on dep.).
 A. E. Martineau, S.O., Offg. Registrar.—Salary Rs. 1,000.
 A. B. Anderson, Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 600.
 E. P. Henderson, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Government Advocate.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 J. A. Sinclair, (Barrister-at-Law), Junior Advocate.—Pay Rs. 600.
 Somadeti Pandit, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Delhi.—Pay Rs. 300.
 Sheikh Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, do. Lahore.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Lala Khusha Singh, do. Amritsar.—Pay Rs. 300.
 C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., C.S., Financial Commissioner, Rev. Dept.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 D. J. Ibbetson, C.S., Second Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 3,000, (on dep.).
 C. L. Tupper, C.S., Offg. do. do.—Salary Rs. 3,000.
 F. A. Robertson, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Director of the Dept., Land Records and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 M. W. Fenton, B.A., C.S., Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
 R. Sykes, C.S., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 900, (on dep.), and Offg. Secretary.
 Pandit Hari Kishen Laul, M.A., Offg. Junior Secretary.—Salary Rs. 420.
 F. Maitland, Assistant Secretary.—Pay Rs. 600.
 R. Clarke, B.A., Offg. Commr. and Supt. of Delhi Division.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 Lieut.-Col. C. F. Massey, Offg. Commissioner, Jullundur.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 G. M. Ogilvie, C.S., Commissioner and Supt., Lahore.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250, (on *furlo*).
 Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hutchinson, do. do.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + T.A. 250.
 S. S. Thorburn, C.S., Commissioner and Supt. of Rawalpindi.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 H. A. Anderson, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Daragat.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.

A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., C.S., Offg. Commissioner and Supt. of Peshawar.—Salary Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 C. F. Elliot, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Supt. of Forest Surveys and Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun.—Pay Rs. 1,100.
 P. Sheridan, Post Master General.—Salary Rs. 1,950.
 E. A. Leach, Chief Supt., Telegraph Dept.—Pay Rs. 850.
 R. E. Hamilton, Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 2,500.
 A. G. Chuckerbutty, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,250.
 T. G. Walker, C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Supt. of Stamps and Insp.-Genl. of Registration.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 Surg.-Lieut.-Col. T. E. L. Bate, Inspector-General of Jails.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 J. Sims, C.S., M.A., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,900.
 W. Bell, M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,150.
 Surg.-Col. D. O'Connell Raye, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. A. C. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,320.
 Surg.-Lieut.-Col. S. H. Browne, M.D., Principal, Medical College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 Vety.-Capt. J. A. Nunn, D.S.O., F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Lahore Veterinary College.—Pay Rs. 650 + Staff S. 350 + L.A. 100.
 The Right Rev. H. J. Matthew, D.D., Bishop of Lahore.—Pay Rs. 800.
 The Venble A. N. W. Spens, Archdeacon and Commissary of Lahore.—Pay Rs. 800 + special allowance 200.

India Military Staff.

Adjutant General of the Army Major-Genl. G. de C. Morton, C.B., Brit. Service.
 Depy. do. Colonel E. A. Money, S.C.
 1st Assistant do. Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, p.s.c., Brit. Service.
 Insp.-Genl. of Cavalry in India Major-Genl. H. F. Grant, C.B., p.s.c., Brit. Service.
 Insp.-Genl. of Artillery in India Major-Genl. H. C. Lewes, R.A.
 Asst. Adjt. Genl. for I.A. Colonel A. B. Stopford, Brit. Service.
 Quarter Master General of the Army Major-Genl. A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
 Deputy do. do. Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., Brit. Service.
 Asst. Quarter Master-General Colonel G. Henry, Brit. Service.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. General (Intelligence) Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, p.s.c., S.C.
 Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General (Mobilisation) Capt. G. V. Kemball, p.s.c., R.A.
 Judge Advocate General of the Army Lieut.-Colonel W. H. F. Macmullen, S.C.
 Director of Military Education in India Colonel R. C. Hart, V.C., p.s.c., Brit. Service.
 Inspector of Gymnasias, Bengal Major The Hon. A. E. Dalzell, Oxf. L. I.
 Director-General of Ordnance Major-Genl. A. Walker, C.S.I., R.A.
 Deputy do. Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R.A.
 Superintendent of Gun Powder Factory Captain C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A.
 Accountant-Genl., Military Department Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Miley, I.S.C.
 Deputy Accountant-General Major W. J. B. Bird, I.S.C.
 Contr. of Mily. Accounts, Bengal Comd. Lt. Col. C. F. Thomas, G.L.I.
 Do. Punjab Comd. Major W. H. LeG. Anderson, S.C.
 Do. Madras Comd. Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, S.C.
 Do. Bombay Comd. Lieut.-Colonel D. A. A. Macpherson, S.C.
 Examiner, Pay Dept. (Eastern Circle) Major W. R. L. G. Anderson, I.S.C.
 (Western Circle) Major G. B. Renny, I.S.C.
 Examiner, Comst. and Eastern Circle Lieut. P. G. Shewell, 2nd P. I.
 Army Remount Accts. (Western Circle) Major H. E. Passy, I.S.C.
 Examiner, Ordnance and Clothing Accounts Colonel T. F. Hobday, S.C.
 Commissary General-in-Chief, Simla Colonel C. F. Hughes, I.S.C.
 Commy. Genl., Bengal Comd., Naini Tal Colonel C. F. Hughes, I.S.C.
 Do. Punjab Comd., Murree Colonel E. A. Bruce, S.C.
 Do. Madras Comd., Bangalore Colonel J. R. Buriton-Bennett, S.C.
 Do. Bombay Comd., Poona Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., I.S.C.
 Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal Surg.-Major-Genl. A. A. Gore, M.D., A.M.S.
 P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India Surg.-Major-Genl. J. Cleghorn, M.D., I.M.S.
 Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India Surg.-Major-Genl. J. Cleghorn, M.D., I.M.S.
 Sanitary Comr. with the Govt. of India Surg.-Major-Genl. J. Cleghorn, M.D., I.M.S.
 Surveyor General of India and Supt. of the Great Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys Colonel C. Strahan, R.E.
 Director General of Military Works Major-Genl. W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E.
 Director of Army Remount Department Colonel T. Deane, I.S.C.
 Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences Major H. E. Tyler, R.E.

Governors and Governors-General of India.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Mr. William Hedges	July 1682	
Mr. William Gyfford	Aug. 1684	
Sir Charles Eyre	26 May 1700	
Mr. John Beard	7 Jan. 1701	
Mr. Anthony Weltdon	20 July 1710	
Mr. John Russell	4 Mar. 1711	
Mr. Robert Hedges	3 Dec. 1713	
Mr. Samuel Feake	12 Jan. 1718	
Mr. John Deane	17 Jan. 1723	
Mr. Henry Efrankland	30 Jan. 1726	
Mr. John Stockhouse	25 Feb. 1732	
Mr. Thomas Braddyl	29 Jan. 1739	
Mr. John Forster	4 Feb. 1746	
Mr. William Barwell	18 Apl. 1748	
Mr. Adam Dawson	17 July 1749	
Mr. William Fytch	5 July 1752	
Mr. Robert Drake	8 Aug. 1752	
Colonel Robert Clive	27 June 1758	
Mr. J. Z. Holwell	27 Jan. 1760	
Mr. Henry Vansittart	27 July 1760	
Mr. John Spencer	30 Dec. 1764	
Lord Clive	30 May 1765	
Mr. Harry Verelst	29 Jan. 1767	
Mr. John Cartier	26 Dec. 1769	
The Right Hon'ble Warren Hastings	20 Oct. 1774	Was Governor of Bengal from 13th April 1772 and assumed charge as First Governor-General under Act passed in 1773 (13 Geo. III. Ch. 63).
Sir John Macpherson, Bart	8 Feb. 1785	
Earl Cornwallis, K.G.	12 Sept. 1786	Also Commander-in-Chief.
Sir John Shore, Bart.	28 Oct. 1793	
Lieut.-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir Clarke, K.C.B.	17 Mar. 1798	Officiating.
Marquis of Wellesley	18 May 1798	
Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	30 July 1805	Also Commander-in-Chief. Died at Ghazipur 5th October 1805.
Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	10 Oct. 1805	Confirmed 11th July 1806.
The Earl of Minto	31 July 1807	
Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B.	4 Oct. 1813	Also Commander-in-Chief.
Mr. John Adam	13 Jan. 1823	Officiating.
The Earl of Amherst	1 Aug. 1823	
Mr. Butterworth Bayley	13 Mar. 1828	Officiating.
Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.	4 July 1825	
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	20 Mar. 1836	Officiating.
The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.	4 Mar. 1832	
The Earl of Ellenborough	28 Feb. 1844	
Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	23 July 1848	
Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.	12 Jan. 1841	
Earl Canning, G.C.B., K.S.I.	29 Feb. 1856	
The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.	12 Mar. 1862	Died at Dharmasala, 20th November 1863.
Major-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir Napier, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1863	Officiating.
Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.	2 Dec. 1863	Officiating.
Sir John Lawrence, G.C.S.I., G.C.B.	12 Jan. 1864	
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	12 Jan. 1869	Assassinated at Port Blair, 8th February 1872.

Governors and Governors-General of India—concluded.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
The Hon'ble Mr. John Strachey ..	9 Feb. 1872	Officiating.
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T. ...	23 Feb. 1872	Officiating.
Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I. ...	3 May 1872	
Lord Lytton, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. ...	12 Apl. 1876	
Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C. ...	8 June 1880	
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.S. ...	13 Dec. 1884	
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E. ...	10 Dec. 1888	
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., L.L.D. ...	27 Jan. 1894	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

See page 108.

Staff and Departments of the Madras Command.

Deputy Adjutant-General	Brig.-Genl. G. Simpson, S.C.
Asst. Quarter-Master-General	Colonel S. E. Rolland, S.C., D.S.O.
Asst. Adjutant-General	Colonel W. G. Thomas, h.p., Brit. Service.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General	Capt. A. H. B. Cavaye, K. O. Sco. Bord.
Brig.-Genl., Royal Artillery	Brig.-Genl. R. Alexander, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, Royal Arty.	Capt. A. E. A. Butcher, R.A.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General	Col. A. Chaplin, M.G.L.I. (Leave M. C., for 1 year, from 26th May 1895).
	Capt. C. L. M. Rich, S.C., (Offg.)
Asst. Mily. Secy. and Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Lieut.-General Commanding	Major R. G. Kekewich, Innis, Fus.
Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to H. E. the Lieut.-General Commanding	Capt. The Hon. F. R. Bingham, R.A.
Native Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Lieut.-General Commanding	Sub-Major Sayyid Yakub, <i>Sardar Bahadur</i> , 3rd Class Order of Merit, 27th M. I.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry	Major R. L. A. Pennington, North'd. Fus.

MADRAS DISTRICT, &c., STAFF.

A. A. G., Port St. George	Major E. R. C. Graham, Ches. Regt.
D. A. A. G., do.	Capt. G. J. Shaw, 6th M.L.
Commissary General	Col. E. A. Bruce, I.S.C.
Insp.-Genl. of Ordnance	Col. T. Walker, R.A.
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory	Capt. C. C. Townsend, R.A.
Controller of Military Accounts	Lieut.-Col. G. W. Sawyer, I.S.C.
Exmr. of Comst. and Army Remount Accts.	Capt. J. G. Downing, I.S.C.
Examiner, Pay Department	Lieut.-Col. J. P. D. Fordyce, I.S.C.
Do. Ordnance & Army Clothing Accts.	Lieut. B. Scott, 11th M.L.
Supt., Army Clothing, Madras and Bombay	Col. H. R. Shelley, M.G.L.I.
Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions	Capt. R. F. R. Formby, S.C.
Supt., Reserve Remount Depot, Hosur	Major E. Chalmers, 7th B.C.
Garrison Quarter Master	Capt. W. E. Banbury, I.S.C.
D. A. A. G. for Instruction (Bangalore)	Major C. E. Poynder, <i>p.s.c.</i> , I.S.C.
Examiner in Hindustani	Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

MADRAS MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras	Surg.-Major-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, I.M.S.
Secy. to do. do. do.	Surgeon-Captain H. Thomson, M.B., I.M.S.
P. M. O., Madras Command	Surg.-Major-Genl. C. E. McVitte, I.M.S. (M.)
Personal Asst. to the P. M. O.	Surg.-Capt. G. B. Russell, M.B., I.M.S.
Sanitary Commissioner	Surg.-Lt.-Col. J. A. Laing, M.D., (<i>on furl.</i>)
	Surg.-Maj. W. G. King, M.B., I.M.S., (Offg.)
Inspecting Veterinary Officer	Vety.-Lieut.-Col. E. Ewing, A.V.D.

Governors of Fort St. George.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Mr. Aaron Baker ...	1 Sept. 1652	
Sir Thomas Chamber ...	1659	
Sir Edward Winter, Kt. ...	1661	
Mr. George Foxcroft ...	June 1665	Imprisoned by Sir Edward Winter.
Sir Edward Winter, Kt. ...	16 Sept. 1665	
Mr. George Foxcroft ...	22 Aug. 1668	
Sir William Langhorn, Bart. ...	1670	
Mr. Streynsham Master ...	27 Jan. 1678	
Mr. William Gyfford ...	3 July 1681	
Mr. Elihu Yale ...	8 Aug. 1684	Acting.
Mr. William Gyfford ...	26 Jan. 1685	
Mr. Elihu Yale ...	25 July 1687	
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson ...	23 Oct. 1692	
Mr. Thomas Pitt ...	7 July 1693	
Mr. Gulstone Addison ...	18 Sept. 1709	Died at Madras, 17 Oct. 1709.
Mr. Edmond Montague ...	17 Oct. 1709	Acting.
Mr. William Fraser ...	3 Nov. 1709	Acting.
Mr. Edward Harrison ...	11 July 1711	
Mr. Joseph Collet ...	8 Jan. 1717	
Mr. Francis Hastings ...	18 Jan. 1720	Acting.
Mr. Nathaniel Elwick ...	15 Oct. 1721	
Mr. James Macrae ...	15 Jan. 1725	
Mr. George Morton Pitt ...	14 May 1730	
Mr. Richard Benyon ...	23 Jan. 1735	
Mr. Nicholas Morse ...	17 Jan. 1744	Fort St. George captured, 10 Sept. 1746.
[Mr. John Hinde ...	.....	Deputy Governor of Fort St. David. Appointed President and Governor 24 Jan. 1747, but died before receipt of despatch.
Mr. Charles Floyer ...	16 Apl. 1747	Dismissed 6 July 1750.
Mr. Thomas Saunders ...	19 Sep. 1750]	Seat of Government re-established at Fort St. George, 5 Apl. 1752.
Mr. George Pigot ...	14 Jan. 1755	Afterwards Lord Pigot.
Mr. Robert Palk ...	14 Nov. 1763	
Mr. Charles Bouchier ...	25 Jan. 1767	
Mr. Josias Du Pre ...	31 Jan. 1770	
Mr. Alexander Wynch ...	2 Feb. 1773	
Lord Pigot ..	11 Dec. 1775	Placed under arrest by majority of his Council, 24 Aug. 1776.
Mr. George Stratton ...	23 Aug. 1776	Suspd. from the Service.
Mr. John Whitehill ...	31 Aug. 1777	Acting.
Mr. Thomas Rumbold ...	8 Feb. 1778	
Mr. John Whitehill ...	6 April 1780	Acting. Suspended.
Mr. Charles Smith ...	8 Nov. 1780	Acting.
Lord Macartney ...	22 June 1781	
Mr. Alexander Davidson ...	18 June 1785	Acting.
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. ...	6 April 1786	Also Commdr.-in-Chief.
Mr. John Holland ...	7 Feb. 1789	Acting.
Mr. Edward John Holland ...	13 Feb. 1789	Acting.
Major-General William Medows ...	20 Feb. 1790	Also Commdr.-in-Chief.
Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. ...	1 Aug. 1792	
Lord Hobart ...	7 Sep. 1794	
Lieutenant-General George Harris ...	21 Feb. 1798	Acting.
Lord Clive ..	21 Aug. 1798	
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck ...	30 Aug. 1803	
Mr. William Petrie ...	11 Sep. 1807	Acting.

Governors of Fort St. George—concluded.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bt., K.C.B. Lt.-Genl. the Hon. John Abercromby	24 Dec. 1807 21 May 1813	Commander-in-Chief and temporary Governor.
Mr. Hugh Elliot Maj.-Genl. Sir Thomas Munro, Bt., K.B.C.	16 Sep. 1814 10 June 1820	Died at Pattikonda, 6 July 1827. Acting.
Mr. Henry Sullivan Grame Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. Mr. George Edward Russell Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H. The Marquis of Tweedale, K.T.	10 July 1827 18 Oct. 1827 25 Oct. 1832 4 Mar. 1837 6 Mar. 1837 24 Sep. 1842	Acting. Acting. Was also Commander-in-Chief. Acting.
Mr. Henry Dickinson Maj.-Genl. Sir Henry Pottinger Mr. Daniel Elliott Lord Harris Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. Mr. William Ambrose Morehead Sir Henry George Ward, K.T.	23 Feb. 1848 7 Apr. 1848 24 Apr. 1854 28 Apr. 1854 28 Mar. 1859 8 June 1860 5 July 1860	Acting. Acting. Acting. Died at Madras 6 August 1860. Acting.
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead Col. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. Mr. Edward Maltby Lord Napier of Merchistoun, K.T. Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I. Lord Hobart	4 Aug. 1860 18 Feb. 1861 26 Nov. 1863 27 Mar. 1866 19 Feb. 1872 15 May 1872	Acting. Acting. Acting. Died at Madras 27 April 1875. Acting.
Mr. William Rose Robinson, C.S.I. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. Mr. William Patrick Adam	29 Apr. 1875 23 Nov. 1875 20 Dec. 1880	Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1881. Acting.
Mr. William Hudleston, C.S.I. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff The Hon'ble Robert Bourke, G.C.I.E.	24 May 1881 5 Nov. 1881 8 Dec. 1886	Created Baron Connemara. Acting.
Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.	1 Dec. 1890 23 Jan. 1891	

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

MADRAS ARMY.

(From 1786.)

PERIOD OF OFFICE.		Rank and name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
16 Apr. 1786	28 Feb. 1792	Major Henry Malcolm	... I	
1 Mar. 92	3 Sep. 99	Lt.-Col. Barry Close	... I	
4 Sep. 99	17 Dec. 1807	Lt.-Col. Patrick Alexander Agnew	... I	
18 Dec. 1807	31 Jan. 09	Lt.-Col. Francis Capper	... I	
1 Feb. 09	16 Feb. 09	Major Robert Barclay	... I	Acting.
17 Feb. 09	30 Apr. 09	Lt.-Col. John Cuppage	... I	
1 May 09	20 Apr. 37	Lt.-Col. T. H. Somerset Conway, C.B.	... I	
21 Apr. 37	7 Dec. 37	Major James Russell Haig	... I	Acting.
8 Dec. 37	23 Sep. 39	Lt.-Col. Benjamin Robertson Hitchins	... I	
24 Sep. 39	14 Aug. 49	Lt.-Col. Robert Alexander	... I	
15 Aug. 49	27 Oct. 53	Lt.-Col. Robert John Hussey Vivian	... I	
28 Oct. 53	9 Apr. 63	Lt.-Col. William George Woods	... I	
10 Apr. 63	16 Apr. 68	Colonel James Maurice Primrose	... B	
17 Apr. 68	22 Nov. 69	Colonel James Elphinstone Robertson	... B	
23 Nov. 69	26 Aug. 72	Colonel Peter Burton Roe	... B	
27 Aug. 72	27 Aug. 77	Br.-Genl. Robert Crosse Stewart	... B	
28 Aug. 77	20 Feb. 80	Br.-Genl. Fred. William Jebb	... B	
21 Feb. 80	28 Aug. 80	Colonel Andrew Robert Clephane	... I	Officiating.
29 Aug. 80	28 Aug. 85	Br.-Genl. Godfrey Clerk	... B	
29 Aug. 85	17 Feb. 87	Br.-Genl. Wm. Kidston Elles, C.B.	... B	
18 Feb. 87	6 Jun. 90	Br.-Genl. Malcolm Charles Farrington, C.B.	... B	
7 Jun. 90	28 Mar. 94	Br.-Genl. Hugh Pearce Pearson, C.B.	... B	
29 Mar. 94	31 Mar. 95	Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, D.S.O.	... I	Officiating.
DE. ADJUTANTS-GENERAL				
MADRAS COMMAND.				
1 Apr. 95	20 Oct. 95	Br.-Genl. Elphinstone Waters Begbie, D.S.O.	... I	
21 Oct. 95	.....	Br.-Genl. G. Simpson, S.O.	... I	

QUARTER-MASTERS-GENERAL.

MADRAS ARMY.

(From 1790).

PERIOD OF OFFICE.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
.....	.....	Capt. James Campbell	I	
4 Nov. 1790	31 Aug. 1802	Lt.-Col. John Richardson	I	
1 Sep. 1802	4 Aug. 06	Lt.-Col. Alexander Orr	I	
5 Aug. 06	2 Apr. 10	Lt.-Col. John Munro	I	
3 Apr. 10	31 Jan. 21	Lt.-Col. Valentine Blacker, C.B.	I	
1 Feb. 21	25 Sep. 23	Lt.-Col. R. B. Otto	I	
28 Sep. 23	31 Aug. 39	Lt.-Col. James Hanson	I	
1 Sep. 39	22 Feb. 48	Colonel Wm. Strahan	I	
23 Feb. 48	12 Oct. 49	Lt.-Col. Daniel Heffernan Considine	I	
13 Oct. 49	27 Sep. 61	Lt.-Col. Francis Archibald Reid, C.B.	I	
28 Sep. 61	27 Sep. 66	Major Francis Henry Scott	I	
28 Sep. 66	28 Sep. 71	Colonel Crawford Cooke	I	
29 Sep. 71	5 Nov. 76	Br.-Genl. Arthur Howlett	I	
6 Nov. 76	31 Dec. 81	Br.-Genl. Hugh Heefke O'Connell	I	
1 Jan. 82	15 Feb. 83	Lt.-Col. John Ewing	I	(Offg.)
16 Feb. 83	13 Feb. 86	Br.-General Richard Campbell Stewart	I	
		C.B.		
13 Feb. 86	25 Mar. 88	Br.-Genl. Edmund Faunce, C.B.	I	
28 Mar. 88	11 Oct. 90	Br.-Genl. Montague Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I.	I	
12 Oct. 90	31 Mar. 95	Br.-Genl. Edmund Henry Eyre, C.B.	I	

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

MADRAS ARMY.

(From 1785).

PERIOD OF COMMANDS.		Name and Rank.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
1785	1785	Sir Robert Sloper		
1785	1786	Sir J. Dalling		
1786	1790	Sir Archibald Campbell		
1790	1796	Sir W. Medows		
1796	1797	Sir Almed Clarke		
1797	1801	Lt.-Genl. G. Harris		
1801	27 Jul. 01	Major-Genl. John Brathwaite	I	
28 Jul. 01	21 Oct. 04	Lt.-Genl. J. Stuart	B	Commanding the Forces.
22 Oct. 04	12 Feb. 05	Maj.-Genl. Dugald Campbell	B	(Temporary).
13 Feb. 05	16 Sep. 07	Lt.-Genl. Sir J. F. Cradock, K.B.	B	Commanding the Forces.
17 Sep. 07	28 Jan. 09	Lt.-Genl. Hay Macdowall	B	

Commanders-in-Chief—continued.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
31 Jan. 1809	9 Apr. 1810	Maj.-Genl. Francis Gowdie	I	(Temporary).
10 Apr. 1810	26 Sep. 10	H. E. Lt.-Genl. George Hewitt	B	Commanding the Forces.
27 Sep. 10	5 Mar. 13	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Samuel Auchmutty, K.B.	B	Commanding the Forces.
6 Mar. 13	24 May 14	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon'ble John Abercromby.	B	Governor and C.-in-C.
25 May 14	31 May 21	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart	B	
1 Jun. 21	14 Jan. 21	Lt.-Genl. Thomas Bowser	I	(Temporary).
15 Jun. 21	2 Jan. 25	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Alex. Campbell, Bt., K.C.B.	B	
3 Jan. 25	18 Jan. 26	Lt.-Genl. T. Bowser	I	
19 Jan. 26	2 Mar. 26	Maj.-Genl. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.	I	(Temporary).
3 Mar. 26	10 May 31	H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Geo. Townshend Walker, G.C.B., K.C.T.S.	B	
11 May 31	10 Oct. 36	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B.	B	
11 Oct. 36	20 Dec. 39	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B.	B	
21 Dec. 39	4 Oct. 40	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.	B	
5 Oct. 40	2 Aug. 40	Major-Genl. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.	B	
3 Aug. 40	19 Jan. 41	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.S.	B	
20 Jan. 41	11 Feb. 41	Major-Genl. James Allan, C.B.	B	(Temporary).
12 Feb. 41	23 Sep. 42	Major-Genl. Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., K.C.H.	B	(Temporary).
24 Sep. 42	23 Feb. 48	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Most Hon'ble Geo. Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B.	B	Governor and C.-in-C.
24 Feb. 48	12 Mar. 48	Maj.-Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., K.C.T. and S.	B	(Temporary).
13 Mar. 48	28 Sep. 51	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Geo. Henry Fred. Berkeley, K.C.B.	B	
29 Sep. 51	26 Oct. 53	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., K.T. & S.	B	
27 Oct. 53	4 Apr. 54	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Wm. Stavelly, C.B.	B	
5 Apr. 54	22 Sep. 54	Major-General Wm. Henry Sewell, C.B.	I	Provincial C.-in-C.
23 Sep. 54	9 Jun. 56	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon'ble Geo. Anson.	B	
10 Jun. 56	26 Feb. 61	H. E. Lieut.-General Patrick Grant, C.B.	B	
27 Feb. 61	25 Dec. 61	Major-Genl. Richard Budd...	I	Provincial C.-in-C.
26 Dec. 61	24 May 65	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.	B	
25 May 65	7 Nov. 67	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G.	B	
8 Nov. 67	4 Mar. 71	H. E. Lieut.-General. W. A. McCleverty.	B	

Commanders-in-Chief—concluded.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
5 Mar. 1871	21 May 1871	Major-Genl. Richard Shubrick.	I	Provincial C-in-C.
22 May 71	24 Dec. 75	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.	B	
25 Dec. 75	1 Feb. 76	Major-Genl. Charles Elmhirst, C.B.	B	Provincial C-in-C.
2 Feb. 76	2 Feb. 81	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	I	
3 Feb. 81	27 Nov. 81	Major-Genl. W. Payn, C.B.	B	Provincial C-in-C.
28 Nov. 1881	17 Aug. 1885	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Craigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	I	
10 Aug. 85	20 Feb. 86	Major-Genl. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.	B	Provincial C-in-C.
1 Mar. 86	20 Oct. 86	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	I	
21 Oct. 86	8 Dec. 86	Maj.-Genl. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.	B	Provincial C-in-C.
9 Dec. 86	5 Mar. 91	H. E. General Sir Charles George Arbuthnot, K.C.B.	B	
6 Mar. 91	3 May 93	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K.C.B.	B	
4 May 93	19 Jun. 93	Major-Genl. R. G. Stewart, C.B.	I	Provisional C-in-C.
20 Jun. 93	27 Oct. 93	Major-Genl. C. J. East, C.B.	B	Provisional C-in-C.
28 Oct. 93	31 Mar. 95	H. E. Lieut.-General C. M. B. Clarke, C.B.	B	
LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES MADRAS.				
1 Apr. 95	.....	H. E. Lieut.-General C. M. B. Clarke, C.B.	B	

List of Sheriffs of Madras.

No.	1	Mr. William Fraser	1800	
"	2	John Binny, (Senior)	1801	
"	3	John Hughes	1802	
"	4	Kirkby Dalrymple	1803	
"	5	James Rees	1804	
"	6	John Oakes	1805	
"	7	James William Miller	1806	
"	8	Terence Fitzgerald	1807	
"	9	James William Miller	1808	Died, 11th March 1808, at Bellary.
"	10	William McTaggart	1808	26th March, Sworn.
"	11	William McTaggart	1809	
"	12	Sebastian Holford Greig	1810	
"	13	William Olphert	1811	
"	14	William John White	1812	Died, 13th May 1812.
"	15	Richard Jebb, (LL.D.)	1813	Took charge of Office, 31st Dec. 1812.
"	16	Kirkby Dalrymple	1814	Do. 20th Dec. 1813.
"	17	John McKerrell	1815	Do. 20th Dec. 1814.
"	18	Charles Henry Clay	1815	Do. 18th Sep. 1815.
"	19	Kirkby Dalrymple	1816	Do. 20th Dec. 1815.
"	20	William Brown	1817	Do. 20th Dec. 1816.
"	21	Charles Henry Clay	1817	Do. 8th July 1817.
"	22	Kirkby Dalrymple	1818	Do. 23rd Dec. 1817.
"	23	Samuel Ibbetson	1819	Do. 21st Dec. 1818.

List of Sheriffs of Madras—continued.

No.	23	Mr. William Thomas Blair	1820	Took charge of Office, 6th Dec. 1819.
"	24	George Lys	1821	Do. 11th Dec. 1820.
"	25	James Graham	1822	Do. 20th Dec. 1821.
"	26	John Goldingham	1823	Do. 20th Dec. 1822.
"	27	Thomas Gellebrand	1824	Do. 20th Dec. 1823, and died 20th June 1824.
"	28	John Savage	1824	25th June, Sworn.
"	29	John Savage	1825	10th Dec. 1824, Sworn.
"	30	Edward Gordon	1826	20th Dec. 1825.
"	31	Robert Wright Norfor	1827	20th Dec. 1826.
"	32	George Lys	1828	20th Dec. 1827.
"	33	William Bensley Anderson	1829	20th Dec. 1828.
"	34	Robert Eden	1830	19th Dec. 1829.
"	35	Thomas Keighly	1831	20th Dec. 1830.
"	36	Patrick Grant	1832	21st Dec. 1831.
"	37	John Younge Fullerton	1833	20th Dec. 1832.
"	38	William Hamilton Hart	1834	20th Dec. 1833.
"	39	Arthur Rowlands	1834	17th Jan. 1834.
"	40	John Findley McKennie	1835	20th Dec. 1834.
"	41	Arthur Henry Harris	1836	20th Dec. 1835.
"	42	John Younge Fullerton	1837	20th Dec. 1836.
"	43	Arthur John Maclean	1838	20th Dec. 1837.
"	44	John Younge Fullerton	1839	20th Dec. 1838.
"	45	John Lewis Johnson	1840	19th Feb. 1840.
"	46	Duncan Montgomerie	1841	20th Dec. 1840.
"	47	William Gardiner Burn	1842	20th Dec. 1841.
"	48	Christopher Biden	1843	20th Dec. 1842.
"	49	John Bruce Norton	1844	20th Dec. 1843.
"	50	John Findley McKennie	1845	20th Dec. 1844.
"	51	Leonard Cooper	1846	20th Dec. 1845.
"	52	Mars Morphet	1847	21st Dec. 1846.
"	53	John James Franklin	1848	20th Dec. 1847.
"	54	Richard Burgess	1849	20th Dec. 1848.
"	55	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1849	6th Sep. 1849.
"	56	Leonard Cooper	1850	20th Dec. 1849.
"	57	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1851	20th Dec. 1850.
"	58	Leonard Cooper	1852	20th Dec. 1851 to 24th July 1852.
"	59	Richard Burgess	1852	10th Aug. 1852.
"	60	Edward Salmon	1853	20th Dec. 1852 to 12th Aug. 1853.
"	61	Christopher Biden	1853	16th Aug. 1853.
"	62	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1854	20th Dec. 1853.
"	63	Frederick Orme	1855	20th Dec. 1854.
"	64	John Findley McKennie	1856	20th Dec. 1855.
"	65	John James Franklin	1857	
"	66	William Sydney Wright	1858	
"	67	Eyre Burton Powell	1859	
"	68	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1860	
"	69	Colonel John Impett	1861	
"	70	Do.	1862	
"	71	Do.	1863	
"	72	Do.	1864	
"	73	Do.	1865	
"	74	Do.	1866	3rd Dec. 1866, died.
"	75	Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple	1866	6th Dec. 1866.
"	76	Do.	1867	
"	77	Do.	1868	
"	78	Do.	1869	
"	79	Do.	1870	3rd May 1870, resigned.
"	80	John Charles Loch	1870	4th May 1870.
"	81	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1870	20th Dec. 1870.
"	82	Do.	1871	
"	83	Do.	1872	
"	84	Do.	1873	
"	85	John Charles Loch	1874	
"	86	Do.	1875	11th May 1875, resigned.
"	87	Clement Simpson	1875	26th May 1875.
"	88	Do.	1876	
"	89	William Walker Munsie	1877	20th Dec. 1876.
"	90	Do.	1878	
"	91	Robert Chillingworth Walker	1879	20th Dec. 1878.
"	92	Do.	1880	

List of Sheriffs of Madras—concluded.

No. 76	Mr. Basil Lavery	...	1881	7th Dec. 1880.
"	Do.	...	1882	
" 77	" E. J. Firth	...	1883	5th Dec. 1882.
"	Do.	...	1884	
" 78	Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R.	...	1885	20th Dec. 1884.
"	Do.	...	1886	20th Dec. 1885.
" 79	Sir Savalay Ramasamy Moode- liar, Row Saheb, Kt., C.I.E.	...	1886	20th Dec. 1886.
"	Do.	...	1887	20th Dec. 1887.
"	Do.	...	1888	20th Dec. 1888.
" 80	Mr. J. Higginbotham	...	1889	3rd Dec. 1889.
"	Do.	...	1890	3rd Dec. 1890.
" 81	Mr. R. G. Orr	...	1891	20th Dec. 1891.
" 82	P. Ranganada Mudaliyar, M.A., Rai Bahadur	...	1892	20th Dec. 1892.
" 83	Mr. F. Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B.	...	1893	5th Dec. 1893.
" 84	" Cowasjee Eduljee Panday	...	1894	4th Dec. 1894.
" 85	" J. P. Nicholas	...	1895	31st July 1895.
" 86	Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudr., Kt., C.I.E.	...	1895	31st July 1895.
" 87	Mr. D. E. W. Leighton	...	1895	

List of Deputy Sheriffs of Madras.

No. 1	Mr. Thomas Blyth	...	1800	November 18th.
" 2	" Thomas Stackhouse	...	1819	July 1st.
" 3	" Thomas Q. Stritch	...	1820	June 1st.
" 4	" Edward Lyz	...	1821	December 21st.
" 5	" William Peacock	...	1824	July 1st.
" 6	" John Hy. Wilkinz	...	1825	October 1st.
" 7	" James Thoy Baillie	...	1832	December 21st.
" 8	" William Paulin	...	1832	January 19th.
" 9	" James Thoy Baillie	...	1835	October 6th.
" 10	" John Birgood Jauncey	...	1842	December 20th.
" 11	" Leonard Cooper	...	1847	January 1st.
" 12	" George Evelyn Cower	...	1847	October 18th.
" 13	" Leonard Simirnoff Cooper	...	1850	December 6th.
" 14	" Daniel Shaw	...	1850	December 20th.
" 15	" Thomas Gregory Seth	...	1857	March.
" 16	" Daniel Shaw	...	1857	December 20th.
" 17	" Edwin Willoughby Shaw	...	1858	April 15th.
" 18	" Frederick Gainsford, B.A.	...	1868	December.
" 19	" Robert Alexander Thompson, B.A.	...	1890	February.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble William Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council. Took his seat, 18th February 1895.—Pay Rs. 10,000.
The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., (Cantab), *Barrister-at-Law*, Second Member of Council. Took his seat, 24th April 1892.—Pay Rs. 5,120.
The Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S.I., Third Member of Council. Took his seat, 16th November 1892.—Pay Rs. 5,120, (on dep.)
The Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, Temporary Member of Council. Took his seat, 12th April 1895.—Salary Rs. 4,310.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

J. J. Heaton, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
Major R. Owen, Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
Captain E. H. Cox, R. Fusiliers, Aide-de-Camp.—Pay Rs. 250 + pay of rank.
Lieut. R. M. Poore, 7th Hus., Aide-de-Camp. do. do.
Lieut. C. W. W. Gabb, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Rissaldar Sayidullah Khan, 1st Bo. Lrs., Native do. do.
Captain T. W. Cuffe, Bo. Lt. Horse, Hony. do. do.
Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.B., A.M.D., Surgeon.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
Captain G. A. Gott, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Hon. Mr. J. Macpherson, B.A., (Oxon), (*Barrister-at-Law*), Acting Advocate-General.
" " T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., 3rd January 1894.
" " R. Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., 3rd January 1894.
" " L. G. Basa Basaprabhu, (*Barrister-at-Law*), 3rd January 1894.
" " G. W. Vidal, C.S., (*Barrister-at-Law*), 2nd June 1894.
" " Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, 2nd June 1894.
" " P. M. Mehta, M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law*), C.I.E., 20th May 1895.
" " Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., 12th June 1895.
" " W. R. Macdonell, M.A., 13th June 1895.
" " M. C. Raghunath alias Bala Lohel Patwardhan, 27th June 1895.
" " D. A. Khare, B.A., LL.B., 1st July 1895.
" " H. Batty, C.S., M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law*), 3rd July 1895.
" " A. T. Shuttleworth, I.N., 30th July 1895.
" " W. W. Loch, C.S., B.A., 30th July 1895.
" " J. K. Spence, C.S., 5th July 1895.
" " T. R. McLellan, 11th July 1895.
" " Mir Ababakshkhan Shahvani Talpur, 13th July 1895.
" " T. B. Kirkham, (*Barrister-at-Law*), 13th July 1895.
" " C. H. Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., 24th July 1895.
" " N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., 26th July 1895.
" " J. U. Yajnik, 9th August 1895.
M. H. W. Hayward, C.S., Secretary.

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

T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., Chief Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and in charge of the Separate Dept.—Pay Rs. 3,750, (on furl.)
Hon. G. W. Vidal, (*Barrister-at-Law*), C.S., Ag. do. —Salary Rs. 3,750.
G. S. Curtis, C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
Hon. J. W. Vidal, (*Barrister-at-Law*), C.S., Secretary in charge of Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Depts.—Pay Rs. 3,125, (on dep.)
J. Monteath, M.A., C.S., Ag. do. —Salary Rs. 2,950.
M. H. W. Hayward, LL.B., C.S., Under Secy., Politi., Judl. and Educ. Depts., and Secretary to the Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
F. A. Spencer, Asst. Secy., Political, Educational and Secret Departments.—Pay Rs. 660 + P. A. 100.
M. N. Wadia, Assistant Secretary in the Judl. Department.—Pay Rs. 550.
Krishna Rao Antoba Chamburkar, B.A., Asst. Secy., Rev., Finl. and Genl. Depts.—Pay Rs. 640.
J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., Junior Secretary to Government, Educl., Genl., Marine and Eccl. Departments.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
A. R. King, Asst. Secy.—Pay Rs. 650 + Rs. 50 (as Marriage Registrar).
Hon. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
A. R. King, Asst. Secy. to Govt., Mily. Department.—Pay Rs. 650, and Marriage Regr.—Pay Rs. 650 + L. A. Rs. 100.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Rev. Louis George Mylne, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay. Installed 6th July 1876; arrived 4th July 1876.—Pay Rs. 2,133-5-4.
The Venerable A. G. Lewis, B.A., B.D., Archdeacon and Commissary.—Salary Rs. 266-10-8.
J. C. G. Bowen, Registrar of the Diocese.—Pay Rs. 150.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble C. F. Farran, (*Barrister-at-Law*).—Pay Rs. 5,000.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble J. Jardine, C.S. ... Pay Rs. 3,750.
" H. J. Parsons, C.S., (*Barrister-at-Law*), (on furl.) ... 3,750.
" E. T. Candy, C.S., (*Barrister-at-Law*) ... 3,750.
" Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. ... 3,750.
" M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., (Lond.) (*Bar-at-Law*), Acting ... 3,750.
" Badroodin Tyabji, (*Barrister-at-Law*) ... 3,750.

GOVERNMENT LAW OFFICERS.

- The Hon'ble B. Lang, Advocate General.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + 200 Office allowance, (on leave on medical certificate).
 " J. Macpherson, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Acting.—Salary Rs. 1,366-10-8.
 " H. Batty, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), C.S., Remembrancer for Legal Affairs.—Pay Rs. 2,100.
 P. A. Little, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 300.
 L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, (Barrister-at-Law), Administrator General.—Pay Rs. 250.
 H. C. Kirkpatrick, (Barrister-at-Law), Reporter to the High Court.—Pay Rs. 1,000.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

BOMBAY.

- C. W. Chitty, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), First Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 R. M. Patel, M.A., LL.B., Second Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 Khan Bahadur Kharshedji Maneeki Kharshedji, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Third Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,150.
 Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarker, B.A., LL.B., Fourth Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000, (on leave).
 Khan Bahadur H. Dadabhai, Ag. Fourth Judge.—Salary Rs. 1,000.
 Khan Bahadur H. Dadabhai, Fifth Judge.—Pay Rs. 800, (on dep.).
 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Hakim, (Barrister-at-law), Fifth Judge.—Pay Rs. 800.

POONA.

- C. H. Jopp, B.A., C.S., Judge, Special Judge under the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
 Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandavala, B.A., LL.B., Judge.—Pay Rs. 900.

AHMEDABAD.

- Rao Bahadur K. Atmaram Mehta, Judge.—Pay Rs. 800.

SCRAT AND BROACH.

- Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, M.A., LL.B., Judge.—Pay Rs. 800.

KARACHI.

- E. Wilkin, Acting Judge.—Pay Rs. 800.

OFFICERS OF THE COURT.

- O. T. Barrow, C.S., Accountant-General.
 G. H. Farran, M.A., Master and Regr. in Equity and Commr. for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer.—Pay Rs. 1,700.
 J. W. Orr, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Prothonotary, Testamentary and Admiralty Regr.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 A. K. Oliver, M.A., Asst. Commr. for taking Accounts and Asst. Taxing Officer.—Pay Rs. 700.
 L. A. Watkins, First Deputy Registrar, Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Clerk to the Chief Justice.—Pay Rs. 1,005.
 W. Lane, Second Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Limji Navroji Banaji, (Barrister-at-Law), Head Assistant, Prothonotary's Office, and Commr. for taking Affidavits.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Hon. H. M. Starling, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown.—Pay Rs. 500, (on dep.).
 E. B. Raikes, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Acting do.—Salary Rs. 333-5-4.
 C. W. L. Jackson, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 C. A. Turner, B.A., C.S.I., (Barrister-at-Law), Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court.
 M. B. Gagrati, Chief Translator and Interpreter.—Pay Rs. 650.
 G. W. Roughton, Sheriff.
 H. J. Miles, Dy. Sheriff.—Pay Rs. 600.
 F. H. de Brito, Commr. for taking Affidavits and Judges' Clerk.—Pay Rs. 400.
 R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law), Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.—Pay Rs. 1,088.
 E. Wilkins, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Reporter.—Pay Rs. 600.
 K. F. Modi, B.A., LL.B., Asst. Regr. and Supt., High Court Press.—Pay Rs. 550.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

- J. L. Johnston, B.A., C.S., Judicial Commr. and Judge, Sadr Court, Sindh.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner in Sindh.—Pay Rs. 3,750 + 250, (on furlo.)
 Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Ag. do.
 G. B. Reid, B.A., C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division.—Pay Rs. 3,500 + 250 + 50.
 Hon'ble J. Nugent, C.S., Commr., Southern Division.—Pay Rs. 3,500 + 250 + 50, (on dep.).
 E. J. Ebdon, B.A., Acting do.

- Hon'ble J. K. Spence, C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.—Pay Rs. 3,500 + 250 + 50.
 J. F. Fleet, C.S.I., C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and British Delegate, Portuguese Treaty, India.—Pay Rs. 3,000 + T. A. 250, (on furlo.)
 Hon'ble W. W. Loch, C.S., Acting do.
 Krishnarav Shivram Tipnis, Personal Assistant to Commr. of Customs.—Pay Rs. 515.
 E. C. Ozanna, M.N.A.C., C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 2,325 + T. A. + 250 + 150, (on special leave).
 Colonel C. W. Godfrey, Acting do.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police.—Salary Rs. 1,800 + 200 + 30.
 R. W. E. H. Vincent, Commr. of Police, Bombay.—Pay Rs. 1,700 + H. R. 300.
 H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police.—Pay Rs. 800 + 60 H. R.
 J. S. Slater, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Chief Presidency Magistrate and Rev. Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 W. R. Hamilton, (Barrister-at-Law), Second Magistrate.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 W. C. Webb, (Barrister-at-Law), Third Presidency Magistrate.—Pay Rs. 700.
 Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, M.A., Fourth Presidency Magistrate.—Pay Rs. 600.
 A. W. Lester, Chief Clerk and Secy. to the Committee of Management, Govt. Workhouse.—Pay Rs. 500.
 T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, Registration and Stamps, and Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + 200.
 C. N. Hall, Personal Asst. do.—Pay Rs. 350.
 A. F. Turner, Coroner.—Pay Rs. 350 + C. A. Rs. 60.
 Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., I.M.S., Surg.-General.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Surg.-Capt. B. B. Grayfoot, I.M.S., Secretary to do.—Pay Rs. 800 + H.R. 75.
 Brig.-Surgeon Lt.-Col. C. W. MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 J. C. Pottinger, M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 K. M. Chatfield, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone College.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 F. G. Selby, M.A., Principal, Deccan College.—Pay Rs. 1,050.
 T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D., C.I.E., Principal, College of Science, Poona.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal, Rajkumar College.—Pay Rs. 1,250 + P. A. 250.
 Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, M.D., C.M., I.M.S., Principal, Medical College.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 D. Macdonald, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.—Pay Rs. 300 + H. R. 60.
 J. Griffiths, Principal and Decorative Artist and Architectural Sculptor.—Pay Rs. 800 + P. A. 250 + H. R. 100.
 The Hon. A. T. Shuttleworth, late I.N., Conservator of Forests, 1st Gr., Central Circle.—Pay Rs. 1,600 + 200.
 J. L. L. MacGregor, Conservator of Forests, 3rd Gr., Southern Circle.—Pay Rs. 1,100 + 200.
 J. M. Campbell, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E., C.S., Collector of Bombay and Supt. of Stamps and Stationery, and also Commissioner of Income Tax (Rs. 250).—Pay Rs. 2,325.
 Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., M.I.C.E., Mint Master and Mint Engineer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 W. P. Symonds, C.S., Post Master General.—Pay Rs. 1,750 + H. R. 125.
 W. Merret, Presidency Post Master.—Pay Rs. 900.
 E. R. Jardine, Deputy Post Master.—Pay Rs. 440 + H. R. 100.
 H. E. Chapel, Chief Supt., Telegraph Department.—Pay Rs. 850 + H. R. 45 + P. A. 50.
 O. T. Barrow, C.S., Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 W. L. Harvey, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,500.
 H. A. Acworth, (Barrister-at-Law), C.S., Municipal Commr., Bombay.—Pay Rs. 3,000, (on furlo.)
 P. C. H. Snow, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Offg. do.—Salary Rs. 2,500.
 Surg.-Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir, Health Officer to the Municipality of Bombay.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 W. H. Walker, Shipping Master.—Pay Rs. 600.
 Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., C.S., Oriental Translator to Govt.—Pay Rs. 600.
 F. X. DaSilva, Portuguese Translator to Government.—Pay Rs. 75.
 Gopal Moreswar Sathe, B.A., Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications.—Pay Rs. 400.
 H. Cousens, Archaeological Surveyor of India.—Pay Rs. 580.
 G. B. Nene, Curator, Govt. Central Book Depot.—Pay Rs. 350. [Rs. 300]
 S. H. E. Hutchinson, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., Meteorological Reporter for Western India.—Pay
 C. Chambers, F.R.S., Director of Govt. Observatory at Colaba.—Pay Rs. 700.
 F. R. Joshi, Superintendent, Government Central Press.—Pay Rs. 760.
 Veterinary-Captain W. A. Morgan, Supt., Civil Veterinary Department.—Pay Rs. 650 + T. A. 350.
 T. Drewet, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.—Pay Rs. 650 + C. A. 50.

Staff and Departments of the Bombay Command.

- Deputy Adjutant General of the Command...Br.-Genl. R. L. H. Curteis, p.s.c., British Service.—Pay Rs. 2,200.
 Asst. do. do. do. Colonel H. S. Tandy, S.C.
 Dy. Asst. do. do. do. Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart, p.s.c., York L. I.

Asst. Quarter Master General of the Commd. Colonel E. Carrington, British Service.—
Pay Rs. 1,327-14-0.
Br. General Royal Artillery Br. Genl. T. B. Tyler, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant General, Royal Artillery Captain W. Y. Foster, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant General for Musketry Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Curtis, Brit. Serv.—
Pay Rs. 500 with S. C. pay of rank.
Deputy Judge Advocate General Lieut.-Col. R. A. Prideaux, B.O. G.L.I.—Pay
Rs. 800 with S. C. pay of rank.

D. A. A. G. for Instruction Major F. W. Kitchener, W. York R.—Pay
Rs. 400 with S. C. pay of rank.
Inspector General of Ordnance Colonel A. F. Fletcher, R.A.—Rs. 2,200.
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory Captain S. G. D. Smith, R.A.—Pay Rs. 600
with Regtl. pay of rank, (on dep.)
Do. Gun Powder do.
Commissary-General Colonel J. R. Burlton-Bennett, S.C.
Controller of Military Accounts Lieut.-Colonel D. A. A. Macpherson, S.C.
Examiner, Pay Department Lieut.-Colonel F. P. R. Burgess, S.C.
Presidency Paymaster Captain C. E. Mardall, I.S.C.
Supt., Army Clothing, (Madras and Bombay) Colonel H. R. Shelley, G.L.I. (M).—Pay
Rs. 700 with S. C. pay of rank.
Surg. General with the Govt. of Bombay Surg.-Major-Genl. P. S. Turnbull, M.D., I.M.S.
P. M. O., Bombay Army Surg.-Major-Genl. J. Warren, A.M.S.
Sanitary Commissioner Brde.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. C. W. MacRury, I.M.S.

Governors of Bombay.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Hon. Sir Gervase Lucas	5 Nov. 1666	Died 21st May 1667.
Captain Henry Garey	22 May 1667	Officiating [1669.
Sir George Oxden	22 Sept. 1668	Died in Surat 14th July
Mr. Gerald Aungier	14 July 1669	Do. 30th June 1677.
Mr. Thomas Rolt	30 June 1677	
Sir John Child, Bart.	27 Oct. 1681	
Mr. Barth Harris	4 Feb. 1690	Do. 10th May 1694.
Mr. Daniel Annesley	10 May 1694	Officiating.
Sir John Gayer	17 May 1694	
Sir Nicholas Waite	Nov. 1704	
Mr. William Aislabie	Sept. 1708	
Mr. Stephen Strutt	1715	Officiating.
Mr. Charles Boone	1716	
Mr. William Phipps	1720	
Mr. Robert Cowan	1728	Dismissed from the Service.
Mr. John Horne	22 Sep. 1734	
Mr. Stephen Law	7 Apl. 1739	
Mr. William Wake	26 Nov. 1742	
Mr. John Geekie	15 Nov. 1742	Officiating.
Mr. Richard Bouchier	17 Nov. 1750	
Mr. Charles Crommellin	20 Feb. 1760	
Mr. Thomas Hodges	27 Jan. 1767	Died 23rd Feb. 1771.
Mr. William Hornby	26 Feb. 1771	
Mr. Rawson Harr Boddam	1 Jan. 1784	
Mr. Andrew Ramsay	9 Jan. 1788	Officiating.
Maj.-Genl. Sir W. Meadows, K.B.	6 Sep. 1788	
Maj.-Genl. Sir Robert Abercomby, K.B.	21 Jan. 1790	
Mr. George Dick	1 Nov. 1793	Officiating.
Mr. John Griffiths	3 Sep. 1795	Officiating.
Mr. Jonathan Duncan	27 Dec. 1795	Died in Bombay, 11th August 1811.
Mr. George Brown	11 Aug. 1811	Officiating.
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	12 Aug. 1812	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	1 Nov. 1819	

Governors of Bombay—concluded.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B.	1 Nov. 1827	
Lieut.-Genl. the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	1 Dec. 1830	Died 15th Jany. 1831.
Mr. John Romer	17 Jany. 1831	Officiating.
The Earl of Clare	21 Mar. 1831	
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H.	17 Mar. 1833	Died at Vapour, near P. ... 25th July 1838.
Mr. James Farish	11 July 1838	Officiating.
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	21 Dec. 1838	
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.	.....	Appointed 2nd August 1841, but before he could take charge was assassinated in Cabul on the 28th September 1841.
Mr. George William Anderson	28 Apl. 1841	Officiating.
Sir George Arthur, Bart. K.C.H.	9 June 1842	
The Hon'ble Mr. Lestock Robert Reid	6 Aug. 1846	
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	23 June 1847	
Viscount Falkland	1 May 1848	
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B.	26 Dec. 1853	
Sir George Russel Clerk, K.C.B.	11 May 1863	
Sir Henry Bartle Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	24 Apl. 1862	
Sir William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I.	6 Mar. 1867	
Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	6 May 1872	
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	30 Apl. 1877	
Hon. L. R. Ashburner	13 Mar. 1880	Officiating.
Sir James Fergusson, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	23 Apl. 1880	
The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E.	30 Mar. 1885	
The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Harris	12 Apl. 1890	
The Rt. Hon'ble William, Baron Sandhurst.	18 Feb. 1895	

MAURITIUS (Port Louis).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp Vacant.
Colonel on the Staff Col. (Temp. Major-Genl.) W. O. Barnard.
Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General Capt. A. T. P. Hudson, p.s.c., Manch. R.

CEYLON (Colombo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Aide-de-Camp
Brigadier-General Major-Genl. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp Lieut. C. W. Justice, York and Lanc. R.
Depy. Asst. Adjutants-General { Capt. F. Horniblow, A. S. Corps.
Major J. H. Poett, Dorset R., p.s.c.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Singapore).

(Including Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, Singapore and Christmas Island).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief Lt. Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp Lieut. E. A. Herbert, 5th Dragoons.
Colonel on the Staff Col. (Temp. Major-Genl.) H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B., p.s.c.
Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General Major T. E. Compton, North'n R., p.s.c.
Senior Ordnance Store Officer Dy. Asst. Comy.-Genl. of Ordnance, Captain H. D. E. Parsons, R. W. Surr. R.
District Paymaster Staff Paymaster (hony. major) L. R. Dowdall.
Senior Medical Officer Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. N. B. Major.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

[INSTITUTED 23rd FEBRUARY 1861.]

SOVEREIGN.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency *the Governor-General of India* the Right Honorable Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and Lord Bruce of Torry in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin in the United Kingdom.

(27th JANUARY 1894.)

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar—Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B.,

Garter Principal King of Arms, Herald's College, London.

(APPOINTED 23RD FEBRUARY 1861.)

Secretary—William John Cunningham, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

(APPOINTED 18th APRIL 1894.)

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

Appointed under Article VIII of the Statutes of the Order.

The Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales,

Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and Knight of the White Elephant of Siam, and Baili Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Hon'ble Knight of the Order of St. John of Germany, P.C., a Field Marshal in the Army, etc., etc., etc.

23rd JUNE 1861.

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED-ERNEST-ALBERT, Deigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh,

Duke of Saxony, Duke of Jülich, Cleve, and Berg, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Ulster and of Kent in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Master of the Trinity House, etc., etc., etc.

8th DECEMBER 1869.

His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR-WILLIAM-PATRICK-ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,

And Earl of Sussex in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, a Benchet of Gray's Inn, Lieut.-General in the Army, etc., etc., etc.

1st JANUARY 1877.

His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK-CHARLES, Duke of Cambridge,

Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., and Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Field Marshal Commanding in Chief Her Majesty's Armies, etc., etc., etc.

2nd JUNE 1877.

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

Appointed under Article VII of the Statutes of the Order.

His Highness BEGLAR BEGI MIR SIR MUHAMMAD KHODADAD KHAN, Ex-Wali of Kalat,—29th June 1879.

His Highness Sir ABDUL RAHAMAN KHAN, G.C.B., Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies.—28th April 1885.

His Royal Highness Sir SULTAN MASSOUD MIRZA, YEMIN-ED-DOWLEH, ZIL-ES-SULTAN, of Persia.—1st November 1887.

His Highness Sir SAHYAD HAMAD-BIN-THOWENI, Sultan of Zanzibar.—23rd February 1894.

PREVIOUS GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER.

The Right Hon'ble Charles John Viscount Canning (afterwards Earl Canning, K.G.)	From May 1861 to 12th March 1862.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B.	From 13th March 1862 to 20th Nov. 1863.
The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., (afterwards Lord Lawrence)	From 13th Jan. 1864 to 12th Jan. 1869.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.	From 13th Jan. 1869 to 8th Feb. 1872.
The Right Hon'ble Baron Northbrook of Stratton (now Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.)	From 3rd May 1872 to 12th April 1876.
The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	From 13th April 1876 to 7th June 1880.
The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	From 8th June 1880 to 12th Dec. 1884.
The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	From 13th Dec. 1884 to 9th Dec. 1888.
The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.	...

PREVIOUS SECRETARIES OF THE ORDER.

Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., R.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From Aug. 1861 to 11th June 1865.
Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 12th June 1865 to 5th March 1868.
Sir R. Temple, G.C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 6th March 1868 to 9th Aug. 1868.
W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 10th Aug. 1868 to 6th Oct. 1869.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 7th Oct. 1869 to 8th Feb. 1876.
T. H. Thornton, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 9th Feb. 1876 to 1st Nov. 1877.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 2nd Nov. 1877 to 25th April 1878.
Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 26th April 1878 to 9th Sept. 1881.
Sir Charles Grant, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	From 10th Sept. 1881 to 21st Feb. 1885.
Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department	...

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS, OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.		
1	The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, P.C., Earl of Northbrook, of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, Viscount Baring of Lee, County Kent, Baron Northbrook, of Stratton, and a Baronet—[Europe]	3rd May 1872.
2	Her Highness Nawab Shah Jahan Begam, of Bhopal, C I—[Central India]	31st May 1872.
3	General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., Bengal Army, —[Europe]	24th May 1873.
4	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaj Adhiraj Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur—[Rajputana]	23rd Oct. 1875.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—continued.		
5	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., of the Nash, Kempsey, County Worcester, c i e, M P—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1878.
6	Sir John Strachey, c i e, I C S—[Europe] ...	8rd May 1878.
7	His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inghishia Barar Bans Sarmur Raja Sir Hira Sing Malwandar Bahadur, of Nabha—[Punjab] ...	29th July 1879.
8	Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, c c b, c i e—[Europe]..	Ditto.
9	The Right Hon'ble Gathorne Hardy, P C, Baron Medway, of Hemsted Park, in the County of Kent, and Earl of Cranbrook, in the said County—[Europe] ...	20th April 1880.
10	The Most Hon'ble George Frederick Samuel Robinson, P C, K C, G C B, G C M G, c i e, Marquess of Ripon, Earl de Grey, of Wrest, County Bedford, Earl of Ripon, County York, Viscount Goderich, of Nooton, and Baron Grantham, of Grantham, County Lincoln, and a Baronet—[Europe] ...	8th June 1880.
11	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nasrat Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Sadik Muhammad Khan Bahadur, of Bahawalpur—[Punjab] ...	9th Nov. 1880.
12	The Most Hon'ble Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P C, K P, G C B, G C M G, G C I E, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Earl of Ava, Viscount and Baron Claudeboye, of Claudeboye, County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Dufferin and Claudeboye of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland; and Baronet—[Europe] ...	13th Dec. 1884.
13	His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jang, of Hyderabad—[Deccan] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
14	The Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K C M G, c i e, P C—[Europe] ...	25th Feb. 1885.
15	Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G C B, c i e, I S C—[Europe] ...	7th Dec. 1884.
16	His Highness Rawal Sir Takhtsinghji Jaswatsinghji, Maharaja of Bhaunagar—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
17	The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, P C, c i e—[Europe] ...	23th July 1886.
18	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inghishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gackwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamesher Bahadur, of Baroda—[Baroda] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
19	His Highness Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, of Udaipur—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
20	His Highness Raja Sir Shamesher Prakash Bahadur, of Sirmur—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
21	His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore—[Central India] ...	30th June 1887.
22	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Shra Maharaj-Adhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur—[Rajputana] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
23	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Balarama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamesher Jang of Travancore—[Madras] ...	24th May 1888.
24	The Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith, Marquess of Lansdowne, G C M G, G C I E, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calnstone, County Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne; Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, (Extra)—[Europe] ...	...
25	The Right Hon'ble Sir Donald James Mackay, Lord Reay—[Extra]—[Europe] ...	6th April 1890.
26	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat of Jammu and Kashmir ...	25th May 1892.
27	Viscount Cross, G C B, (Extra)—[Europe] ...	1st August 1892.
28	Field Marshal the Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, G C B, G C I E, V C, R A, (Extra)—[Europe] ...	3rd June 1893.
29	His Highness Sir Shahn Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur—[Bombay] ...	1st Jan. 1895.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—concluded.		
30	His Highness Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Azim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shan Wala Shikoh Mohtasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umra Maharaja-Dhiraj Alijah Hisam-us-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhia Bahadur Srinath Mansur-i-Zaman Fidvi-i-Hazrat-i-Mahika-i-Muazzama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, of Gwalior—[Central India] ...	25th May 1895.
31	The Right Hon'ble George Robert Canning, Baron Harris, G C I E, (Extra)—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
SECOND CLASS, OR KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.		
1	Raja Sir Dinkar Rao Mushir Khas Bahadur, of Agra—[N W P]...	29th March 1866.
2	General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, Madras Engineers—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	General Sir Arnold Barrowes Kemball, K C B, R (late Bo.) A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
4	Major-General Sir William Henry Rodes Green, C B, I S C—[Europe]...	Ditto.
5	Sir William Muir, I C S—[Europe]	8th Feb. 1867.
6	General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army—[Europe]	24th Aug. 1868.
7	Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C B, I S C—[Europe]	1st Nov. 1871.
8	Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, I S C—[Europe]	6th Feb. 1873.
9	Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	24th May 1873.
10	Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, C B, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
11	Sir Robert Henry Davies, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	30th May 1874.
12	Rao Sir Kashi Rao Holkar Dada Sahib, of Indore—[Central India]	23rd Oct. 1875.
13	General Sir Samuel James Browne, G C B, V C, I S C—[Europe]	7th March 1876.
14	General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K C B, V C—[Europe]	Ditto.
15	Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayer, M D, I M S—[Europe]	Ditto.
16	His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar, c i e—[Central India] ...	1st Jan. 1877.
17	The Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lord Hobhouse, of Hapsden, in the County of Somerset, c i e, P C—[Europe]	Ditto.
18	His Highness Sir Mansinghji Ramnalsinghji, Raj Sahib of Dhrangadra—[Bombay]	Ditto.
19	Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C B, c i e, I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
20	Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald, K C B—[Europe]	Ditto.
21	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, C B, M D—[Europe]	2nd June 1877.
22	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, G C I E, C B—[Europe]	Ditto.
23	General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1878.
24	Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	25th May 1878.
25	Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	29th July 1879.
26	Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, c i e, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
27	Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	24th May 1881.
28	Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
29	Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahadur—[Bengal]	24th May 1882.
30	Sir John Henry Morris, I C S—[Europe]	21th May 1883.
31	Major Sir Evelyn Lord Cromer, G C M G, K C B, c i e, R A—[Egypt]	10th Aug. 1883.
32	Sir Charles Grant, I C S—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1885.
33	Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, K C B, I S C—[Europe] ...	6th June 1885.
34	Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K C B, B G L I—[Europe]	21st July 1885.
35	Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur—[Rajputana]	1st Jan. 1886.
36	Sir Juland Danvers—[Europe]	1st Feb. 1886.
37	Sir Theodora Cracraft Hope, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	29th May 1886.
38	Sir Charles Edward Bernard, I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
39	Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Sir Abdul Ghani, of Dacca—[Bengal]	Ditto.
40	Sir William Chichele Clowden, I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
41	Sir Charles Alfred Elliot, I C S—[Europe]	16th Feb. 1887.
42	Sir William Wilson Hunter, c i e, I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
43	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Keshrisinghji of Idar—[Bombay]	Ditto.
44	Major-General Sir William George Davies, I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
45	Sir James Braithwaite Peile, I C S—[Europe]	2nd Jan. 1888.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS—concluded.		
46	The Hon'ble-Maulvi Sir Saiyid Amad Khan Bahadur, LL D—[NWP] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
47	Major-General Sir James Browne, c b, RE—[Baluchistan] ...	Ditto.
48	Sir James Broadwood Lyall, c i z, ICS—[Europe] ...	24th May 1888.
49	Sir Charles Haukes Tod Crosthwaite, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
50	Sir David Miller Barbour, ICS—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1889.
51	Nawab Sir Muhammad Akram Khan, Chief of Amb, Hazara District—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
52	Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, QC—[Europe] ...	20th May 1890.
53	The Hon'ble Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, ICS—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
54	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Mackenzie, ICS—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1891.
55	Sir Philip Percival Hutchins, ICS—[Europe] ...	30th May 1891.
56	Baja Sir Amar Singh, of Kashmir ...	11th Nov. 1891.
57	Sir Auckland Colvin, k c m g, c i z, ICS—[Europe] ...	25th May 1892.
58	Sir Henry Edward Stokes, ICS—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
59	H. E. Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal ...	Ditto.
60	The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonell, ICS—[NWP & Oudh] ...	3rd Jan. 1893.
61	Sir Kumarsapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, Diwan of Mysore ...	Ditto.
62	Sir Henry Waterfield, c b—[Europe] ...	3rd July 1893.
63	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, k c i z, ICS—[Teheran] ...	1st Jan. 1894.
64	Major-General Sir Oliver Richardson Newmarch, ICS—[Europe] ...	26th May 1894.
65	The Hon'ble Sir James Westland—[India] ...	1st Jan. 1895.
66	The Hon'ble Sir Frederick William Richards Fryer, ICS—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
67	His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, of Sirohi—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
68	Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, c i z, Barrister-at-Law—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
69	Lieutenant-General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, k c b, Bengal Infantry—[Punjab] ...	25th May 1895.
70	Sir George Scott Robertson, M D—[India] ...	17th July 1895.
71	{ Vacancies.	
72		
THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS.		
1	Nawab Saiyid Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	29th Mar. 1866.
2	William Ford, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
3	General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
4	Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, R E—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
5	John Walter Sherer, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
6	Sir William Mackenzie, k c b, M D, late I M S, Madras—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
7	Lieutenant-General Richard Harte Keatinge, V C, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
8	Major-General John William Younghusband, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
9	Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M A, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
10	Sir Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, Bart—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
11	Lewin Bentham Bowring, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	16th Sept. 1867.
12	Inspector-General of Hospitals, Edward Hare, retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
13	General Frederic Conyers Cotton, Madras Engineers—[Europe] ...	8th Sept. 1868.
14	Lieutenant-General Craven Hildesley Dickens, R A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
15	John Orlando Hercules Norman Oliver, Esq., late Bengal Uncovenanted Service—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
16	General Henry Renny, British Army—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1869.
17	General George Samuel Montgomery, Bombay Infantry—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
18	Lieutenant-General Sir John Blick Spurgin, k c b, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
19	William James Money, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
20	Major-General George Hutchinson, c b, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
21	Lieutenant-Colonel William Dickinson, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
22	Richard Vickers Boyle, Esq., formerly in the P W D, India—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
23	Mir Akbar Ali Khan Bahadur, of Hyderabad—[Hyderabad Deccan] ...	Ditto.
24	Raja Jai Kishan Das Bahadur, of Moradabad—[NWP] ...	28th May 1870.
25	General Sir Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Kt., R A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
26	Lieutenant-General Sir Martin Dillon, k c b, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
27	General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, c b, ICS—[Europe] ...	3rd June 1870.
28	Lionel Robert Ashburner, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	20th May 1871.
29	Colonel George Bruce Malleson, ICS—[Europe] ...	31st May 1872.
30	Muhammad Hayat Khan, of Rawalpindi—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
31	Major-General Alfred Thomas Etheridge, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
32	Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, k c b, M G L I—[Europe] ...	15th Nov. 1872.
33	Colonel Beresford Lovett, c b, RE—[Madras] ...	6th Feb. 1873.
34	Sir John Ware Edgar, k c i z, ICS—[Bengal] ...	24th May 1873.
35	General Henry Hopkinson, ICS—[Europe] ...	27th Feb. 1874.
36	Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, k c i z, c b, ICS—[Persia] ...	7th Aug. 1874.
37	Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	23rd Oct. 1875.
38	Edward William Ravenscroft, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
39	General Francis Hornblow Rundall, R. (Madras) R—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
40	Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	7th March 1876.
41	Lieutenant-General James Michael, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
42	Major-General Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
43	Colonel Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Cavalry—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
44	Major-General Harvey Tuckett Duncan, ICS—[Europe] ...	20th Sept. 1876.
45	Nawab Saliyd Fath Ali Khan, Nawab of Banganapalli—[Madras] ...	1st Jan. 1877.
46	Whitley Stokes, Esq., c i z—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
47	George Thornhill, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
48	Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., p c l, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
49	Amaravati Sheshaya Shastri, Diwan Regent of Pudukota—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
50	Bakhshi Khoman Singh, of Indore—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
51	Dosabhai Framji, Esq.—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
52	Colonel Leopold John Herbert Grey, ICS—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
53	Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, k c i z, M D, LL D—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
54	Sir Edwin Arnold, k c i z—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
55	General Charles James Merriman, R E—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1877.
56	Sir James Bellot Richey, k c i z, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
57	John Henry Garstin, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
58	Robert Davidson, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
59	Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, k c m g, RE—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1877.
60	Sahibzada Ubaidulla Khan, of Tonk—[Rajputana] ...	29th July 1879.
61	Colonel William Garrow Waterfield, ICS—[Residing out of India] ...	Ditto.
62	Sardar Bakshi Ganda Singh Bahadur, of Patiala—[Punjab] ...	9th Nov. 1880.
63	Brigadier-General Montague Protheroe, c b, ICS—[Hyderabad] ...	Ditto.
64	Colonel Henry Wylie, B G L I—[Nepal] ...	Ditto.
65	Colonel William Tweedie, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
66	Sir Donald Campbell Macnabb, k c i z, ICS—[Europe] ...	24th May 1881.
67	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Wazirzada Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
68	Major-General John Salisbury Trevor, Bo. Engineers—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
69	Horace Abel Cockerell, Esq., late ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
70	Colonel Sir Edward Charles Ross, Kt., ICS—[Europe] ...	24th May 1882.
71	Charles Paget Carmichael, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
72	William Brittain Jones, Esq., ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
73	Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
74	Henry William Primrose, Esq., c b—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
75	Herbert John Reynolds, Esq., ICS—[Bengal] ...	6th June 1885.
76	Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cunningham, M D, I M S, retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
77	Lieut.-General Michael Weekes Willoughby, ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
78	Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Merter Hunter, c b, ICS—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
79	Henry Edward Sullivan, Esq., late ICS—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1886.
80	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, k c i z, ICS—[India] ...	29th May 1886.
81	Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., late ICS—[Europe] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
82	James Graham Cordery, Esq., late ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
83	Raja Piri Mohon Mukharji, of Uttarpara—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
84	Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, k c i z, late ICS—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
85	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Yate, c m g, ICS—[On furl.] ...	Ditto.
86	William Rudolph Henry Merk, Esq., ICS—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
87	Rao Chhatrapati Bahadur, Jagirdar of Alipura—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
88	Ex-Kinwun Mingyi Maung Gaung—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
89	Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, k c i z—[Europe] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—concluded.		
90	William Erskine Ward, Esq., I C S—[Assam]	2nd Jan. 1888.
91	Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., C I E—[Europe]	Ditto.
92	Edward Raban Cave-Browne, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
93	George Douglas Burgess, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	1st Jan. 1889.
94	Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney, I S C—[Europe]	24th May 1889.
95	Lieutenant-Colonel John Clerk—[Europe]	14th Oct. 1889.
96	William Mackworth Young, Esq., I C S—[Mysore]	1st Jan. 1890.
97	Brigadier-General George Edward Langham Somerset Sandford, C B, R E—[India]	Ditto.
98	Colonel Robert Warburton, I S C—[Punjab]	Ditto.
99	James Richard Naylor, Esq., I C S—[Bombay]	20th May 1890.
100	Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, Esq., I C S—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
101	The Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M D—[India]	Ditto.
102	William Young, Esq., late I C S—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1891.
103	The Hon'ble Mr. David Robert Lyall, I C S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
104	Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Shahzadpur, Umballa—[Punjab]	Ditto.
105	Colonel Percy William Powlett, I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
106	Colonel George Herbert Trevor, I S C—[Europe]	30th May 1891.
107	John Woodburn, Esq., I C S—[N W P]	1st Jan. 1892.
108	The Hon'ble Mr. William Lee-Warner, I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
109	Sir Edward Charles Buck, Kt., I C S—[India]	25th May 1892.
110	Henry John Stedman Cotton, Esq., I C S—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
111	Surgeon-Major-General William Roche Rice, M D, I M S—[Europe]	Ditto.
112	Colonel Frederick Jervis Home, R E—[India]	Ditto.
113	Major Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, I S C—[Manipur]	Ditto.
114	Trevor John Chichele-Plowden, Esq., I C S—[Hyderabad]	3rd Jan. 1893.
115	The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh, of Bhinga—[Oudh]	Ditto.
116	George Robert Elsmie, Esq., I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
117	The Hon'ble Mr. John Frederick Price, I C S—[Madras]	Ditto.
118	The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, I C S—[Bombay]	3rd June 1893.
119	Charles James Lyall, Esq., C I E, I C S—[Assam]	Ditto.
120	Major-General Alexander Walker, R A—[India]	Ditto.
121	Colonel Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, I C S—[India]	Ditto.
122	Colonel Howard Melliss, I S C—[India]	Ditto.
123	Richard Udny, Esq., I C S—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1894.
124	Jervoise Athelstane Baines, Esq., I C S—[India]	Ditto.
125	William John Cunningham, Esq., I C S—[India]	Ditto.
126	Sir Thomas Salter Pyne, M I M E, Kt., Chief Engineer to H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan—[Kabul]	Ditto.
127	Major-General Robert Charles Boileau Pemberton, R E—[Europe]	Ditto.
128	The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, I C S—[Bombay]	Ditto.
129	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens, I C S—[Bengal]	1st Jan. 1895.
130	Major-General Alexander Robert Badcock, I S C, C B—[India]	Ditto.
131	Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	Ditto.
132	Stephen Jacob, Esq., I C S—[India]	Ditto.
133	Colonel William Francis Prideaux, late I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
134	Alan Cadell, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	Ditto.
135	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Kt., Q C—[India]	25th May 1895.
136	Charles Montgomery Rivaz, Esq., I C S—[Punjab]	Ditto.
137	Arthur Forbes, Esq., I C S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
138	Kerala Varma Valia Kail Tamburan, Consort of Her Highness Raja Rajeshwari Rani Lakshmi Bai Sahiba, C I, Senior Rani of Travancore—[Madras]	Ditto.
139	to 144 Vacancies.	

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

[INSTITUTED 31st DECEMBER 1877.]

SOVEREIGN.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honorable Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G M S I, P C, LL D, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin of Elgin, in the United Kingdom.

27th JANUARY 1894.

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar.—Sir Albert William Woods, K C M G, C B, *Quarter Principal King of Arms, Herald's College, London.*

[APPOINTED 31st DECEMBER 1887.]

Secretary.—William John Cunningham, Esq., C S I, I C S, *Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.*

[APPOINTED 18th APRIL 1894.]

Previous Grand Masters of the Order.—The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Lytton, G C B, G C S I, C I E, from 1st January 1878 to 7th June 1880; The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Ripon, K G, G C S I, from 8th June 1880 to 12th December 1884; The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, from 13th December 1884 to 9th December 1888; The Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, from 10th December 1888 to 26th January 1894.

Previous Secretaries of the Order.—Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K C S I, C I E, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 1st January 1878 to 25th April 1878; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K C B, K C I E, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 26th April 1878 to 9th September 1881; Sir Charles Grant, K C S I, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 10th September 1881 to 21st February 1885; Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K C S I, K C I E, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 22nd February 1885 to 17th April 1894.

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

Appointed under Article VIII of the Statutes of the Order.

Field Marshal H R H The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G—21st June 1887.

Admiral H R H the Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (The Duke of Edinburgh), K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G—21st June 1887.

Lieut-General H R H Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, K C B—21st June 1887.

Field Marshal H R H George William Frederic Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G—21st June 1887.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.		
	The Most Hon'ble Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, Marquess of Dufferin and Ava and Earl of Ava—[Europe]. [Additional, under Articles IV and VI of the Statutes]	1st June 1887.
1	The Right Hon'ble Sir Donald James Mackay, Lord Reay, G C S I—[Europe]	21st June 1887.
2	The Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Bourke, P C, Lord Connemara—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	Field Marshal The Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, G C B, G C S I, V C, R A—[Europe]	Ditto.
4	His Highness Maharao Shri Mirza Raza Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, Rao of Kutch—[Bombay]	30th June 1887.
5	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, of Kuch Behar—[Bengal]	23rd Feb. 1888.
	The Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith, Marquis of Chipping Wycombe, County G C S I, G C M G, Earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, County Wilts, and Lord Bucks, Viscount Caln and Calstone, County Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne; Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland—[Additional]	
6	The Right Hon'ble Sir George Robert Canning, G C S I, Baron Harris, of Seringapatam—[Europe]	20th May 1890.
7	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, of Tonk—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
8	Intisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Daula Amir-ul-Umara Nawab Sir Saiyid Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur Mahabbat Jang, of Murshidabad—[Bengal]	Ditto.
9	His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Beilby Lawley, Lord Wenlock—[Madras]	28th Jan. 1891.

88 THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE. [PART II.]

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—concluded.		
10	H. H. Maharaj Adhiraj Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishengarh—[Rajputana] ...	1st Jan. 1892.
11	Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I.—[Europe] ...	25th May 1892.
12	The Hon'ble Maharaja Mirza Sir Pusapati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Mani Sultan Bahadur, Garu, of Vizianagram ...	Ditto.
13	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, K.C.S.I., C.B.—[Europe] ...	2nd Aug. 1892.
14	His Excellency General Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., V.C.—[India] ...	10th Mar. 1893.
15	His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat—[Baluchistan] ...	10th Aug. 1894.
16	His Excellency The Right Hon'ble William, Baron Sandhurst—[Bombay] ...	27th Feb. 1895.
SECOND CLASS OR KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.		
1	Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
2	His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinghji Sagramji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
3	The Hon'ble Rana Sir Shankar Bakhsh Singh of Thalrai—[N.W.P.] ...	Ditto.
4	Sir Dietrich Brandis, of Bonn, Germany—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
5	Sir Monier Monier-Williams—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
6	Sir Alexander Meadows Rendel, M.I.C.E.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
7	Sir Donald Campbell Macnabb, C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
8	Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D., LL.D.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
9	Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., I.M.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
10	Sir Albert James Leppoc Cappel—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
11	The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Lachmeshwar Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
12	Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
13	The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Woodley Croft—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
14	Sir Bradford Leslie, formerly Agent to the E.I. Railway Company—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
15	His Highness Sir Wagbji Rawaji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi—[Bombay] ...	30th June 1887.
16	Thakur Sahib Sir Jaswantsingji Fatehsingji, of Limri—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
17	Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I.—[Europe] ...	17th Aug. 1887.
18	Sir Charles Arthur Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras—[Europe] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
19	Nawab Bashir-ud-Daulah Amir-i-Akbar Sir Asman Jah Bahadur—[Hyderabad Deccan] ...	Ditto.
20	Nawab Shams-ul-Umara Amir-i-Kabir Sir Khurshid Jah Bahadur—[Hyderabad Deccan] ...	Ditto.
21	Sir Edwin Arnold, C.S.I.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
22	Sir Arthur Nicolson, C.M.G., late Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Teheran—[Europe] ...	20th Mar. 1888.
23	Sir Raymond West, I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	24th May 1888.
24	Sir Guilford Lindsay Molesworth—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
25	Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
26	Sir Naoz Khan, of Kharan—[Baluchistan] ...	Ditto.
27	Surgeon-General Sir William James Moore, late I.M.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
28	Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazari Chief, Dera Ghazi Khan District—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
29	Malaz-ul-Ulama-ul-Fazila Mahamahopadhyaya Sardar Sir Atar Singh, of Bhadaur—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
30	Raja Velugoti Shri Raja Sir Gopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur Pancha Hazar Mansabdar of Venkatagiri—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
31	The Hon'ble Sir Gregory Charles Paul—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
32	Maharaja Sir Narindra Krishna Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
33	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Teheran] ...	1st Jan. 1889.
34	Maharaja Sir Krishna Pratap Sahai Bahadur, of Hathuwa—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
35	Sir Arthur George Macpherson, India Office—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
36	Sir William Markby, late Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
37	Sir Henry Stuart Cunningham, late Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court—[Europe] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS—concluded.		
38	Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, Raja of Lunawara—[Bombay] ...	24th May 1889.
39	Sir John Ware Edgar, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
40	Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
41	Sir James Bellot Richey, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	20th May 1890.
42	H. H. Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares—[N.W.P.] ...	1st Jan. 1891.
43	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, C.S.I., I.C.S.—[India] ...	30th May 1891.
44	Sir Charles Pontifex—[Europe] ...	25th May 1892.
45	Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
46	The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Humphrey Pugh Evans—[Calcutta] ...	Ditto.
47	Sir Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant—[Kathiawar] ...	Ditto.
48	Sir Henry Seymour King, M.P.—[Europe] ...	15th Aug. 1892.
49	His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Lohani, Dewan of Palanpur—[Bombay] ...	3rd Jan. 1893.
50	Mir Jam Ali Khan, Jam of Las-Bela—[Baluchistan] ...	Ditto.
51	Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, I.S.C.—[India] ...	Ditto.
52	Raja Sir Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mahmudabad—[Oudh] ...	Ditto.
53	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Brereton Hudson, A.D.C. to the Viceroy—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
54	Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., I.S.C.—[Europe] ...	3rd June 1893.
55	Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.A.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
56	The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
57	H. H. Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, of Bundi—[Rajputana] ...	1st Jan. 1894.
58	H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, of Karauli—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
59	H. H. Sarmad-i-Rajaha-i-Bandelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sir Sawai Pratap Singh Bahadur, of Orchha—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
60	Prince Sir Jahan Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahadur, of the family of the late King of Oudh—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
61	Colonel Sir John Charles Ardagh, C.B., R.E.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
62	Colonel Lord William Leslie De la Poer Beresford, V.C., British Service—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
63	Sir James Lyle Mackay—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
64	Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, of Banra—[Central Provinces] ...	1st Jan. 1895.
65	Colonel Sir Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier, R.E.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
66	Nawab Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Janjira—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
67	Raja Sir Venkata Svetachalapati Ranga Rao, Zemindar of Bobbili—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
68	Sir William Robert Brooke, Esq.—[Europe] ...	25th May 1895.
69	The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh of Ajudhya—[Oudh] ...	Ditto.
70	Maharaja Sir Ravaneshwar Prashad Singh Bahadur of Gidhaur—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
71	Sardar Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadu—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
72	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Adelbert Cecil Talbot, I.S.C.—[India] ...	16th Aug. 1895.

HONORARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Appointed under Article VII of the Statutes of the Order.

His Excellency Sir Ali Kuli Khan Mukhtar-ud-Daula—[Persia]—1st Jan. 1892.
 His Excellency M. Leon Emile Clement-Thomas, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, late Governor of the French Settlements in India—1st Sept. 1893.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS. <i>Companions and Members ex-officio and for Life.*</i> (Under the Old Statutes.)		
1	Aitchison, Sir Charles Umpherston, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies—[Europe] ...	4th April 1882.
2	Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1878.

* Ex-officio appointments are no longer made.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS (UNDER THE OLD STATUTES)—concluded.		
3	Clarke, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
4	Colvin, Sir Auckland, K.C.M.G., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	11th Oct. 1883.
5	Couper, Sir George Ebenezer Wilson, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
6	Cromer, Major Sir Evelyn, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., late R.A., and late Member of the Council of the Governor-General—[Egypt]	27th Dec. 1880.
7	Davies, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
8	Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	Fergusson, The Right Hon'ble Sir James, Bart., P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., late Governor of Bombay—[Europe]	23rd April 1880.
10	Grant-Duff, The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, P.C., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Madras—[Europe]	5th Nov. 1881.
11	Haines, Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R. Muns. Fus., late Commander-in-Chief in India, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
12	Hobhouse, The Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur, Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
13	Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	22nd July 1882.
14	Ilbert, Courtenay Peregrine, Esq., C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	2nd May 1882.
15	Norman, General Sir Henry Wylie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., I.S.C., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Queensland]	1st Jan. 1888.
16	Ripon, The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquess of, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India—[Europe]	8th June 1880.
17	Stewart, General Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., I.S.C., late Commander-in-Chief in India—[Europe]	13th Sept. 1880.
18	Stokes, Whitley, Esq., C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
19	Strachey, Sir John, G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
20	Temple, Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
COMPANIONS.		
1	Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., British Army—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
2	Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	Nawab Saiyid Vilayat Ali Khan, of Patna—[Bengal]	Ditto.
4	General William George Mainwaring, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
5	Surgeon-General John Fullerton Beatson, M.D., late I.M.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
6	Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross, late I.M.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
7	Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
8	Rear-Admiral John Bythesse, C.B., C.S.I., V.C., R.N.—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	Major-General Bendyshe Walton, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
10	Major-General Henry Moore, C.B., late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
11	General William Gordon, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
12	Donald Graham, Esq., late of Bombay (Firm of Graham and Company)—[Europe]	Ditto.
13	Johann George Bühler, Esq., late Bombay Educational Service—[Europe]	Ditto.
14	Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, Esq., Manager of the Bettiah Raj Estates—[Bengal]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
15	George Smith, Esq., LL.D., of Edinburgh, formerly Editor of the <i>Friend of India</i> —[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
16	Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, I.C.S., late Commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles—[Europe]	Ditto.
17	Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon'ble George Campbell Napier, Bengal Infantry—[Europe]	Ditto.
18	Roscoe Bocquet, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
19	James Blackburn Knight, Esq., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
20	George William Allen, Esq., of the <i>Pioneer</i> newspaper—[N.W.P.]	1st Jan. 1879.
21	Bamanji Jamasji, late of Berar, now of Poona—[Bombay]	Ditto.
22	William Digby, Esq., late of Madras—[Europe]	Ditto.
23	Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
24	The Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, of Kallar District, Rawal Pindi—[Punjab]	Ditto.
25	Colonel Edmund Samuel Ludlow, I.S.C.—[Hyderabad]	Ditto.
26	Surgeon-Major Daniel Robert Thompson, M.D., I.M.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
27	Lieutenant-General James Francis Tennant, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
28	Andrew Wingate, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
29	Surgeon-General William Robert Cornish, M.D., late I.M.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1880.
30	The Reverend Father Eugene Lafont, S.J., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
31	Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Luke, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
32	Charles James Lyall, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Assam]	Ditto.
33	Charles Gordon Welland Macpherson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
34	Monsieur Pierre François Henri Nanquette, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France—[Europe]	Ditto.
35	Charles Edward Pitman, Esq., Telegraph Department—[Bengal]	Ditto.
36	Pandit Sarup Narayan, of Indore—[Central India]	Ditto.
37	Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahab-ud-din—[Bombay]	Ditto.
38	Raja Sir Saurindra Mohan Tagor, Kt., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
39	Dr. Johann Eliza de Vry, of Lieden—[Europe]	14th July 1880.
40	Diwan Bishan Singh, of Nabha—[Punjab]	15th March 1881.
41	Sirdar Nabi Bakhsh, of Kapurthala—[Punjab]	Ditto.
42	Richard Isaac Bruce, Esq., U.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
43	James Thomas Christie, Esq., U.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
44	Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
45	Nawab Mirza Haasan Ali Khan—[Persia]	Ditto.
46	Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1881.
47	Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
48	Lieutenant-Colonel William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, I.S.C.—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
49	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad—late E.A.C.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
50	Sardar Sultan Jan, Saddozai, Punjab Commission—[Punjab]	Ditto.
51	Brigade-Surgeon John Anderson, retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
52	Surgeon-Major Charles William Owen, C.M.G., I.M.S.—[Patials, Punjab]	Ditto.
53	Henry Lucius Dampier, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	2nd Jan. 1882.
54	General John Augustus Fuller, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
55	George Felton Mathew, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
56	Raf Bahadur Hittu Ram, Political Service—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
57	Saiyid Abdul Hakk, Sardar Diler Jang Bahadur, Karnalkar—[Hyderabad Deccan]	Ditto.
58	Saiyid Aulad Husain Khan Bahadur, of Jabaipur—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
59	Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jahangir—[Bombay]	Ditto.
60	Honorary Colonel John Robertson—[Punjab]	Ditto.
61	His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Puar, of Dhar, K.C.S.I.—[Central India]	1st Jan. 1883.
62	Sir Henry Christopher Mance, Kt., late of the Indo-European Telegraph—[Europe]	Ditto.
63	Henry George Keene, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
64	Brigade-Surgeon James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D., late I.M.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
65	Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
66	Saiyid Bakar Ali Khan, Bulandshahr District—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
67	Captain Claude Clerk—[Europe]	Ditto.
68	Casper Purdon Clarke, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
69	Surgeon-General George Bidie, M.B., late I.M.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
COMPANIONS—continued.		
70	Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., c s i, m i c e—[Europe] ...	24th May 1883.
71	Colonel David Wilkinson Campbell, m i c e, (late Commandant, E I R Volunteers), Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
72	Frederick Peterson, Esq., late Colonel Commandant, Simla Volunteer Rifles—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
73	Major-General Thomas Ross Church, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
74	Samuel Jackson, Esq., m i c e, late Colonel Commandant, G I P R Volunteers—[Residing out of India] ...	Ditto.
75	Thakur Bichu Singh, of Dholpur—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
76	Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., I C S—[Baroda] ...	Ditto.
77	Colonel Robert Home, R E, retired—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1884.
78	Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
79	Pandit Het Ram, of Rewah—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
80	John Faithful Fleet, Esq., I C S—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
81	Rajé Sugatur Yemmidhi Sankara Royel Yesonath Bahadur, Pungannur, North Arbet—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
82	Colonel George Alfred Barnett, G I P Volunteer Rifles—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
83	Babu Chhota Lal Sijwar, of Gya—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
84	The Rev. William Miller, M A, LL D, Principal of the Madras Christian College—[Madras] ...	23rd May 1881.
85	Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Mysore Service—[Mysore] ...	Ditto.
86	Captain George O'Brien Carew, Indian Marine—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
87	Rai Kanhai Lal De Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
88	Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, c b, c m g, late I S C—[Persia] ...	Ditto.
89	Maharaja Durga Charn Laha, of Calcutta ...	Ditto.
90	Monsieur Lucien Boppe, Sub-Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
91	James MacNabb Campbell, Esq., late I C S—[Bombay] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
92	Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, Esq., of Kotagiri, late Director of Public Instruction, N W P—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
93	Kunwar Harman Singh, Ahluwalia, of the Kapurthala State—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
94	Colonel Robert Parry Nisbett, late I S C—[Europe] ...	6th June 1885.
95	James Babonau Nickterlien Hennessy, Esq., of Mussoorie, late Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India—[N W P] ...	Ditto.
96	Dalpatram Dayabhai, Poet of Guzerat—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
97	James Burgess, Esq., LL D, [Europe] ...	Ditto.
98	George Hamnett, Esq., late Registration Dept., Madras—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
99	M.R. Raja Sir P. Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avergal, Kt., of Madras—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
100	Andrew Higgins, Esq., late Colonel Commandant, Punjab Volunteer Rifles—[Punjab] ...	1st Jan. 1886.
101	Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
102	Colin Arrot Robertson Browning, Esq., lately in the Educational Department, Central Provinces—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
103	Arthur Naylor Wollaston, Esq., India Office—[London] ...	Ditto.
104	Muhammad Hasan Khan, of Bhopal—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
105	Raja Jang Bahadur Khan, of Nanpara—[Oudh] ...	Ditto.
106	Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Educational Department, on special duty—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
107	Colonel Sir Hugh Richard Viscount Downe, 10th Hussars—[Europe] ...	10th Mar. 1886.
108	The Hon'ble Seth Lachman Das, of Muttra—[N W P] ...	29th May 1886.
109	Edward Spence Symes, Esq., I C S—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
110	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhetlall, of Ahmedabad—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
111	Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, I M S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
112	Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Irrawaddy Flotilla Company—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
113	George Watt, Esq., m d, Bengal Educational Service, employed under Government of India—[Punjab] ...	28th June 1886.
114	Sir John William Tyler, Kt., m d, Agra—[N W P] ...	Ditto.
115	Colonel Augustus LeMessurier, R E—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
116	Major Richard Nevill, Commandant, His Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops—[Hyderabad, Deccan] ...	Ditto.
117	Mancherji Merwanji Bhavnagari, Esq.—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
118	Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, Esq., India Office—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
119	John Lockwood Kipling, Esq., Educational Department—[Punjab] ...	1st Jan. 1887.
120	Dr. Franz Kielhorn—[Europe] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
121	Rai Mehta Panna Lalji, of Udaipur—[Rajputana] ...	1st Jan. 1887.
122	Brigade-Surgeon Henry Elmsley Busted, m d, I M S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
123	Carl Ludolf Griesbach, Esq., Geological Survey of India—[India] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
124	Major Frederick Duncan Raikes, I S C—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
125	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
126	William Wordsworth, Esq., lately of the Educational Department, Bombay—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
127	Captain Albert Frederick DeLassoe, c m g—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
128	Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, E A C—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
129	Hony. Lieutenant-Colonel Risaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 5th B C—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
130	Henry Montagu Mathews, Esq., m i c e—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
131	Palli Chentall Rao Pantulu, of Madras—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
132	Colonel John Stewart, R A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
133	Saiyid Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
134	George Jameson Swann, Esq., Irrawaddy Flotilla Company—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
135	William James Maitland, Esq., of the India Office—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
136	Rx-Myowun of Mandalay, U Pe Si—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
137	Kumar Shri Kaluba, of Kutch—[Bombay] ...	30th June 1887.
138	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wemyss Muir, I S C—[India] ...	15th July 1887.
139	Major-General Thomas Dennehy, late I S C—[Europe] ...	17th Sept. 1887.
140	Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., late of Bombay—[Europe] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
141	Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
142	Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq., m i c e—[N W P] ...	Ditto.
143	Ney Elias, Esq.—[Khorassan] ...	Ditto.
144	Shahzada Nadir, of Ludhiana—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
145	Kazi Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
146	Nawab Saiyid Amir Husain, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
147	Reinhold Kost, Esq.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
148	Major-General Charles Smith Maclean, c b, late I S C—[Europe] ...	20th Mar. 1888.
149	Edmund Forster Webster, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	24th May 1888.
150	Alexander John Lawrence, late I C S, late Comdt., Mussoorie V R Corps—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
151	Major-General James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
152	Hira Sahib Lal Ramanaj Parsad Singh, of Rewah—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
153	Lieutenant-Colonel William Sinclair Smith Bisset, R E—[India] ...	Ditto.
154	Meharjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurvala, of Kolhapur—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
155	Charles Henry Tawney, Esq., late of the Bengal Educational Department—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
156	Colonel Thomas Weldon, late I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
157	Henry Irwin, Esq., m i c e—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
158	Major Buchanan Scott, R E—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
159	Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Esq., U C S—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
160	James Walker, Esq., late Commandant of the 2nd P V Rifles—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
161	Risaldar-Major Muzaffar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—[Hyderabad] ...	Ditto.
162	James McFerran, Esq.—[Europe] ...	17th Nov. 1888.
163	Diwan Bahadur S. Subramaniya Aiyar—[Madras] ...	1st Jan. 1889.
164	Captain John Hext, Royal Navy, A D C—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
165	Ramkrishna Gopal Bhadarkar, Educational Dept.—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
166	Surgeon-Major John Findlay, m b—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
167	Frederick William Stevens, Esq., m i c e—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
168	Arthur Wallis Paul, Esq., I C S—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.
169	Rayner Child Barker, Esq., Telegraph Dept.—[Baluchistan] ...	10th April 1889.
170	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, I S C—[Burma] ...	24th May 1889.
171	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry William Bliss, I C S—[India] ...	Ditto.
172	The Hon'ble Naoroji Nasarvanji Wadia—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
173	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, I M S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
174	John Walker Buyers, Esq., m i c e—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
175	Sardar Bhagut Singh, Member of the Kapurthala State Council—[Punjab] ...	1st Jan. 1890.
176	Colonel William Merriman, R E—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
177	Major-General William Percival Tomkins, R E—[India] ...	Ditto.
178	Colonel William Arthur James Wallace, R E—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
179	Berthold Ribbentrop, Esq.—[On furlough, Europe] ...	Ditto.
180	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. George King, m b, F R S—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
181	Langton Prendergast Walsh, Esq., of Aden—[Aden]	1st Jan. 1890.
182	Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	Ditto.
183	James Robert Reid, Esq., late I C S—[Europe]	20th May 1890.
184	Raja Partab Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, of Jashpur, Chutia-Nagpur [Bengal]	Ditto.
185	Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, I S C—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
186	Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul—[Kashmir]	Ditto.
187	John David Rees, Esq., I C S—[Madras]	Ditto.
188	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Hafiz Abdul Karim, of Meerut—[N W P.]	Ditto.
189	Robert Turnbull, Esq., late Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
190	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel James Buckingham, Comdt., Assam Valley Administrative Battalion—[Assam]	Ditto.
191	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, Esq., late I C S—[Europe]	Ditto.
192	The Hon'ble Mr. James George Henry Glass—[N W P.]	Ditto.
193	Edmund Neel, Esq., India Office—[Europe]	Ditto.
194	Captain George Lindsay Holford, 1st Life Guards—[Europe]	Ditto.
195	Colonel Louis Henry Emile Tucker, G L I—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1891.
196	Raja Jagmohan Singh, Talukdar of Atra Chandapur, Rae Bareilly—[Oudh]	Ditto.
197	Theodore Cooke, Esq., M A, M I C E, LL D, (Dub.), of Poona—[Bombay]	Ditto.
198	Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M D, I M S—[Europe]	Ditto.
199	James Edward O'Connor, Esq., M A, M I S I—[India]	Ditto.
200	Walter Roper Lawrence, Esq., I C S—[On furl., Europe]	Ditto.
201	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. Thomas Holbein Hendley, I M S—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
202	William Watt Daly, Esq., late of the Bengal Police—[Europe]	Ditto.
203	Charles Stewart Murray, Esq., Bengal Police—[Bengal]	Ditto.
204	Ernest Octavius Walker, Esq., late of the Telph. Dept. [Europe]	Ditto.
205	Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Ahsan-ulla, of Dacca—[Bengal]	30th May 1891.
206	John Prescott Hewett, Esq., I C S—[India]	Ditto.
207	Rao Bahadur Kanti Chandar Mukharji, of Jaipur—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
208	Wilhelm Schlich, Esq., Ph. D—[Europe]	Ditto.
209	Maharaja Mahendra Mahendra Singh, of Bhadawar—[N W P.]	Ditto.
210	Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, 1st (King's) D. Guards—[Gilgit]	Ditto.
211	Vincent Robinson, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
212	Mancherji Kavasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, F R I B A, M I C E—[Bombay]	Ditto.
213	Frederick Clendon Dawkes, Esq., late I C S—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1892.
214	Major Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, I S C—[Punjab]	Ditto.
215	Raja Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatnam—[Madras]	Ditto.
216	Herbert Hope Risley, Esq., I C S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
217	Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Bahadur, Isakhiel, Bannu—[Punjab]	Ditto.
218	Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, Esq., I C S—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
219	Herbert Thirkell White, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	Ditto.
220	William Turner Threlton-Dyer, Esq., C M G, F R S—[Europe]	25th May 1892.
221	Lieutenant-Colonel John Walter Otley, R E—[India]	Ditto.
222	Frederick Ewart Robertson, Esq., C E—[India]	Ditto.
223	Romesh Chunder Dutt, Esq., I C S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
224	Arthur John Hughes, Esq., C E—[India]	Ditto.
225	William John Bird Clerke, Esq., B A, C E—[India]	Ditto.
226	Loudoun Francis Maclean, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
227	Captain Hugh Daly, I S C—[India]	Ditto.
228	James George Scott, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
229	George Pringle Rose, Esq., C E—[India]	Ditto.
230	Rai Bahadur Jai Prakash Lal—[Bengal]	Ditto.
231	Khan Bahadur Kalirdad Khan, Gul Khan—[Sindh]	Ditto.
232	Diwan Ganpat Rai—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
233	William Benjamin Oldham, Esq., I C S—[Bengal]	3rd Jan. 1893.
234	Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Chief of Loharu	Ditto.
235	Maharaja Harbhallab Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Sonbarsa—[Bengal]	Ditto.
236	Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, late I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
237	Colonel William Gordon Cumming, R E—[Burma]	Ditto.
238	Colonel George Frederick Leicester Marshall, R E—[India]	Ditto.
239	Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh—[Punjab]	Ditto.
240	Edward Horace Man, Esq.—[Port Blair]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—concluded.		
241	Naoroji Manekji Wadia—[Bombay]	3rd Jan. 1893.
242	Captain Alexander Campbell, D S O, R I M—[India]	3rd June 1893.
243	Rao Sahib Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Masuda, Ajmir	Ditto.
244	Shaikh Baha-ud-din, Nawab-i-Am, Wazir of the State of Junagadh in Kathiawar	Ditto.
245	Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel James Herbert Brockeneste Hallen, F R C S, Edin.—[India]	Ditto.
246	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel David Douglas Cunningham, M B, F R S, I M S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
247	Alexander Milne, Esq., late Honorary Colonel, Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers—[Europe]	Ditto.
248	Bertran Sausmarez Carey, Esq.—[Chin Hills]	Ditto.
249	The Hon'ble S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyengar, B A, Diwan Bahadur—[Madras]	Ditto.
250	Deputy Surgeon-General Samuel Bowen Partridge—[Europe]	3rd July 1893.
251	Lieut.-Colonel George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, I S C—[India]	5th Aug. 1893.
252	The Hon'ble Mr. Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, M A, Barrister-at-Law—[Bombay]	1st Jan. 1894.
253	Paul Gregory Melitus, Esq., I C S—[Assam]	Ditto.
254	Lieut.-Colonel George Montgomerie John Moore, R A, Retired, President of the Madras Municipal Commission—[Madras]	Ditto.
255	Surg.-Major Ernest Harold Fenn, Coldstream Guards—[Europe]	Ditto.
256	Major Richard Carnac Temple, I S C—[Port Blair]	Ditto.
257	Major John William Hogge, I S C—[India]	Ditto.
258	Edward Claudius Scotney George, Esq., I C S—[Burma]	Ditto.
259	Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
260	Captain Arthur Henry McMahon, I S C—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
261	Captain John Manners Smith, V C, I S C—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
262	John Stuart Donald, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
263	Colonel Thomas Hungerford Holdich, C B, R E—[India]	26th May 1894.
264	H. H. Mir Muhammad Hasam Ali Khan, Talpur—[Bombay]	Ditto.
265	Colonel Frank William Chatterton, G L I, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, Bengal—[India]	Ditto.
266	George Abraham Grierson, Esq., I C S—[India]	Ditto.
267	Francis Joseph Edward Spring, Esq., L C E—[Assam]	Ditto.
268	Edwin Welsh Kellner, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
269	Major Ivar MacIvor, I S C—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
270	Cowasji Dinshah Adenwala, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
271	Thomas Blaney, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
272	Graham Anderson, Esq.—[Mysore]	Ditto.
273	Tika Raghunath Singh, Heir-apparent and Administrator of the Hill State of Bashahr in the Punjab—[India]	Ditto.
274	Rao Bahadur Sriram Bhikaji Jatar, B A, (Hyderabad)—[India]	Ditto.
275	The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram—[Bombay]	1st Jan. 1895.
276	The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas David Little, M. INST. C E—[Bombay]	Ditto.
277	Colonel Henry Sullivan Jarrett, late I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
278	Colonel Henry Bristow Sanderson, late I S C—[Europe]	Ditto.
279	Rao Bahadur Diwan Jujhar Singh Ju Deo of Charkhari—[Central India]	Ditto.
280	Rai Durgagati Banerji Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
281	Arthur Crommelin Hankin, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
282	Adam Gillies Tytler, Esq.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
283	Vet.-Capt. Joshua Arthur Nunn, D S O, F R C, V S—[Punjab]	Ditto.
284	Khan Bahadur Hakk Nawaz Khan—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
285	The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis—[Bombay]	25th May 1895.
286	The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur Venbakam Bashyam Aiyangar—[Madras]	Ditto.
287	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, I C S—[Bengal]	Ditto.
288	Alexander Bleakley Paterson, Esq., F R I C S—[India]	Ditto.
289	Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., F R I C S—[Madras]	Ditto.
290	Colonel Charles Arkcoll Porteous, I S C—[Madras]	Ditto.
291	Col. Clayton Turner Lane, I S C—[Hyderabad Assigned Districts]	Ditto.
292	Hkun Saing, the Sawbwa of Hsi Paw in Burma	Ditto.
293	Steyning William Edgerley, Esq., I C S—[Bombay]	Ditto.
294	Trichinopoly Rayalu Arakiaswami Thumboo Chetty—[Mysore]	Ditto.
295	Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdul Jabbar—[Bengal]	Ditto.
296	Captain William Richard Yeilding, D S O, I S C—[Kashmir]	Ditto.
297	Henry John Stanyon, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law)—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
298	Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, Indian Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.

List of Musulmans in the Madras Presidency on whom the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "Khan Sahib" have been conferred by the British Government.

No.	Name.	Year of grant.	Residence.	Official form of address.	Remarks.
1	KHAN DAHLIG. 'Abd-ul-Ali ...	1876 ...	Madras ...	'Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Muazzaz-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
2	'Abd-ul-vasa ...	1875 ...	Do.	'Abd-ul-vasa, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
3	Ahmed Muhi-ud-din ...	1875 ...	Do.	Ahmed Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
4	'Ali Dost ...	1878 ...	North Arcot	'Ali Dost, Khan Bahadur ...	Pensioned Inspector of Police.
5	Bashir Ahmad ...	1887 ...	Madras	Bashir Ahmad, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
6	Ghulam Muhammad ...	1887 ...	Do.	Ghulam Muhammad, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
7	Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus ...	1876 ...	Do.	Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Muazzaz-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
8	Ghulam Muhammad Haidar ...	1887 ...	Karur	Ghulam Muhammad Haidar Khan Bahadur ...	Inspector of Police.
9	Ghulam Muhammad Hasan 'Ali ...	1883 ...	Madras	The Honorable Ghulam Muhammad Hasan 'Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Sardar Jang Bahadur.
10	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din ...	1885 ...	Tanjore	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Station Master.
11	Hafiz 'Ali Mezhar ...	1888 ...	Madras	Hafiz 'Ali Mezhar, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
12	Haji Zuhur-ud-din Ahmad ...	1876 ...	Do.	Haji Zuhur-ud-din, Ahmed, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Nawab Ghausia Begum.
13	Manjeri Ahmad Gurika ...	1879 ...	Malabar	Manjeri Ahmad Gurika, Khan Bahadur ...	Late Inspector of Police.
14	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ali ...	1876 ...	Madras	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Ishaqid-ud-daula, Shadi half-brother of the First Prince of Arcot.
15	Muhammad Abd-ul-bari ...	1876 ...	Do.	Muhammad Abd-ul-bari, Khan Bahadur ...	Grandson of do.
16	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din ...	1876 ...	Do.	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of do.
17	Muhammad Fazl-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Fazl-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
18	Muhammad Hamid ...	1883 ...	Do.	Muhammad Hamid, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Azim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Azim-ud-daula.
19	Muhammad 'Ibad-ullah ...	1876 ...	Do.	Muhammad 'Ibad-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Ishaqid-ud-daula, Shadi half-brother of the late Azim Jah, First Prince of Arcot.
20	Do.	1875 ...	Do.	Do.	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
21	Muhammad Karamat-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Karamat-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
22	Muhammad Karim-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Karim-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	do.

23	Muhammad Mahmud ...	1883 ..	Do.	Muhammad Mahmud, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Azim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Azim-ud-daula.
24	Muhammad Munavar ...	1876 ...	Do.	Prince Muhammad Munavar, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Muazzaz-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
25	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
26	Muhammad Qudrat 'Aziz ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Qudrat 'Aziz, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
27	Muhammad Rahmat-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do.	Muhammad Rahmatullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
28	Najm-ud-din Hussein ...	1875 ...	Conjeevaram.	Najm-ud-din Hussein, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
29	Nazir 'Ali ...	1875 ...	Madras	Nazir 'Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
30	Tajammul Hussein ...	1887 ...	Do.	Tajammul Hussein, Khan Bahadur ...	Late Agent to Her Highness Begum Sahiba, widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.
31	Mirza Muhammad Ismail ...	1890 ...	Do.	Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur ...	Deputy Collector.
32	Muhammad Qadir Nawaz ...	1891 ...	Mannargudi	Muhammad Qadir Nawaz, Khan Bahadur ...	Municipal Commissioner, Madras.
33	Vellore Muhammad Sharif ...	1891 ...	Madras	V. Muhammad Sharif, Khan Bahadur ...	Inspector of Police.
34	Abd-us-Subhan ...	1892 ...	Madura	Abd-us-Subhan, Khan Bahadur ...	Grandson-in-law of the 2nd Prince of Arcot.
35	Muhammad 'Abd-us-Samad ...	1892 ...	Madras	Hafiz Muhammad 'Abd-us-Samad, Khan Bahadur ...	Pensioned Assistant Conservator of Forests.
36	Tanjore Muhammad 'Ali ...	1893 ...	Saidapet	T. Muhammad 'Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Merchant.
37	Abu-baqr Beari ...	1893 ...	Mangalore..	Haji Abu-baqr Beari, Khan Bahadur ...	Government Pensioner.
38	KHAN SAHIBS. Said Hussein ...	1888 ...	Madras	Said Hussein, Khan Sahib ...	Pensioned Sub-Magistrate.
39	Lal Beg ...	1893 ...	Rossekonda	Lal Beg, Khan Sahib ...	do.

Musulmans holding personal titles of honour by Grant from the titular Nawabs of the Carnatic.

No.	Name.	Date of birth.	Residence.	Official form of address.	Remarks.
1	Nawab. Gausiah Begum ...	1822 ...	Madras	Nawab Ghausiah Begum ...	Relative. Shadi widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
2	Khair-un-nisa Begum ...	1834 ...	Do.	H. H. Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begum ...	Shadi widow of Muazziz-ud-daula Bahadur.
3	Khurshid-un-nisa Begum ...	1843 ...	Do.	Nawab Khurshid-un-nisa Begum ...	Nikahi wife of Prince Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur.
4	Rahmat-un-nisa Begum ...	1865 ...	Do.	Nawab Rahmat-un-nisa Begum (Princess of Arcot) ...	do.

No.	Name.	Year of grant.	Residence.	Official form of address	Remarks.
5	'Ali Ahmad	1816	Madras	'Ali Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Iqtidar Jang, Afzar-ud-daulah, Rafat-ul-mulk.	Relative.
6	Haji Ghulam Mahmud	1814	Do.	Muhasib Khan Bahadur, Muhtasib Jang, Mustafa-ud-daulah, Sharf-ul-mulk.	Servant of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
7	'Abd-ul Latif 'Agha Johar	1816	Arabia	Saadat Khan Bahadur, Asad Jang, Said-ud-daulah	Servant.
8	Haji Ghulam Muhammad	1830	Madras	Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Ghalib Jang, Sharf-ud-daulah.	Do.
9	Muhammad Sibghat-ullah	1829	Do.	Nigarish Khan Bahadur, Ihtisham Jang, Ihtisham-ud-daulah	Do.
10	Sultan Muhi-ud-din	1829	Do.	Ghulam Sultan Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur, Intizam Jang, 'Aziz-ud-daulah.	Do.
11	Ghulam Ahmad	1818	Madras	Mushahirah Khan Bahadur, Qasim Jang	Servant.
12	Ghulam Nabi 'Ali	1827	Do.	Nasir Khan Bahadur, Nasir Jang	Relative.
13	Muhammad Raushan 'Ali	1811	Do.	Muhammad Raushan 'Ali, Khan Bahadur, Firoz Jang	Do.
14	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	1823	Do.	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Munif Jang	Servant.
15	Haji 'Abd-ul-wahhab	1812	Madras	Haji 'Abd-ul-wahhab, Khan Bahadur	Relative.
16	Haji Muhammad Ghous	1818	Do.	Intizam Khan Bahadur	Servant.
17	Muhammad 'Abd-ur-rahman	1835	Do.	Muhammad 'Abd-ur-rahman, Khan Bahadur	Relative.
18	Muhammad Zakir 'Ali	1825	Do.	Mutamid, Khan Bahadur	Servant.
19	Qadir Muhi-ud-din	1840	Do.	Qadir Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur	Relative.
20	Sayid Muhammad Hamid-ullah	1836	Halidabad	Sayid Muhammad Hamid-ullah, Khan Bahadur	Servant.
21	Aziz-ud-din	1850	Madras	'Aziz-ud-din Khan	Relative.
22	Ghulam Jilani Khan	1834	Do.	Ghulam Jilani Khan	Servant.
23	Ghulam Mahmud	1828	Do.	Niamat Khan	Do.
24	Mir Ghazanfar 'Ali Khan	1825	Do.	Mir Ghazanfar 'Ali Khan	Relative.
25	Mir Tipu Husain	1829	Do.	Mir Tipu Husain Khan	Servant.
26	Qadir Husain	1841	Do.	Qadir Husain Khan	Do.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, PUBLIC, Simla, the 1st November 1877, No. 2032.

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 3274, dated the 6th July 1871, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz.:—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
- 10 [1]. Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay.
11. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence.
12. Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.
13. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.

14 [2]. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.

15. Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Barda.

16. Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.

18 [3]. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.

19. Secretaries to the Government of India.

20. Commissioner in Sind.

21. Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.

22. Additional Members of the Council of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make Laws, &c.

23. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

24 [4]. Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

25. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.

27. Advocate-General, Calcutta.

28. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.

29. Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay.

30 [5]. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

31. Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon.

32. Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.

33. Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

34 [6]. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

35 [7]. Surveyor-General of India, Directors-General of the Post Office and of Telegraphs.

36 [8]. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.

37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

38 [9]. Brigadiers-General.

[1]. Entry No. 10—Now termed Lieut.-Generals Commanding the Forces, Madras and Bombay.

[2]. The Lieut.-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay shall take rank immediately after entry No. 14. Provided that the Lieut.-Generals at present Commanding the Forces, Madras and Bombay, shall continue to take rank in entry 10. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 533, dated 1st Apr. 1895.]

[3]. The Bishop of Lahore and the Bishop of Rangoon shall take rank immediately after entry No. 18. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 1560, dated 30th August 1878.] The Bishop of Lucknow shall take rank with the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon immediately after entry No. 13. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 723, dated 23rd May 1893.]

Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class I, and Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.
Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.
Principal of the Rajkumar College.
Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens Calcutta.

THIRD CLASS—(Number 77 of the Warrant).

Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf. Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.
Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs.
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlements, and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.
Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras.
Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month and over.
Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd Grade.
District Superintendents of Police, 1st and 2nd Grade, and those drawing a salary of Rs. 800 and over.
Educational Department Officers, 2nd Gr.

Superintendent of Marine Survey.
Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
Superintending Engineers, P. W. Dept.
Under Secretaries to the Govt. of India.

Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 4th Classes, 2nd Grade.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.
First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf.
Geological Survey Officers, 2nd Grade.
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds, Bombay.
Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class II, Grades 1st and 2nd.
Presidency Magistrates.
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
Settlement Officer, Sind.
Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery.
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.

ARTHUR HOWELL, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

OFFICIAL ORDER FOR PRECEDENCE IN MADRAS.

2. The Governor.
10. " Commander-in-Chief.
12. " Chief Justice.
13. " Bishop.
14. " Members of Council.
16. " Puisne Judges of the High Court.
17. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
22. Additional Members of Council, when assembled to make Laws and Regulations.
23. The Chief Secretary to Government.
25. " Vice-Chancellor of the University.

FIRST CLASS.

26. Civilians of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.
28. The Advocate General.
29. " Members of the Board of Revenue.
33. " Resident in Travancore within his charge.
34. Secretaries to Government.
36. Chief Engineers, First Class.
37. The Archdeacon.
38. Brigadiers-General.

SECOND CLASS.

39. Civilians of twenty-three years' standing and Colonels.
- 39(a). Consuls.
42. The Resident in Travancore outside his charge.
50. " Director of Public Instruction.

51. The Accountant-General.
52. " Inspector-General of Police.
53. " Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
55. Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes.
56. Judges, Collectors, and President of the Madras Municipality (within their respective charges).
57. The Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
61. The Private Secretary to the Governor.
63. " Administrator-General.
64. " Inspector-General of Jails and Registration.
68. " Sanitary Commissioner.
68. " Conservators of Forests.
68. " Postmaster-General.
68. Senior Chaplains.
70. The Presidency Port Officer.
71. " Sheriff (within his charge.)
72. " Commissioner of Police.
72. " Deputy Accountant-General.
72. " Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
- Deputy Superintendents of Survey, First Grade.
- Educational Department Officers, First Grade.

The Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department.
The First Judge, Small Cause Court.
Government Astronomer.
Superintending Engineers.

FOURTH CLASS.

73. Civilians of twelve years' standing and Majors.
- 73(a). Vice-Consuls.
75. The Government Solicitor.
77. Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.
- Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month and over.
Deputy Superintendents of Surveys.
District Superintendents of Police, 1st and 2nd Grade, and those drawing a salary of Rs. 800 and over.
Educational Department Officers, Second Grade.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd Grades.
The Judges of the Small Cause Court.
" Presidency Magistrate.
" Registrars of the High Court.
" Superintendent of Stamps.
" Superintendent of Telegraphs.

RULES.

Officers included in the same number will take precedence among themselves according to the date of entry into that number.

2. An Office holding more than one position in the table is entitled to the highest position which he holds.

3. Officers officiating in any number rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

4. All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and ladies having independent rank not below that of the daughter of a Baron. Such ladies rank immediately after the wives of Members of Council.

N.B.—Officers not existing at present in the Madras Presidency are excluded from the above list.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PRIVATE ENTREE LIST REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Ootacamund, 19th September 1895.

1. His Excellency Lieut.-General C. Mansfield Clarke, Commanding the Forces, Madras, (with officers of Personal Staff in attendance).
2. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
3. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras (with Domestic Chaplain in attendance).
4. Members of Council.
6. The Prince of Arcot.
7. The Judges of the High Court.
11. { Official Members of the Legislative Council.
Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council.
31. { The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
The Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.
33. Fourth Member of the Board of Revenue.
34. The Joint Secretaries to Government, Public Works Dept.
36. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
37. The General Officer Commanding the Madras District.
38. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
39. The Asst. Quartermaster-General, Madras Command.
40. The Chief Engineer, Military Works Department, Madras Command.
41. { The Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command.
The Commissary-General, Madras Command.
41. { The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command.
The Superintendent, Army Clothing.
The Accountant-General.
The Inspector-General of Police.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
The Collectors of Madras and Chingleput.
The President of the Madras Municipality.
The Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Madras Command.
Assistant Commissary-General, Madras Command.
The Administrator-General.
The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Command.
The Sanitary Commissioner.
The Conservators of Forests.
The Postmaster-General.
The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency.
The Presidency Port Officer.
The Sheriff of Madras.
The Commissioner of Police.
The Officers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
46. The Government Astronomer.

Non-Official Gentlemen.

- A. The Most Rev. Archbishop Colgan.
- B. The Right Rev. Dr. Henry Joseph Reed da Silva.
- C 1. The Foreign Consuls at Madras.
- C 2. The Foreign Consuls at Madras.

C 3. }
C 4. } The Foreign Consuls at Madras.
C 5. }
C 6. }

C 7. } The Foreign Consuls at Madras.
C 8. }
D. Rajah Sir. S. Ramasami Mudaliar,
Kt., C.I.E.

To the following Native Chiefs and Rajas of the Presidency the privilege of the Entrée will be accorded when in Madras:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.	The Rajah of Jeypore, Vizagapatam.
His Highness the Rajah of Cochin.	The Rajah of Bobbili.
His Highness the Rajah of Pudukota.	The Rajah of Kalahasti.
The Nawab of Bunganapalle.	The Rajah of Karvetnagar.
The Rajah of Sundur.	The Malayali Rajahs of Malabar.
The Hon'ble the Maharajah of Vizianagrum.	The Rajah of Pittapur.
The Zamorin of Calicut.	The Rajah of Rannad.
	The Rajah of Venkatagiri.

The Entrée cards granted in accordance with this list give admission for the holder's carriage through the Chepauk gates of the Park to the Private Entrance (south door) of the Banqueting Hall on occasions of Levées, Balls, and Receptions.

Cards must be shown to the Police on duty at the end of the avenue in the Chepauk Park and at the Mount Road end of the road to Government House.

Officials entitled to the Private Entrée at Calcutta or Bombay are granted the privilege at Madras when passing through, or on temporary duty at the Presidency.

A copy of the list is furnished to the Commissioner of Police for guidance in the control of carriages on special occasions.

(By order.)

R. T. LAWLEY, Major, 7th Hussars, *Mily. Secy. to H. E. the Governor.*

NOTE.—Such gentlemen as have not received, or have lost their cards, are requested to apply to the Military Secretary.

SALUTES.

The Imperial salute consists of 101 guns and is reserved for the personal presence of the Sovereign. The royal salute consists of 31 guns.

Whenever the Viceroy shall arrive at any place where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are fired, a royal salute shall be fired from such fort or battery, and similar salutes are to be fired upon his final departure and on such other occasions as may be directed.

When Governors or Lieutenant-Governors quit their Governments on leave of absence, they are entitled to the same salutes on their departure from, and on their return to, their Governments as on their first assuming them, or on final departure.

General Officers are only entitled to a salute of guns when exercising actual military command, or when deputed on military duty, and provided they are the senior officers on the spot.

The Inspector-General of Artillery is, however, entitled to the salute of his rank at all stations which he may visit in the performance of his inspection duties, whether he be senior or junior to the officer commanding the station. The same rule holds good in the case of the Inspector General of Cavalry.

All subjects of the British Government, troops in the service of the British Crown, and troops and subjects of native chiefs in India are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's flag when unfurled as are shown to the Royal flag.

The following is the table of salutes in India:—

Persons.	No. of Guns.	
The Queen and Empress when present in person	101	By the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas,* and on being fallen in with by or visiting any of Her Majesty's ships within those limits.
Members of the Royal Family	31	
Royal Standard and Royal Salute	31	
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	31	
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21	
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21	
Members of their families and their standards	21	

* Indian territories are understood to include all the waters of India within three miles of the coast thereof. Indian seas to extend from the north-west entrance of the Straits of Malacca to Cape Comorin, excepting Ceylon, and from Cape Comorin to Aden, including the Maldivé and Laccadive Islands and the Persian Gulf.

INDIAN.]

SALUTES.

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Persons.	No. of Guns.	
Ambassadors	19	See note (a).
Governors of Presidencies	17	
The President of the Council of India...	17	
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17	By the forts and batteries within the Indian territories and seas and by Her Majesty's ships within these limits.
Governor of Pondicherry	17	
Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	17	See note (b).
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15	
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17	According to military rank with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank.
Commander-in-Chief in India and Commanders-in-Chief of Presidencies	...	
Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces	...	According to naval rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank.
Provincial Commander-in-Chief	...	
Generals and Admirals, or their Flags.	15	According to military rank, with two guns more than specified below in the scale for rank, within his own presidency only.
Members of Council	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	The same within Indian territories and seas.
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	15	
Vice-Admirals, or Lieutenant-Generals, or their Flags	13	See note (c).
Agents to the Viceroy & Governor-Genl.	13	
Residents	13	See note (d).
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioners of Sind	13	
Rear-Admirals and Major-Generals, or their Flags	11	The same within Indian territories and seas.
Political Agents and Charges d'Affaires.	11	
Commodores of the first class and Brigadier-Generals	9	See note (b).
Consuls-General	9	
The Portuguese Governor of Damaun	9	See note (d).
The Governor of Diu	9	
Return salutes to foreign Men-of-war	...	The same within Indian territories and seas.
* Return salutes to Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of inferior rank	7	

(a) Whenever an ambassador, a governor of a presidency, or the president of the council in India, shall arrive at, or depart from, any place within the Indian territories where there are forts and batteries, and also whenever an ambassador, or governor of a presidency, or the president of the council of India, shall visit, embark on board, or disembark from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within the Indian waters, he shall be saluted by the fort or ship, as the case may be, with the number of guns specified in the scale.

(b) Governors of Her Majesty's colonies, lieutenant-governors of provinces in India, lieutenant-governors of Her Majesty's colonies, agents to the viceroy and governor-general, residents, chief commissioners of provinces, and the commissioner of Sind shall be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified for their rank in the scale, by the forts and batteries within their respective jurisdictions, and when on duty elsewhere in the territories under the authority of the Government of India, and when they shall visit, embark on board, or disembark from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within the jurisdiction of their respective governments.

* Personal salutes are not returned.

(c) Members of council shall be entitled to be saluted with the numbers of guns specified in the scale by the forts and batteries within their respective presidencies, and when they shall visit, embark on board, or disembark from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within the same limits.

(d) Plenipotentiaries and envoys, and political agents and charges d'affaires, shall be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified in the scale, by the forts and batteries within the precincts of the territories to which they are accredited, and when they shall visit, embark on board, or disembark from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within the said precincts.

(e) Officers of the navy and army shall be saluted in India, according to their respective ranks, with the number of guns specified, and under the regulations laid down relative to salutes to officers. Officers of Her Majesty's Indian military forces shall be saluted according to their rank, in the same way as officers of Her Majesty's army and navy.

(f) Her Majesty's officers are not to expect from foreign ships of war in India any departure from the established custom under which no salute exceeds 21 guns.

Para. 56.—The fixed days for firing royal salutes on celebrations of anniversaries in Indian territories and waters (see Para. 55 foot-note) are: the anniversaries of the birth, the accession and the coronation of the reigning sovereign; the birthday of the consort of the reigning sovereign; and the 1st of January of each year (being the anniversary of the proclamation of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress), unless when it falls on a Sunday when it will be fired on the following day.

The following is the table of salutes allowable to the Native Chiefs and Nobles of India and certain Chiefs near Aden:—

I.—SALUTES ATTACHED TO CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja of—(Gaskwar)
Hyderabad. The Nizam of—
Mysore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—
Kalat. The Khan of—
Kolhapur. The Raja of—
Meywar (Udaipur). The Maharana of—
Travancore. The Maharaja of—
Bharatpore. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 17 guns.

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—
Bikanir. The Maharaja of—
Bandi. The Maharaja Raja of—
Cochin. The Raja of—
Jaipur. The Maharaja of—
Karauli. The Maharaja of—
Kota. The Maharaja of—
Kutch. The Rao of—
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of—
Patiala. The Maharaja of—
Rewah. The Maharaja of—
Tonk. The Nawab of—

Salutes of 15 guns.

Alwar. The Maharaja of—
Banswara. The Maharaja of—
Datta. The Maharaja of—
Dewar. The Senior Raja of—
Dewas. The Junior Raja of—
Dhar. The Raja of—
Dholpur. The Maharaja Raja of—
Dungarpur. The Maharaja of—
Idar. The Maharaja of—

Jaislalmir. The Maharawal of—
Jhawar. The Maharaja Raja of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—
Kishengarh. The Maharaja of—
Orchha. The Maharaja of—
Partabgarh. The Maharawal of—
Sikkim. The Maharaja of—
Sirohi. The Maharaja of—

Salutes of 13 guns.

*Benares. The Raja of—
Jaora. The Nawab of—
Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of—
Rampur. The Nawab of—
Tippurah. The Raja of—

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—
Baoni. The Nawab of—
*Bhaunagar. The Thakur Sahib of—
Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
Cambay. The Nawab of—
Chamba. The Raja of—
Charkari. The Maharaja of—
Chhatrapur. The Raja of—
Dhrangadra. The Raj Sahib of—
Faridkot. The Raja of—
Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
Jhabua. The Raja of—
Jind. The Raja of—
Junnagar. The Nawab of—
Kahlur (Bilaspur). The Raja of—
Kapurthala. The Raja of—
Mandi. The Raja of—
Manipur. The Raja of—
Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of—
Nabha. The Raja of—
Narsingarh. The Raja of—
Nawanagar. The Raja of—
Palanpur. The Diwan of—

* As fixed from year to year by authority.

* 20th June.

* 23th June.

* The present Chief enjoys the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

Pana. The Maharaja of—
Porbandar.* The Raja of—
Pudukota. The Raja of—
Radhanpur. The Nawab of—
Rajgarh. The Raja of—
Rajpipla. The Raja of—
Ratlam. The Raja of—
Sailana. The Raja of—
Samthar. The Raja of—
Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of—
Sitamau. The Raja of—
Suket. The Raja of—
Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of—

Salutes of 9 guns.

Alirajpur. The Raja of—
Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of—
Bansda. The Maharawal of—
Baraunda. The Raja of—
Baria. The Raja of—
Barwani. The Raja of—
Bulrampur. The Maharani of—for life.
Chhota Udaipur. The Raja of—

Dharampur. The Maharana of—
Dhol. Thakur Sahib of—
Fadhli. The Sultan of—
Janjira. The Nawab (Habshi) of—
Karond Kalahandi. The Raja of—
Kishni. The Raja of—
Khilchipur. The Rao of—
Las-Bela. Mir Sir Ali Khan, K.C.I.E. Jam of—
Laher. The Sultan of—
Limri. The Thakur Sahib of—
Lunawara. The Raja of—
Maihar. The Raja of—
Manipur. Raja of—
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of—
Nagod. The Raja of—
Palitana. The Thakur Sahib of—
Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
Sachin. The Nawab of—
Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
Sunth. The Raja of—
Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of—
Wakaner. The Raja Sahib of—

II.—PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salute of 21 guns.

Marwar (Jodhpur). His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

Salute of 19 guns.

Jaipur. His Highness Suraj Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of—
Khairpur. His Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan, Mir of—
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of—

Salute of 17 guns.

Orchha (Tehri). His Highness Sir Mahindar Sawai Partab Sing Bahadur, Maharaja of—

Salute of 15 guns.

Bhaunagar. His Highness Sir Takhtsinghji Jasawatsinghji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—
Dhrangadra. His Highness Sir Mansinghji Ramalsinghji, K.C.S.I., Raj Sahib of—
Nawanagar. His Highness Sir Vebhaji Rammalji, K.C.S.I., Jam of—

Salute of 13 guns.

Nabha. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of—
Sirmur (Nahan). His Highness Sir Shamsher Parkash Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Raja of—

Salute of 12 guns.

His Highness Awadh-bin-Omar-Alkayati, Jemadar of—

Salute of 11 guns.

Maler Kotla. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Nawab of—

Salute of 9 guns.

Kishim and Socotra. Ali bin Abdulla, Sultan of—
Las Bela. Mir Jam Ali Khan, C.I.S., Mir of—

III.—LOCAL SALUTES.

Salute of 21 guns.

Bhopal. The Begum (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—

Within the limits of their own territories permanently.

* The present Chief of Porbandar, Rana Vikmatji, is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawar in British India.

† The present Chief of Samthar enjoys the personal title of *Maharaja*.

PART III.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE—GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable BEILBY BARON WENLOCK, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council.

The Honorable Mr. HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Second in Council.

The Honorable Mr. JAMES GROSE, M.A., I.C.S., Third in Council.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

C. F. MacCartie, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.

Major The Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars., Military Secretary.

Captain The Hon. E. Baring, 10th Hussars., Aides-de-Camp.

Captain Lord D. J. C. Compton, 9th Lancers., Aides-de-Camp.

Captain The Hon. G. A. Lascelles, Yorkshire Regt., Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. E. Wintour, 3rd Madras Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut.-Col. C. E. Crighton, S. I. R. Volunteer Rifles, Hony. Aide-de-Camp.

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" T. Somasundara Rao Pantulu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, 3rd Division, (Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool Districts).

Khaja Khan Sahib, B.A. Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Central Circle.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramier, Assistant Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, (North and South Arcot Districts).

INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mrs. I. Brander, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles.

SUB-ASST. INSPECTRESS AND SUB-ASST. INSPECTORS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Miss Sarah Govindurajulu, Third Range.

M.R.Ry. M. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., L.T. First Range, (on other duty).

" H. Swami Rau, Acting do.

" T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, Sub pro tem Second Range.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT (MADRAS COMMAND).

Office—Mount Stuart, Ootacamund—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain C. L. M. Rich, Offg. Dy. Judge Advocate-General, Army Headquarters and 5th Circle, Ootacamund—Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts.

Mr. T. A. D. Lucasz, Manager.

Captain H. St. G. Thomas, Asst. Judge Advocate-Genl., 6th Circle, Secunderabad—Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts, and Hyderabad Contingent.

Major J. P. W. Spankie, I.S.C., Asst. Judge Advocate Genl., 7th Circle, Rangoon—Burmah District.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

166, Mount Road.

E. J. Firth, Esq., Secretary.

H. Plumb, Esq., Superintendent.

M.R.Ry. L. Vencatarungum Naidoo Garu, Asst. do. (Account Branch).

OOTY BRANCH—BOMBAY CASTLE.

Rev. A. W. Atkinson, M.A., Secretary.

MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

High Court Buildings, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

P. Sreenivas Rao, Esq., Dewan Bahadur, Judge.

MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST BOARD.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT II. OF 1886.

W. P. Austin, Esq., I.C.S., Chairman.

Mr. C. Pinsent, Secretary.

" S. Hutchence, Traffic Manager.

" G. R. P. Lloyd, Deputy Traffic Manager.

M.R.Ry. Luchmepathy Naidu, Assistant do.

Mr. H. E. Hope-Ross, Chief Accountant.

M.R.Ry. C. Ethirajulu Naidu, Asst. Accountant.

C. Vencatachellum Chetty, Cashier.

Mr. J. L. Pinto, Manager.

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Alfred Lee Pogson, Esq., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. Engineer to the Board.

Mr. W. S. Boteler, General Foreman.

" G. Gunther, Foreman Mechanic.

" J. MacDonald, Foreman Diver.

MADRAS METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

No. 24, High Road, Nungumbankum.

Miss E. Isis Pogson, F.R. MET. SOC. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras.

N. E. Kangayam Pillay, Head Clerk and 1st Assistant.

G. Narayanaswamy Naidu, 2nd Assistant.

W. Ethirajulu Raju, Head Draughtsman.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

College Road, Nungumbankum.

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P. Ragava Chari, 1st Assistant.

K.V. Sivarama Aiyer, M.A., 2nd do.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office—Mount Road—10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

H. O'C. Cardozo, Esq., Superintendent, Madras Survey.

J. H. Cook, Esq., Depy. do. 1st Class.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib G. Venkataramaya, Puntulu Garu, Ag. Asst. Supt., 2nd Class.

" M. Ramaswami Naidu Garu, do. do.

" G. Patchia Pillai, Sub-Assistant Sub pro tem, 1st Class.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.**MADRAS COMMAND.**

Office—Fort—10½ A.M. to 4½ P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, Controller of Military Accounts.

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. D. Fordyce, Pay Examiner.

Captain C. E. Mardall, Examiner of Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts.

" G. W. S. Fryer, Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts.

Lieut. R. W. L. Keays, Inspector of Accounts.

" P. G. Shewell, Examiner Comst. Accts. and Circle Paymaster, Rangoon.

Mr. J. D. Bacon, B.A., Dy. Examiner, Assistant to Controller of Military Accounts.

Mr. T. J. Evans, Do. Asst. Pay Examiner.

Mr. D. A. Ince, Do. Commissariat Examr.'s Office.

Hony. Captain T. Baker, Do. Ordnance and Clothing Examiner's Office.

Mr. H. M. Lewis, B.A., Do. Pay Examiner's Office.

N. Soobramanya Iyer, Do. Accounts Branch, Controller, Military Accounts' Office.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

No. 22, Errabalu Chetti Street, Black Town—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. Moore, C.I.E., President.

Rai Bahadur P. Ramaswamy Chettiar, Avgl. Revenue Officer.

R. E. Ellis, Esq., Assoc. MEM. INST. C.E., Engineer.

J. Nield Cook, Esq., Health Officer, (on leave on M. C.)

H. H. Marshall, Esq., Ag. do.

Samuel Loane, Esq., Asst. Mechanical Engineer.

M.R.Ry. V. S. Manicka Butcher, Supervisor.

" T. S. Venkateswararajah, do.

" C. Ramdoss Naidu, do.

" M. Abdul Aziz Khan Sahib, do.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE—concluded.

M.R.Ry. R. V. Moothia Pillay	Sanitary Inspector, 1st Division.
" P. Venkatasawmy Naidu	Do. 2nd do.
Mr. J. Rath	Do. 3rd do.
M.R.Ry. D. Jesudasan Pillay	Do. 4th and 5th Divisions
" K. D. Subramania Iyer	Do. 6th Division.
" M. Govindarajulu Naidu	Do. 7th do.
" S. Bauboo Row	Do. 8th do.
" T. Singara Mudaliar, B.A.	Head Clerk.
" D. Kristna Rao	Revenue Superintendent.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office of Inspector-General of Ordnance—Fort—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Colonel T. Walker, R.A.	Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Captain W. E. Kerrich, R.A.	Asst. do.
Conductor B. E. Smith	Chief Clerk.
" R. S. Kerwick	1st Class Clerk.
Sub-Conductor A. E. Blackwood	2nd do.

ARSENAL.

Office—Fort—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Major R. A. O. King, R.A.	Ordnance Officer in charge.
Captain E. S. Forestier-Walker, R.A.	2nd Ordnance Officer.—In charge of Work-shops, Veyurpady.
" H. B. Foote, R.A.	3rd do. do.
" T. Clarke	Deputy Commissary, St. Thomas' Mount.
" G. G. Splane	Do. do.
Conductor G. Evans	Deputy Assistant Commissary, (Offg.)
Sub-Conductor J. Duggan	Head Clerk.

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Vepery, Naval Hospital Road—8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Captain C. C. Townsend, R.A.	Superintendent.
" M. W. S. Pasley, R.A.	Asst. do.
Conductor F. Richards	Head Overseer.
Syed Mortooza	Head Clerk.

PAYMASTER OF CARNATIC STIPENDS.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel H. S. Stewart, I.S.C.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.
Mir Ghulam-i Abbas Sahib	Manager.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Beach—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. Farrer, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	Postmaster-General.
M.R.Ry. P. Anantha Charlu, Esq., B.A., Rai Bahadur	Superintendent of Post Offices attached to the Postmaster General's Office.
G. R. Peter, Esq.	Personal Asst. to Postmaster-General.
G. W. Schoeneman, Esq.	Do. do.
Mr. I. Jesudasan	Manager, Dead Letter Office.

PRESIDENCY POSTMASTER'S OFFICE.

Beach—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. E. Walker, Esq.	Presidency Postmaster.
G. Prime, Esq.	Deputy do.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

O. R. Jones, Esq.	Chief Presy. Magistrate, Egmore Court.
J. M. Maskell, Esq.	2nd Presidency Magistrate, Town Court.
C. G. Kupusami Iyer, Esq.	3rd do. Egmore Court.
Sultau Mohidin Sahib, Esq.	4th do. Town Court.

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICE.

Office—Old High Court Buildings, Beach—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Commander W. Powell, R.I.M.	Presidency Port Officer and Registrar of Shipping.
H. D. Baddeley, Esq.	Agent for Govt. Consignments, Govt. Surveyor, Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, and Registrar of Shipping.
R. L. Swann, Esq.	Reserve Port Officer.
Mr. W. B. Fernandez	Manager.
" M. Srinivasa Mudaliar	Chief Clerk and Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT.

Office—Beach—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Commander C. W. Hewett, R.I.M.	Deputy Conservator and Deputy Shipping Master.
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HARBOUR MASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. Corfield	Senior Harbour Master.
" H. C. Taylor	Harbour Master.
" G. A. Evans	Do.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, H. M. FORCES. MADRAS COMMAND.

Office—Fort Saint George.

Surgeon-Colonel D. F. Bateman, C.B., I.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.
P. Cundasawmy Mudaliar	Manager.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, MADRAS COMMAND.

Office—Ootacamund—10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surg.-Major-General C. E. McVittie, F.R.C.S.I.	Principal Medical Officer.
Surg.-Captain G. B. Russell, M.B.	Personal Assistant.
Dan. M. de Silva, Esq.	Manager.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

Office—Government House.

C. F. MacCartie, Esq., I.C.S.	Private Secretary.
J. R. Coombes, Esq., B.A.	Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

North Black Town, Old Jail Street—8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. A. Moss, Esq.	General Superintendent, P. W. Stores and Work-shops.
Mr. S. Trutwein	Supervisor.
K. Soondararamiah Puntulu	Chief Storekeeper, P. W. Stores.
B. Raghavendra Row	Accountant, P. W. Stores and Workshops.
M. Ruthna Moodelliar	Head Clerk and Cashier, P. W. Workshops.

QUIT RENT AND INCOME TAX, &C., DEPARTMENTS.

W. P. Austin, Esq., I.C.S.	Collector and Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras.—Office: Sea Custom House, North Beach.
B. H. Chester, Esq., M.A.	Deputy Collector, Madras Town, and Collector of Income Tax.—Office: Beach, Black Town, (Old High Court Buildings).
M.R.Ry. D. Vencatavarathiah	Tahsildar in charge of the Quit Rent Dept.—Office: Black Town.
" C. N. Narayanasawmy Mudaliar	Manager in charge of the Income Tax Dept.—Office: Beach, Black Town.
Isayet Hussain Sahib	Registrar in charge of the Dept. for registry of holdings in Madras.—Office: Beach, Black Town.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Fort, Saint George—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M.,
D.P.H. Sanitary Commissioner.
Surgeon-Major W. B. Bannerman, M.D. Inspector of Vaccination and Depy. Sanitary
Commissioner, (on leave).
Surg.-Major C. Mallins, M.D. Ag. do.
M.R.Ry. S. Balasundram Mudaliar, B.A. Manager and Assistant.

SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.

Office—Cornwallis Square, Fort.

J. A. Jones, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E. Sanitary Engineer to Government.
Hormusji Nowroji, Esq., B.C.E., A.M.L.C.E. Asst. do.
Mr. V. Daivasikamony Pillay Office Assistant.
„ G. C. Manickum Chetty Manager.

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Office—North Beach—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

W. P. Austin, Esq., I.C.S. Collector of Sea Customs and of Madras,
Protector of Emigrants, Chairman of the
Harbour Trust Board, and Superintendent of
Stamps and Stationery.
T. A. Paczensky, Esq. Depy. Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.
C. Kiernander, Esq. Head Appraiser.
T. H. Puddephatt, Esq. 2nd do.

SECRETARIAT.

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

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Hon. Mr. J. F. Price, C.S.I., I.C.S. Chief Secretary.
R. C. C. Carr, Esq., I.C.S. Under-Secretary to Govt., (on other duty).
L. Davidson, Esq., B.A., I.C.S. Acting do.
A. T. Pringle, Esq. Asst. Secy. to Government, (on other duty).
W. W. Phillips, Esq., I.C.S. Acting do.
F. D. Bird, Esq. Chief Assistant.
C. M. Schmidt, Esq. Second do.
V. Raghava Charlu, B.A. Assistant, Local and Municipal Dept.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

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A. Butterworth, Esq., I.C.S. Under Secy. to Government, (on furlough).
W. Francis, Esq., I.C.S. Acting do.
R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, Rao Bahadur, B.A. First Assistant.
R. Swaminatha Aiyar Registrar, Sub pro tem.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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tion Branch.
Lieut.-Colonel D. McNeill Campbell, R.E. Joint Secretary to Govt. and Chief Engineer,
General Buildings and Roads Branch.
C. H. B. Burlton, Esq. Under Secretary to Govt. and Deputy Chief
Engineer.
F. J. Wilson, Esq. Under-Secretary to Govt. and Asst. Chief
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R. Parsons, Esq. Chief Assistant.
F. R. Upcott, Esq. Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Railway
Branch.
P. D. Fowler, Esq. Under-Secretary to Govt., Railway Branch.
J. G. Calder, Esq. Assistant.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND STATIONERY.

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

W. P. Austin, Esq., I.C.S. Superintendent.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Kallyanasundram
Settyar Avergal Asst. do.
M.R.Ry. G. Ramakistniah Manager, Stationery Office.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

D. A. McCready, Esq. Superintendent.
Mr. H. L. Lynsdale Jailor.
„ J. Brunton Depy. Jailor.
„ R. Bruce Chief Warder, (on deputation).
„ S. W. Rabel Ag. do.
„ T. Lionel European Warder.
„ A. E. Brown Do. do.
„ N. C. Titus Do. do.
V. Amirthalinga Mudaliar Press Warder.
V. Durmalings Mudaliar Head Clerk.
V. Santhappa Pillai Jailor, Civil Debtors' Jail.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FAMILY PAYMENTS AND PENSIONS.

Office—Fort—10½ A.M. to 4-30 P.M.

Captain R. F. R. Formby, I.S.C. Superintendent.
M.R.Ry. T. Appanah Rao Manager.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 5TH CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Rawson, R.E. Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Office—No. 5, Haddow's Road, Nungumbakum—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surg.-Major-General C. Sibthorpe, F.R.C.P.J. Surgeon-General.
Surg.-Major C. M. Thompson, M.B. Secy. to the Surgeon-General, (on other
duty).
Surgeon-Captain D. Simpson, M.A., M.B. Do. do. (Sub. pro tem).
Mr. Ghulam Mahmud Saheb Manager.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. Persian and Hindustani Translator, (on
[other duty]).
H. Marsden, Esq., B.A. Ag. do.
S. Rangayya Chetti, B.A. Telugu Translator.
S. Seshayya, Rao Bahadur, B.A. Tamil do.
S. Mangesha Rao, B.A. Canarese do.
M. Krishnan, B.A. Ag. Malayalam Translator.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Office—Senate House, Chepauk.

A. J. Cooper-Oakley, Esq., M.A. Ag. Registrar.
C. Seshachariyar Manager.
V. M. Ramanujachariyar Head Clerk.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Government.	Monthly. Rs.	Judicial.—concluded.	Monthly. Rs.
Governor (1).....	10,000	Chief Interpreter, Original Side....	400
Private Secretary.....	1,500	Dy. Interpreter, do.	250
Military Secretary.....	1,000	Advocate-General	1,800
Member of Council (2).....	5,120	Government Solicitor	1,100
Secretariat.		Government Pleader	350
I.		Crown Prosecutor and Public Prose-	
Chief Secretary.....	3,750	cutor	500
Under Secretary	1,050	Clerk of the Crown.....	300
Assistant Secretary, Judicial and		Law Reporter	400
Legislative Depts	800	Administrator-General	300
First Assistant.....	600	Judge, Madras City Civil Court	1,200
Second Assistant.....	350	First Judge, Small Cause Court.....	2,000
Asst., Local and Municipal Depart-		Other Judges, do.	1,000
ment	500	Registrar, do.	500
Sanitary Engineer.....	1,000—50—1,350	Head Clerk, do.	200
Asst. Sanitary Engineer	350—30—500	Chief Presidency Magistrate.....	1,200
II.		Second Presidency Magistrate.....	800
Revenue Secretary.....	3,125	Third and Fourth Magistrates	350
Under Secretary.....	1,000	Senior District and Sessions Judge 2, 333-5-4	
First Assistant.....	600	Junior do do	1,800
Registrar.....	350	Provincial Civil Service:—	
III.		Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1st Grade..	1,600
Scale of Consolidated salary	Scale of	Do. 2nd do. ..	1,200
(Civil and Military). pay for		Sub-Judges, 1st Grade.....	800
Old New Provincial		Do. 2nd do.	650
Scale. Scale. Service.		Do. 3rd do.	500
Chief Engineers:—		District Munsiffs, 1st Grade.....	400
1st Class	2,500, 2,500.....	Do. 2nd do.	300
2nd „	2,000, 2,000.....	Do. 3rd do.	250
3rd „	1,800, 1,800.....	Do. 4th do. (3)	200
Superintending Engineers:—		Do. Anjengo	30
1st Class	1,600, 1,600.....	Financial.	
2nd „	1,350, 1,350.....	Accountant-General, Rs. 2,750, 2,500, 2,250	
3rd „	1,100, 1,100.....	Old New	
Executive Engineers:—		Pay. Pay.	
1st Grade	950, 1,000.....	1st Class	1,750 to 2,000 1,500
2nd „	800, 800.....	Do. 2nd do.	1,250 to 1,500 1,250
3rd „	700, 700.....	Do. 3rd do.	1,000 to 1,200 1,000
4th „	600, 600.....	Do. 4th do.	800 to 1,000 800
Assistant Engineers:—		Do. 5th do.	600 to 800 600
1st Grade	500, 550.....	Do. 6th do.	400 to 600 400
2nd Grade (after		Probationers { On first Appt. ..	200
3 years service). 400..		{ On passing L. S. 250	
2nd Grade	350, 450.....	{ On do H. S. 300	
3rd „	250, 350.....	Chief Supts., 1st Class ..	600 to 800
Apprentices	100, 100.....	Do. 2nd do.	500 to 700
Judicial.		Do. 3rd do.	500 to 600
Chief Justice.....	5,000	Do. 4th do.	400 to 600
Puisne Judge, High Court.....	3,750	Do. 5th do.	400 to 500
Registrar, H. C., Appellate Side.....	1,600	Revenue.	
Deputy Registrar, do.	700	First Member, Board of Revenue....	3,750
Manager, do.	300	Second do. do.	3,500
Nazar, do.	250	Third do. do.	3,000
Registrar, H. C., Original Side.....	1,500	Fourth do. do.	2,000
First Assistant Regr., do.	500	Secretary to the Commissioners of	
Second Assistant Regr., do.	325	Land Revenue	1,500 to 1,800
		Secy. to the Commissioners of Salt,	
		Abkari and Separate Rev. 1,500 to 1,800	

(1) Draws also Household and Tour allowance of Rs. 90,000 a year.

(2) Free of the deduction of 4 per cent. on account of annuity.

(3) The District Munsif at Vayitri draws also Wynaad allowance of Rs. 50.

Revenue—concluded.	Monthly. Rs.	Post Offices.—concluded.	Monthly. Rs.
Secy. to the Commissioners of Rev.		Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of	
Settlement and Director of the Dept.		India (Post Office).....	700
of Land Records and Agriculture. 1,000		Do do (Foreign P. Office)....	700
First Asst. to the Commrs. of Land Rev. 500		Comptroller, Post Office.....	800 to 1,200
Second Assistant do.	300	Dy. do.	700
Registrar do.	300	Asst. do.	500 to 600
Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapa-		Postmaster General.....	1,750 to 2,000
tam (1)	2,500	Presidency Postmaster.....	600 to 900
Collector of Tanjore (1)	2,500	Examiners of Accounts, 2nd	
Collectors of other Districts (1) ..	2,333-5-4	Grade.....	300 to 400
Collector of Nilgiris (1)	2,000	Examiners of Accounts, 3rd	
Second Grade Collectors (1).....	1,800	Grade..	250
Provincial Civil Service:—		Do. 4th do.	200
Collr. and Magistrate, 1st Grade... 1,600		Supts. of Post Offices, 1st	
Do. 2nd do. ..	1,200	Grade... 400 to 500	
Sub-Collectors (2).....	1,166-10-8	Supts. of Post Offices, 2nd	
Principal Asst. Collectors (2).....		Grade... 300 to 400	
Head Asst. Collectors (2).....	768-5-4	Do. 3rd do.	250
Senior Assistants (2).....		Do. 4th do.	200
Special Assistants (2).....		Personal Assistant.....	200
Passed Assistants (3).....	560	Supt. of Railway Mail Service (5) 300 to 400	
Unpassed Assistants (3).....	385	Do. do. (5) ..	200
Probationers (Natives) C. S. (3)....	200	Telegraph.	
Do on passing 1st Standard.....	250	Class I—Director General.....	3,000
Do on confirmation 64 per cent.		„ II—Dy. do	2,000
of the pay of Covenanted		„ III { Director, Traffic Branch....	1,000
Civilians (3).		do Construction Br.	1,000
Deputy Collectors, 1st Class (4)	700	„ Supt., 1st Grade.....	1,125 to 1,500
Do. 2nd do. (4).....	600	„ IV { „ 2nd do	1,000
Do. 3rd do. (4).....	500	„ 3rd do	850
Do. 4th do. (4).....	400	„ V { Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	700
Do. 5th do. (4).....	300	do 2nd do	550
Do. 6th do. (4).....	250	„ VI { do 1st do	400
Tahsildars, 1st Grade	250	do 2nd do	300
Do. 2nd do	225	Forests.	
Do. 3rd do	200	UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.	
Do. 4th do	175	Conservator, 1st Grade	1,600
Do. 5th do	150	Do. 2nd do	1,350
Collector's Sheristadar.....	250, 225, 200	Do. 3rd do	1,100
Head Clerk, Collr.'s Office	150	Dy. Conservator, 1st Grade	900
Huzur Cash Keeper	125	Do. 2nd do	800
Head Accountant, Treasury Deputy		Do. 3rd do	650
Collector's Office	85	Do. 4th do	550
Vernacular Head Accountant, Col-		Assistant Conservators, 1st and 2nd	
lector's Office	45	Grades.....	450, 350
Stationary Sub-Magistrate	100, 125	LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.	
Dy. Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate..	100	Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st, 2nd,	
Taluk Head Accountant	60	3rd and 4th Grades	350, 300, 250, 200
Post Office.			
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India. 3,000			
Dy. do. do.	1,500 to 1,750		
Asst. do. do. (for Railway			
Mail Service) 1,000 to 1,400			

(1) With a fixed Tentage of Rs. 50.

(2) With a fixed Tentage of Rs. 35.

(3) With a fixed Tentage of Rs. 11-1-9.

(4) Deputy Collectors on General duties draw a Tentage allowance of Rs. 11-1-9 a month.

The Deputy Collector in charge of Wynaad of whatever grade draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month.

Deputy Collector at Calicut draws also an extra allowance of Rs. 100 for being in charge of the Paper Currency Dept.

Deputy Collector at Madras Town draws also a special allowance of Rs. 100 for the work connected with the Income Tax.

Deputy Collector, General duties, Kollegal, Coimbatore District, is also District Munsif of Kollegal and draws Local allowance of Rs. 100.

(5) With House Rent of Rs. 50.

Monthly. Rs.	Monthly. Rs.
Revenue Settlement.	
Secretary to Commr. of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and of Agriculture.....	1,000
First Assistant to do	400
Uncovenanted Deputy Commrs. of Rev. Settl., 1st Grade	1,100
Do. 2nd do.	750
Do. Assistant Commrs. of Rev. Settl. (1)	425
Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. 750—50—1000	
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department Pay 450 & S.A. 200 and House Rent 50	
Dy Supt., Veterinary Dept., Rs. 150—10—200	
Revenue Survey.	
Superintendent	1,500—60—1,800
Dy. Superintendent, 1st Class	1,100
Do. 2nd do.	750
Asst. Supdt. 1st do.	550
Do. 2nd do.	425
Do. 3rd do.	300
Salt and Abkari Revenue.	
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue	3,000
Secretary to do.	1,500 to 1,800
Dy. Commissioners	1,200 to 1,400
Assistant Commr., 1st Grade (2)	800
Do. 2nd do. (2)	700
Do. 3rd do. (2)	600
Do. 4th do. (2)	500
Inspector, Salt, 1st Grade	400
Do. 2nd do.	350
Do. 3rd do.	300
Do. 4th do.	250
Do. Probationer	200
Assistant Inspectors, 1st Grade	175
Do. 2nd do.	150
Customs.	
Collector, Sea Customs	2,333-5-4
Dy. Collector, do. (3)	500
Registration.	
Inspector General	1,250
Registrar, Madras	600
District Registrars { 1st and 2nd	500, 300
{ 3rd and 4th	250, 200
{ 5th and 6th	175, 150
{ 7th	100
Jails.	
Inspector-General of Prisons	1,833-5-4
Superintendents of { 1st Class (4)	700 to 950
{ 2nd Class	550 to 700
Superintendents of Dist. Jails	350 to 450
District Jails, 1st Class, 500 prisoners	150
Do. 2nd do. 300 do	100
Do. 3rd do. 150 do	75
Do. 4th Cl., less than 150 prs.	50
Supt. of Prisons, Madras (5)	600
Police.	
Inspector-General	2,500
Deputy Inspectors-General 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades	1,400, 1,300, 1,200
Assistant do. (a)	700
Manager	250
Commissioner of Police	1,500
Deputy Commissioner of Police (b) ..	800
Assistant Commissioner	350
Superintendents. (6)	
Superintendent, 1st Grade	1,000
do. 2nd do.	900
do. 3rd do.	800
do. 4th do.	700
do. 5th do.	600
Asst. Superintendents, 1st Grade	500
do. 2nd do.	450
do. 3rd do.	400
do. 4th do.	350
do. 5th do.	300
do. Probationers	250, 200
Superintendent of Police, Madras City ..	300
+ H. A. 25 + H. R. 25	
Chief and Special Inspectors (8) ..	300
Inspector of Police, 1st Class (8) ..	200
Do. 2nd do. (8) ..	150
Do. 3rd do. (8) ..	100
Do. 4th do. (8) ..	70

- (1) Pay Rs. 425 rising to Rs. 550 after 2 years' approved service.
- (2) With house rent according to the Divisions in which they are placed in.
- (3) Draws also Local allowance, Rs. 95.
- (4) If Medical Officers. If not Medical Officers, 1st Class 600 to 850, 2nd Class 450 to 600 and Rs. 100 to Surgeons in Medical charge.
- (5) With house rent and conveyance allowance of Rs. 125 and Rs. 50 respectively.
- (6) Military Officers employed in the Police Department 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.
- (7) The Supt. and Asst. Supt., in Jeypore and the Asst. Supt. Hill Tracts, Ganjam, draw also local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, whether Acting or Permanent.
- (8) Chief Inspector of Police at Wellington draws also house rent and horse allowance at Rs. 25 respectively.
Special Inspectors of Police draw also horse allowance of Rs. 15.
Inspectors of Police draw also horse allowance besides their pay.
- (a) Draws also Local allowance of Rs. 200 subject to the condition that the total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month.
- (b) Draws also Local allowance of Rs. 100 subject to the condition that the total emoluments do not exceed Rs. 800 a month.

Monthly. Rs.	Monthly. Rs.
Marine.	
Presidency Port Officer	*1,370
Dy. Conservator of the Port of Madras (Harbour Trust Board.)	*770
Agent for Govt. Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presy. Port Officer	†500
Port Officers.	
Calicut, Cocanada and Cochin (1) .. (a) 350	
Gopalpur,† Negapatam, Vizagapatam, Paumben, Masulipatam and Bimlipatam	(a) 300
Mangalore	(a) 370
Tuticorin (2)	(a) 200
Education.	
Director of Public Instrn. (b) 2,000 to 2,250	
Inspector of Schools { 1st Cl. 1,250 to 1,500	
and Principals and { 2nd „ 1,000 to 1,250	
Professors of Col- { 3rd „ 750 to 1,000	
leges. { 4th „ 500 to 750	
Professor of Physics, Presy. College	750 to 1,000
Professor of History	500 to 700
Principal, Law College	1,200
Senior Professor of Law	
Junior Professor of Law	(c)
First, Second and Third Asst. Professors of Law	
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	500 to 600
Do. do.	400 to 500
Education—concluded	
Assistant Inspector of Schools:—	
First Class	400 to 500
Second „	300 to 400
Third „	200 to 300
Upper Subordinate Educational Service, Scholastic Branch:—	
First Grade	400 to 500
Second „	300 to 400
Third „	200 to 300
Principal of the Agricultural College, Saidapet	800 to 1,000
Vice-Principal of the Agricultural College, Saidapet	500 to 750
Principal, C. E. College (3)	600
Principal, Teachers' College	(d) 600
Vice Principal	(d) 400 to 500
Supt., School of Arts	500
Artistic Instructor	400
Sub. Asst. Inspectors of Schools (4) ..	75, 100, 125, 150
Sub. Asst. to the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools	(4) 75, 100, 150
Ecclesiastical.	
Lord Bishop	2,133-5-4
Archdeacon	266-10-8
Registrar of the Diocese	213-5-4
Senior Chaplain (5)	800
Junior Chaplain	500
Ministers paid by Government	100
Marriage Registrar	50
Railway Chaplains	150 and 100

(a) The Port Officers at different Ports draw *Personal allowances* as follows:—

Calicut, Rs. 90; Tuticorin, Rs. 75; Cochin, Rs. 50; Cocanada, Rs. 65; Negapatam, Rs. 160; Mangalore, Rs. 40; Gopalpore, Rs. 45; and Masulipatam, Rs. 50.

(b) Draws also Personal allowance of Rs. 250.

(c) Pay met from fees.

(d) Draws also house rent of Rs. 80.

(1) The Port Officer at Cocanada draws also an allowance of Rs. 100 for superintending the construction of Groyne.

The Port Officer at Cochin draws also Rs. 50 from the Cochin Sircar for Conveyance duties at Narrakal.

The Port officer at Mangalore draws also an allowance of Rs. 25 in connection with the Coir Depôt.

(2) The Superintendent of Tuticorin draws also Rs. 300 for Pearl Fisheries.

(3) The present incumbent draws pay of rank, Rs. 640-14-0, in addition.

(4) Sub. Asst. Inspectors of Schools draw also fixed Travelling allowance of Rs. 25.

(5) Chaplains in the Presidency Town draw house rent of Rs. 130.

The Domestic Chaplain draws house rent of Rs. 75 when in Madras.

The Chaplains in Bolarum and Secunderabad draw conveyance allowance of Rs. 50.

The Chaplain in charge of Palaveram draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150, and house rent of Rs. 75.

The Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland draws a special allowance of Rs. 150.

* Includes grade pay and staff allowance.

† Draws also personal allowance of Rs. 45.

‡ Draws also Rs. 75 as Superintendent of Emigration.

Monthly. Rs.	Monthly. Rs.
<i>Ecclesiastical—concluded.</i>	
Allowances as follows are granted to Ministers nominated by the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland or by the General Supt. of the Wesleyan Church for service in any Station:— Whenever 100 Presbyterian or Whenever 100 Wesleyan Soldiers are quartered at any Station... 100 Whenever the number exceeds 200... 150 Do. is less than 100, R. 1 a month for each soldier.	
<i>Medical.</i>	
Surgeon General.....	2,500
Secretary to Surgeon General (1) ..	800
Surgeon to Governor (7)	1,000
Sanitary Commissioner	2,000
Principal, Medical College.....	1,600
Dy. Sanitary Commr. & Insp. of Vaccination and Full Professorships in the Medical College with conjoint Presidency Duties (3) 1,250, 1,050, 850, 700	
Surgeons 4 Districts, Supt., Lunatic Asylum, and Civil Surgeons 1st Class Station (4) (5) ..1,050, 850, 650, 500	
Resident Surgeon, Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology.....	800
Asst. Physician, Genl. Hospl., and Professor of Hygiene, Medl. Col..	750
Second Surgeon, Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.....	700
Health Officer and Supt., Lock Hospital.....	400
Civil Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations.....700, 550, 450, 350	
Officer in Medical charge of Sub-Dist., Saidapet.....	80
Minor Professorship	200
Native Asst. Surgeons (6) ....100, 150, 200	
<i>Political.</i>	
Resident, Travancore.....	2,800
Assistant Resident (11)	600
Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends	250
British Consular Agent, Karikal and Pondicherry ..1,265-5-0 + Agency allowance of Rs. 300	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Supt., Government Press (8)....600 to 1,000	
Dy. Supt., do.	500
Asst. Supt., do. ....300 to 350	
Protector of Emigrants.....	200
Translators { Tamil..... } to Govern- { Telugu..... } ment. { Persian and Hindu- stani (a)..... } 300	
Translators { Canarese..... } to Govt. { Malayalam..... } 250	
Government Astronomer.....	800
Meteorological Reporter.....	550
Supt., Govt. Central Museum.....500 to 800	
Registrar of Govt. Books.....	150
Curator, Oriental Library, Presidency College.....	100
Registrar, Madras University.600—50—800	
Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.....	350
Secretary to the Board of Examiners	100
Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona Plantations	700 to 800
Curator of Govt. Botanical Gardens and Parks, Ootacamund.....	300
Government Quinologist.....350 to 500	
Supt., Pearl Fishery, Tuticorin.....	300
Medical Inspector of Emigrants.....	150
Supt. of Archaeological Survey 350—50—500	
Epigraphist for the Madras Presy. ....500—50—650	
Dy. Collr. in charge of Paper Currency in Calicut.....	100
Deputy Collr. in charge of Income Tax Work.....	100
Boiler Inspector, Madras Presy. ....500-40-700	
<i>Special Appointment.</i>	
Compiler, Administration Report....	200

- (1) With house rent of rank.
- (2) With house rent of rank while in Madras.
- (3) Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery.
Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy.
Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology.
Superintendent, Lying-in Hospital, and Professor of Midwifery.
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry.
- (4) Civil Surgeons who were in the Service on the 7th November 1864, draw Rs. 1,056 9-7 on completing 20 years' service and Rs. 1,093-2-0 on completing 25 years, for both 1st and 2nd class Stations.
- (5) Medical Officers draw Presidency house rent according to their rank, Surgeon Major Rs. 125, of 12 years' standing Rs. 100; Surgeon of 6 years Rs. 75, under 6 years Rs. 40.
- (6) With a local allowance of Rs. 50.
- (7) Covenanted Civil Servants draw a Special allowance of Rs. 175.
- (8) With a conveyance allowance of Rs. 40.
- (a) Also draws an additional allowance of Rs. 200, as an Examinee in Hindustani.

Gradation List of

INDIAN AND STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANTS.

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

Column 2.—Russ.=Passed in Russian.

Column 3.—Maj. Rew.=Major Reward; Min. Rew.=Minor Reward; High Profy.=High Proficiency; Russ. Int.=Russian Interpreter.

Column 4.—The names of Indian Civil Servants on Long Leave and of all Statutory Civilians are printed in italics and the mark ¶ after their names shows that they received certificate in Survey.

Column 5.—The commencement of Service is reckoned from the date of the Covenant or the Secretary of State's Despatch announcing the Officer's appointment, whichever is the earlier.

Column 6.—The date against the names of Statutory civilians in column 6 "Date of arrival" is Date of confirmation.

Column 7.—Furlo.=Ordinary furlough; Med. Cert.=Leave on Medical Certificate under present rules; Lv. without All.=Leave without allowances; Extra. Leave=Extraordinary leave, i. e. leave without allowances taken in continuation of furlo; Spl. Leave=Special leave; Abs.=absence without leave, including periods overstay in leave and joining time; Sick Leave=the Leave of absence on M. O. (up to one year) which was reckoned as "Residence" under the rules in force before 1st July 1868, but which is not reckoned as Active Service; Sus.=Suspension adjudged as a penalty.

Column 8.—The Active Service is the period of Residence qualifying for Pension under Article 620 of the Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition. The Total Service in Column 9 is reckoned from the date of arrival, and not from the date of the commencement of Service.

Column 10.—In the Column of Emoluments A.A. stands for Acting allowance; Abs. A. for Absentee allowance; D. A. for Deputation allowances. L.A. for Local allowance; P. for Pay; P.A. for Personal allowance; S.A. for Subsistence allowance; T. for Fixed Tentage.

N.B.—Column 10. The full acting allowance ordinarily admissible for an acting appointment is entered against the names of officers acting in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave, though, in accordance with Article 120 of the Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition, no acting allowance is given to such officers, unless transferred from another station, when three-fourths of the full acting allowance is given, for the first thirty days of the acting appointment.

**GRADATION
INDIAN AND STATUTORY
ON THE MADRAS**
Corrected up to

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
CLASS I., Attained 35 years' standing						
1	TEL TAM In Coll.	TEL TAM CAN Min Rew	The Hon. Mr. James Grose, M.A., St. John's College, Cam- bridge.	10 Aug. 60	7 Oct. 60	21 Nov. 68, Abs. 26 to 29 Nov. 71, Abs. 22 Feb. 75 to 13 Feb. 77, Med. Cert. 25 Apl. 2 to 24 Apl. 84, Furlo. 25 Apl. 84, Extr. Leave. 9 Apl. 92 to 9 July 93, Med Cert.
Attained 33 years' standing						
2	TEL TAM In Coll.	HIN Min Rew	The Hon. Mr. John Frederick Price, C.S.I., Melbourne University.	14 Aug. 62	25 Oct. 62	5 July 74 to 26 June 76, Furlo. 6 May to 9 Nov. 84 Furlo.
Attained 32 years'						
3	TEL TAM In Coll.	TEL TAM Maj Rew	The Hon. Mr. Henry William Bliss, C.I.E., B.A., Merton College, Oxford.	31 Aug. 63	15 Dec. 63	22 July 69, Abs. 10 Sep. 76 to 5 July 77, Furlo. 2 Aug. to 30 Oct. 81, Furlo. 7 and 8 July 84, Abs. 1 Apl. 87 to 31 Mar. 89, Furlo. 2 Sep. to 26 Oct. 93 Furlo.

**LIST OF
CIVIL SERVANTS
ESTABLISHMENT.**
1st January 1896.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
on the 7th October 1895.				
y. m. d. 29 11 26	y. m. d. 35 2 25	Rs. a. p. P 5,120 0 0	Member of Council—9th Jany. 1894.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University — 12th May 1868.
on the 7th October 1895.				
30 8 11	33 2 7	P 3,750 0 0	Chief Secretary to Govern- ment—9th Nov. 1888.— Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations. — 10th Nov. 1894.—MADRAS.	
standing on the 7th October 1895.				
27 9 24	32 0 17	P 5,120 0 0	Member of Council.—9th Nov. 1893.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University — 16th March 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
4	TAM TEL In Coll.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Charles Stewart Crole, Edinburgh University.	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	2 and 3 Nov. 67, Abs. 19 July 75 to 1 Feb. 76, Furlo. 13 Nov. 80 to 27 Feb. 82, Furlo. 28 Jan. 87, Abs. 8 Feb. to 2 Aug. 89, Spl. Leave. 29 Sep. to 2 Oct. 93, Abs.
5	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice George Arthur Parker, Trinity Hall, Cambridge	31 Aug. 63	9 Dec. 63	13 June 66, Abs. 22 Mar. 68 to 21 Mar. 69, Sick Leave. 22 Mar. to 16 Dec. 69, Med. Cert. 13 to 15 Apl. 71, Abs. 26 Feb. 77 to 12 Feb. 79, Med. Cert. 7 Mar. to 29 Oct. 83, Furlo. 7 Mar. 90 to 16 Nov. 90, Furlo. 21 Mar. to 20 Sep. 93, Furlo. on n.p.a. 21 Sep. 93 to Mar. 94, Extra Leave.
6	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	William Francis Grahame, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66, Sick Leave. 14 Jan. to 6 Apl. 66, Med. Cert. 26 Apl. 81 to 14 Apl. 83, Med. Cert. 9 Mar. 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 8 Mar. 96.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service. up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
28 8 21	32 0 23	P 3,500 0 0 AA 250 0 0 3,750 0 0	Second Member of the Board of Revenue and Commis- sioner of Land Rev. and Inam Commr.—9th Jan. 1894.—Ag. First Member of the Board of Rev.—28th Nov. 1894.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regns.—4th Dec 1893. —MADRAS.	
26 0 16	32 0 23	P 3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras— 8th Dec. 1886.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University — 12th. Feb. 1892.
27 11 22	31 11 28	ABS. A. 1,166 10 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	District and Sessions Judge, South Arcot.—24th Feb. 1892.	On furl. to Euro. for 1 year, from 9th Mar. 1895.

1 No.	2 Lan- guages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
<i>Attained 31 years'</i>						
7	TEL TAM In Coll.	CAN Honors	The Hon. Mr. John Sturrock	28 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	12 May 75 to 7 Nov. 76, Furlo. 17 Feb. to 16 Augt. 80, Furlo. 5 Apl. 89 to 5 Apl. 90, Furlo. 23 May 91 to 29 Aug. 91, Spl. Leave.
8	TAM TEL In Coll.	.....	Ware Plumtre Austin.	2 Aug. 64	28 Dec. 64	21 May 81 to 5 Jan. 83, Med. Cert. 6 May to 2 Nov. 85, Spl. Leave. 1 May 87 to 26 Nov. 88, Furlo. 6 May 94 to Nov. 95, Furlo.
9	TEL TAM In Coll.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Edward Gibson.	30 July 64	25 Nov. 64	27 Aug. 70, Abs 27 Aug. to 16 Sep. 74, Abs. 8 April 78 to 12 Dec. 79, Med. Cert. 15 Sept. 85 to 29 Aug. 86, Furlo. 13 May 90 to 24 Oct. 91, Furlo. 22 to 24 June 95, Abs.
<i>Class II., Attained 30 years' standing</i>						
10	TAM TEL In Coll.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, B.A., Univ. College, London.	25 July 65	18 Nov. 65	23 Apl. 76 to 18 Oct. 77, Med. Cert. 14 Augt. 85 to 5 Aug 87, Furlo. 6 to 9 July 90, Abs. 11 Apl. 91 to 3 Oct. 91, Spl. leave.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service 1896	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
<i>standing on the 13th October 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 27 10 5	y. m. d. 31 1 11	Rs. a. p. P 3,000 0 0	Fourth Member, Board of Rev. and Commr. of Land Rev.—12th Sep. 1894.—Ag. Third Member of the Board of Rev.—28th Nov 1894. —Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regu- lations — 28th Mar. 1894. —MADRAS.	Cannot take Spl. leave. President of the Bd. of Examiners—9th Jan. 1894.
25 9 0	31 0 4	P 2,333 5 4 LA 200 0 0 2,533 5 4	Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist., Pro- tector of Emigrants, Supt. of Stamps and Stationery, and Chairman, Harbour Trust Board—12th Nov. 1891.—MADRAS	Draws also Local al- lowance of Rs. 400 as Chairman, Har- bour Trust Board.
26 11 9	31 1 6	P 3,125 0 0	Secretary to Govt., Rev. Dept.—12th Sep. 1894.— Addl. Member of the Council of the Govr. of Fort St. George for mak- ing Laws and Regus.— 9th Jan. 1894.—MADRAS.	
<i>on the 28th October 1895.</i>				
26 1 27	30 1 13	P 3,000 0 0 AA 500 0 0 3,500 0 0	Third Member of the Board of Rev. and Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Rev.—12th Sep. 1894.—Ag. Second Member of the Board of Rev.—28th Nov. 1894.—Addl. Member of the Council of the Govr. of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.— 3rd Jan. 1894.—MADRAS.	Cannot take Spl. leave. Fellow of the Madras University — 16th March 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
11	TEL TAM In Coll.	TAM Honors	William Joseph Henry LeFann, B. A., (Bar-at-Law.) Trinity College, Dublin.	29 July 65	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72, Med. Cert. 20 Mar. 85, Abs. 3 May 86 to 7 Oct. 87, Furlo.
Attained 28 years' standing						
12	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	TAM Honors SANS High Profy.	Thomas Weir, B.A. Queen's Univ. Ireland.	8 Nov. 67	8 Dec. 67	5 June 70, Abs. 11 Feb. 80 to 26 Sept. 81, Furlo. 12 Mar. 88 to 11 June 89, Furlo. 12 June to 24 Nov. 89, Med. Cert. 12 Jan. 93 to 6 Jan. 94, Furlo.
13	1st L TAM 2d L CAN	TAM High Profy. SANS Honors	Henry Richard Farmer.	12 Aug. 68	4 Dec. 68	30 Nov. to 4 Dec. 72, Abs. 17 June 77 to 16 June 79, Med. Cert. 17 to 27 June 79 Abs. 19 Apl. 88 to 10 Aug. 89, Furlo. 23 Apl. 93 to 17 Feb. 94, Furlo.
Attained 27 years' standing						
14	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	The Hon. Mr. James Acworth Davies, (Bar-at- Law), King's Coll., London.	12 Aug. 68	3 Jan. 99	25 Aug. 78 to 3 Dec. 79, Med. Cert. 6 Jan. to 1 July 81, Spl. Leave. 16 Feb. to 14 Dec. 86, Furlo. 7 Sep. 92 to 1 Mar. 93, Furlo. 15 Sep. 94 to 14 Mar. 95, Med. Cert. 15 Mar. 95 to ——— Extra leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
26 3 10	30 2 0	P 2,333 5 4 T. 50 0 0	Collector and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—5th Nov. 1895.—NELLORE.	In transit.
on the 29th November 1895.				
23 3 28	28 0 24	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore—15th Feb. 1893.—COIMBATORE.	
22 9 23	26 11 28	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam—3rd Nov. 1889.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
on the 21st November 1895.				
23 4 16	26 11 29	P 2,333 5 4 A. A. 1,416 10 8 3,750 0 0	Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Malabar—29th Mar. 1895 —Offg. Judge of the High Court.—4th Nov. 1895— MADRAS.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
						<i>Attained 26 years' standing</i>
15	1st L MAL 2d L TAM	MAL High Profy	Henry Martin Winterbotham, University of London.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	30 June 78 to 20 June 80, Med. Cert. 24 July 83 to 20 July 84, Med. Cert. 25 Mar. 90 to 22 Mar. 91, Furlo.
16	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, Trinity Coll., Dublin.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	22 Apr. 78 to 12 Jan. 80, Med. Cert. 2 Apr. 86 to 21 Oct. 87, Furlo. 2 Mar. to 25 Oct. 94, Furlo.
17	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	William Alexan- der Willock, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and Sid- ney Sussex Col- lege, Cambridge	30 Sep. 69	12 Mar. 70	6 July 81 to 30 Oct. 82, Med. Cert. 27 June to 4 July 85, Abs. 21 May to 20 Nov. 86, Furlo. 2 May 91 to 31 Oct. 91, Spl. leave. 2 Mar. 94 to 3 July 95, Furlo.
18	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Lewis Moore, Trinity College, Dublin.	30 Sep. 69	7 Nov. 69	17 Apl. 71, Abs. 8 Apl. 79 to 3 Apl. 81, Furlo. 24 and 25 July 83, Abs. 25 Apl. 84 to 31 May 85, Furlo. 5 March to 29 Augt. 86, Spl. Leave. 3 to 7 Augt. 89, Abs. 25 Apl. 90 to 22 Nov. 90, Furlo. 4 to 7 Augt. 94, Abs.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1906 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks
<i>on the 7th November 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 22 1 25	y. m. d. 26 1 12	Rs. a. p. P 2,500 0 0 A 500 0 0 3,000 0 0.	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Tanjore—9th Nov. 1893.—Ag. Fourth Member, Board of Rev. Settl. and Director of the Dept. of Lands Records and Agriculture.—28th Nov. 1894—MADRAS.	
22 2 5	26 1 12	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge, Godavari—26th Feb. 1895. —RAJAHMUNDY.	
22 1 14	26 9 20	P 2,500 0 0 T 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collector, Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Viza- gapatam—1st July 1890.— VIZAGAPATAM.	
21 11 15	26 1 24	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Bellary—30th Jan. 1892. —BELLARY.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
19	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Frederick Augus- tus Nicholson, Lincoln Coll. Oxford.	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	5 Jan. to 24 Dec. 75, Furlo. 29 Apl. 84 to 23 July 85, Med. Cert. 25 Oct. 89 to 25 Oct. 90, Furlo. 11 May 91 to 6 Mar. 92, Med. Cert.
Attained 25 years' standing						
20	1st L GUZ 2d L HIN	URIYA Special Test. KOND. Min Rew	Charles Falkiner MacCartie, Brasenose Coll., Oxford.	23 Aug. 70	21 Nov. 70	4 June 74 to 29 Oct. 75, Med. Cert. 17 Aug. to 25 Dec. 77, Med. Cert. 2 to 4 Dec. 85, Abs. 5 Nov. 86 to 2 May 87, Spl. Leave. 18 May 88 to 31 Mar. 89, Furlo. 20 to 25 Apl. 95, Abs.
21	1st L TAM 2d L MAL	.....	Walter Gregory Underwood.	9 Aug. 70	17 Sep. 70	3 June 77 to 23 Jan. 79, Med. Cert. 16 Nov. 83 to 21 Nov. 84, Furlo. 6 Apr. 93 to Dec. 94.
Attained 24 years' standing						
22	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Arthur Frederick Cox, King's Coll. London.	8 July 71	3 Nov. 71	8 Jan. 79, Abs. 1 Apl. 80 to 24 Nov. 81, Med. Cert. 1 Apl. 90 to 26 Mar. 92, Furlo.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
22 0 17	26 0 28	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt of the Dist. Anantapur.—6th Nov. 1894. —ANANTAPUR.	
on the 17th September 1895.				
21 11 14	25 1 10	P 1,500 0 0	Private Secretary to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor—18th Dec. 1891.—MADRAS.	
21 11 19	25 3 14	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah—6th Nov. 1894 —13th Dec. 1894—CUDDA- PAH.	
on the 3rd November 1895.				
20 6 8	24 1 28	P 2,750 0 0 A 700 0 0 3,450 0 0	Accountant-General, and Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Cur- rency, Bengal, 1st Class.— 7th Apr. 1895.—Ag. Comptr. and Auditor-Genl. and Head Commr. of Paper Currency, 3rd Oct. 1895— CALCUTTA.	

1 No.	2 Lan- guages passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
23	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	James Thomson, M.A., University of Aberdeen.	15 July 71	24 Nov. 71	21 Apl. 80 to 9 Oct. 81, Furlo. 16 Dec. 87 to 23 Nov. 88, Furlo. 21 Mar. to 19 Nov. 93, Furlo.
24	1st L CAN 2d L HIN	CAN. High Profy.	Gabriel Stokes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 71	23 Oct. 71	26 Nov. 82 to 23 Nov. 84, Med. Cert. 8 Apl. 88 to 3 Mar. 89, Furlo. 22 Mar. to 19 Nov. 93, Furlo.
<i>Attained 23 years' standing</i>						
25	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Ebenezer James Sewell, Univ. Coll., London.	12 July 72	1 Nov. 72	9 Nov. 80 to 8 Nov. 82, Furlo. 14 Jan. 87 to 13 Jan. 88, Furlo. 14 Jan. to 8 Apl. 88, Med. Cert. 28 July to 31 Dec. 93, Furlo.
26	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	George Stuart Forbes, M.A., Univ. Coll., Aberdeen.	1 July 72	16 Oct. 72	1 to 3 July 79, Abs. 26 Apl. 89 to 25 Apl. 91, Furlo. 26 Apl. 91 to 27 May 91, Abs.
<i>CLASS II, Attained 22 years' standing</i>						
27	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Ralph Sillery Benson M.A., LL.B., (Barrister- at-Law,) Trin. Coll., Dublin.	15 July 73	29 Oct. 73	6 Oct. 85 to 3 Oct. 87, Furlo. 29 May 91 to 27 Feb. 92, Furlo. 23 Mar. to 17 Nov. 95, Furlo.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
21 0 9	24 1 7	P 2,800 0 0	Resident in Travancore and Cochin.—13th July 1895— TRIVANDRAM.	
20 7 11	24 2 4	P 2,333 5 4 A A 166 10 8 T 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collector and Magistrate of the Dist., Salem—15th Nov. 1889—Ag. Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Tanjore.—6th Nov. 1895.—VALLAM.	
<i>on the 16th October 1895.</i>				
19 6 0	23 2 0	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, N. Arcot.—5th Nov. 1895.— CHITTOOR.	
21 2 10	23 1 16	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collector and Magt. of the District, Chingleput—1st July 1895.—SAIDAPET.	Spl. Member of the Board of Examiners —25th Feb. 1895.
<i>on the 21st October 1895.</i>				
18 9 10	22 2 3	P 2,333 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cuddapah—5th Nov. 1895.	On Spl. duty in the Rev. Dept. for 6 months in connec- tion with the Malabar Tenancy Bill. 20th Nov. 1895—Madras. Draws also Depn. al- lowance at Rs. 10 a day.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
28	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Henry Thomas Ross, M.A., LL.B., Trinity College, Dublin.	30 June 73	26 Oct. 73	31 Mar. 81 to 26 Sept. 82, Med. Cert. 4 Sept. 90 to 16 Apl. 91, Med. Cert. 17 Nov. 94 to 16 Nov. 95, Med. Cert.
29	1st I TAM 2d I TEL	.....	Sydenham Henry Wynne, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	25 July 73	21 Oct. 73	19 to 22 July 78, Abs. 16 Feb. 83 to 13 Feb. 85, Furlo. 24 to 28 July 89, Abs. 28 Mar. 90 to 28 Mar. 91, Furlo. 29 Oct. 92 to 21 Apl. 93, Spl. leave.
Attained 21 years' standing						
30	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	William Jacob Tate.	1 July 74	25 Nov. 74	18 Sept. 79, Abs. 11 to 17 Dec. 83, Abs. 21 Apl. 87 to 20 Apl. 89, Furlo. 1 Apl. 94 to 19 Feb. 95, Furlo.
Attained 20 years' standing						
31	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	James Henry Apperley, Tre-menheere.	8 July 75	23 Nov. 75	9 April 86 to 12 Dec. 87, Furlo. 19 Oct. 91 to 13 Oct. 93, Furlo.
31	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	TEL TAM PERSIAN HINDU- STANI. High Prpfy. ARABIC Higher Standard Russ. Int.	The Hon. Mr. John David Rees, F.R.G.S., M.B.A.S., C.I.E.	21 July 75	10 Nov. 75	4 Mar. to 7 Dec. 86, Furlo. 15 Mar. to 14 Sept. 89, Med. Cert. 15 to 29 Sept. 89, Extra. Leave. 21 Jany. to 16 Dec. 93, Furlo. ¶

¶ The period of 8 months spent in Russia is treated as part of furlo taken but will count as Indian duty for promotion and pension only.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
19 0 26	22 2 6	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Tinnevely—5th Nov. 1895. —PALANCOOTAH.	
18 8 8	22 2 11	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—13th Feb. 1894. —CHITTOOR.	Cannot take spl. leave. Member of the Board of Examiners—19th Sept. 1894.
on the 18th October 1895.				
18 2 8	21 2 6	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Salem—10th Oct. 1893.—SALEM.	
on the 10th November 1895.				
16 5 9	20 1 8	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary.—13th Dec. 1894. —BELLARY.	
18 7 5	20 1 21	P 2,000 0 0 T 50 0 0 2,050 0 0	Collr. and Magt. and Addl. Sess. Judge, Nilgiris—11th Augt. 1890.—Also Persian and Hindustani Translator, to Govt. and Exr. in Hindustani.—12th Dec. 1891.—Addl. Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regns.—11th Oct. 1895.	Fellow of the Madras University—15th March 1887. In transit.

No.	2 Lan- guages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
33	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Walter Miller Thorburn, B.A., Dalhousie Coll., Halifax.	26 July 75	26 Nov. 75	16 Apl. to 13 Aug. 76, Med. Cert. 26 Oct. 83 to 19 July 85, Med. Cert. 24 Augt. 89 to 1 July 90, Furlo. 2 July to 26th Dec. 90, Med. Cert. 21 Mar. to 16th Sep. 93, Spl. leave.
34	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Arthur Henry Temple Martin- dale.	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79, Med. Cert. 13 Oct. to 29 Dec. 79, Spl. Leave. 23 Oct. 85 to 28 Oct. 86, Furlo. 4 April 91 to 10 Jan. 92, Furlo.
35	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	Russ. Int.	Horace Handley O'Farrell.	21 July 75	23 Nov. 75	3 to 28 Fe. 76, Med. Cert. 25 Sep. 81, Abs. 14 Nov. 83 to 8 May 84, Spl. Leave. 7 Nov. 85 to 30 Oct. 87, Furlo. 4 Nov. 93 to 28 Feb. 95, Furlo.
36	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Guy Francis Thos. Power, Oriol College, Oxford.	13 Aug. 75	23 Nov. 75	10 Dec. 86 to 17 Dec. 87, Furlo. 26 June 91 to 25 June 92, Furlo. 26 June to 18 Dec. 92, Med. Cert.
37	1st L MAL 2d L TEL	.....	James Paull Fiddian, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge.	13 Aug. 75	13 Nov. 75	28 Sept. to 1 Oct. 80, Abs. 14 Mar. 84 to 30 Jan. 86, Furlo. 26 Mar. 91 to 20 Sep. 92, Furlo. 21 Sept. to 11 Dec. 92, Med. Cert. 16 Apl. to Oct. 95, Spl. leave.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
16 2 12	20 1 5	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool—12th Augt. 1893. —KURNOOL.	Cannot take Spl. leave
17 4 23	20 1 21	P 2,000 0 0	Resident, 2nd class and Commr. of Ajmerb.—26th May 1894.—Offg. Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.—28th June 1895 —JODHPUR.	
16 10 25	20 1 9	P 2,333 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Trichinopoly—9th Jan. 1894.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Malabar.— 4th Nov. 1895—CALICUT.	
17 7 6	20 1 9	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Nellore —12th Mar. 1895.—NEL- LORE.	
15 10 26	20 1 18	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Gan- jam.—12th May 1894.— BERHAMPORE.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
<i>Attained 19 years' standing</i>						
38	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	TAM High Profy. SANS Honors	Arthur Thomp- son, M.A., Univ. of London.	24 Aug. 76	20 Nov. 76	16 Mar. 88 to 15 Dec. 89, Furlo. 20 Apl. 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 19 Jany. 97.
39	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	Russ. Int.	William Henry Welsh	31 July 76	20 Nov. 76	4 Mar. 85 to 28 Oct. 86, Furlo. 1 Augt. 90 to 6 Dec. 91, Furlo.†
40	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	Thomas Men- delssohn Hors- fall, (Bar-at- Law.)	30 Aug. 76	5 Dec. 76	17 Mar. to 11 Sept. 81, Spl Leave. 6 Mar. 84 to 5 Nov. 85, Med. Cert. 21 Feb. 90 to 1 Nov. 90, Furlo 21 Mar. 93 to 17 Mar. 94, Med. Cert.
41	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Alfred William Buckle Higgins.	14 Sep. 76	6 Dec. 76	4 to 9 Sept. 86, Abs. 23 Aug. 87 to 22 June 89, Furlo. 15 Sep. 93 to 15 Dec. 94, Furlo.
<i>Attained 18 years' standing</i>						
42	1st LMAL 2d L TAM	MAL— High Profy.	Vernor Alexander Brodie, Univ. College, London.	11 Aug. 77	6 Jan. 78	20 April 88 to 7 Apl. 89, Furlo. 28 Apl. 89, Abs. 21 Jan. 93 to 19 Jan. 95, Furlo.

†The period of 8 months spent in Russia is treated as part of furlo taken but will count as Indian duty for promotion and pension only.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
<i>on the 20th November 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 16 7 0	y. m. d. 19 0 11	Rs. a p. ABS A 1,166 10 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, North Malabar—22nd June 1891	on furlo. to Euro. for 1 year and 9 months, from 20th Apl 1895.
16 9 10	19 1 11	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., South Canara.—6th Nov. 1894.—MANGALORE.	
15 2 22	19 0 27	P 2,333 5 4	District and Sessions Judge, Tanjore—26th Feb. 1895.— TANJORE.	
15 11 19	19 0 26	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely — 13th Dec. 1894.—PALAMCOTTAH.	
<i>on the 7th November 1895.</i>				
15 0 6	17 11 26	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari—5th Nov. 1895.—COCANADA.	

1 No.	2 Lang- guages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
43	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	TAM MAL PERSIAN HINDU- STANI High Profy.	John Willoughby Francis Dumergue	11 Sep. 77	23 Dec. 77	25 Jan. 78, Abs. 5 Dec. 84 to 27 Feb. 86, Med. Cert.
44	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Samuel Russell, B.A., LL.B. Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	4 to 7 Sept. 82, Abs. 29 Dec. 84 to 2 Jan. 85, Abs. 20 Mar. 85 to 19 Jan. 87, Med. Cert. 20 Jan. to 13 Feb. 87, Extr. Leave. 20 Oct. 89 to 19 Oct. 90, Med. Cert. 20 Oct. 90 to 18 July 91, Extra. leave.
45	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	...	William Cuthbert Holmes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	17 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	7 Dec. 81, Abs. 30 Oct. 85 to 24 Oct. 86, Med. Cert.
46	1st L TEL 2d L CAN	.....	Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wolfe- Murray, St. Andrew's Univy	11 Sep. 77	19 Dec. 77	12 Nov. 78 to 11 Nov. 79, Med. Cert. 12 Nov. 79 to 16 Jan. 80, Extr. Leave. 15 and 16 July 85, Abs. 16 Mar. 88 to 15 June 89, Furlo. 16 June to 24 Sept. 89, Med. Cert. 25 Sep. 89, Extr. Leave. 6 to 10 Oct. 92, Abs. 8 Oct. 95, Med. Cert. Leave Expires 7 Jan. 97 6 Nov. 82, Abs. 25 Nov. 87 to 10 Jan. 89, Furlo. 1 Dec. 93 to 3 Dec. 94, Furlo.
47	1st L TEL 2d L CAN	...	Murray Hammick	5 Sep. 77	18 Dec. 77	6 Nov. 82, Abs. 25 Nov. 87 to 10 Jan. 89, Furlo. 1 Dec. 93 to 3 Dec. 94, Furlo.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date to arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
16 9 15	18 0 9	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Madura—12th Augt. 1893. —MADURA.	Member of the Board of Examiners—31st Aug. 1894.
14 5 20	18 1 24	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge, Chingleput—4th Feb. 1893. —CHINGLEPUT.	
17 0 28	18 1 24		Dist. and Sess. Judge, Trichinopoly — 9th Oct. 1895.	On furlo. to Euro. for 1 year.
15 0 28	18 0 13	ABS. 1,124 2 3 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., South Arcot—6th Nov. 1894.	On furlo. on Medl. Cert. to Europe for 1 year and 3 months, from 8th Oct. 1895.
15 10 23	18 0 14	P 2,500 0 0	Insp. Genl. of Police.—13th Dec. 1894—MADRAS.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
43	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	...	Hugh Gore Joseph, M.A., New College, Oxford.	13 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	12 May to 9 June 79, Med. Cert. 16 Nov. 83 to 9 Nov. 84, Med. Cert. 27 July 87 to 26 July 88, Med. Cert. 27 July to 29 Oct. 88, Extr. Leave. 1 June 94 to Nov. 95, Furlo.
CLASS IV, Attained 17 years' standing						
49	1st L CAN 2d L TEL	...	Herbert Bradley, (Bar.-at-Law.)	18 Sep. 78	3 Dec. 78	6 Apl. 90 to 7 Nov. 91, Furlo. 24 to 26 Oct. 95, Abs.
50	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Henry Alexander Sim,	3 Sep. 78	19 Nov. 78	18 Jan. 89 to 4 July 90, Furlo. 9 July 92 to 8 July 93, Med. Cert. 9 July 93 to 11 Apl. 95, Extra leave.
51	1st L TEL	URIYA Special Test	Charles Herbert Mounsey, (Bar.- at-Law.)	6 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	18 to 23 Oct. 82, Abs. 16 July 85, Abs. 18 May 89 to 13 Nov. 90, Furlo. 30 Dec. 93 to 3 Jan. 95, Furlo.
52	1st L TEL 2d LTAM	.....	John Nathaniel Atkinson.	8 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	17 Dec. 85 to 18 Nov. 87, Med. Cert. 22 Apl. to 17 Oct. 89, Spl. Leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 14 3 27	y. m. d. 18 1 24	Rs. a. p. P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sessions Judge, S. Canara—9th Oct. 1895. —MANGALORE.	
15 5 24	17 0 29	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore.—12th Sep. 1894.—COIMBATORE.	Member of the Board of Examiners—31st Augt. 1894.
12 10 21	17 1 12	P 2,333 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura—15th Apl. 1895— Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Arcot.—4th Nov. 1895. —CUDDALORE.	
14 6 20	17 0 29	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—1st July 1895.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem.—5th Nov. 1895.—SALEM.	
14 8 1	17 0 29	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna.—13th Dec. 1894.— MASULIPATAM.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages. Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
<i>Attained 16 years' standing</i>						
53	1st LTAM 2d LTEL	URIYA Special Test	Charles James Weir, Queen's College, Belfast.	18 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	10 July 83 to 29 Mar. 84, Med. Cert. 2 July 89 to 12 Oct. 90, Furlo.
54	1st LTAM 2d LTEL	TAM. High Profy.	Frederick Harper Hamnett.	12 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	24 Nov. 82 to 29 Oct. 83, Med. Cert. 24 July 88 to 20 July 89, Med. Cert. 9 Mar. 94 to 17 Feb. 95, Medl. Cert.
55	1st LTAM 2d LTEL	TAM. High Profy.	Charles Mylne Mullaly, University of London.	6 Sep. 79	3 Nov. 79	11 Sep. 91 to 11 Dec. 92, Furlo.
56	1st LTAM 2d LTEL	.....	John Twigg, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 16 June 81 to 15 June 82, Med. Cert. 16 June to 12 Dec. 82, Extr. leave. 20 and 21 Augt. 90, Abs. 23 Apl. 93 to 19 Jan. 95, Furlo.
57	1st LTAM 2d LTEL	.....	James Andrew...	12 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	6 July 83, Abs. 22 Mar. 89 to 27 Dec. 90, Furlo.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations	Remarks.
<i>on the 3rd November 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 14 1 13	y. m. d. 16 1 14	Rs. a. p. P 2,500 0 0 r 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.— 13th Dec. 1894.—CHATRA- PUR.	
13 3 1	16 1 14	P 1,800 0 0 AA 466 10 8 2,266 10 8	†Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna.—13th Feb. 1895. —MASULIPATAM.	†2nd Grade† Judge. Ag. in the 1st Grade.
14 9 26	16 1 28	P 1,800 0 0 AA 466 10 8 r 50 0 0 2,316 10 8	†Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool.—1st July 1895.—KURNOOL.	†2nd Grade Collr., Ag. in the 1st Grade.
12 10 0	16 0 29	P 1,166 10 8 AA 777 12 5 r 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Madura.—23rd Mar. 1894. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura.—1st Feb. 1895.—MADURA.	
14 4 7	16 1 14	P 1,166 10 8 AA 777 12 5 r 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Principal Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam— 18th Dec. 1891.—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Trichinopoly.—2nd Dec. 1893.—TRICHINOPOLY.	

1 No.	2 Lang- guages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
58	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	URIYA Special Test	Andrew Edmund Castlestuart Stuart, F.G.S., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	9 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	21 July 90, Abs.
59	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Alexander Cham- bers Tate, M.A., Queen's Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin.	18 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 19 Apl. 92 to 13 Apl. 94, Med. Cert.
Attained 15 years' standing						
60	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Ramsay Douglas Broadfoot, (Bar- at-Law)	8 Sep. 80	27 Dec. 80	6 and 7 Augt. 84, Abs. 11 and 12 July 87, Abs. 3 May 89 to 26 Dec. 90, Furlo.
61	1st L TEL 2d L HIR.	.....	Henry Moberly...	1 Sep. 80	7 Dec. 80	7 to 11 April 84, Abs. 22 Feb. 90 to 23 Nov. 91, Furlo. 19 Sept. 95, Spl. leave. Leave expires, 18 Mar. 96.
62	1st L MAL 2d L TAM	.....	Edward Creswell Rawson, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 80	13 Dec. 80	13 Feb. 90 to 7 Feb. 92, Furlo.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1895 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
v. m. d. 16 1 13	y. m. d. 16 1 14	Rs. a. p. P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., South Arcot—4th Feb. 1893. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.—25th Nov. 1893.—CUDDALORE.	
14 1 0	16 0 29	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr., and Joint Magt., Cuddapah—9th Oct. 1895. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cuddapah.—29th Sept. 1895.—CUDDAPAH.	
on the 29th November 1895.				
13 4 7	15 0 5	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., N. Arcot—13th Dec. 1894 —Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Trichinopoly.—31st Augt. 1894.—TRICHINOPOLY.	
13 0 5	14 11 25	ABS. A 774 5 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of £500 a year.	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Malabar, 23rd Mar. 1894.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On Spl. leave on urgent private affairs to Euro. for 6 months, from 19th Sep. 1895.
13 0 23	15 0 19	P 1,166 10 8 A A 555 8 11 T 55 0 0 1,772 3 7	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Kistna—21st Mar. 1893.— Ag. Collr., Magt. and Addl. Sess. Judge, Nilgiris—30th Nov. 1895.—OOTACAMUND.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
63	1st L TAM 2d L TEL.	.....	Bannatyne Macleod, B.A. (Bar. at Law.) Clare College, Cambridge.	4 Oct. 80	13 Dec. 80	30 Mar. to 28 Sept. 88, Spl. leave. 12 Aug. 92 to 9 Jun. 94, Furlo.
64	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	John Hewetson, Balliol College, Oxford.	7 Oct. 80	13 Dec. 80	6 Feb. 89 to 1 Nov. 90, Furlo. 23 June to 16 Dec. 93, Spl. leave.
<i>Attained 14 years' standing</i>						
65	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	William Stevenson Meyer, B.A., University College, London.	16 Sep. 81	25 Dec. 81	1 July 86, Abs. 1 Feb. 94 to 4 Nov. 95, Furlo.
66	1st L MAL 2d L TAM	.....	George Whitmore Dance, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	27 Sep. 81	27 Nov. 81	1 July 86, Abs. 20 April 90 to 17 Oct. 91, Furlo. 19 Jan. 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 19 Jan. 96.
67	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Harold Arthur Stuart, King's College Cambridge.	12 Sep. 81	25 Nov. 81	6 Apl. 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 5 Feb. 96.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d. 12 8 20	y. m. d. 15 0 19	Rs. a. p. P 1,163 10 8 A A 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely—13th Feb. 1895 —Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, N. Malabar.—6th Dec. 1895 —TELLICHERRY.	
12 9 20	15 0 19	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Salem.—13th Dec. 1894. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—17th Sep. 1895—CALICUT.	Cannot take Spl. leave.
<i>on the 25th November 1895.</i>				
12 3 2	14 0 7	P 1,166 10 8 T 35 0 0 1,201 10 8	Sub-Collr., Joint Magt. and Prinl. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari.—9th Oct. 1894. —RAJAHMUNDRY.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
11 8 23	14 1 4	ABS A 685 11 0 Subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Coimbatore—9th July 1893.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On furlo. to Euro for 1 year, from 19th Jan. 1895.
13 4 11	14 1 6	ABS A 656 13 2	Prinl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—9th Oct. 1895.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. Member of the Board of Examiners—5th May 1892. On furlo. to Europe for 7 months, from 6th Apl. 1895.—Exten. for 3 months.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
68	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	Alexander Gordon Cardew, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.	13 Sep. 81	7 Dec. 82	5 Nov. 86 to 1 May 87, Med. Cert.
69	1st LTAM 2d L CAN	.....	Matthew Denny Bell, Christ Church, Oxford.	19 Sep. 81	25 Nov. 81	13 Jan. 91 to 5 Nov. 92, Furlo.
...	1st LTAM 2d L MAL	.....	Kellakka Corilagam Manatedan Raja, B.A., Madras Univ.	4 June 80	26 Aug. 82	27 Jan. to 15 Feb. 81, Lv. without Allce. 16 June 85 to 8 Jan. 86, Lv. without Allce. 16 to 27 Nov. 86, Lv. without Allce.
<i>Attained 12 years' standing</i>						
70	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	David Doig Murdoch, University of Aberdeen & King's Coll., Cambridge.	18 Sep. 82	7 Dec. 82	10 Sep. 90 to 6 Dec. 91, Med. Cert. 21 Mar. to 13 Sep. 93, Spl. leave.
71	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	URIYA. Special Test. High Profy.	William Ogilvie Horne, Trinity College, Oxford.	5 Oct. 82	7 Dec. 82	10 and 11 Oct. 91, Abs. 31 Mar. 94, Furlo Leave expires, 30

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
12 6 28	13 0 25	Rs. 1,833 5 4	Inspector General of Prisons—9th Augt. 1892.—OOTACAMUND.	Member of the Board of Examiners—5th May 1892.
12 2 13	14 1 6	ABS A.	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore—13th Feb. 1895	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On furlo for 1 year and 2 months, from Dec. 1895.
14 10 1	15 6 27	ABS A.	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Nellore—13th Feb. 1895.	Magistrate, 1st Class. On furlo. for 6 months, from 2nd Dec. 1895.
<i>on the 7th December 1894.</i>				
11 4 4	13 0 25	Rs. 1,560 0 0	Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Rev.—31st July 1894.—MADRAS.	Cannot take Spl. leave.
11 3 23	13 0 25	ABS A 621 3 10	Dy. Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Rev., Sn. Divn—9th Nov. 1893.	On furlo. for 1 year and 7 months, from 31st Mar. 1894.— Exten. for 5 months.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
...	.....	....	Muhammad Raza Khan	30 Nov. 82	30 Nov. 82	7 to 23 Sept. 86, Extra Leave.
<i>Attained 12 years' standing</i>						
72	1st LT 2d L Tel	.....	Reginald Heber Shipley, Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sep. 83	20 Dec. 83	11 Mar. 93 to 9 Mar. 95, Furlo.
73	1st LT 2d L Tel	.....	Leslie Creery Miller, Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 83	28 Nov. 83	12 and 13 Dec. 89, Abs.
74	1st LT 2d L Tel	TEL. SANS. High Profy.	Gerald Edward Lyon Campbell, University of Edinburgh.	27 Sep. 83	11 Dec. 83	26 to 28 Feb. 86, Abs. 23 Apl. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Furlo.
75	1st LT 2d L Tel	.....	Edgar Alfred Elwin, Balliol College, Oxford.	7 Sep. 83	7 Nov. 83	5 Augt. 91 to 27 July, Med. Cert.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d. 13 0 9	y. m. d. 13 1 1	Rs. a. p. P 491 11 9 AA 169 15 3 T 35 0 0 696 11 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., South Arcot.—24th Augt. 1894.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., S. Arcot.—4th May 1894—TINDIVANAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
<i>on the 7th November 1895.</i>				
10 0 12	12 0 12	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari.—1st, Jany. 1891.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Kistna.—GUNTUR.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
12 1 1	12 1 3	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—1st Oct. 1895.—Ag. Princ'l. Asst. Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—VIZIANAGRAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
10 0 15	12 9 21	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely.—29th Oct. 1895.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely.—4th Nov. 1895.—TUTICORIN.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
10 1 24	12 1 24	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—1st Oct. 1895.—Ag. Princ'l. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—1st Augt. 1895.—CHICACOLE.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. Addl. Sess. Judge for the trial of such cases as may arise within the Agency tracts in his Divn., 10th Apl. 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
CLASS V, <i>Attained 11 years' standing</i>						
76	2d L URI	.....	Bernard Houghton Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Oct. 84	23 Jan. 85	30 Apl. 93 to 19 Apl. 95, Furlo.
77	1st LTAM 2d L HIN	.....	Robert Morris, M.A. University of Glasgow and University Col- lege, London.	16 Sep. 84	12 Jan. 85	17 Oct. 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 16 Oct. 96.
78	1st LTEL 2d L TEL	.....	Robert Bailey Olegg, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 84	12 Jan. 85	2 Feb. 91 to 27 Jan. 93, Med. Cert. 11 Nov. 93 to 11 Feb. 94, Spl. leave.
79	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	Lionel Maling Wynch, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 84	7 Dec. 85	.....
80	1st LTEL 2d LTAM	.....	Arthur Francis Pinhey, Trinity College, Oxford.	15 Sep. 84	3 Nov. 84	22 Mar. 93 to 16 Dec. 94, Furlo.

Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival	9 Total Service date of arrival	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
<i>on the 3rd November 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 8 11 18	y. m. d. 10 11 9	Rs. a. p. P 1,333 5 4 A A 333 5 4 1,666 10 8	Dy. Commr., 3rd Grade, Burma—10th Apl. 1894.— Offg. in 2nd Gr.—29th Apl. 1895.—MYINGYAN.	Permanently trans- ferred to Burma.— G. O., No. 21, Pub., dated 17th Jan. 1893.
10 9 6	10 11 20	ABS A 558 11 0 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Magt and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam—22nd Nov. 1894.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On furlo. to Europe for 2 years, from 17th Oct. 1895.
8 7 23	10 11 20	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool —29th Oct. 1895.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore.—19th Feb. 1894. —KUMBAKONAM.	Cannot take Spl. leave. Magistrate, 1st Class.
10 0 25	10 0 25	P 1,560 0 0	Secy. to the Commrs. of Land Rev.—1st Feb. 1894. —MADRAS.	
9 5 1	11 1 28	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar —10th May 1895—Ag. Sub-Collr., and Joint Magt., Malabar.—3rd Jany. 1895—TELLICHERRY.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
					<i>Attained 10 years' standing.</i>	
81	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	URIVA. Special Test.	Herbert Douglas Taylor, St Peter's College, Cambridge.	18 Sept. 85	7 Dec. 85	23 to 31 Oct. 90, Abs.
82	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Reginald Childers Culling Carr, Trinity College, Oxford.	16 Sept. 85	7 Dec. 85	27 Dec. 91 to 24 Dec. 92 Med. Cert.
83	1st L CAN 2d L TAM	.....	Alan Butterworth, Balliol College, Oxford.	23 Sept. 85	15 Dec. 85	2 May 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 1 Nov. 96.
84	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	Tam High Profy.	Richard Hamilton Campbell, Edinburgh University.	30 Sept. 85	18 Dec. 85	20 to 22 Feb. 86, Abs.
85	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	CAN. High Profy.	Donald William Garden Cowie, M.A., Bar at Law Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sept. 85	30 Nov. 86	18 and 19 Nov. 90, Abs.
86	1st L TAM 2d L MAL	.....	Henry Venn Cobb, B.A., LL.B., Trinity Col. Cambridge.	24 Sept. 85	18 Nov. 86	.....

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
<i>on the 7th December 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 10 0 21	y. m. d. 10 0 25	Rs. a. p. P 1,166 10 8 T 35 0 0 1,201 10 8	Manager of the Jeyjore Estate.—21st Feb. 1890.	
9 0 26	10 0 25	P 1,050 0 0 A A 116 10 8 T 35 0 0 1,201 10 8	Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.—12th Augt. 1893.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Chingleput—16th Oct. 1895.—CHINGLEPUT.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
9 4 18	10 0 17	ABS A 497 15 6 Subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Under Secy to Govt., Rev. Dept.—12th Augt. 1893.	On furlo. to Europe for 18 months, from 2nd May 1895.
10 0 11	10 0 14	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—24th Augt. 1894.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Salem.—17th Apl. 1894.—HOSUR.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
9 0 29	9 0 1	ABS A	Regr., High Court, Appellate Side.—26th Nov. 1895.	On furlo for 7 months, from Dec. 1895.
9 1 13	9 1 13	P 768 5 4 A A 200 0 0 L A 200 0 0 1,168 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris—17th Feby. 1892.—Offg. Pol. Agent, 3rd Cl. and Asst. Commr., Ajmere.—AJMERE.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
...	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Tiruvannamalai Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Madras University	21 Dec. 83	27 Jan. 86	14 Aug. to 12 Dec. 90, Med. Cert.
<i>Attained 9 years' standing</i>						
87	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	James Walker, University of Aberdeen and Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 86	1 Dec. 86	17 July 91 to 30 Oct. 92, Med. Cert.
88	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Norman Somerville Brodie, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford.	13 Oct. 86	12 Dec. 87	.....
89	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	Tam High Profy.	Herbert Olive Denman Harding, Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 86	8 Dec. 86	16 Mar. 95, Furl. Leave expires, 15 Sep. 96.
90	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	James Hume Munro, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.	15 Sept. 86	21 Nov. 86	10 Nov. 91 to 9 May 92, Spl. leave. 10 May to 6 Nov. 92, Extra leave. 29 Jan. to 21 July 93, Extra leave.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
11 8 12	12 0 11	P 491 11 9 A 169 15 3 T 35 0 0 696 11 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore—10th May 1895—Ag. Sub-Collr., Coimbatore.—22nd Apl. 1895.—ERODE.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
<i>on the 19th November 1895.</i>				
7 9 15	9 1 0	P 800 0 0 A 355 8 10 1,155 8 10	Asst. Commr., 1st class, Central Provinces—16th Oct. 1894.—Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class.—1st Apl. 1895.—SEONI.	
8 0 20	8 0 20	P 768 5 4 A 287 12 5 1,056 1 9	Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam—22nd Oct. 1895.—Ag. Dy. Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Rev., Sn. Dn.—18th Apl. 1895.—Ag. Dy. Commr. of Salt and Abkari Rev., Central Divn.—28th Nov. 1895.—MADRAS.	
8 3 9	9 0 24	ABS. A. 470 5 2 Subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—3rd Dec. 1894.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On furl. to Eur. for 18 months, from 16th Mar. 1895.
7 7 19	9 1 10	P 768 5 4 A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara—13th Dec. 1894—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Cuddapah—25th Mar. 1895.—MADANAPALLE.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
91	1st L TEL. 2d L TAM	.....	Edwin Scott, University Col- lege, London.	16 Oct. 86	15 Jany. 87	11 Nov. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Med. Cert.
92	1st L TAM. 2d L TEL	.....	John George Denman Part- ridge, Univer- sity College, London.	2 Oct. 86	15 Jany. 87	17 Mar. 91 to 6 Sep. 91, Spl. leave. 1 Aug. 95 Furlo. Leave expires, 31 Jan. 97.
...	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Tumalapalli Vara- da Rao, B.A., B.L., Madras Univer- sity.	24 July 85	17 Aug. 87	15 Jan. to 14 May 86, Med. Cert. 3 Aug. 91 to 1 Feb. 92, Spl. Leave. 17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 92, Extra leave. <i>Attained 8 years' standing</i>
93	1st L MAL. 2d L TAM	.....	John Kaye Batten, Oriel College, Oxford.	8 Sept. 87	29 Nov. 87	.....
94	1st L TEL. 2d L UBI	.....	Walter Henry Michael, Balliol College, Oxford	9 Sept. 87	5 Dec. 87	1 to 4 Nov. 92, Abs.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
8 0 4	8 11 17	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—22nd Oct. 1895. —Ag. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magt., Nellore.—9th Nov. 1895.—ONGOLE.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
8 0 27	8 11 17	ABS A 500 13 4 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—12th Augt. 1893.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. Cannot take Spl. leave. On furla to Europe for 1 year and 6 months, from 1st Augt. 1895.
9 6 16	10 5 8	P 338 6 5 T 11 1 9 369 8 2	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—27th July 1891.—CALICUT.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.
on the 15th November 1895.				
8 1 2	8 1 2	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Mad- nra—10th May 1895.— Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Madura.—23rd Mar. 1895.—DINDIGUL.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
8 0 23	8 0 27	P 1,000 0 0 AA 250 0 0 1,250 0 0	Enrolled Officer, Class III.— 22nd July 1895.—Offg. in Class II.—22nd Nov. 1894. —Dy. Acctt.-Genl.—22nd Nov. 1894.—MADRAS.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
95	1st L TEL 2d L URI	.....	Graham Warbur- ton Elphinstone. Trinity College, Cambridge.	19 Sep. 87	19 Nov. 87	.....
96	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Ernest Llewellyn Vaughan, Emmanuel Col- lege, Cambridge	16 Sep. 87	15 Nov. 87	20 Mar. to 17 Nov. 94, Med. Cert.
97	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Llewellyn Eddi- son Buckley, New College, Oxford.	19 Sep. 87	17 Nov. 87	7 May to 5 Nov. 92, Med. Cert.
98	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	John Arthur Cumming, Aberdeen Uni- versity and Bal- liol College, Ox- ford.	12 Oct. 87	16 Dec. 87	.....
99	1st L TAM 2d J. HIN	.....	Oswald Vivian Bosanquet, New College, Oxford.	17 Sep. 87	17 Nov. 87	4 and 5 July 91, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service upto 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 8 1 12	y. m. d. 8 1 12	Rs. a. p. P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Goda- vari—3rd Dec. 1894.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On priv. leave for 3 months, from 12th Nov. 1895.
7 5 17	8 1 16	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., North Arcot—22nd Nov. 1894.— Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., North Arcot.—23rd Mar. 1895.—VELLORE.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
7 7 14	8 1 14	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tan- jore—29th Oct. 1895.— NEGAPATAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. To act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Kistna.
8 0 16	8 0 16	ABS A	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Trichinopoly—29th Oct. 1895.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. On furl to Euro. for 1 year, from Dec. 1895.
8 1 12	8 1 14	P 600 0 0 A A 466 10 8 1,066 10 8	Political Asst., 2nd class— Offg. Pol. Agent, 3rd Class —29th Apl. 1895.—Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.—16th May 1895.—SINLA.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
100	1st L Tel 2d L Tam	.....	Arthur Trevor Forbes, Christ's College, Cambridge.	18 Oct. 87	29 Nov. 87	30 Mar. 90 to 29 Mar. 91, Med. Cert. 30 Mar. 91 to 23 Nov. 91, Extra leave.
Attained 7 years' standing						
101	1st L Tam 2d L Tel	SANS. High Profy.	Lionel Davidson, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.	1 Sep. 88	22 Dec. 89	.....
102	1st L Tam 2d L Tel	.....	William Bock Ayling, Magdalen College, Cambridge.	18 Oct. 88	30 Jan. 89	13 July to 28 Dec. 91 Spl. leave. 13 to 15 Jan. 95, Leave without All.
103	1st L Tel 2d L Tam	.....	Francis Cotton Parsons, Trinity College, Cambridge.	18 Oct. 88	30 Jan. 89	25 to 29 Mar. 93, Abs. 8. to 20 Jan. 94, Med. Cert.
04	1st L Tel 2d L Tam	.....	Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	31 Aug. 88	1 Dec. 88	9 and 10 Nov. 92; Abs.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
6 5 7	8 1 2	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Anantapur.—29th July 1895—PENIKONDA.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
on the 1st December 1895.				
6 0 10	6 0 10	P 560 0 0 A A 326 10 8 886 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., North Arcot.—26th July 1895—Ag. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.—24th Apl. 1895.—MADRAS.	
6 5 16	6 11 2	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris.—13th Nov. 1895—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris.—13th Nov. 1895.—OOTACAMUND.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. Also Ag. Dist. Munsif, Gundalur.
6 10 14	6 11 2	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 A 150 0 0 T 35 0 0 945 0 0	*Spl. Settl. Officer, Malabar & S. Canara and Spl. Asst. to the Collrs. of those Dist. Also Spl. Asst. to the Collr. of Nilgiris for Settl. purposes.—17th Augt. 1894—CALICUT.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
7 0 28	7 1 0	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr. Vizagapatam.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—8th Nov. 1895.—PARVATIPURAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. Granted priv. leave for 3 months in continuation of the Christmas Holidays.

* To draw pay or Salary including Offg. allos. which would be admissible to him if serving in the regular line and not holding a Special Appointment and an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem (which will count as part of Salary) subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.

1 No.	2 Languages passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
105	1st L TAM 2d L TEL		William Ellis Jardine, Trinity College, Cambridge.	5 Sep. 88	20 Feb. 89	5 to 8 Aug. 93, Abs.
Attained 6 years' standing						
106	1st L CAN 2d L TAM		Andrew Mure Slight, Balliol College, Oxford.	2 Sep. 89	12 Nov. 89	
107	1st L TAM 2d L MAL		John Herbert Robertson, Balliol College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 89	29 Nov. 89	8 Jan. 94, to 2 Nov. 95, Med. Cert.
108	1st L TAM 2d L TEL		James Perch Bedford, Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sept. 89	14 Dec. 89	25 Nov. 91 to 20 Nov. 92, Med. Cert.
109	1st L TAM 2d L LIN		Atul Chunder Dutt, Christ's College, Cam- bridge.	17 Oct. 89	14 Jan. 90	19 Nov. 92 to 22 Aug. 93, Med. Cert. 24 July 94 to 21 Jan. 95 Med. Cert.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
6 10 8	6 10 12	P 560 0 0 AA 200 0 0 LA 250 0 0 1,010 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore—15th Dec. 1890.—Offg. Political Asst., 1st Class—22nd Oct. 1895—2nd Asst. and Asst. Secy. for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad. —1st May 1894.—HYDERA- BAD.	
on the 12th November 1895.				
6 1 19	6 1 19	P 560 0 0 AA 293 5 4 853 5 4	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., South Canara —23rd Augt. 1890.— Offg. Dist. Magt. and Collr. of the Civil and Mily. Station, Bangalore.—3rd May 1895.—BANGALORE.	
4 3 6	6 1 2	P 560 0 0 AA 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara.— 14th Nov. 1895—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara.—14th Nov. 1895. —COONDAPOOR.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
5 0 21	6 0 19	P 800 0 0 AA 200 0 0 1,000 0 0	Enrolled Officer, Class IV— 18th Nov. 1895—Offg. in Class III—18th Nov. 1895 —Asst. Acctt. Genl., Madras —18th Nov. 1895—MADRAS.	
4 8 15	5 11 18	P 560 0 0 AA 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely— 22nd Jan. 1895—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely—22nd Jan. 1895.—SHERMADEVI.	Magistrate, 1st Class.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 No. residence and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
.....	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Perungavur Raja- gopala Chariyar, M.A., B.L., Mad- ras University.	18 Feb. 88	2 May 90	.....
<i>Attained 5 years' standing</i>						
10	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	SANS. High Profy.	Vengal Venngo- pal Chetti, B.A. Madras Univer- sity & Christ's College, Cam- bridge.	8 Sep. 90	21 Nov. 90	.....
11	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	URITA Spl. Test	Ernest Barnes Elwin, Balliol College, Oxford.	10 Sep. 90	5 Jan. 91	.....
12	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Charles Gordon Spencer, Keble College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	26 Nov. 90	17 Nov. 91 to 16 Nov. 92, Med. Cert. 17 to 20 Nov. 92, Extra leave.
3	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Walter Francis, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	11 Nov. 90	.....
.....	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Charles George Todhunter, King's College, Cambridge.	1 Sep. 90	26 Nov. 90	.....

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
7 10 13	7 10 13	P 358 6 5 A A 128 0 0 T 35 0 0 521 6 5	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Maunra—7th May 1894.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura.—7th May 1894.—RAMNAD.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
<i>on the 11th November 1895.</i>				
5 1 10	5 1 10	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool—7th Apl. 1893.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool.—7th Apl. 1893.—NANDYAL.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
4 11 27	4 11 27	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Vizagapatam—7th March 1891.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—14th June 1892.—NARASAPATNAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class ; Justice of the Peace.
4 1 1	5 1 5	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari.—11th Augt. 1893.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari.—11th Augt. 1893.—POLAYARAM.	Magistrate 1st Class Justice of the Peace.
5 1 20	5 1 20	P 560 0 0 A A 293 5 4 853 5 4	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—7th May 1894.—Ag. Under-Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.—17th July 1895.—MADRAS.	
5 1 5	5 1 5	P 700 0 0	Dy. Regr., High Court Appellate Side—26th July 1895.—MADRAS.	

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
115	1st L TEL 2d L TEL	.....	William Watkin Phillips, New College, Oxford.	9 Sep. 90	25 Nov. 90	8 Dec. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Med. Cert.
116	1st L TEL 2d L TEL	URIYA Spl. Test.	Percival Stanley Pitcairn Rice, New College, Oxford.	2 Oct. 90	8 Dec. 90	.....
117	1st L TEL 2d L TEL	.....	Francis DuPré Oldfield, Trinity College, Cambridge.	10 Sep. 90	11 Nov. 90	.....
118	1st L TEL 2d L TEL	.....	Matthew Joseph Murphy, Trinity College, Dublin.	7 Oct. 91	21 Dec. 91	.....
119	1st L TEL 2d L TEL	.....	Reginald Fearn Grimley, Balliol College, Oxford.	18 Sep. 91	9 Nov. 91	.....

Attained 4 years' standing

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
4 2 20	5 1 6	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 760 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam—9th Mar. 1893.—Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.—4th Nov. 1895—MADRAS.	
5 0 24	5 0 24	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ganjam—5th Mar. 1891.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—19th Jan. 1893.—BERHAMPUR.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
5 1 20	5 1 20	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna—16th Sept. 1894.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna.—16th Sept. 1894.—BEZWADA.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
<i>on the 9th November 1895.</i>				
4 0 11	4 0 11	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—9th Sept. 1894.—PALGHAT.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
4 1 22	3 6 22	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore—26th July 1895.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore—26th July 1895.—POLLACHI.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
120	1st L MAL 2d L TAM		Arthur Rowland Knapp, Christ Church, Oxford.	7 Sep. 91	20 Nov. 91	27 Oct. 94, to 26 Oct. 95, Med. Cert. 27 Oct. 95, Extra leave. Leave expires, 26 Dec 95
121	1st L TAM 2d L TEL		Francis Samuel Alfred Slocock, Trinity College, Oxford.	28 Sep. 91	10 Dec. 91	
122	1st L CAN 2d L TAM		Robert Arthur Graham, Brasenose College, Oxford.	23 Sep. 91	11 Nov. 91	
123	1st L TEL 2d L TAM		Alexander Liddendale Hannay, King's College, Cambridge.	19 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	
124	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	Uriya Spl Test.	Edward Labouchere Ruthven Thornton, King's College, Cambridge.	21 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	
125	1st L TAM 2d L TEL		Alexander Robertson Cumming, Aberdeen University and Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sep. 92	18 Dec. 92	Attained 3 years'

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
3 0 7	4 1 11			On furl. on Medl. Cert. to Euro. for 6 months, from 27th Oct. 1894. — Extra leave on Medl. Cert. for 2 months.
4 0 22	4 0 22	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. Ganjam—8th Mar. 1895—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—8th Mar. 1895—RUSSELLKONDA.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
4 1 20	4 1 20	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—17th Dec 1894.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—17th Dec. 1894.—KORAPUT.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
4 0 27	4 0 27	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary.—15th Mar. 1892—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary.—10th Mar. 1894.—BELLARY.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace.
4 0 27	4 0 27	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—6th. Feby. 1893—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—8th June 1893.	Appd. to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the District, North Arcot. Granted priv. leave for 2 months and 28 days.
3 0 14	3 0 14	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.—8th Apl. 1894.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.—15th Apl. 1894.—VRIDDHACHALAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class Justice of the Peace.

standing on the 25th Nov. 1895.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed	3 Rewards in Languages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commencement of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-Residence. and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
126	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		Lewis Grenville Moore, Worcester College, Oxford.	21 Sep. 92	12 Dec. 92	3rd Feb. 93, Abs
127	1st L. TAM		Mahimohun Ghose, Balliol College, Oxford	8 Sep. 92	11 Feb. 93	
128	1st S. TAM		Stewart William Graham Iver MacIver, Emmanuel College, Cambridge	20 Oct. 92	20 Dec. 92	14 Oct. 93, 7 Apl. 94, Spl. leave
129	1st L. TEL 2d L. TAM		Matthew Young, Trinity College, Cambridge.	3 Oct. 92	25 Nov. 92	
130	1st L. TEL		John William Hughes, Clare College, Cambridge.	16 Sep. 92	25 Nov. 92	
<i>Attained 2 years' standing</i>						
131	1st S. TEL		Julian James Cotton, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	18 Nov. 93	24 Dec. 93	8 Dec. 94, Med. Cert. Leave expires, 7th Dec. 95.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date	9 Total Service from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
3 0 19	3 0 20	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Godavari.—12th Mar. 1895.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Godavari.—12th Mar. 1895.—ELLORE.	Magistrate, 1st Class, Justice of the Peace.
2 10 18	2 10 18	P 385 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 35 0 0 675 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—17th May 1895.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—17th May 1895.—TIRUPPATTUR.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
2 6 24	3 0 12	P 385 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 35 0 0 675 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore.—11th Dec. 1894.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore.—11th Dec. 1894.—GUDUR.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard Cannot take Spl. leave.
3 1 6	3 1 6	P 560 0 0 T 11 1 9 571 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore.	Magistrate, 1st Class; Justice of the Peace. In transit.
3 1 6	3 1 6	P 385 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 35 0 0 675 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—17th Apl. 1895.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot.—17th Apl. 1895.—KANIPET.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
<i>on the 29th October 1895.</i>				
0 11 15	2 0 8	S A 250 0 0		On furl. on Medl. Cert. to Europe for 1 year, from 8th Dec. 1894. Permitted to return to duty. Appd. to be Asst. the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Visagapatam.

1 No.	2 Languages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
132	1st L MAL		James Thomas Gillespie, B.A., Royal Univer- sity of Ireland and Emmanuel College, Cam- bridge.	27 Oct. 93	12 Dec. 93	
133	1st S CAN		Malcolm Edward Couchman, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford.	29 Oct. 93	7 Dec. 93	13 Sept. 95, Spl. leave. Leave expires, 12 Mar. 96.
134	2d L TAM		William Lys, B.A., Brasenose Col- lege, Oxford.	27 Oct. 93	10 Dec. 93	
135	1st S TEL		Philip Joseph Pope, London University and Balliol College, Oxford.	2 Nov. 93	21 Dec. 93	
136	1st L TAM		Norman Edward Marjoribanks, Royal Univer- sity of Ireland (Queen's College, Belfast) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	2 Sep. 93	29 Oct. 93	
137	1st S TAM		Arthur Lionel Vibert, Emma- nuel College, Cambridge.	3 Oct. 93	8 Nov. 93	

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
2 0 11	2 0 11	P 385 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 11 1 9 651 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—16th Apl. 1895.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—(6th Apl. 1895.—MALAPPURAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
1 9 7	2 0 25	ABS A 219 5 0 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara.— 19th Mar. 1894.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard On Spl. leave on urgent priv. affairs to Euro. for 6 months, from 13th Sep. 1895.
2 0 22	2 0 22	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Trichinopoly —4th May 1895.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard In transit.
2 0 11	2 0 11	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara.	Magistrate, 2nd Class. Passed Lower Standard In transit.
2 2 3	2 2 3	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore.— 28th Mar. 1894.—VALLAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard To act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore.
2 1 23	2 1 23	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely— 18th March 1894.—PALAM- COTTAR.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.

1 No.	2 Lan- guages Passed.	3 Rewards in Lan- guages.	4 NAMES.	5 Commence- ment of Service.	6 Date of Arrival.	7 Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
138	1st STEL	...	Leonard Tatham Harris, New Col- lege, Oxford.	3 Oct. 93	10 Dec. 93	.....
139	1st STAM	.....	Sydney Gordon Roberts, Pem- broke College, Cambridge.	23 Sep 93	27 Nov. 93	.....
140	1st STAM	.....	Neil Macmichael, M.A. Edinburgh University and Balliol Coll., Oxford.	1 Nov. 94	2 Dec. 94	 <i>Under 1 year's</i>
141	1st SMAL	.....	Robert Frederick Austin, Univer- sity Coll, Ox- ford.	1 Nov. 94	23 Dec. 94	.....
142	.....	.....	John Gunn Burn, B.A., LL.B., St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	2 Nov. 94	24 Dec. 94	.....
143	1st STEL	...	Ernest Sampson Lloyd, B.A., Lincoln Coll., Oxford.	7 Nov. 94	21 Dec. 94	.....
144	.....	.....	Arthur Thompson, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	6 Nov. 94	21 Dec. 94	.....

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	10 Salary and Allowances	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d. 2 0 22	y. m. d. 2 0 22	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ganjam.— 6th March 1894—CHATEA- PUR.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.
2 1 4	2 1 4	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.— 20th Feb. 1894—CHIDDA- LORE.	Magistrate, 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
standing. 1 1 0	1 1 0	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madurai.— 30th Jany. 1895—MADRAS.	Magistrate, 2nd Class. Passed Lower Standard
1 0 9	1 0 9	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.— 28th Jany. 1895—CALICUT.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.
1 0 8	1 0 8	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot.— 30th Jany. 1895—CHIT- TOOR.	Magistrate, 3rd Class.
1 0 11	1 0 11	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna.—24th Jany. 1895—MASULIPATAM.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.
1 0 11	1 0 11	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ganjam.—29th Jany. 1895.—CHATEA-PUR.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
145			Arthur Edgington, B.A., New Coll., Oxford.	2 Nov. 94	21 Dec. 94	.....
146			Francis Arthur Coleridge, Uni- versity Coll., London.	2 Nov. 94	5 Dec. 94	.....
147			R. W. D'Escourt Ashe.	.....	4 Dec. 95	.....
148			J. S. Heany	.....	4 Dec. 95	.....
149			R. B. Wood	.....	6 Dec. 95	.....
150			A. B. Willimott	.....	6 Dec. 95	.....

Civilians from other Presidencies serving

1	HINDI. URDU In coll.	.....	Thomas William Rawlins, Clare College, Cam- bridge.	30 Aug. 62	11 Jan. 63	5 Nov. 67, Abs. 21 Jan. to 11 Feb. 68, Sick Leave. 1 Apl. 75 to 2 Nov. 76, Furlo. 12 to 15 July 80, Abs. 1 May 87 to 25 Nov. 88, Furlo. 4 May 95, Furlo. Leave expires, 4 Apl. 96
2	.....	.....	Henry Farrer, B.A.	23 July 75	15 Nov. 75	6 May 90 to 30 Jan. 92, Furlo.
3	.....	.....	Francis Capel Harrison.	16 Sep. 84	27 Nov. 84	15 Apl. 93 to 2 Feb. 94, Furlo. 1 Dec. 94 to 24 Apl. 95, Spl. leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1896 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 1 0 11	y. m. d. 1 0 11	Rs. a. p. P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore.— 24th Jan. 1895.—COIMBA- TORE.	Magistrate, 2nd Class
1 0 27	1 0 27	396 1 9 P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary.—21st Jan. 1895.—BELLARY.	Magistrate, 3rd Class.
0 0 28	0 0 28	396 1 9 P 400 0 0		
0 0 28	0 0 28	P 400 0 0		
0 0 26	0 0 26	P 400 0 0		
0 0 26	0 0 26	P 400 0 0		
29 1 0	32 10 21	ABSA 1,375 0 0 Subject to a mari- mum of £1,000 a year.	Acctt.-Genl. and Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency, Madras, 1st Class.—4th Dec. 1888 and 17th Oct. 1889.	Member of the Board of Examiners. On furl. to Europe for 6 months, from 4th May 1895.—Exten. to 4th Apl. 1896.
18 3 21	20 0 16	P 2,000 0 0	Post Master-Genl., Madras, 1st Grade—15th June 1886.—MADRAS.	
0 0 21	11 0 4	P 1,500 0 0 AA 500 0 0 2,000 0 0	Enrolled Officer, 1st Class— 1st Aug. 1894—Offg. Acctt.- Genl. and Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of State Paper Currency, Madras, 3rd Class—23rd Oct. 1895. —MADRAS.	

STATUTORY CIVILIANS HOLDING APPOINTMENTS ORDINARILY

No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Confirma- tion.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
1	1st LTAN 2d LMAL	.....	Kellakka Corila- gom Manavedan Raja, B.A., Madras Univy.	4 June 80	26 Aug. 82	<i>Attained 15 years' standing</i> 27 Jan. to 15 Feb. 81, Lv. without All. 16 June 85 to 8 Jan. 86, Lv. without All. 16 to 27 Nov. 86, Lv. without All.
2	.....	.....	Muhammad Raza Khān	30 Nov. 82	30 Nov. 82	<i>Attained 13 years' standing</i> 7 to 28 Sept. 86, Extra. Leave.
3	1st LTAN 2d L TEL	.....	Tiruvarur Muttu- swami Aiyar Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Ma- dras University	21 Dec. 83	27 Jany. 86	<i>Attained 11 years' standing</i> 14 Aug. to 12 Dec. 90, Med. Cert.
4	1st LTAN 2d L TEL	.....	Tumalapalli Vana- da Rao, B.A., B.L., Madras Univer- sity.	24 July 85	17 Aug. 87	<i>Attained 10 years' standing</i> 15 Jany. to 14 May 86 Med. Cert. 3 Aug. 91 to 1 Feb. 92, Spl. Leave. 17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 92 Extra leave.
5	1st LTAN 2d L Tel	.....	Perungavur Raja- gopala Chariyar. M.A., B.L., Mad- ras University.	18 Feb. 88	2 May 90	<i>Attained 7 years' standing</i>

RESERVED FOR INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jany. 1896 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
<i>on the 4th June 1895.</i>				
y. m. d. 14 10 1	y. m. d. 15 6 27	Rs. a. p. ABS A	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Nellore—13th Feb. 1895.	Magistrate, 1st Class. On furlo. for 6 months, from 2nd Dec. 1895.
<i>on the 30th November 1895.</i>				
13 0 9	13 1 1	P 491 11 9 AA 169 15 3 T 35 0 0 696 11 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the District, S. Arcot—24th Augt. 1894. —Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., S. Arcot.—4th May 1894.—TINDIVANAM.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
<i>on the 21st December 1894.</i>				
11 8 12	12 0 11	P 491 11 9 AA 169 15 3 T 35 0 0 696 11 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimba- tore—10th May 1895.— Ag. Sub-Collr., Coimbatore —22nd Apl. 1895.—ERODE.	Magistrate, 1st Class.
<i>on the 24th July 1895.</i>				
9 6 16	10 5 8	P 358 6 5 T 11 1 9 369 8 2	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.— 27th July 1891.—CALICUT.	Magistrate, 2nd Class.
<i>on the 18th February 1895.</i>				
7 10 13	7 10 13	P 358 6 5 AA 128 0 0 T 35 0 0 521 6 5	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the District Madura—7th May 1894— Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura.—7th May 1894.—RAMNAD.	Magistrate, 1st Class.

DEPUTY

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Ser-vice.	Apptd.	Date of pro-mo-tion to present grade.	Salary.
		FIRST CLASS—No. 1.	Years.			Rs.
1	Tam.	Albert Monin Jones*§	38	1875	2 Aug. 1892	700
		SECOND CLASS—No. 5.				
1	Tam.	Harihara Subbaraya Aiyar§	32	1876	1 July 1889	600
2	Tel. Tam.	Charles Ernest Plankett*§	39	1867	17 Jany. 1888	600
3	Tam. San.	Valluri Jagannatha Rao Pantulu,§ Rai Bahadur	30	1883	1 Apl. 1892	600
4	Tam. Tel.	Chokkappa Kalyanasundaram Setti, Rao Bahadur.	36	1878	2 Aug. 1892	600
5	Tam.	Aleixo Pinto§, Dewan Bahadur...	35	1880	6 Apl. 1895	600
		THIRD CLASS—No. 11.				
1	Tam. Can.	Dharishwar Ananthayya§	32	1880	20 Apl. 1888	500
2	Tam.	Karumanur Vengu Pillai§	33	1881	1 July 1889	500
3	Tel.	Rednam Suriya Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur. §	33	1881	1 Sept. 1890	500
4	Mal.	Pannikot Karunakara Menon§	32	1883	18 Jany. 1893	500
5	Tam.	Tiravatisvaranpetta Pattabhiram Pillai, Rao Bahadur. §	44	1838	30 Apl. 1893	500
6	Tel. Tam. Can. Hin.	William Charles McMurray§	17	1888	29 June 1893	500
7	Tam.	T. Ranga Rao §	17	1885	26 Oct. 1894	500
8	Tam.	M. Tillainayagam Pillai, B.A. §	32	1882	6 Apl. 1895	500
9	Tam. Tel.	Conjevaram Somasundara Sas- tri, B.A. §	24	1886	7 Aug. 1895	500
10	Tam.	Cumaraswami Murugesam Pillai, B.A.	32	1887	28 Aug. 1895	500
11	Tel.	Dilli Jagannadha Rao Pantulu§	31	1887	2 Oct. 1895	500

Explanatory Notes.

Col. 2—The languages—Tam., Tel., Mal., Can. and Uriya—

(a) if printed in *NONPALL PRINCE CLARINGTON*, indicate a pass by the full test in the language or languages specified as prescribed in the Notn. regarding the compulsory Ver. Test for Ly. Collrs., published on page 69 of Part I of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1891.(b) if printed in *italics*, indicate a pass in reading MSS. only in the language or languages specified as prescribed in the Notification above referred to.(c) if printed in *brevier*, indicate merely a knowledge of the language or languages specified.

COLLECTORS.

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Nilgiris	Treasury	Ootacamund	
Tanjore	General duty	Tanjore	On furlo. for 1 year, from 28th Oct. 1895.
Bellary	Treasury	Bellary	
Nellore	do	Nellore	On furlo. for 1 year from 25th May 1895.
Madras	.....	Madras	Asst. Supt. of Stamps and Station-ery.
S. Canara	General duty	Mangalore	
Nellore	do	Atmakur	
S. Canara	Treasury	Mangalore	On priv. leave for 3 months, from 26th Nov. 1895.
Kistna	General duty	Masulipatam	On furlo. for 1 year, from 4th Oct. 1894.—Exten. up to 31st Jany. 1896.
Chingleput	Treasury	Saidapet	On furlo. for 1 year, from 5th Oct. 1894.—Exten. for 6 months.
Madara	General duty	Madura	
.....	.....	.....	On other duty as Special Forest Settl. Officer, in Salem, North Arcot and Cuddapah.
Anantapur	Treasury	Anantapur	
Chingleput	General duty	Saidapet	
.....	.....	.....	On priv. leave for 3 months, from 1st Oct. 1895.—To act as Dy. Commr., Rev. Settl., 2nd Gr., No. II Party.
Tanjore	General duty	Tanjore	
Kurnool	do	Cumbum	

Col. 3—The letters Ex. S. affixed to a name printed in *Brevier Antique No. 6* indicate Ex. Statutory Civilian having *ceteris paribus* a preferential claim to promotion to listed posts over other equally qualified members of the Provincial Service.

*—Justice of the Peace.

§—A Magistrate of the First Class.

†—Magistrate of the Second Class.

‡—Magistrate of the Third Class.

¶—Sub. pro tem under G.O., dated 18th October 1883, No. 1300, Rev.

Note—Deputy Collectors on General duties draw tentage allowance of Rs. 11-1-9 per mensem,

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Ser-vice.	Apptd.	Date of pro-mo-tion to present grade	Salary.
			Years.			Rs.
FOURTH CLASS—No. 22.						
1	Hin.	Saiyid Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib§...	32	1886	20 Apl. 1888	400
2	Tam.	Amaravati Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. §	33	1888	14 Apl. 1889	400
3	Tam.	Boaventura Manoel D'Cruz§ ...	33	1888	1 July 1889	400
4	Tel.	Mundkur Srinivasa Rao, B.A., B.L. §	7	1888	12 July 1889	400
5	Tam. MAL.	Varada Rajagopala Chari, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur. §	27	1890	22 Augt. 1890 2 May 1891	400
6	Tel.	Benjamin Henry Chester, M.A.*§	7	1888	17 Mar. 1891	400
7	Mal.	Taravatu Gopalan Nayar, B.A., B.L. §	7	1888	13 June 1891	400
8	Tam.Tel. Can.Hin. Per.	Saiyid Kadir Badsha Sahib§ ...	24	1888	25 Dec. 1891	400
9	Hin.	Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur§	20	1888	1 Apl. 1892	400
10	TEL.Tam.	P. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, B.A. ...	15	1892	15 Nov. 1892	400
11	Tel.	Kotikalapad Subbarayudu§ ...	24	1888	18 Jany. 1893	400
12	Tam.	Tiravarur Venkachi Aiyar Narayanaswami Aiyar§	26	1888	30 Apl. 1893	400
13	Tel. Can.	Tunparti Rama Rao, B.A. §	18	1888	29 June 1893	400

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Kistna ...	Treasury ...	Masulipatam...	On furl. for 1 year, 10 months and 9 days, from 23rd Feby. 1895.
Trichinopoly ...	do. ...	Trichinopoly	
Chingleput ...	General duty	Guindy ...	Ag. in Chingleput, Treasury. Sub pro tem, Third Class, vice W. O. McMurray.
Madura ...	do ...	Madura ...	Ag. in Malabar, General duty. Also Sub-Judge, Cochin.
Malabar ...	Treasury ...	Calicut ...	Draws also extra allowance of Rs. 100 for charge of the Paper Currency Dept. On priv. leave for 1 month, from 14th Oct. 1895.
Madras ...	Quit Rent, &c.	Madras ...	Draws also Income Tax allowance of Rs. 100.
Coimbatore ...	General duty...	Kollegal ...	Also Dist. Munsif of Kollegal—Draws also Local allowance of Rs. 100.
Cuddapah ...	Treasury ...	Cuddapah.	
Trichinopoly ...	General duty...	Trichinopoly	
Salem ...	Treasury ...	Salem	
Bellary ...	General duty...	Adoni ...	Spl. Rev. Officer. In charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, for 2 years.—Salary Rs. 480.
Coimbatore ...	do ...	Coimbatore ...	Ag. in Kistna, Treasury.
Bellary ...	do. ...	Bellary.	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Apptd	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary.
			Years.			Rs.
FOURTH CLASS—continued.						
14	Tel.	Bagiseti Sobanathri Rangayya Nayudu	26	1886	25 Aug. 1893	400
15	...	James Thomas Lever*	18	1888	9 Nov. 1893	400
16	TEL.	T. N. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A.	20	1894	19 Sep. 1894	400
17	Tel.	Siram Venkaterama Das Nayudu, B.A., B.L., § Dewan Bahadur	6	1888	26 Oct. 1894	400
18	Tel.	C.h. Venkatachalam Pantulu§	29	1888	6 Apl. 1895	400
19	Tam.	T. Sundara Rao, B.A. §	21	1888	1 Feb. 1895	400
20	Tam.	Abraham Prabalanadam Pillai§	27	1888	7 Aug. 1895	400
21	Tel.	Tanikella Jagannadham Pantulu§	25	1888	28 Aug. 1895	400
22	Tel.	Echambadi Srinivasa Chari¶	16	1889	2 Oct. 1895	400
FIFTH CLASS—No. 16. (a)						
1	Tel. Tam.	Giddu Kothanda Ramayya, M.A. §	14	1889	13 June 1891	300
2	Tam.	Venkatarama Subbaiyar, B.A. §¶	21	1889	25 Dec. 1891	300
3	Tam.	Viraperummanallur Parthasarathi Aiyangar. §	28	1889	1 Apl. 1892	300
4	Tam. Mal.	Raghunatha Rao Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Ex-S. §	5	1890	22 July 1892	300
5	.....	Palle Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. §	4	1890	30 Apl. 1893	300
6	Tam. TEL.	Comal Raju Sastri, B.A. ¶	23	1890	29 June 1893	300

(a) To this Class, one appointment has been added as representing the same No. of appts. of Asst. Collr., now treated as open to the Madras Provl. Civil Service, with reference to Notification, dated 16th Dec. 1892, in the Fort St. George Gaz. of the 17th Jan. 1893, Part I, Page 40.

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Kurnool	Treasury	Kurnool	
Cuddapah	General duty		On furl. for 1 year, from 22nd May 1895.
N. Arcot	Treasury	Chittoor	
Godavari	do.	Cocanada	To act as Dy. Commr., Rev. Settlt., 2nd Grade to V Party, Kistna.
Do	General duty	Narsapur	
S. Arcot	Treasury	Cuddalore	
Tanjore	do.	Tanjore	
Cuddapah	General duty	Siddhavattam	
Madura	Treasury	Madura	
N. Arcot	General duty	Chittoor	Sub pro tem Fourth Class, vice B. M. D'Cruz.
Tinnevely	Treasury	Palamcottah	
Salem	General duty	Namakkal	
Malabar	do	Calicut	Posted to Madura, General duty.
South Arcot	do	Cuddalore	Ag. in Chingeput, General duty.
.....	.....	.....	On other duty as Spl. Forest Settlt. Officer, in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Madura, South Arcot and Coimbatore.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Apptd.	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary.
FIFTH CLASS—continued.						
7	Tam.TEL.	Sami Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Rao Sahib. §	17	1891	5 July 1893	300
8	MAL.TAM.	Karadibavi Venkataramanayya Lakshmana Rao, § Diwan Bahadur.	29	1891	25 Aug. 1893	300
9	Mal.TAM.	Vappalakalathil Chappan Menon, B.A. §	16	1891	9 Nov. 1893	300
10	Tam.TEL.	S. Ramu Aiyar, B.A. §	25	1892	31 Dec. 1893	300
11	TAM.MAL.	L. D. Swamikanna Pillai, M.A., B.L. §	7	1892	6 Apl. 1895	300
12	TAM.MAL.	Edmund Alexander Smith, §	22	1893	8 Apl. 1895	300
13	.....	J. R. Coombes, B.A.	...	...	.....	.....
14	Tel.	D. Venkata Sastri	23	1891	7 Aug. 1895	300
15	TAM.TEL.	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain Sahib §	13	1893	28 Aug. 1895	300
16	TEL.CAN.	R. Govinda Rao Nayadu §	26	1893	2 Oct. 1895	300
17		Vacant.				
SIXTH CLASS—No. 20.						
1	Tel.	Peddibotla Purnayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur	28	1889	14 Apl. 1889	250
2	TAM.MAL.	M. Ravi Varma Raja, M.A. §	2	1893	28 July 1893	250
3	TEL.Tam.	T. Raghavayya, B.A. §	2	1893	19 July 1893	250
4	TEL.Tam.	S. M. Vapuchi Maricayar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L. §	2	1893	19 July 1893	250
5	Tam.TEL.	T. V. Narasimhulu Nayudu §	20	1893	25 Aug. 1893	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Malabar	General duty...	Calicut	
Tanjore	do		
Malabar	do	Cochin	Also Sub-Judge, Cochin.—Ag. in Coimbatore, General duty.
Bellary	do	Adoni	Ag. General duty Dy. Collr.
Kurnool	Treasury	Kurnool	On Spl. duty in the Rev. Board's Office.
Malabar	General duty...	Manantoddy	Forest Settlr. Officer, Nellore, Anantapur and Bellary Districts.
.....	.....	.....	On probation for 2 years.—On other duty as Manager, Private Secy.'s Office.
Ganjam	Treasury	Chatrapur	
Salem	General duty...	Salem	
Vizagapatam	do	Vizagapatam	
.....	.....	.....	Dewan to the Raja of Jeypore, from 11th Jany. 1889.
S. Canara	General Duty...	Mangalore	Sub pro tem, Fifth Class, vice E. A. Smith.
South Arcot	do	Cuddalore	Sub pro tem Fifth Class, vice J. R. Coombes, B.A. To act as General duty Dy. Collr., Tinnevely.
Kistna	do	.....	Sub pro tem, Fifth Class, vice C. Raju Sastri, B.A.
Tinnevely	do	Palamcottah	Sub pro tem, Fifth Class, vice G. Kothandaramayya, M.A.—Sub pro tem Asst. Commr., Rev. Settlr. 2nd Gr.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Apptd.	Date of promotion to present grade	Salary.
SIXTH CLASS—continued.			Years.			Rs.
6	MAL. Tam	T. Gopalaswami Aiyar, B.A. § ...	17	1893	9 Nov. 1893	250
7	VEIYA Tel.	B. Narayana Murti Pantulu, § ...	19	1892	26 June 1894	250
8	TAM. Tel.	C. Adikesavulu Nayudu, B.A., B.C.E. §	13	1893	26 Oct. 1894	250
9	.....	C. Hanumanta Rao, M.A., B.L. † ...	1	1894	7 Nov. 1894	250
10	TEL. Tam.	C. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A. § ...	23	1892	31 Dec. 1893	250
11	.....	N. S. Somasundara Sastri, B.A. †	1	1894	19 Nov. 1894	250
12	.....	P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, B.A. † ...	1	1894	21 Nov. 1894	250
13	Tam. TEL.	K. Narayana Aiyar §	28	1893	6 Apl. 1895	250
14	.....	J. G. Wood	...	1895	.....	250
15	.....	T. S. Muthuswami Pillai, §	25	1895	7 Sep. 1895	250
16	Tam. TEL.	A. Shanmugasundaram Pillai § ...	19	1892	7 Aug. 1895	250
17	Tam. TEL.	P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, B.A. § ...	15	1893	28 Aug. 1895	250
18	TEL. V. IYA.	A. Gurumurthi Nayudu	28	1893	2 Oct. 1895	250
19	.....	P. Sitaramayya, M.A. †	...	.....	29 Nov. 1895	250
20	.....	V. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.	...	.....	.....	250
Sub pro tem Dt. COLLECTORS.						
1	Tam.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, § B.A., Tahsildar of Chittoor.	15	.....	31 Dec. 1893	250
2	TEL.	P. Sita Rao Pantulu, † Tahr., Pulivendla	21	1894	26 June 1894	250
3	CAN Tel.	J. Ramayya, B.A., B.L., Tahsildar of Amalapuram.	9	.....	7 Aug. 1895	250
4	TEL.	T. A. Shanmuga Sundaram Pillai, Tahsildar of Palladam. §	28	.....	28 Aug. 1895	250
5	MAL.	Joseph Horatio Gwynne, § Tahr. of Kurumbanad	28	.....	2 Oct. 1895	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Kurnool	General duty	.....	To act in Godavari, General duty.
Ganjam	do	Russellkonda	.....
Cuddapah	do	Cuddapah.	.....
Ohingleput	do	Saidapet	On probation for 2 years.
N. Arcot	do	Arni.	.....
Godavari	do	Cocanada	On probation for 2 years.
S. Canara	do	Mangalore	On probation for 2 years.
Anantapur	do	Anantapur	.....
.....	.....	.....	On probation for 2 years or until such time as he may pass the prescribed tests.
Tanjore	General duty	Negapatam	Addl. Head Quarter Dy. Collr.—On probation for 2 years or until such time as he may pass the prescribed tests.
Trichinopoly	do	Ariyalur	.....
S. Arcot	do	Tirukkoyilar	Ag. in Tanjore, General duty.
.....	.....	.....	On spl. duty for the acquisition of lands required for the Rushikuliya Project, &c.
Nellore	General duty	Nellore	On probation for 2 years.
Trichinopoly	do	.....	Appd. on probation for 2 years.
Coimbatore	Treasury	Coimbatore	Sub pro tem, Sixth Class, vice T. Raghavayya, B.A.
Nellore	General duty	Nellore	Sub pro tem, Sixth Class, vice T. V. Narasimulu Nayudu.
Vizagapatam	Treasury	Vizagapatam	Sub pro tem, Sixth class vice S. M. Vapuchi Maricayar Neman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
Nellore	do	Nellore	Sub pro tem Sixth class vice M. Ravivarma Raja, M.A.
Malabar	General duty	Manantoddy	Sub pro tem Sixth class vice P. Purnayya Pantulu, Rao Bhaadur. Draws also Local allice. Rs. 150.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Total Service.	Serv. as Ag. Dy. Collr.	Date of joining Special Appointment.	Salary.
		DEPUTY COLLECTORS (ACTING AND SPECIAL).	Years.	y. m.		Rs.
1	Tam.	P. R. Narayana Aiyar, Asst. Supt., Revenue Survey, 3rd Class, Trichinopoly.	14	4 5	1 July 1891	300
2	.....	D. C. Raghava Chariyar, Sub-Asst. Madras Survey.	15	3 1	23 Oct. 1892	250
3	CAN. TEL.	K. Ganapayya, \$ Tahr., Mangalore.	32	2 6	1 Sep. 1894	250
4	.....	Muhammad Saifdar Hussain Sahib, M.A.S., \$ Sub pro tem Tahr., Chandragiri.	16	2 4	1 Aug. 1893	231-10-8
5	CAN.	D. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu, \$ Huzur Shirastadar, Ganjam.	26	2 2	1 Mar. 1894	250
6	TEL. Tam.	C. Subramanya Aiyar, \$ Head Quarter Inspector of Police, S. Arcot.	21	1 8	28 Mar. 1894	250
7	TEL. Tam.	C. Krishnaswami Nayudu, \$ Tahr., Pullampet.	16	1 7	10 Oct. 1894	250
8	.....	Saiyid Mustafa Sahib, Tahr., Atmakur.	19	1 6	19 July 1894	250
9	TAM. Can.	P. S. Singaravelu Pillai, \$ Tahr., Dharapuram.	.....	1 4	17 Oct. 1894	250
10	URIA.	K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, \$ Tahr., Golconda.	19	1 1	.....	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Salem	Special duty		Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in charge of Survey operations under the orders of the Collector.
Godavari	do		Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in charge of Survey operations under the orders of the Collector.
Cuddapah	General duty	Jammalamadugu	Ag. for J. T. Lever.
Kurnool	do	Pyapali	Ag. for A. Gurumurthi Nayudu.
Ganjam	do	Chatrapur	Ag. for C. Somasundara Sastri, B.A. On priv. leave for 3 months, from 5th Oct. 1895.
Madura	do	Madura	Ag. for P. Karunakara Menon.
Kistna	Treasury	Masulipatam	Ag. for B. Surya Rao Nayudu, Rao Bahadur.
Madras		Madras	Ag. for L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L.
Chingleput	General duty		Ag. for Saiyid Ali Khan Sahib, Posted to Trichinopoly, Genl. duty.
Nellore	Special duty		Appd. on Spl. duty for the acquisition of lands in Nellore for the Bezwada-Madras Railway (Tempy.)

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Total Service.	Serv. as Ag. Dy. Collr.	Date of joining Special Appointment	Salary.
		DEPUTY COLLECTORS (ACTING AND SPECIAL)—continued.	Years.	y. m.		Rs.
11	TEL.	C. Rustam Sing, Rao Bahadur, § Tahr., Markapur.	...	1 0	1 Apl. 1895	250
12	TEL Tam. Can. Hin. Maharati	T. G. Sundaresa Aiyar, B.A., § Tahr., Perambalur.	18	1 0	2 June 1895	250
13		J. Williams, § Tahr., Tadpatri ...	...	0 11	1 June 1895	250
14		C. Seshadri Rao Pantulu, Tahr., Nellore.	...	0 11	11 Sep. 1895	250
15	TEL.	C. Sivayya, § Tahr., Cuddapah ...	...	0 8	...	250
16		S. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu, § Tahr., Chicacole.	...	0 8	5 Oct. 1895	250
17		C. Gopalan Nayar, Tahr., Wynad.	...	0 4	26 July 1895	250
18		G. T. Vargese, B.A., Collr.'s Shr., Malabar.	...	0 3	13 Augt. 1895	250
19		M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai, § Tahr., Maduranbakam.	...	0 2	28 Sep. 1895	250
20		Mahdi Hussain Sahib Bahadur, § Tahr., Harpanaballe.	...	0 2	26 Sep. 1895	241-10-8
21		R. Sundaresa, Mudaliyar, § B.A., Tahr., Salem.	...	0 1	18 Oct. 1895	250
22		J. L. Saldanha, § Tahr., Udipi	...	0 1	26 Nov. 1895	250
23		F. Spurling, Sub-Asst. Madras Survey.	...	...	...	...
24	TAM. Tel.	D. Sesha Charlu, B.A., B.L., B.C.E., Sub Asst., Madras Survey	...	...	...	...
25		V. Ramachandra Rao, Tahr., Gudiyatham.	...	...	...	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Godavari	General duty ...	Cocanada	Ag. for A. Prabalanadam Pillai.
Kistna	do	Narasaraopet...	Ag. for K. Subbarayadu.
Anantapur	do	Anantapur	Ag. for V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu, Rai Bahadur.
	Special duty ...		Tempy.—On spl. duty for the acquisition of lands for the Bezwada-Madras Railway.
	do		Tempy.—On spl. duty for the acquisition of land for the Bezwada-Madras Railway.
Ganjam	General duty ...	Chatrapur	Ag. for D. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu.
Malabar	Special duty		Tempy.—On spl. duty in connection with the registration of Janmam title.
Malabar	do		Tempy.—On spl. duty in connection with the registration of Janmam title.
Tinnevely	General duty ...	Srivilliputtur...	Ag. for J. G. Wood.
Bellary	do	Bellary	Ag. for C. E. Plunkett.
N. Arcot	do	Arni	Ag. for H. Subbaraya Aiyar.—Posted to S. Arcot, General duty.
South Canara	Treasury	Mangalore	Ag. for K. Vengu Pillai.
Godavari	Special duty ...	Guntur	Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in ch. of Survey Operations under the orders of the Collr.
Godavari	do		Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in ch. of Survey Operations under the orders of the Collr.
Nellore	do		Tempy.—Appd. for the acquisition of lands for the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.	Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.
ANANTAPUR.		Rs.	ARCOT, SOUTH		Rs.
Dharmavaram.	M. Vijaya Raghavulu Nayudu†	200	—concluded.		
Tadpatri	J. Williams,† B.A., (on dep.)	200	Vridhachalam	P. Venkataswami Pillai, B.A.† (on dep.)	200
	L. V. Varadarajasarma, Ag.			M. Srinivasa Chari, Ag.	
Gooty	V. C. Gopala Chariyar,† (on leave)	200	Tirukoilur	Sivagnana Pillai, (on dep.)	200
	A. S. Ponnuswami Aiyar, B.A., Ag.			V. Sundara Aiyar, Ag.	
Anantapur	W. Gopalaswami Nayudu, Ag.	175	Kallakurchi	C. Kuppuswami Aiyar.	175
Penukonda	A. Jagannadha Rao, (on dep.)	150	Tiruvannamalai	M. Srinivasa Chari, (on dep.)	150
	G. Jagannayakulu Nayudu, B.A., Ag.			C. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Ag.	
Hindupur	A. S. Ponnuswami Aiyar, (on dep.)	150	BELLARY.		
	V. E. Sudarsana Mudaliyar, Ag.		Bellary	M. Venkata Chalapathi Nayudu, Rao Bahadur†	225
Madakasira	A. Omer Khan Sahib,† S. Vasudeva Rao,† B.A., Ag.	150	Adoni	T. Kothanda Ram Nayudu	200
				M. Bhima Charlu†	175
Kalyandrug	S. Vasudeva Rao (on dep.)	150	Rayadrug	P. Subroya Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur†	175
	A. Jagannadha Rao, Ag.		Alur	M. Sambasiva Rao Nayudu†	175
ARCOT, NORTH.			Hospet	C. Guru Rao†	175
Walajapet	C. Venkata Subbarayalu Reddiyar†	250	Kudligi	Mahdi Hussain Sahib...	150
Arcot	C. V. Madhava Rao†	225	Harpanahalli		
Wandiwasli	V. Rajagopala Mudaliar,† (under suspn.)	200	Huvinahadgalli	P. Rama Rao†	150
	V. Ramachandra Rao, Ag.				
Vellore	C. Ramachandra Aiyar, (on dep.)	175			
	A. Raju Mudaliyar,† Ag.				
Chittoor	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A., B.C.E., (on dep.)	175			
	C. Ramachandra Aiyar, Ag.				
Gudiyatam	V. Ramachandra Rao† (on dep.)	175			
	P. Venkataswami Pillai, Ag.				
Palmaner	Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu, (on dep.)	150			
	V. Ranganatha Rao, Ag.				
Chendragiri	A. Raju Mudaliar,† (on dep.)	150			
	Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu,† Ag.				
Polar	A. Gnanaswami Mudaliar	150			
ARCOT, SOUTH.					
Chidambaram	P. Rama Chari†	250			
Villupuram	S. T. Shanmugam Pillai†	250			
	M. Srinivasa Aiyangar	225			
Cuddalore	C. V. Ramachandra Rao†	225			
Tindivanam					

† Magistrate, 2nd Class.

District and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.	Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.
COIMBATORE.		Rs.	GODAVARI.		Rs.
—concluded.			Ramachandrapuram.	K. Narasimham Pantulu, B.A.†	250
Coimbatore	T. Appajayya,† (on dep.)	200	Narsapur	N. Narasayya,† (on dep.)	
	P. S. Vasudeva Rao, Ag.			Y. Venkata Rao, Ag.	
Satyamangalam.	P. S. Vasudeva Rao,† (on dep.)	200	Amalapuram.	Saiyid Vaziruddin,† Ag.	200
	N. C. Srinivasa Chariyar, Ag.				
Dharapuram	P. S. Singaravelu Pillai,† (on dep.)	200	Tanuku	Y. Venkata Rao, B.A.	200
	T. Minatchisundram Pillai, Ag.			G. Subramanyam, Ag.	
Pollachi	B. Chinnappa Mudaliyar	175	Bhimavaram	D. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu, (on leave)	200
Udamalpet	R. Ramachandra Aiyar†	175		P. Venkatappayya, B.A., Ag.	
Karur	S. Krishnayya†	175	Rajahmundry.	Saiyid Vaziruddin,† (on dep.)	175
Bhavani	T. Minatchisundaram Pillai, B.A.,† (on dep.)	150		S. Narasimham, Ag.	
	E. T. Vedanayakam Pillai, Ag.		Ellore	T. Rama Rao, (on dep.)	175
Kollegal	K. Swaminatha Aiyar,† (on dep.)	250	Yernagudem	P. Rama Rao, Ag.	
	V. Narasimma Aiyangar, B.A., Ag.			S. Narasimham,† (on dep.)	175
CUDDAPAH.			Peddapuram	P. Lakshmi Narayana, Ag.	
Cuddapah	C. Sivayya,† (on dep.)	225		P. Lakshmi Narayana, (on dep.)	150
	V. Srivatsankara Rao, Ag.		Bhadrachalam.	T. Suryaprakasam, Ag.	
Pullampett	C. Krishnaswami Nayudu,† (on dep.)	200		V. Vijayaramayya,† (on furlo.)	150
	M. Balakrishna Nayudu, Ag.			T. Rama Rao,† Ag.	
Jammalamadugu	Y. Srivatsankara Rao,† (on dep.)	175	KISTNA.		
	S. Pampapathi Sastri, Rao Bahadur, Ag.		Repalli	P. Acharyulu Pantulu, Ag.	250
Madanapalle	S. Pampapathi Sastri Rao Bahadur,† (on dep.)	175	Bapatla	A. Lakshmana Rao Pantulu	225
	G. Narayana Aiyar, Ag.			C. Venkatachalam Pantulu†	225
Royachoti	M. N. Varatha Charlu Rao Bahadur†	175	Narsariopet	V. Lakshmajee Rao Pantulu,† (on dep.)	200
Kadiri	S. Srinivasa Charlu, Ag.	175		T. Balaji Rao, Nayudu, Ag.	
Vayalpad	Muhammad Abu Saiyid Khan Saheb†	175	Gudivada	G. Lakshmikanta Rao Pantulu†	200
	P. Sitha Rao, (on dep.)			P. Nagesa Rao Pantulu,† B.A., B.L.	200
Pulivendla	K. Madava Rao, Ag.		Palnad	P. V. Narasimha Rao Pantulu.	175
Proddatur	M. Balakrishna Nayudu,† (on dep.)	175	Sattenapalli	K. Seshachalapathi Pantulu, B.A., (on dep.)	175
	D. Bhima Rao, Ag.			K. Mukanteswarudu, Ag.	
Badvel	D. Subramaniyam Nayudu†	150	Bandar	T. Raghava Rao	150
Siddhavattam	V. Seshayya†	150		K. Mukanteswarudu,† (on dep.)	150
				D. Dakshinamurti, Ag.	
GANJAM.				V. Srinivasa Raghava Chari.	150
Berhampore	A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, (Sub pro tem.)	200	Nuzvid	T. Balaji Rao Nayudu, (on dep.)	150
Chicacole	S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, (on dep.)	175		T. Raghava Rao Pantulu, Ag.	
	N. Venkata Rao Pantulu, Ag.		KURNOOL.		
Goomsur	N. Venkata Rao Pantulu,† (on dep.)	150	Koilkuntla	P. Acharyulu,† (on dep.)	
	P. Venkataramayya Pantulu, Ag.			V. Lakshmajee Rao Pantulu, Ag.	
			Ramallakot	A. V. Singarayalu Mudaliyar†	200

† Magistrate, 2nd Class.

Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.	Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.
KURNOOL—concluded.			NELLORE—concluded.		
Nandyal ...	S. V. Guruswami Nayudu,† (on dep.) ...	200	Kandakur ...	A. Raghava Rao†	175
Pattikonda ...	K. Vijaya Raghava Chari, Ag. ...		Rapur ...	M. Ramachandra Rao,† (on dep.) ...	150
Nandikotkur ...	C. Setu Rao† ...	175	Udayagiri ...	M. Rama Rao, Ag. ...	150
Cumbum ...	S. V. Guruswami Nayudu, Ag. ...		Kanigiri ...	S. Venkatasubbarayudu ...	150
Sirvel ...	V. Thangavelu Mudaliyar† ...	175		K. Lakshminarsu Nayudu† ...	150
Markapur ...	Y. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, (on dep.) ...	150	SALEM.		
Sirvel ...	J. Gundu Rao, Ag. ...		Salem ...	R. Sundarasa Mudaliyar, B.A. ...	250
Markapur ...	K. Vijayaragava Chari, M.A., (on dep.) ...	150	Namakal ...	K. Raghavendra Rao, B.A. ...	225
Markapur ...	V. Venkatanarayana Pillai, Ag. ...		Tiruchengode ...	T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A. ...	225
Markapur ...	K. Rustum Singh, Rao Bahadur,† (on dep.) ...	150	Atur ...	M. R. Sambaiyar ...	200
Markapur ...	Y. Venkataramanjulu Nayudu, Ag. ...		Hosur ...	Mahomad Yakub Sahib,† B.A. ...	200
Markapur ...	D. Venkata Varadayya ...	150	Tirupatur ...	J. Ramachandra Rao†	200
Madras ...			Dharmapuri ...	G. Ekamabara Aiyar, B.A. ...	175
Madras ...			Uttencarai ...	N. Ramaswami Aiyar,†	150
Madras ...			Krishnagiri ...	E. Venkatasubbu Aiyar† ...	150
Madras ...					
Madras ...			TANJORE.		
Madras ...			Negapatam ...	P. Thinthoyalu Nayudu,† B.A. ...	250
Madras ...			Kumbakonam ...	K. Jagannadha Chetti ...	250
Madras ...			Nannilam ...	T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar,† B.A., (on dep.) ...	250
Madras ...				Mir Abbas Ali Sahib,† (Sub pro tem.) ...	
Madras ...			Tanjore ...	Mir Abbas Ali Sahib Bahadur†	250
Madras ...				T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar, (Sub pro tem.) ...	
Madras ...			Mayavaram ...	R. Kolandaswami Pillai†	225
Madras ...			Tiruturaipundi ...	C. K. Srinivasa Aiyar,†	225
Madras ...			Mannargudi ...	A. Arulanantha Pillai ...	200
Madras ...			Puttukottai ...	T. Ramaswami Aiyar,†	175
Madras ...			Shiyali ...	I. Anantarama Aiyar† ...	150
Madras ...			TINNEVELLY.		
Madras ...			Srivaikuntam ...	M. Krishnaiyart	250
Madras ...			Ambasamudram ...	P. Narasimha Sastrit	225
Madras ...			Tinnevelly ...	S. Sankariyart	225
Madras ...			Nanguneri ...	B. Narasimbulu Aiyar ...	200
Madras ...			Srivilliputur ...	C. Mukunda Rao†	200
Madras ...			Sankaranainarkoil ...	N. K. Nellayappa Pillai, B.A., (on leave.) ...	200
Madras ...				A. Vedachalam Aiyar, B.A., Ag. (dep.) ...	175
Madras ...			Tenkasi ...	T. Sessa Aiyar, B.A., (on T. N. Rajagopala Aiyar, Ag. ...	
Madras ...			Ottappidaram ...	T. N. Rajagopal Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (on dep.) ...	150
Madras ...			Sattur ...	M. Maharaja Pillai, Ag. ...	150
Madras ...				G. Murugesam Pillait	150

† Magistrate 2nd class.

District and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.	District and Taluks.	Names.	Pay.
TRICHINOPOLY		Rs.	VIZAGAPATAM.		Rs.
Trichinopoly.	R. Kandaswami Pillai†	250	Golconda	K. Narasimha Rao Pantul†	150
Musiri ...	S. Annamalai Pillai†	225	Sarvasidhi	M. B. Venkayya Pantul†	150
Udayarpalayam.	A. Subaraya Aiyar (on leave).	200	Palkonda	B. V. Ramanarsu Pantulu, Rao Bahadur†	150
Perambalur ...	A. Doraswami Mudaliyar, B.A., Ag.	...			
	C. Thinadayalu Nayud†	175			
Kulitalai ...	A. Savurimuttu Pillai.	150			

† Magistrate, 2nd Class.

DEPUTY TAHSILDARS AND STATIONARY SUB-
MAGISTRATES.

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	ANANTAPUR.	Rs.		Stationary Sub-Magts.	Rs.
Uruvakonda ...	J. Bhima Rao	100	Wallajahpet ...	L. Venkatarama Aiyar.	100
Yadiki	A. Jagannatha Rao, B.A. ...	100	Wandewash ...	V. Bashyam Aiyangar.	100
Bukkapatnam.	S. Raghavendra Rao...	100	Polur	M. Srinivasa Chari, B.A. ...	100
	Stationary Sub-Magts.			ARCOT, SOUTH.	
Anantapur.....	V. E. Sudarsana Mudaliyar ...	100	Mannargudi....	K. Lakshmana Rao	100
Tadpatri	L. V. Veradaraja Sarma ...	100	Bowanagherri..	T. Vythenada Pillai	100
Goody.....	A. Appavu Mudaliyar. ...	100	Vanur	A. Venkata Krishna Aiyar	100
	ARCOT, NORTH.		Tittagoodo.....	P. Varada Rajalu Nayudu	100
Puttur.....	Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu	120	Gingi	T. S. Kothanda Rama Aiyar, B.A.	100
Punganur	V. Pachayya Mudali ...	120	Chengum.....	C. S. Ponnuswami Mudr.....	100
Kangundi	S. Nadamuni Aiyangar.	120	Panruti	M. Ramakrishna Pillai.	100
Tirupati Town.	K. Gopala Chari	120	Ulunderepett....	T. Ramanajulu Nayudu.	100
Kalahastri	Y. Subramaniya Ayya, B.A.	100	Merkanum.....	C. S. Sivarama Krishna Sarma, B.A., B.L.	100
Vellore Town..	C. Raghunatha Rao ...	120		Stationary Sub-Magts.	
Venkatagirikotah	S. G. Yusuf Ali Khan Sahib	100	Cuddalore	S. Sundara Aiyar	120
Arni	T.M. Govinda Chari, B.A. ...	120	Chidambaram..	P. Narayana Chariyar, M.A., B.L.	120
Arkonam	W. Jagannada Mudr.	120	Tindivanam ...	C. P. Doraswami Chetti. B.A.	100
Tirutani	A. Ganaswami Mudr.	120	Vriddachalam..	A. S. Ramaswami Pillai, B.A.	120
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Tirukoilur.....	S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	100
Chittoor	V. Raghunatha Rao.....	100	Villupuram ...	A. Pushpanatha Pillai, B.A.	100
Chandragiri ...	V. N. Narasinga Rao, B.A.	100	Kallakurchi ...	V. Murugesam Pillai, B.A.	100
Arcot.....	S. Thayagaraja Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	100	Tiruvannamalai	R. Rajagopala Chari, B.A.	100
Ambur	T. Rama Rao	100			
Gudiyatam ...	K. Narasinga Rao	100			

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	BELLARY.	Rs.		COIMBATORE—concl'd.	Rs.
Bellary Town.....	C. Venkata Rao, B.A.	120	Mettapalayam.....	S. Abdul Khadar Sahib	100
Sirugappa.....	R. B. Narayana Chetti	100	Perindurai.....	V. Narasimha Aiyar	100
Yemiganoor.....	K. Subba Rao.....	100		gar, B.A.	100
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Avanashi.....	A. Subarathna Sastri	100
Kudligi.....	C. K. Kasavulu Nayadu	100	Kangayam.....	N. C. Srinivasa Chari	100
Bellary.....	G. Kuppuswami Chetti,	100	Aravacoorchy.....	M. Ramaswami Pillai	100
	B.A.	100		Stationary Sub-Magts.	
Adoni.....	K. Ramakristna Braham	100	Erode.....	S. Venkata Rao, B.A.	100
Hospet.....	A. Rangaswami Nayadu	100	Folladam.....	E. S. Srinivasa Rao,	100
	CANARA, SOUTH.			B.A., B.L.	100
Mangalore.....	B. Shivayya.....	100	Coimbatore.....	O. Sanjeeva Rao	120
Bantwall.....	P. Castelino.....	100	Satyamanga-		100
Nilshwar			lam		100
(Kasargode)			Dharapuram.....	K. E. Subbarayar	100
Taluk).....	B. Babu Rao	100	Karur.....	B. T. Vedanaya kam	100
Karkal (Udipi			Pillai		100
Taluk).....	Muhammad Khan	100	Pollachi.....	A. Chengalva Rao, Na-	100
Beltangadi			Yudu		100
(Uppinangu-	V. Rama Rao	100	Udamalpet.....	R. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.	100
di Taluk).....				CUDDAPAH.	
Monegar of			Cuddapah	D. Bhima Rao.....	100
Amindivi	Muhammad Silliman	70	Town.....	A. Krishnaswami Na-	100
Islands.....			Chitwail.....	yudu, B.A.	100
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Kamalapuram.....	R. Narayana Rao	100
Mangalore.....	B. Koragappa	100	Peelair.....	C. Mahadeva Sastri, (on	100
Kasargod.....	N. F. Fernandez, B.A.	100		dep.)	100
	B.L.	100		T. Shadagopa Pillai, Ag.	100
Udipi.....	A. Devappa, Punja, B.A.	100		Stationary Sub-Magts.	
	B.L.	100	Cuddapah.....	A. Katchappeswarayya	100
Coondapoor.....	V. M. Fernandez, B.A.	100	Pullampett.....	T. Shadogopa Pillai, (on	100
	B.L.	100		dep.)	100
Upinangudi.....	M. Deva Rao, B.A., B.L.	100		C. Mahadeva Sastri,	100
	CHINGLEPUT.			Ag.	100
	Dy. Tahsildars and		Pulivendla.....	C. Krishnamurthi	100
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Nayudu, B.A.		100
Stripermadar.....	Vacant.....	100	Proddattur.....	Muhammad Jaffer Hus-	100
Poonamallee.....	M. K. Rama Pillai	100		sain Sahib	100
Sathiyavadu.....	T. Shama Rao.....	100	Jammalamadu-		100
Utramur.....	S. C. Venkata Ramayya	100	gu.....	T. N. Govinda Rajulu	100
Ponneri.....	G. Masilamany Pillai,	100		Nayudu	100
	B.A.	100	Kadiri.....	Williams, (on dep.)	100
Maduranta-				A. Krishnaswami Na-	100
kum.....	T. V. Lokanatha Aiyar,	120		yudu, B.A., Ag.	100
	B.A., B.L.	120	Madanapalli.....	S. Srinivasa Chari	100
Conjeevaram.....	S. V. Kallabheran Pil-	120	Rayachoti.....	G. Narayanayya, B.A.	100
	lai, B.A.	120		GANJAM.	
Tiruvellur.....	A. Ramachandra Aiyar,	100	Parlakimedi.....	U. Gopala Rao Pantulu	120
	B.A., B.L.	100	Tekkali.....	S. Venkatachallam	120
Saidapet.....	S. V. Sitharamayya, B.A.	120		Nayudu	120
Chingleput.....	S. Anantanarayana	120	Itchapore.....	P. Janaki Rao Pantulu	120
	Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	120	Purnashotapur.....	G. Lakshmayya Pantulu	120
	COIMBATORE.		Aska.....	K. Venkataraju Pan-	120
Gopichelli-				tulu, (on dep.)	120
polliem.....	Mir Muhammad Ghouse	100		P. M. Sundaram Pillai,	120
	Sahib.....	100		B.A., Ag.	120

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	GANJAM—concluded.	Rs.		GODAVARI—concl'd.	Rs.
Narsaunapetta.....	G. Pattabhiram Pantulu	100	Bhimavaram.....	T. L. Narasimha Rao	100
Surada.....	N. Chalamayya Pantu-	120	Peddapuram.....	Y. S. Somayajulu	100
	lu, (on dep.)	120	Yernagudem.....	B. Kama Razu	100
Ganjam.....	U. Patuik, Ag.	100		KISTNA.	
	P. M. Sundaram Pillai,	100			
	B.A., (on dep.)	100	Vissannapeta.....	T. Balaji Rao Nayudu	100
	N. Venkata Rao Pantu-	100	Juggiapetta.....	S. Brahmanandam Na-	100
	lu, Ag.	100		yudu, B.A.	100
Berhampore			Manglageri.....	P. Purushotham Pan-	100
Town.....	K. Pappya Pantulu	120		tulu	100
Sompetta.....	P. Krishnulu Pantulu,	100	Tummarukodu.....	T. Manikya Rao, B.A.	100
	B.A., (on dep.)	100	Kaikalur.....	K. Lingayya	100
	A. Venkata Rao, Nayu-	100	Avnigadda.....	V. Dakshinamurti Pan-	100
	du, (Sub. pro tem).	100		tulu	100
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Tenali.....	V. Pattabhiramayya	100
Berhampore.....	P. Venkata Ramanayya	120		Pantulu	100
	Pantulu, (on dep.)	120	Ponnur.....	D. Nagabushana Rao	100
	N. Venkata Razu	100	Bandur Town.....	P. Lakshmi Naraya Pan-	100
	Pantulu, Ag.	100		tulu	100
Chicacole.....	G. Jagannadhadas Pan-	100		Stationary Sub-Magts.	
Goomsur.....	N. Raghavaram Pan-	120	Repalli.....	M. Nagabushanam	100
	tulu	120	Bezwada.....	M. Subba Rao Pantulu,	100
				B.A.	100
	MALIAH (GANJAM		Narasaraopet.....	M. Unwarulla Sahib	100
	DISTRICT).		Guntoor.....	M. Mukanteswaradu	100
Balliguda.....	W. H. Bartley	250	Bapatla.....	K. Seshachalapah Pan-	100
Udayagiri.....	Y. Sanjeevi Nayudu	200		tulu, B.A.	100
Ramagiri.....	Gour Hari Sahib	200	Gudivada.....	Mohideen Hussain	100
				Sahib	100
	GODAVARI.		Sattenapallee.....	T. Vasudevamurthi	100
Alamur.....	Vacant.....	100			
Kottapetta.....	V. Appa Rao	100		KURNOOL.	
Pentapadu.....	A. Ramachandra Rao	100	Owk.....	G. Padmanabhulu Na-	100
Polavaram.....	G. Subramaniam,	150		yudu, B.A.	100
	(on dep.)	150	Kurnool Town.....	Y. Narayana Rao	100
Yellavaram.....	Y. S. Somayajulu, Ag.	123	Atmakur.....	P. Rajagopal Nayudu	100
Prattepadu.....	P. Rama Rao Pantulu	120	Kalwa.....	R. Lakshminarasu Pan-	100
	G. Subbarayudu Na-	120		tulu	100
	yudu	120	Pypalli.....	M. Bahauddin Sahib	100
Cocanada				Stationary Sub-Magts.	
Town.....	M. Muhammad Ali	100	Nandyal.....	J. Gundu Rao, B.A.	100
Cocanada.....	A. Appa Rao	120	Pattikonda.....	G. Chengalva Rao Na-	100
Pittapuram.....	T. Suriyaprakasa Rao,	120		yudu	100
	B.A.	120			
Tuni.....	L. Venkata Krishnayya	120		MADURA.	
Chodavaram.....	N. Kondlarayudu Na-	150	Madura Town.....	M. Sakitha Rao Nayudu	120
	yudu	150	Tirushuli.....	B. Venkata Krishna	120
Chintalapadi.....	P. Subbarayudu	100		Aiyangar	120
Sivakodu.....	A. Krishnam Raju	100	Ramnad.....	C. Chokalingam Pillai	120
			Sivaganga.....	S. Venkatarama Aiyar	120
	Stationary Sub-Magts.		Tirupatur.....	M. R. Govinda Rao	100
Rajahmundry.....	T. Venkata Ramayya	120	Usilampati.....	R. Muthuswami Aiyar	100
Ellore.....	H. A. Walford, Ag.	120	Tiruvadan.....	D. Raja Ram Nayudu	120
Narasapur.....	N. Venkaya	120		S. Muthusundaram	120
Amalapuram.....	V. Kama Raz	120		Aiyar	120
Ramachendra-					
puram.....	D. Venkata Ratnam	100			
Tanuku.....	C. Appayya	100			

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
MADURA—concluded.			NELLORE.		
Nellacottah....	Subba Sastri Narasaiyar	100	Venkatagheri..	M. Narahari Rao, (on dep.)	120
Vedasundoor...	C. Ramaswami Aiyar	100		M. Kuppaswami Chettiar, M.A., Ag.	
Uttampolliem...	T. Theyaga Rama Aiyar	100	Allur.....	Bhogavantharayaiala	100
Kodaikanal Hills.....	T. G. Turner	150	Addanki.....	K. Narasinga Rao	100
Padmagudi.....	N. Ramaswami Aiyangar	120	Polur.....	E. Seetharam Rao Nayudu, B.A., (on dep.)	120
Stationary Sub-Magts.				S. Ramayya, B.A., Ag.	
Tirumangalam	Saiyid Mohiuddin Sahib	100	Podili.....	M. Seetharamayya, (on dep.)	120
Peryakolam.....	M. Krishna Rao	120	Darsi.....	K. Narasinga Rao, Ag.	
Melur.....	T. Panchapakesa Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	100	Kotah.....	A. Narasimha Chari...	120
Dindigul.....	P. Samava Aiyar	120		B. Venkata Ramayya...	100
Palni.....	J. Ganapathi Pillai	120	Stationary Sub-Magts.		
Madura Taluk.....	G. Jagannatha Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	120	Kandakur.....	M. Rama Rao	100
MALABAR.			Ongole.....	C. Krishnayya	100
Tangacherry....	D. Kunriyan	100	Gudur.....	C. Rama Rao	100
Cannanore.....	K. Gopala Menon	120	Atmakur.....	P. Narasimha Rao	100
Taliperamba....	C. Karunakaran	120	Nellore.....	S. Venkata Subbrayudu, (on dep.)	120
Kuthuparamba...	K. Mannan	100		E. Seetharam Rao Nayudu, B.A., Ag.	
Quilandy.....	T. C. Shanganu Menon, B.A.	100	SALEM.		
Calicut Town...	S. Chandu Nambayar	100	Shervaroy Hills.....	V. Arokiaswami Pillai	150
Tirurangadi....	K. Govinda Menon, B.A.	100	Salem Town...	A. Ramaswami Aiyar	100
Betutputhian-gadi.....	V. V. Kunchi Raman	100	Paramati.....	O. Sundara Rao	100
Chavakkad.....	S. Ramachandra Aiyar	100	Omatur.....	P. B. Sankara Rao	100
Allatur.....	P. A. Sankunni Menon	100	Sankagherri Droog.....	T. N. Ramachendra Rao, B.A.	100
Vythri.....	Saiyid Obidullah Sahib	100		C. Surappa Chari	100
Cherpalcheri...	T. Govindan	100	Vaniembadi...	H. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A.	100
Stationary Sub-Magts.			Denkanikota...	K. Venkata Ramana Aiyar	100
Kottayam.....	K. Narayana Aiyar	100	Razipur.....	S. Venkatasubba Aiyar	100
Calicut.....	M. A. Gopala Krishna Aiyar	100	Pennagarum...	K. Narasinga Row	100
Ponani.....	T. C. Govinda Kurup	100	Harur.....	Stationary Sub-Magts.	
Walvanad.....	O. Raman	100			
Palghat.....	K. Ramuni Menon	120	Salem.....	R. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	100
Cherakal.....	P. Govindan	120	Namakal.....	V. Rangaswami Aiyar, B.A.	100
Anjengo.....	M. Kondi Menon	100	Atur.....	S. B. Venkatarayalu Nayudu	100
Ernad.....	P. Kunjyam	120	Tirupatur.....	B. Venkata Chari, B.A.	100
Kurambanad....	A. Nani Menon	120	TANJORE.		
Ootacamund....	N. Sundaram Aiyar	100			
Gudalur.....	R. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A.	150	Kombakonum...	C. Viswanatha Rao	120
Coonoor.....	T. N. Kothanda Rama Aiyar	100	Kodavasil.....	S. Sundaram Aiyar, Ag.	100
			Vallam.....	T. S. Saminatha Aiyar	100

† Wynaad allowance Rs. 50.

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
TANJORE—concl'd.			Stationary Sub-Magts.		
Tiruvendarmaruthur.....	C. P. Raghavachari	120	Musiri.....	M. Srinivasa Chariyar	100
Negapatam.....	Sumbasiva Aiyar, B.A.	100	Kulitalai.....	G. Saiyid Abdul Gaffar Sahib	100
Trivalur.....	S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	100	Perumbalur...	S. Ganapathi Aiyar	120
Tranquebar....	V. Ramachandra Rao	100	Udayarpolliem	A. Savurimuthi Pillai	100
Vedaraniem....	A. Ramaswami Aiyar	100	Lailigudi.....	S. Kovil Pillai, B.A.	100
Nedamungalum.....	U. Raghava Charulu	120	VIZAGAPATAM.		
Arunthangi.....	Kalyanarama Aiyar, B.A.	100	Anakapalli.....	K. Kotanna Pantulu	120
Trivadi.....	Muhammad Abdul Hie Sahib	100	Vizagapatam...	M. Narasimham Pantulu, (on dep.)	120
Stationary Sub-Magts.				D. Raghava Rao Pantulu (Sub protm.)	100
Tanjore.....	A. S. Daniel Pillai, B.A.	120	Bimlipatam....	V. Sanyasi Chetti	120
Nannilam.....	T. S. Vamana Rao, B.A.	100	Vizianagram....	C. H. Somayazulu Pantulu	120
Shiyali.....	D. Samidas Pillai	120	Salur.....	G. Appa Rao Nayudu, (on dep.)	120
Mayavaram.....	Krishna Rao	100		C. Suria Narayana Rao Pantulu, Ag.	
Kumbakonum...	T. V. Vembu Pillai	100	Bobilli.....	V. Venkata Subba Rao Pantulu	120
Patukota.....	T. Krishnasawmi Aiyangar, B.A.	120	Parvatipur.....	T. Govinda Rao Pantulu	120
Mannargudi....	Agniswami Pillai, B.A.	100			
Tiruturaipundi	R. Ramachandra Aiyar	100	Srungavarapucotta.....	T. Jugganadham Pantulu	100
TINNEVELLY.			Viravilli.....	P. Venkata Sastri	100
Kulasagarapatam.....	Lakshmana Pillai	100	Gazapatnagara.....	K. Ramaswami Pantulu	100
Palamecottah...	P. K. Rajam Aiyar	100	Chipuripilli...	Ch. Sanyasayya Pantulu	100
Villatikolam...	G. Gopala Aiyar	100			
Tuticorin.....	A. Firmydeen Sahib	100	Agency Tracts.		
Virdupatti.....	L. Kallepran Pillai	100	Rayaghada.....	M. V. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu	150
Virtirayiruppi.	V. Padmanabha Aiyar, B.A., (Sub. pro tem.)	100	Navarangapur...	T. Audinarayanaswami Nayudu	150
Radapuram.....	C. Vasudeva Rao	100	Mulkangheri...	P. Nageswara Rao Pantulu	150
Stationary Sub-Magts.			Jeypore.....	P. Venkanna Pantulu	150
Srivaikuntam...	Kaliathappa Mudaliar	100	Gunupur.....	D. Chalapati Rao Pantulu	200
Sankaranainarkovil.....	N. Valayuthan Pillai	100	Koraput.....	T. Audinarayanaswami Nayudu, Ag.	200
Srivelliputtar.	M. Maharaja Pillai	100	Padawa.....	P. Jagannayakulu Nayudu (on dep.)	120
Ottipadarani...	S. Ekambaram Aiyar, B.A.	100		G. Mahadevan Pantulu, Ag.	
Tenkasi.....	N. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.	100	Potingi.....	B. L. Narasimhah Pantulu	120
Tinnevelly.....	S. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B.A.	100	Bissem Cuttac.	D. Parsaarama Ayya Nayudu	100
Satur.....	M. Subramaniya Aiyar	100	Stationary Sub-Magts.		
Nanguneri.....	M. Kanthimathe Pillai	100			
TRICHINOPOLY.					
Trichinopoly Town.....	A. Doraswami Mudr., B.A., (on dep.)	120	Sarvasidhi.....	G. Hanumantha Rao Nyudu	120
Torriyur.....	S. A. Visvasami Pillai	100	Palkondah.....	C. Suriyanarayan Rao Pantulu	120
Manapalai.....	T. Samabesavam Pillai	100			
Kilapaluvur...	K. M. Samavaiyar	120			
Trichinopoly..	B. S. Venkataramana Sarma, B.A.	120			

HUZUR SHERISTADAR.

District.	Names.	Pay.	District.	Names.	Pay.
		Rs.			Rs.
Anantapur.....	P. Seshagiri Rao, B.A.....	200	Kistna.....	K. Narayanaswami Na- yudu.....	225
Arcot, North.....	K. Narayana Aiyar, (on dep.).....	225	Kurnool.....	A. Kuppuswami Mudaliar.....	200
Arcot, South.....	D. Krishna Rao, Ag. S. Rajeswara Mudaliyar, B.A.....	225	Madras.....	V. A. Ramaswami Aiyar.....	200
Bellary.....	K. Srinivasam Pantulu, B.A.....	200	Madura.....	N. Virabhadra Aiyar.....	200
Canara, South.....	A. Vasudeva Poi.....	200	Malabar.....	G. T. Vurgese, B.A.....	225
Chingleput.....	M. V. Narayanaswami Pil- lai.....	200	Nilgiris.....	R. Jaya Raja Rao, B.A.....	200
Coimbatore.....	C. R. Chenakasavulu Na- yudu, B.A.....	200	Nellore.....	K. Sitapati Rao.....	200
Cuddapah.....	D. Krishna Rao.....	200	Salem.....	R. Govindaraja Aiyangar, B.A.....	225
Ganjam.....	D. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu.....	200	Tanjore.....	T. S. Muthuswami Pillai.....	225
Godavari.....	A. Krishnama Chari, B.A., (Sub. pro tem).....	225	Tinnevely.....	M. Irullappa Pillai, (on furlo).....	225
			Trichino- poly.....	T. Sessa Aiyar, B.A., Ag. N. Srinivasa Rao.....	200
			Vizagapa- tam.....	P. Kodandaram Pantulu.....	200

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The scale of Controlling Establishment sanctioned by H. M.'s Secretary of State for India is as follows:—

(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.

	Rs.
1 Conservator, 1st Grade.....	1,600
1 Do. 2nd do.....	1,350
1 Do. 3rd do.....	1,100
3 Deputy Conservators, 1st Grade on.....	900 each.
4 Do. do. 2nd do.....	800 do.
7 Do. do. 3rd do.....	650 do.
7 Do. do. 4th do.....	550 do.
5 Assistant do. 1st do.....	450 do.
6 Do. do. 2nd do.....	350 do.

(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.

2 Extra Assistant Conservators, 1st Grade.....	350
3 Do. do. 2nd do.....	300
3 Do. do. 3rd do.....	250
3 Do. do. 4th do.....	200

According to this scale the Officers of the Department have been graded as under:—

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ances.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF.*				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
<i>Conservator (1)—1st Grade—Pay Rs. 1,600.</i>				
1	Mr. E. P. Popert.....	1,600	...	Central Circle.
<i>2nd Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 1,350.</i>				
1	Mr. A. W. Peet*.....	1,350	...	Northern Circle.
<i>3rd Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 1,100.</i>				
1	Mr. J. W. Cherry,* E. D. M. Hooper, (Ag.)	1,100	...	Southern Circle.—On furlo.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ances.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF—continued.				
<i>Dy. Conservators, 1st Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 900.</i>				
1	Mr. C. G. Douglas*.....	900	...	Nilgiris.
2	„ E. D. M. Hooper.....	900	...	Bellary.—Ag. Conservator, 3rd Grade, Southern Circle.
3	„ R. W. Morgan, F.Z.S.*.....	900	...	On furlo. for 2 years, from 22nd Dec. 1894.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. H. A. Gass.....	900	...	Coimbatore.
2	„ G. Hadfield.....	900	...	South Malabar.
<i>Dy. Conservators, 2nd Grade (4)—Pay Rs. 800.</i>				
1	Mr. H. A. Gass.....	800	...	South Coimbatore.—Ag. Dy. Con- servator, 1st Grade, Southern Circle.
2	„ W. C. Hayne*.....	800	...	Chingleput.
3	„ G. Hadfield.....	800	...	South Malabar.—Ag. in 1st Grade.
4	„ A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	800	...	South Arcot.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. C. E. Brasier.....	800	...	Salem.
2	„ H. J. A. Porter.....	800	...	Trichinopoly cum Tanjore.
<i>Dy. Conservators, 3rd Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 650.</i>				
1	Mr. C. E. Brasier.....	650	...	Salem.—Ag. in 2nd Grade.
2	„ H. J. A. Porter.....	650	...	Trichinopoly cum Tanjore.—Ag. in 2nd Grade.
3	„ A. W. Lushington.....	650	...	Kistna.—Ag. in 2nd Grade.
4	„ T. P. Peake.....	650	...	Madura.
5	„ F. A. Lodge.....	650	...	Kurnool.
6	„ J. S. Battie.....	650	...	South Canara.
7	„ J. H. B. Brougham.....	650	...	Nellore.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. E. B. Murray.....	650	...	Anantapur.
2	„ P. M. Lushington.....	650	...	North Coimbatore.
<i>Dy. Conservators, 4th Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 550.</i>				
1	Mr. E. B. Murray.....	550	...	Anantapur.—Ag. in 3rd Grade.
2	„ P. M. Lushington.....	550	...	North Coimbatore.—Ag. in 3rd Gr.
3	„ C. D'A. McCarthy.....	550	...	North Arcot.
4	„ C. Du Pré Thornton.....	550	...	Vizagapatam.
5	„ A. B. Jackson.....	550	...	Godavari.
6	„ R. McIntosh, M.A.....	550	...	Ganjam.
7	„ H. B. Bryant*.....	550	...	Tinnevely.
<i>Dy. Conservators, 4th Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 550.</i>				
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. G. F. F. Foulkes.....	550	...	South Coimbatore.
2	„ F. L. C. Cowley-Brown.....	550	...	
<i>Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (5)—Pay Rs. 450.</i>				
1	Mr. G. F. F. Foulkes.....	450	...	Cuddapah.—Ag. Dy. Consr., 4th Grade.
2	„ F. L. C. Cowley-Brown.....	450	...	South Coimbatore.—Ag. Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade.
3	} Vacant.			
4				
5				

* Officers admitted by the Secretary of State to the European Services Leave Rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF—concluded.				
<i>Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (6)—Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
1	Mr. J. L. MacC. O'Leary	350	...	Kistna.
2	" H. A. Latham	350	...	North Coimbatore.
3	" S. Cox	350	...	Kurnool.
4	" H. F. A. Wood	350	...	Cuddapah.—Doing duty under the
5	" H. Tireman	350	...	Dist. Forest Officer.
6	" W. W. Batchelor	350	...	Nilgiris.—do.
			...	Trichinopoly.—do.
(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
1	Mr. C. A. Eber Hardie	350	50	Bellary.—Ag. Dist. Forest Officer.
2	" J. G. F. Marshall	350	50	North Malabar.—Dist. Forest Officer.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 300.</i>				
1	Mr. W. Carroll	300	...	North Arcot.
2	V. Alwar Chetty, B.A.	300	...	Posted to Salem.
3	Mr. S. C. Moss	300	...	Do.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 3rd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 250.</i>				
1	T. M. Nallaswami Nayudu	250	...	Salem.—Posted to Northern Circle.
2	Mr. T. N. Hearsey	250	...	Kurnool.
3	" C. J. Woutersz.	250	...	Trichinopoly.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 4th Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 200.</i>				
1	Mr. H. H. Ward	200	...	Godavari.
2	" T. G. A. Gaudoin	200	...	Cuddapah.
3	Mr. Rama Row	200	...	Salem.

The following Executive Staff is employed under the sanction of the Local Government:—

EXECUTIVE STAFF.		RS.	RS.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.				
<i>Sub-Assistant Conservators (old scale). 2nd Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 150.</i>				
1	Mr. C. P. Howell	150	...	Madura.
2	V. S. Guruswami Pillai	150	...	Tinnevely.
<i>1st Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 125 + 25 Horse Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. H. O'Neill	125	25	South Coimbatore.
2	Mr. A. G. Van Heerden	125	25	Posted to Madura.—On leave.
3	Mr. A. G. Van Heerden	125	25	Nilgiris.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	Mr. W. P. Rego	100	25	Acts for Mr. H. O'Neill.
<i>2nd Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 100 + 25 Horse Allowance.</i>				
1	N. Arumuga Mudaliar	100	25	South Coimbatore.
2	Mr. W. P. Rego	100	25	South Malabar.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	Mr. N. M. Rego	80	20	South Canara.
			25	

Executive Staff employed under the sanction of the Local Government—continued.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
EXECUTIVE STAFF—continued.				
3rd Grade (4)—Pay Rs. 80 + 20 Horse Allowance.				
1	R. Sundram Pillai.....	80	20	Nilgiris.
2	Mr. N. M. Rego.....	80	20	South Canara.—Ag. in the 2nd Gr.
3	A. S. Mariapragasam Pillai	80	20	South Coimbatore.
4	T. C. R. Malaya Pillai.....	80	20	Tinnevely.
Acting.				
	Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas.....	50	A. A. 16, C. A. 20	North Coimbatore.
4th Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Horse Allowance.				
1	Mr. N. S. Noronha	60	15	South Canara.
5th Grade (10)—Pay Rs. 50 + 15 Horse Allowance.				
1	Mr. A. F. X. Saldanha	50	15	South Canara.
2	" E. C. M. Mascarenhas.....	50	15	North Coimbatore.
3	C. S. Venkataramaniam	50	15	North Malabar.
4	Mr. H. E. Kelly	50	15	South Coimbatore.
5	" J. W. Ryan	50	15	North Malabar.
6	A. R. Rama Row	50	15	South Canara.
7	Mr. S. Solomon	50	15	North Coimbatore.
8	G. Arulanandam Pillai	50	15	Nilgiris.—On furlough.
9	} Vacant.			
10				
Acting.				
	Mr. C. Hammond.....	...	...	Dehra Dun.
	" E. J. D. Pierce.....	...	...	Madura.
	" A. B. Myers.....	65	...	Nilgiris.
	" E. A. Monisse.....	...	...	South Malabar.
	A. Srinivasa Chamberlain	...	...	South Coimbatore.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.				
Sub-Assistant Conservators (old scale).				
2nd Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 150.				
	C. M. Maduranayagam Pillai	100	50	South Arcot—Sub. pro tem.
RANGERS.				
1st Grade—Pay Rs. 125 + 25 Conveyance Allowance.				
Nil.				
Second Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 100 + 25 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	C. M. Maduranayagam Pillai	100	25	South Arcot.—Ag. Sub-Assst. Con- servator, 2nd Gr., Sub. pro tem.
Acting.				
	T. Bapu Rao	80	A. A. 20, C. A. 25	North Arcot.

Executive Staff employed under the sanction of the Local Government—continued.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
EXECUTIVE STAFF—continued.				
3rd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 80 + 20 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	C. N. Lakshman Rao	80	20	South Arcot.
2	T. Bapu Rao	80	20	North Arcot.
3	M. Callanan	80	20	do.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	Mr. R. S. Bower, B.A.	...	...	Salem.
4th Grade (5)—Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	M. Shams-ud-din Sahib	60	15	Salem.
2	Mr. R. S. Bower, B.A.	60	15	do.—Acts in 3rd Grade.
3	M. Jambunatha Sastri	60	15	do.—On leave for 1 year.
4	T. Narayana Swami Iyer	60	15	Trichinopoly.
5	Mr. J. Tapp	60	15	North Arcot.—Employed in the Jey- pore Estate.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	Mr. G. W. Thompson	60	...	Salem.
5th Grade (13)—Pay Rs. 50 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	Mr. G. W. Thompson	50	15	Salem—Ranger, 4th Gr., Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .
2	V. C. Doraisawmi Pillai	50	15	Trichinopoly.
3	M. Kothandarama Mudaliar	50	15	Salem.
4	A. N. Hanumantha Rao	50	15	Cuddapah.
5	T. Shunmooga Mudaliar	50	15	Nellore.
6	N. Balaji Singh	50	15	do.
7	Mr. G. R. Middleton	50	15	Chingleput.
8	W. H. Blacker	50	15	South Arcot.
9	P. Venkatakrishnama Naidu	50	15	Salem.—On leave.
10	T. Arumuga Mudaliar	50	15	North Arcot.
11	C. Subramania Aiyar	50	15	Cuddapah.
12	A. P. Ramachandra Mudaliar	50	15	Trichinopoly.
13	M. L. Naraina Sastri	50	15	Cuddapah.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	S. Ramasami Aiyar	50	15	North Arcot.
	Saiyid Burhan-ud-din Hussain	50	15	Salem.
	C. Rajagopaul Naidu	55	...	Cuddapah.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.				
RANGERS.				
1st Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 125 + 25 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	Mr. H. Stafford	125	25	Kurnool.
2nd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 100 + 25 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	R. Visvanadam Pantulu	100	25	Kurnool.
2	Mr. H. J. McLaughlin	100	25	Vizagapatam.
3	W. R. Newman	100	25	do.
3rd Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 80 + 20 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	N. S. Vira Chetty	80	20	Ganjam.
2	P. Ananda Rao	80	20	do.

Executive Staff employed under the sanction of the Local Government—concluded.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
EXECUTIVE STAFF—concluded.				
4th Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	Vacant.			
2	<i>Acting.</i>			
	V. Kalyanarama Aiyar	50	A. A.	Kurnool.
			C. A.	15
			A. A.	10
	L. Hanumantulu	75	C. A.	Ganjam.
5th Grade (8)—Pay Rs. 50 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	R. Venkatesa Mudaliar	50	15	Godavari.—On leave for 6 months.
2	M. Balaji Sing	50	15	Kistna.
3	S. Arokiasamy Pillai	50	15	Vizagapatam.
4	K. Rama Row	50	15	Posted to Kurnool.
5	V. Kalyanarama Aiyar	50	15	Kurnool.—Acting in 4th Grade.
6	L. Hanumantulu	50	15	Ganjam.—do. do.
7	S. Eggia Narayanasastri	50	15	Kistna.
8	K. Aswatham Naidu	50	15	Bellary.
<i>Acting.</i>				
	O. M. Parthasarathy Naidu	50	15	Dehra Dūn.
			A. A.	
	N. S. Ananthachari	30	20	Anantapur.
			C. A.	15
			A. A.	10
	G. Venkatapathi Naidu	30	20	Kistna.
			C. A.	15
			A. A.	10
	Reginald O'Hara	30	10	Godavari.
			C. A.	15
			A. A.	10
	N. S. Anantha Aiyar	30	10	Anantapur.
			C. A.	15
			A. A.	10
	K. S. Krishnamachari	30	10	Bellary.
			C. A.	15

NOTE.—Forest Rangers draw daily travelling allowance under Article 1167 (ii) and (iii), and 1168 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition, according to class in addition to their Permanent Conveyance Allowance under Article 1181.

For purposes of promotion, in the Controlling Staff there will be one list only, which will include the officers of the three Circles.

The head-quarters of District Forest Officers will, unless otherwise ordered, be at the head-quarter station of the district. The Office of the Conservator of the Central Circle will be at Madras, while those of the Northern and Southern Circles will be respectively at Waltair and Coimbatore.

For the Executive Staff there is a separate list for each Circle and promotion is regulated accordingly, and not as in the case of the Controlling Staff.

The control of Forest Administration will, until further orders, continue to be vested in the Board of Revenue, and the Conservators will submit reports and other communications to the Board.

Assistant Conservators will be appointed to the second grade, and they will be eligible for promotion by Government successively to the first grade on their passing the prescribed examinations and obtaining the needful certificate of qualification from the Conservator.

Promotion will not necessarily be given immediately on passing, or solely in consequence of passing the examinations; the merits and qualifications of each officer will also be taken into consideration.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

H. M. Winterbotham, Esq., I.C.S. Ag. 4th Member, Board of Revenue, and Commr. of Revenue Settlement, and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture.

M.R.Ry. P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur.....

Secretary to

do.

" I. Sarabalingam Naidu, B.A. 1st Assistant, Settlement Branch.

" G. Srinivasulu Chetti, B.A. 2nd do. Statistical Branch.

" P. Govinda Menon, B.A. Head Accountant, Settlement Branch.—On other duty.

" M. Ramachandra Iyer, B.A. Ag. do. do.

Settlement Party, No. I.

M.R.Ry. S. Rangachariar Avergal, B.A. Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 1st Grade.

" M. Narsimulu Pantulu..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. II.

M.R.Ry. T. Krishnamurti Aiyangar Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 2nd Grade.—On furlough.

" N. Pattabhirama Rao, B.A. Ag. do.

" T. Ranga Aiyangar..... Uncovenanted Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. III.

G. P. Clerk, Esq. Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 1st Grade.

M.R.Ry. D. Krishnayya, B.A. Uncovenanted Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. V.

M.R.Ry. M. Adinarayana Iyah Garu..... Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 2nd Grade, Sub. pro tem.

" J. Sundarayya, B.A. Uncovenanted Assistant, Sub. pro tem.

Settlement Party, No. VI.

F. C. Parsons, Esq., I.C.S. Special Settlement Officer, Malabar and South Canara.

M.R.Ry. N. Pattabhirama Rao, B.A. Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Sub. pro tem.—On other duty.

" T. V. Narasimhulu Naidu..... Sub. pro tem. do.

" P. Govinda Menon, B.A. Uncovenanted Assistant, Sub. pro tem.

Land Records and Agriculture.

C. Benson, Esq., M.R.A.C. Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rao..... Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Vety. Lieut. C. B. M. Harris, A.V.C., M.R.C.V.S.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.—On sick leave.

A. E. Clarke..... Acting do.

Mr. B. Mannas Deputy Superintendent, do.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THE MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PARTIES.

Central Office.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	H. O'C. Cardozo, Esq.....	Superintendent, Madras Survey.	
2	J. H. Cook, Esq.....	Dy. Supt., Madras Survey, 1st Class.	In charge of Central Office.
3	M.E.Ry. Rao Saheb G. Venkatramaya Pantulu Garu.	Asst. Supt., 3rd Class.	

Central Office—continued.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
4	M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Naidu Garu.	Asst. Supt., 3rd Class.	
5	G. Patcha Pillai.....	Sub-Assst. 1st Class	Sub. pro tem.
6	P. Narayanasami Naidu.....	do. 2nd do.	do.
7	T. A. Sundaram Aiyar.....	do. 2nd do.	do.
8	N. Cumarettu Asari.....	Head Computer	do.
9	Mr. E. R. Joseph.....	Head Draftsman.	
10	C. J. Mallikarjuna Sastri.....	Map Record-keeper	Sub. pro tem.
11	Mr. W. P. Dincoosta.....	Lithographer	
12	" T. Pereira.....	Draftsman.	Sub. pro tem.
13	C. Chengulroya Moodelly.....	Lithographer	
14	T. V. Narayanasami Naidu.....	Draftsman.	
15	B. Chutter Sing.....	Photographer.	
16	Mahomed Fida Hussain.....	Clerk	Sub. pro tem.
17	N. Surianarayana Rao.....	Cashkeeper.	do.
18	H. Raghavendra Rao.....	Clerk	

Godavari District, No. I Party.

1	F. Spurling, Esq.....	Special Dy. Collector	In charge of Initial Survey, Godavari.
2	P. V. Subba Rao.....	Sub-Assistant	Madras.
3	A. Nadamuni Reddi.....	Clerk	
4	T. Sreenivasa Raghava chary.	Computer Draftsman.	

Godavari and Kistna Districts, No. II Party.

1	D. Seshachari, B.A., B.C.E. and B.L.	Special Dy. Collector	In charge of Re. Survey, Ellore and Guutur.
2	R. McNahon, Esq.....	Sub-Assistant, 1st Class.	On deputation to Pudukkottai, Supt. Re. Survey.
3	Mr. S. Clarkson.....	do. 3rd do.	
4	" H. Selvey.....	do. 3rd do.	Acting.
5	V. Krishnasami.....	Clerk.	
6	P. Sami Naidu.....	do.	

Malabar District, No. III Party.

1	G. P. Green, Esq.....	Dy. Supt., 2nd Class	In charge of No. III Party.
2	R. H. L. Lushington, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Class	On dep. to the Forest Dept. for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
3	J. Thompson, Esq.....	do. 3rd do.	On spl. duty in Wynad.
4	W. F. Bateman, Esq.....	do. 3rd do.	
5	Mr. J. P. Alley.....	Sub-Assistant, 1st Class.	Acting.
6	S. Gopala Charri.....	do. 2nd do.	
7	Mr. A. Lopez.....	Head-Surveyor, 1st Class.	District Surveyor, Malabar.
8	" C. D'Lima.....	do. 2nd do.	do. Nilgiris.
9	Kuppusami Naidu.....	do. 1st do.	do. Coimbatore.
10	Mr. G. W. Footman.....	do. 2nd do.	Tempy.
11	G. Holden.....	do. 2nd do.	do.
12	C. K. Kesava Rao.....	Clerk.	
13	R. Srinivasa Aiyar.....	Computer Draftsman.	
14	P. Arunachala Moodelly.....	do.	

South Canara District, No. IV Party.

1	H. R. Bentley Taylor, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Class	In charge of No. IV Party.
2	F. V. P. Gompertz, Esq.....	do. 3rd Class	On privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, from 17th August 1895.
3	Mr. C. Lynch.....	Head Surveyor, 1st Class.	Ooty Town Survey.
4	" M. Crampton.....	do. do.	
5	T. Swami Pillai.....	do. 2nd do.	Dist. Surveyor, S. Canara.
6	Mr. A. S. Sutaris.....	do. 2nd do.	Tempy.
7	G. K. Subramania Iyer.....	Computer Draftsman.	

Salem District Re-Survey Party.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	M.R.Ry. P. R. Narayana Aiyar Avargal.	Asst. Supt., 3rd Class	In charge of Salem Re. Survey.—Invested with the rank and powers of a Depy. Collector.
2	S. P. Venkatrama Aiyar	Head Surveyor, 1st Class	On deputation to Court of Wards.
3	M. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar	do. 2nd do.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>

Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna Districts.

No. I Survey Division.

1	H. S. Mullins, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 2nd Class	Services placed at the disposal of the Forest Dept.
2	M.R.Ry. D. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avargal.	Sub-Asst., 1st Class	In charge of No. I Survey Divn.—Invested with the rank and powers of a Dy. Collector.
3	Tipparazu Rama Rao	Hd. Surveyor, 2nd Class	Tempy., Ganjam.
4	Mr. A. D. Sylvester	do. 1st do.	Acting, Vizagapatam.
5	P. Hanumantha Rao	do. 2nd do.	Godavari.
6	G. Nageswara Rao	do. 2nd do.	Kistna.

Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur Districts.

No. II Survey Division.

1	A. Maltby, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 1st Class	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> —In charge of No. II Survey Division.
2	K. L. Dorasami Aiyar	Hd. Surveyor, 2nd Class	Bellary.
3	Mr. B. Joseph	do. 1st do.	Kurnool.
4	N. Doraisami Naidu	do. 2nd do.	Anantapur.

Nellore, Cuddapah and North Arcot Districts.

No. III Survey Division.

1	C. W. Martin, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 2nd Class	In charge of No. III Survey Division.
2	R. Divakariah	Hd. Supervisor, 2nd Class	Tempy., Nellore.
3	Mr. T. Otter	do. 2nd do.	Cuddapah.
4	K. R. Krishnasamy Aiyar	do. 2nd do.	North Arcot.

Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly Districts.

No. IV Survey Division.

1	W. A. Hasted, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 2nd Class	In charge of No. IV Survey Division.
2	M. Tholasingham Pillai	Hd. Surveyor, 2nd Class	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> , Chingleput.
3	C. Doraisamier	do. 2nd do.	South Arcot.
4	B. Ramasami Aiyangar	do. 2nd do.	Salem.
5	C. S. Panchapakesa Aiyar	do. 2nd do.	Trichinopoly.

Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely Districts.

No. V Survey Division.

1	J. C. MacHutchin, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 2nd Class	In charge of No. V Survey Division.
2	M.R.Ry. D. C. Raghava-charriar Avargal.	Special Dy. Collector	In charge of Inam Survey.
3	Mr. W. Dixon	Hd. Supervisor, 1st Class	Tanjore.
4	G. Gopalakrishna Aiyar	do. 2nd do.	Madura.
5	C. Nagoji Rao	do. 2nd do.	Tinnevely.

Madras and Nilgiri Districts Town Surveys.

1	W. H. Thornhill, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 2nd Class	In charge of Town Surveys.
2	D. G. Hatchell, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 1st Class	Town Surveys.
3	Mr. P. Lynch	Sub-Asst., 3rd do.	Tempy. Madras Town Survey.
4	W. Evans	do. 3rd do.	Do. Nilgiris.
5	K. S. Gopala Aiyar, B.A.	Head Surveyor 1st Class	Do. Madras Town Survey.
6	Mr. M. Crampton	do. do.	Ooty Town Survey.

GRADATION LIST OF THE SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Liqual Attainments.	Names.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Dept.	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
Tel.	H. O'C. Cardoso, Esq.	Uncovenanted	21 Mar. 1859	14 July 1887	Superintendent, Madras Survey.	
Tam.	J. H. Cook, Esq.	Uncovenanted	23 Jan. 68	7 Jan. 93	In charge of Central Office.	
	Vacant.					
Deputy Superintendents, 1st Class.						
Deputy Superintendents, 2nd Class.						
Tel.	A. Maltby, Esq.	Uncovenanted	19 Dec.	72 14 Nov.	87 Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> 1st Class.—In charge of No. II Survey Division.
Tam.	W. H. Thornhill, Esq.	do	17 May	82 20 April	89 Madras and Nilgiris	In charge of Town Surveys.
"	C. W. Martin, Esq.	do	7 Oct.	84 12 Jan.	92 Nellore, North Arcot and Cuddapah.	In charge of No. III Survey Division.
Tel.	G. P. Greene, Esq.	do	17 Mar.	85 7 Jan.	93 Malabar	In charge of No. III Party.
Assistant Superintendents, 1st Class.						
Tam.	H. R. Bentley Taylor, Esq.	Uncovenanted	15 Jan.	85 1 May	87 South Canara	In charge of No. IV Party.
	D. G. Hatchell, Esq.	do	11 Aug.	86 7 Jan.	93 Madras	Town Surveys.

GRADATION LIST OF THE SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—continued.

Lingual Attainments	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Dept.	Date of present Appointment	District or other duty on which now employed.	REMARKS.
Tam.	J. C. MacLulichin, Esq.	Unconvenanted	13 April 84	9 June 87	Madura, Tanjore and Tinnevely.	In charge of No. IV Survey Division.
"	W. A. Hasted, Esq.	do	19 Nov. 84	15 Nov. 91	South Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Trichinopoly.	In charge of No. IV Survey Division.
"	H. S. Mullins, Esq.	do	10 Nov. 85	12 Jan. 92	do	Services placed at the disposal of the Forest Department.
Tel.	R. H. L. Lushington, Esq.	do	3 Aug. 87	7 Jan. 93	do	On dep. to the Forest Dept. for employment on Forest Settl. duty.

Assistant Superintendents, 2nd Class.

Assistant Superintendents, 3rd Class.

M.R.Ry.	Rao Sahib G. Venkateswara, Esq.	Unconvenanted	1 July 1890	14 July 1891	Central Office, Madras.	
"	M. Ramaswami Naidu, Esq.	do	4 Jan. 91	14 July 91	do	
"	H. Thompson, Esq.	do	1 Aug. 89	14 July 91	Malabar.	On special duty in Wynaad, No. III Party.
"	M.R.Ry. P. R. Narayana, Esq.	do	12 May 89	17 Aug. 92	Salem	In charge of Salem Re. survey.
Tel.	F. V. P. Goppertz, Esq.	do	6 April 93	19 Feb. 95	South Canara	No. IV Party—On privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days, from 17th August 1896.
Mal.	W. F. Paganan, Esq.	do	15 Nov. 92	1 Aug. 95	Malabar	No. III Party.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, ATTACHED TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the Department.	Date of present Appointment.	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
T	Colonel J. Pennycuik, c.s.i.	Royal Engrs.	4 Apr. 1862	30 Jul. 1890	Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt., P. W. D.	
HP in T	Colonel R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, A.I.C.E.	Royal Engrs.	6 Dec. 1864	22 Apr. 1893	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.	
H	Mr. H. Irwin, C.I.E., M. INST. C.E.		1 Feb. 1868	22 Apr. 1893	Consulting Architect's Office	Granted 2 years' extra service.
Te	Lieut.-Col. D. McNeil Campbell	Royal Engrs.	8 Apr. 69	7 Jan. 94	Supg. Engr., 3rd Circle.	
Te	Mr. J. Hannan		31 July 69	28 Feb. 94	Supg. Engr., 4th Circle.	
Te	Mr. J. W. Martin		23 Dec. 67	28 Feb. 94		Furlo. for 24 months, from 7th Apr. 1894.
Te	W. Hughes B.A., M. INST. C.E.		30 Mar. 69	15 Jul. 1895	Supg. Engr., 6th Circle.	
IS	Lieut.-Col. C. C. Rawson	Royal Engrs.	27 June 71	20 Aug. 94	Supg. Engr., 5th Circle.	Temp. rank.
Te	Mr. J. C. Larnie, A.M.I.C.E.		Dec. 68	20 Aug. 94		Furlo. for 12 months, from 17th Mar. 1895.
Te	Lieut.-Col. A. W. Smart	Royal Engrs.	27 Feb. 69	15 July 95	Supg. Engr., 2nd Circle.	Temp. rank.
Te	Major W. L. C. Baddley	Royal Engrs.	23 July 74	14 July 94	Supg. Engr., 1st Circle.	Temp. rank.
Te	Mr. A. H. Garrett		1 Oct. 74	1 July 94	Supg. Engr., 1st Circle.	Temp. rank.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Lingual Attachments.	REGIMENTS.	Date of first Appointment to the Department.	Date of present Appointment.	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
Executive Engineers, First Grade.					
L.S.	Lieut.-Col C. C. Rawson.....	27 June 71	8 Mar. 91	Supg. Engr., 5th Circle.	Supg. Engr., 2nd Class, tempy. rank.
T.	Major O. V. Boddy.....	23 Jan. 73	12 Dec. 91		Allowed to count towards furlo. a period of 12 months for famine duty.—Furlo. for 12 months, from 2nd Jan. 1895.
L.S. T.	Mr. C. H. T. Norfor.....	30 Aug. 70	3 May 92	Supg. Engr., 2nd Circle	Attached to III Circle.—On leave.
T.	Major W. L. C. Baddeley.....	23 July 74	22 Apr. 93	Supg. Engr., 2nd Circle	Allowed to count towards furlo. a period of 8 months and 5 days for famine duty.
T.	Mr. W. B. de Winton.....	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 93	Coimbatore Division.	Supg. Engr., 3rd Class, tempy. rank.
T.	" A. H. Garrett.....	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 93	Supg. Engr., 1st Circle	
H.H.	" W. C. De Morgan, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 93	Rushikulya Division.	
H.	" J. P. Davidson, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 93		
T.	" A. Joyce, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.	1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 93		
T.	" J. C. Johnston, A.M.I.C.E.	11 Feb. 73	1 Sep. 93	Tanjore Division.	Furlo. for 20 months, from 5th Apr. 1895.
T.	" A. S. Russell.....	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 94	Buckingham Canal Dn.	Furlo. for 20 months, from 7th Apr. 1894.
T.	" J. E. Paul.....	1 Oct. 75	1 Oct. 94	Godavari Western Dn.	
T.	" O. H. B. Burlton.....	1 Oct. 75	6 Feb. 95	Chief Engr. and Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D.	Offg. Supg. Engr., 2nd Circle.
Executive Engineers, Second Grade.					
T.	Mr. G. P. Carless, A.M.I.C.E.	6 Feb. 1870	22 Apr. 1893		Furlo. for 18 months, from 22nd July 1894.
T.	" W. C. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Oct. 76	16 Aug. 93		Furlo. for 16 months and 20 days, from 5th April 1895.
T.	" G. J. Usher.....	1 Oct. 77	18 Aug. 93	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T.	" A. A. G. Malet, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Oct. 77	16 Aug. 93	Kistna Western Divn.	
T.	" G. B. Lambert, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Oct. 77	16 Aug. 93	Tinnevely Divn.	
T.	" H. H. O'Connell.....	23 Sep. 78	16 Aug. 93	West Coast Division.	

(2) Chingleput Division.

Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, A.M.I.C.E.	Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
" D. Marshall	do 2nd do	Posted to I Circle.
" J. D. Legge	do 1st do	Hony. rank.
Cond. R. W. MacAlister	Sub-Engr., 2nd do	
Abd-ul Karim Khan Sahib	do 2nd do	
A. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar	Supervisor, 2nd do	Furlo. for 24 months, from 23rd November 1894.
Mr. J. W. Walsh	do 2nd do	
Sergeant G. E. Brand	Overseer, 1st do	
" C. H. Briant	do 1st do	
" G. Blake	do 1st do	
P. Moses	do 1st do	
A. Arulanandam Pillai	do 1st do	Tempy. rank.
C. W. Chinnappa Pillai	do 2nd do	
M. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.	
T. Kondayya Chetti	Accountant.	

No. III Party, T. R. S.

V. R. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar... Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

(3) Presidency Public Works Stores and Workshops Division.

Mr. H. A. Moss	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.	
" J. W. H. Ellis	do 1st do	Hony. rank.
" S. Trutwein	Supervisor, 2nd do	Posted to I Circle.
B. Raghavendra Rau	Accountant.	

(4) Tanjore Division.

Mr. J. C. Johnston, A.M.I.C.E.	Exec. Engr., 1st Grade.	
" W. Hutton	Asst. Engr., 2nd do	On Special duty.
R. Gopala Aiyar, Rai Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.	do 2nd do	Posted to III Circle.
T. T. Raghava Chariyar, B.C.E.	do 3rd do	
Mr. E. Dady	Sub-Engr., 3rd do	
Sergeant J. Ruck	Supervisor, 2nd do	
R. Srinivasachariyar	Overseer, 1st do	
R. Sundaram Aiyar	do 2nd do	
D. S. Sankara Aiyar	do 2nd do	Tempy. rank.
P. Chinnaswami Buthen	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.	
T. Abboy Aiyah	do	
T. Muttukumaraswami Mudaliyar	do	
V. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar	do	
A. V. Ranganatha Mudaliyar	do	
T. K. Raghavendra Rau	Accountant.	

(5) Negapatam Division.

N. Ratnasathapathi Pillai, Rai Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.	Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.	
L. A. Rangaswami Aiyar	Supervisor, 2nd do	
V. C. Subbaraya Pillai	do 2nd do	
K. C. Visvanatha Aiyar	do 2nd do	Posted to I Circle.
N. Appadurai Mudaliyar	Overseer, 1st do	
V. Govindarajulu Mudaliyar	do 1st do	
G. Srinivasa Aiyangar	do 2nd do	
P. N. Ramachandra Aiyar	do 2nd do	
S. Sivagnana Mudaliyar	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.	
C. R. Ilarihara Subbier	do	
M. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar	do	
K. Kuppuswami Nayudu	Accountant.	

No. 6 CIRCLE—HEAD-QUARTERS, TRICHINOPOLY.

W. Hughes, B.A., M.I.N.S.T. C.E. ... Supg. Engr., 2nd Class.

NAMES.	Departmental Rank.	Remarks.
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(1) Trichinopoly Division.

Mr. P. R. Allen, A.M. I.C.E.	Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.	
T. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Asst. Engr., 3rd do	
Sub-Cond. T. G. Blake	Supervisor, 1st do	Tempy. rank.
Abdul Latif Sahib	do 2nd do	do
P. C. Krishnamachari	do 2nd do	
L. S. Panchapakesasarma	Overseer, 1st do	
T. B. Sankara Sastri, A.C.E.	do 1st do	Sub. pro tem.
C. V. Shanmukha Mudaliyar	do 3rd do	
V. A. Sundaravadevelu Mudaliyar.	Accountant	On leave for 12 months, from 21st September 1894.
S. V. Sunkara Aiyar	do	

(2) Madura Division.

Mr. J. H. Medlicott	Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.	
A. V. Ramalinga Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Asst. Engr., 3rd do	
Lieut. A. J. Close, R.E.	do 3rd do	Tempy.
V. Nityananda Mudaliyar, B.A., B.C.E.	Sub-Engr., 3rd do	
Sub-Cond. H. Slaney	Supervisor, 1st do	
Sergeant B. Reynolds	do 2nd do	Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Educational Department.
Mr. A. E. C. Vas	do 2nd do	
S. Panchanatha Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do	
U. Venkata Rau	do 1st do	Tempy. rank.
Mr. C. J. Mani	do 2nd do	
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	do 2nd do	
P. Ramachandra Aiyar	do 2nd do	
T. Venkatarama Aiyar	do 2nd do	Tempy. rank.
A. Narayanasami Nayudu	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.	
M. Srinivasagam Pillai	do	
P. Balasundara Mudaliyar	do	
T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, A.C.E.	do	
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	do	
V. R. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.	do	
C. R. Viswanatham Aiyar	do	
M. V. Sambasiva Aiyar	Accountant.	

No. I Party, T. R. S.

Mr. T. D. Enright	Sub. Engr., 3rd Grade.
V. Masilamani Mudaliyar	Supervisor, 2nd do
A. V. Parasarama Aiyar	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.

(3) Tinnevely Division.

Mr. G. B. Lambert, A.M. I.C.E.	Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.	
Mr. A. Stuart	Tempy. Engr.	
J. R. Hendrick	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	
P. Whitbread	do 1st do	
N. Kumaraswami Achari	do 2nd do	
K. Visvanatha Aiyar	do 2nd do	
E. Krishna Aiyar	do 2nd do	Leave for 12 months, from 20th February 1895.
Sergeant W. Lewis	do 2nd do	
S. Sambasiva Aiyar	Overseer, 1st do	
A. Srinivasa Sastri	do 1st do	
M. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar	do 1st do	Tempy. rank.
V. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar	do 3rd do	
Mr. D. Jeremiah	Accountant.	

Periyar Project, No. I.

Mr. S. D. Pears	Exe. Engr., 2nd Grade	Supt. of Works.
H. T. Keeling, A.M.I.C.E.	do 3rd do	Tempy. rank.—Ag. Supt. of Works.
Hony. Lt. & Dy. Asst. Commr.	Asst. Engr., 2nd do	(Supy.)
R. A. Bragg	Tempy. Engineer.	
Mr. E. E. Logan	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.	
W. T. Jacob	do	
T. Jacob	do	
V. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Accountant.	
K. S. Kodandarama Aiyar	do	
G. W. Wilkins	Asst. do	

Madura-Paumban Railway Survey.—HEAD-QUARTERS, COONOR.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, M. INST. C.E.	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	Supt. of Works—Engineer-in-Chief.
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Tinnevely-Quilon Railway Survey.—HEAD-QUARTERS, COONOR.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, M. INST. C.E.	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	Supt. of Works—Engineer-in-Chief.
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Ghat Division.

Mr. C. H. Bond	Tempy. Engineer.
Radha Lall	Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

First Division.

S. Swaminatha Pillai	Tempy. Upper Subordinate.
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Arsikere-Mangalore Railway Survey.—HEAD-QUARTERS, BANGALORE.

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, M. INST. C.E.	Supp. Engr., 3rd Class	Sub. pro tem Engineer-in-Chief.
A. R. Lilly	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	
H. J. Oddie, A.M.I.C.E.	do 2nd Grade.	
C. W. F. Farewell	Tempy. Engineer.	
R. C. Mookerjee	Supervisor, 1st Grade.	
C. K. Banerjee	Overseer, 1st Grade.	
Mr. C. E. Brown	do 1st do	
B. K. Mookerjee	do 3rd do	

Coorg Division, Head Quarters, Mercara.

NAMES.	Appointment.	Stations.	Date of Appointment to present grade.	REMARKS.
Mr. M. Leslie	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade.	Mercara	August 1893	
E. Morton	Sub-Engr., 2nd do	do	April 90	
U. Leavers	Overseer, 1st do	Virarajendrapett.	Dec. 91	
L. D. Sherratt	do 2nd do	Mercara	April 93	

LOCAL FUND ENGINEERS.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Appointment	District.	Station.	Pay.	Travelling Allowances, &c., and Remarks.
1	James D. R. Dighton	16 July 1894	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	Rs. 250	Rs. 3 a day.
2	Walter Vivian, M.I.C.E.	28 Oct. 1891	Arcoth North.	Vellore ..	Rs. 675	Rs. 4 a day.
3	Robert Edward Torlor, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Jan. 1880	Arcoth South.	Cuddalore ..	500	Rs. 4 a day.
4	Thomas Ilysa Cooper	23 July 1886	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	400	Rs. 4 a day.
5	John Bilton Mafarlane	5 Mar. 1886	Canara, S.	Mangalore ..	500	Rs. 4 a day.
6	G. D. Iwyer	10 Sep. 1894	Chingleput.	Guindy ..	350	Rs. 4 a day.
7	B. Stephens	14 Jan. 1880	Coimbatore	Coimbatore ..	600	Rs. 4 a day.
8	H. O. L. Harley	10 Feb. 1880	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	500	Rs. 4 a day.
9	Charles Henry Parker	Dec. 1894	Ganjam ..	Berhanput ..	350	Rs. 4 a day.
10	P. H. Brown, M.D.S.	2 Feb. 1880	Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	670	Rs. 5 a day.
11	William Alfred Athews, A.C.E., R.C.E.	5 Aug. 1880	Kistna ..	Masulipatam	600	Rs. 4 a day.
12	Kenneth Mackenzie	14 Oct. 1893	Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	400	Rs. 4 a day.
13	W. E. Underwood	2 May 1893	Madura ..	Madura ..	500	Rs. 4 a day.
14	William Maylor, A.M.I.C.E.	1 Augt. 1891	Malabar ..	Calicut ..	700	Rs. 4 a day.
15	R. W. Thompson	.....	Nellore ..	Nellore ..	500	Rs. 4 a day.
16	Edmund Haldwell	7 Apl. 1883	Nilgiris ..	Ootacamund	500	Rs. 150 a month.
17	A. B. Colkers, Jr.	27 Apl. 1895	Salem ..	Salem ..	100	Rs. 4 a day.
18	Robert Cockburn Syson, A.M.I.C.E.	15 Apl. 1892	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	700	Rs. 4 a day.
19	Daniel Patrick Chester	6 Nov. 1892	Tinnevely ..	Palamcottah.	500	Rs. 4 a day.
20	Edwin Fraser Handcock	10 July 1888	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.	550	Rs. 4 a day.
21	Percy Bengham Irubuthnot	1 Sep. 1892	Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam.	500	Rs. 4 a day.

LOCAL FUND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Nos.	Names.	Date of Appointment	District.	Station.	Pay.	Travelling Allowances, &c., and Remarks.
1	R. Gopa's Aiyangar	10 July 1893	N. Arcot ..	Vellore ..	300	Rs. 3 a day.
2	Philip Nery	24 May 1895	S. Arcot ..	Tirukkoyilur.	200	Rs. 2 a day.
3	C. Lowry	8 Augt. 1889	Godavari ..	Ellore ..	300	Rs. 3 a day.
4	F. H. Longhurst	4 Dec. 1894	do.	Kalamundry.	300	Rs. 3 a day.
5	S. Subramanya Aiyar	22 Feb. 1889	Kistna ..	Guntur ..	220	Rs. 2 a day.
6	R. Subramanya Aiyar, Jr.	26 June 1894	Madura ..	Dindigul ..	200	Rs. 2 a day.
7	R. Nageswara Aiyar	27 June 1888	do.	Sivaganga ..	230	Rs. 2 a day.
8	Joshua Chalmers Dods	29 Augt. 1895	Malabar ..	Palghat ..	300	Rs. 100 a month.
9	W. R. Ewing	2 Sept. 1895	do.	Telicherry ..	200	Rs. 3 a day.
10	G. A. Pogson	8 Jan. 1894	Tinnevely ..	Tuticorin ..	175	Rs. 2 a day.
11	J. Wallace	5 Feb. 1895	do.	Shermandevi.	150	Rs. 2 a day.

stand.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in charge of the Financial Department. Took his seat, 27th Nov. 1893.—Pay Rupees 6,400.

J. F. Finlay, M.A., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 4,000.

R. M. Dane, C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 2,250.

R. A. Gamble, B.A., C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 1,300.—On furlough for 1 year, from 1st April 1895.

H. Nathan, B.A., B.L., (Barriester-at-Law), C.S., Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Salary Rs. 1,100.

J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E., M.S.S., M.I.S.I., Director-General of Statistics and *Ex-officio* Asst. Secy. to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.—Pay Rs. 2,000.

No.	Name.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
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1. COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

1 | S. Jacob, C.S.I., C.S. | 3,500 | Comptroller and Auditor-General.—(On dep.)

Officiating.

| A. F. Cox, C.S. | 3,450 | Officiating Comptroller Auditor-General.

2. ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,750.

1 | T. W. Rawlins, C.S. | 2,750 | Accountant-General, Madras.—On furlough to Europe.

2 | A. F. Cox, C.S. | 2,750 | Acct-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.—(On dep.)

Officiating.

| G. E. Manisty, C.S., (Barriester-at-Law). | 2,300 | Offg. Acct-General, Bengal, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.

2. ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,500.

1 | O. T. Barrow, C.S. | 2,500 | Offg. Acct-General, Bombay, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.—Offg. in Class I.

2 | E. Lawrence, B.A., C.S. | 2,500 | Accountant-General, N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

Officiating.

1 | F. C. Harrison, C.S. | 2,166-10-8 | Offg. Acct-General, Madras.

1. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.—Pay Rs. 2,250.

1 | R. E. Hamilton | 2,250 | Accountant-General, Punjab.—Offg. in Class II.

ENROLLED OFFICERS.

Class I.—(Five appointments). Pay Rs. 1,750 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,500 a month under new scale.

1	J. E. O'Connor, C.I.E., M.S.S., M.I.S.I.	2,000	Director General of Statistics and <i>Ex-officio</i> Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Finance and Commerce.
2	J. E. Cook	1,950	Deputy Auditor-General.
3	H. G. Cowie, B.A.	1,850	Deputy Comptroller-General.—On furlough.
4	J. H. S. Biddulph	1,750	Comptroller, of India Treasuries.
5	F. C. Harrison, C.S.	1,500	Offg. Accountant-General, Madras.

No.	Name.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
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*Class II.—(Five appointments.) Pay Rs. 1,250 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,250 a month under new scale.**

	Rs.	
1 T. H. Biggs, F.S.S.	1,500	Comptroller, Burma, with a Local allowance of Rs. 250.
2 G. H. R. Hart	1,450	On furlough.
3 C. J. Rivett-Carnac	1,300	On leave on Medical Certificate.
4 W. L. Harrey, C.S.	1,250	Dy. Acct.-General, Bombay.—Offg. in Class I.
5 J. G. Chuckerbutty	1,250	Dy. Acct.-General, Punjab.

Class III.—(Six appointments.) Pay Rs. 1,000 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,250 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 1,000 a month under new scale.

1 W. H. Dobbie	1,250	Offg. Comptroller, Hyderabad.—On furlough.
2 Rajaninath Ray, M.A.	1,250	Offg. Deputy Comptroller-General—Offg. in Class I.
3 H. S. Groves, B.A.	1,200	Offg. Comptroller, Central Provinces.—Offg. in Class II.
4 C. E. Crawley		(In Foreign Service.)
5 F. J. Atkinson, F.S.S.	1,200	Dy. Acct.-General, N. W. P. and Oudh.—Offg. in Class II.
6 H. G. H. Keene	1,100	Offg. Comptroller, Hyderabad.—Offg. in Class II.
7 W. H. Michael	1,000	Dy. Acct.-General, Madras.—Offg. in Class II.

Class IV.—(Eight appointments.) Pay Rs. 800 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 800 a month under new scale.*

1 H. J. Brereton	1,000	On furlough.
2 R. C. Chapman	1,000	Asst. Acct.-Genl., Bombay, in charge of Paper Currency.—Offg. in Class III.
3 Moung Hla Oung, F.S.A.A. and F.S.T.	1,000	Asst. Comptroller, Burma.—Offg. in Class III.
4 A. H. Anthony	1,000	Asst. Comptroller-General, (in charge of Paper Currency).—Offg. in Class III.
5 G. D. Pudumjee, B.A.	960	Dy. Acct.-Genl., Bengal—Offg. in Class III.
6 W. D. F. Cowley	960	Comptroller, Assam.—Offg. in Class III.
7 D. J. Burdridge	920	Asst. Acct.-Genl., Madras.—On furlough.
8 Vacant.		

Class V.—(Eight appointments.) Pay Rs. 600 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 800 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 600 a month under new scale.*

1 Ishan Chandra Basu, M.A.	800	Asst. Comptroller-Genl., in charge of Forests.
2 R. T. Howe	800	Asst. Acct.-General, Punjab.—Offg. in Class IV.
3 M. N. Bhattacharya, M. A.	720	Asst. Comptroller of India Treasuries.—Offg. in Class IV.
4 L. E. Pritchard	720	Asst. Acct.-General, Madras.—Offg. in Class IV.
5 J. A. Robertson	680	Asst. Acct.-General, and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.—Offg. in Class IV.

* In the case of Officers appointed to the Department not later than the 27th October 1875, the yearly increment in this class will be Rs. 50.

stand No.	Name.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
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Class V.—(Eight appointments.) Pay Rs. 600 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 800 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 600 a month under new scale—concluded.*

	Rs.	
6 K. B. Wagle, M.A.	680	Asst. Acct.-Genl., N. W. P. and Oudh.—Offg. in Class IV.
7 G. C. Ray, M.A.	680	Asst. Comptroller-General, in charge of Outside Audits.—Offg. in Class IV.
8 Mahommad Akbar Nazar Ali Hydari, B.A.	660	Asst. Acct.-Genl., Bombay.—Offg. in Class IV.
9 Krishmalal Datta, M.A.	660	Asst. Comptroller-General.—Offg. in Class IV.
10 A. Newmarch	440	Asst. Comptroller, Burma.—Offg. in Class IV.
10 Vacant.		

Class VI.—(Five appointments.) Pay Rs. 400 rising by 5 annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 per mensem under old scale.—Pay Rs. 400 a month under new scale.*

1 V. C. Scott-O'Connor, B.A.	520	Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma.—Offg. in Class V.
2 W. J. Williamson	480	Asst. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.—Offg. in Class V.
3 Chuni Lal, B.A.	400	Asst. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.—Offg. in Class V.
4 H. G. Tomkins	400	Asst. Acct.-General, N. W. P. and Oudh.—Offg. in Class V.
5 F. D. Gordon, M.A.	400	Asst. Acct.-General, Madras.—Offg. in Class V.
6 U. Majumdar, M.A.	400	Asstt. Acct.-General, Punjab.

Class VII.—(Eight Probationers.) Pay Rs. 200 a month on first appointment; Rs. 250 on passing the Lower Departmental Examination; Rs. 300 on passing the Higher Departmental Examination.

1 W. H. E. Mellor	250	Office of Acct.-General, Madras.—Offg. in Class VI.
2 L. J. W. Worgan	300	Do. of Comptroller, Burma.—Offg. in Class VI.
3 J. C. Mitra, M.A., B.L.	300	Do. do. do.—Offg. in Class VI.
4 C. W. C. Carson	300	Do. do. of Hyderabad.—Offg. in Class VI.
5 M. D. Woollam	200	Do. of Acct.-Genl., Bengal.
6 M. K. Ghatok, M.A.	250	Do. do. N. W. P. and Oudh.—On extra leave without allowance.
7 J. S. Milne	250	Do. of Acct.-General, Bombay.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Class I.—(One appointment.) Pay Rs. 600—40—800.

1 Rai Harish Chandra Mitra Bahadur	760	Office of Acct.-General, Bengal.
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Class II.—(Two appointments.) Pay Rs. 500—40—700.

1 W. Bedford	700	Office of Acct.-General, Bombay.
2 Krishna Lal Datta, M.A.	660	Do. Comptroller and Auditor-General.—On duty with Enrolled List.
F. W. Pringle	390	Do. Comptroller-General.

Class III.—(Two appointments.) Pay Rs. 500—20—600.

1 F. C. Berwin	600	Office of Acct.-General, Bombay.—On furlough.
2 A. H. Clarke	510	Do. Comptroller, Assam.
W. Blakeman	390	Do. Acct.-General, Bombay.

* In the case of Officers appointed to the Department not later than 27th October 1875, the yearly increment in this class will be Rs. 50.

No.	Name.	Monthly Salary.	Designation.
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Class IV.—(Four appointments.) Pay Rs. 400—40—600.

1	C. E. Collings.....	600	Office of Acct.-Genl., Bengal (Local Funds);— Conveyance allowance of Rs. 25.
2	Uamacharan Chakravarti ...	600	Office of Comptroller, Central Provinces.
3	G. B. Bleazby	600	Do. Acct.-General, Punjab.
4	J. L. Pinto.....	600	Do. do. Madras.—(Outside Audits—Conveyance allowance Rs. 25).

Pay Rs. 400—20—600.

1	A. Vasudeva, Mudaliyar.....	460	Office of Comptroller, Central Provinces, for Audit of Local Fund Accounts.
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Class V.—(Three appointments.) Pay Rs. 400—20—500.

1	E. Grant.....	500	Office of Comptroller and Auditor-General.
2	H. C. King.	440	Office of Acct.-General, N. W. P. and Oudh.
3	A. Sarvanam.....	440	Office of Comptroller, Burma.
	B. Laville.....	500	Do. do.
	Harnam Das.....	390	Office of Acct.-General, Punjab.
	Ramaprosanna Gosh, M.A., (Supy.)	480	Office of Comptroller and Auditor-General with Conveyance allowance of Rs. 25.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Includes Paper Currency Office, Branch Reserve Treasury, Small Coin Depot, and Circle Office for Government of India Stock Notes.

Office—Accountant-General's Office, Fort.

For public business Office opens at 11 A.M. and closes at 3 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.

(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 sanitariums) 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

standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination.

29. An Assistant who fails to pass the lower standard before completing three years' actual service will be suspended, and the same penalty will be incurred by an Assistant failing to pass the higher standard within four years' actual service. The periods here mentioned shall be held to extend to and cover the examination following their actual termination.

30. The principal object of the lower standard is to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the vernacular language of his district. For this purpose at least three papers, which he has never seen before, taken from official records very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly and without difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English judgment, or other official paper to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, must be translated by him into the vernacular without assistance. The translation must be substantially correct in meaning and intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation into the vernacular of an English report or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Board of Examiners, whereof the translation shall be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must, in like manner, be intelligible and substantially correct. He shall then be tested in conversation with two or three natives in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice to satisfy the Examiners as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a court or cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. When the mother tongue of an Assistant is the language of examination, he shall be tested in the reading and explanation of official manuscripts only.

31. The next object of the lower standard is to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration and criminal justice, and especially with so much of laws and rules of procedure as it is necessary for an officer to know in order to exercise properly the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on revenue and magisterial subjects, and on the Law of Evidence, shall be furnished by the Board of Examiners. These questions shall be so framed as to show the possession or the want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the laws applicable thereto. The examination in the subjects comprised in Division B shall cover the whole field of an Assistant's magisterial work. About one-third of the questions set on the subjects of this division shall be of a difficult character to be answered with books, viz., Acts, Standing Orders, &c., but not Commentaries, Digest, &c. Upon subjects other than those in Division B, the answers shall be given without books.

32. In testing an Assistant's knowledge under head 2 of Division A of the lower standard, the Examiners shall ask four questions prepared by themselves—one on the Revenue History of the District, one on Taluq or Village accounts, one on Huzur Treasury accounts, and one as to the way in which some simple jamabandi application should be disposed of.

33. The next object of the lower standard is to test the Assistant's knowledge of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, and for this purpose a paper shall be set containing eight questions. The questions shall refer to such matters as may come before a District or Treasury officer in the ordinary routine of business and shall be so framed as to test the Assistant's general knowledge of the principles and rules of the Code. These questions shall be answered without book.

34. The higher standard is similar in its nature to the lower, but more difficult in degree. The candidate must pass in two vernacular languages, but may name which of them he chooses as his "First Language." In the language thus selected he must be able (a) to dispose of vernacular correspondence by vernacular orders, and (b) to conduct a case without an interpreter. In testing the candidate's qualification under (a), vernacular manuscripts shall be given to him to read. These papers will be written in a common office running hand and must be read by the candidate with fluency. The "Orders" to be passed shall be dictated by the candidate and shall be written down by a native clerk exactly as dictated. Under (b) the test shall be applied as follows:—A number of persons, not less than three, will make statements in narrative form in English as they are delivered, and then write down these statements with accuracy in English as they are delivered, and then read them over to the deponents in the vernacular with a view to ascertain whether the statements have been correctly written down making such additions or corrections as may be found necessary.

† Rule 22, Higher Standard, B 3.

85. The standard of tests in translation and conversation in the first language shall be as high as that hitherto required for the High Proficiency examination. The general scope of this portion of the examination is indicated in Rule 22 *supra*, and, in regard to translation, the rules are sufficiently explicit. With a view to test a candidate's ability to converse in the language, he will be required to carry on a conversation with three different persons for at least five minutes each on subjects essentially different. The persons chosen should be not only of different degrees of intelligence, but should also be distinguished by peculiarities of pronunciation and by differences in the character of the language spoken by them, e.g., one might be a vernacular clerk, one a ryot and one a fisherman or a cooly. It will not be sufficient for the candidate to understand what is said to him by these persons; he will be required also to make himself intelligible when speaking the language to them; and it is to this end that the minimum time for each conversation is prescribed.

36. In the test for the second language of the higher standard the examinee shall be required to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with the language, to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to translate orders in the language and to read ordinary *arzis*.

37. The questions in Division G of the higher standard shall cover the whole field of the duties of a Collector, but they shall be arranged in two classes—one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. The use of guides, digest or summaries, shall not however be permitted, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, circular orders and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of a Collector.

38. An Assistant who has passed by the Lower Standard shall pass also by the Higher Standard in the Civil Account Code, Vol. I. A paper containing 8 questions dealing with matters of a more difficult nature than those prescribed for the Lower Standard, shall be set with a view to test the Assistant's thorough knowledge of the Code. The questions shall be answered without books.

39. The object is to make the higher standard such that an Assistant Collector of ordinary understanding and capability, who applies himself with diligence to his business and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the vernaculars can pass it after two or three years of successful experience.

40. (1) Independently of the examination in survey which is prescribed for the higher standard in Rule 22 *supra*, Junior Civilians must undergo a month's practical training in surveying, and no officer will be entitled to receive the increased allowance of a 'passed Assistant' until he has completed this practical course and received the required certificate.

(2) Survey schools, each lasting one month, are held at convenient centres during the months of May and June. The dates of opening and closing the schools and the places at which they are to be held, are fixed by the Board of Revenue and notified for the information of Collectors early in April.

(3) The most suitable time for practical training in survey work will ordinarily be when an Assistant has attained six months' standing. Before an Assistant has reached that period of his service, he should submit a request to be attached to a survey party. The Collector will forward the application, through the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, for the sanction of the Board of Revenue. The Superintendent of Survey in forwarding it will state to which school the Assistant may, in his opinion, be most conveniently attached.

(4) On sanction being given for an Assistant to join a survey party, his Collector will make arrangements to relieve him of his ordinary duties during the period of training.

(5) Assistants shall, on joining a survey party, report themselves to the Collector of the district where the party is working.

(6) Each survey school is superintended by the Survey officer in charge of the division in which the school is held.

(7) The course of instruction is as follows:—

(i) That prescribed for Karnams, which lasts about one week and comprises the use of the following instruments:

Chain, cross-staff, offset pole, plotting and offset scales, area square.

(ii) The additional course usually undergone by Revenue Inspectors, comprising the use of the following instruments:

Prismatic compass, protractor, plane table, computing scale.

This course also lasts for about one week.

(iii) The use of the—
Theodolite, Vernier scale, diagonal scale.

While learning the use of the instruments mentioned above, the method of preparation and practical use of the following survey records and the means of testing their accuracy have to be thoroughly acquired:—

(1) Village maps, (2) Field measurement book, (3) Field register, and (4) Area list.

The Survey officer will take the class of Junior Civilians with him to one or more villages and examine the survey records on the ground on at least 15 days during the course of instruction.

(8) After an Assistant Collector has satisfactorily completed his prescribed course, a certificate in the Form A appended shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the party and forwarded for countersignature to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, whose duty it will be to satisfy himself, as far as possible, that the certificate is correct and that the time passed with the party has been profitably employed:—

FORM A.

Certificate.

I, A.B., Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, do hereby certify that Mr. C.D., of the Indian Civil Service, has been attached to ——— Party for a period of ——— from ——— to ———, during which time he has accompanied me on ——— occasions when engaged on field work survey, and that he has acquired a fair knowledge of the operations of survey and of the orders relating thereto.

A.B.,

Countersigned,

X.Y.,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Dy. Supt. of Revenue Survey.

(9) The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will forward to the Board of Revenue, for submission to Government, an annual return of all certificates granted to Assistant Collectors during the previous official year. The return will be in the Form B appended, and should reach the Board not later than the 1st June of the year following that to which it relates:—

FORM B.

Statement of Certificates granted by Superintendent of Revenue Survey to Junior Civilians who have been attached to his department during the year ending 31st March 189 .

Number.	Name of Junior Civilian.	Appointment held by Junior Civilian.	To what Party attached.	Name of Deputy Superintendent.	Date of issue of certificate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

41. The following is a list of Acts and Books published up to date which should engage the attention of Civilians studying for Division A of the Lower Standard and Division G of the Higher Standard Examinations.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.			
1850	XVIII	Protection of Judicial Officers.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870, XVI of 1870, VIII of 1871, XIII of 1889, VIII of 1890, XII of 1891. Amended, XX of 1870, XV of 1872, S. 2, XIII of 1875, S. 6, V of 1881, S. 153, VI and VII of 1889, XII of 1891.
1870	VII	Court Fees	

Year.	No..	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council—concluded.</i>			
1871	XXIII	Pensions ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1878	I	Opium ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
	VI	Treasure Trove ...	Amended, XII of 1891, IV of 1894.
	VIII	Sea Customs ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
			Amended, IX of 1885, Ss. 5 and 6, II of 1887, Ss. 1 to 4, XXI of 1887; II of 1888, IV of 1889, Ss. 10 and 11, VIII of 1889, IX of 1891 and XII of 1891, VIII of 1894. See section 9, Act XIII of 1890. See XVII of 1894.
1879	I	Stamps ...	Repealed in part, V of 1888, XII of 1891. Repealed in part and amended, IX of 1884, S. 10.
			Amended, I of 1888; VI of 1889; XII of 1891, VI of 1894.
1883	XIX	Land Improvement Loans ...	Section XII (2) repealed (by implication), VII of 1886, S. 3, (2) repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1884	XII	Agriculturists' Loans.	
1886	II	Income Tax ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1889	IV	Indian Merchandise Marks ...	Amended, XII of 1889, IX of 1891.
1889	VIII	Amending the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.	Repealed in part, VIII of 1894.
1890	VIII	Guardians and Wards.	
1894	I	Land Acquisition Act.	
	VIII	Indian Tariff Act ...	Amended, XVI of 1894. See Act XVII of 1894.
	XVI	Amending Indian Tariff Act.	
	XVII	Cotton duties.	
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1839	VII	Powers of Tahsildars as to the sale of distrained property.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XII of 1873; XII of 1891.
	XXIV	Administration of Justice and collection of Revenue, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.	Amended, XII of 1891.
1855	XXI	Minors, Madras.	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; XVI of 1874; XII of 1891; Madras Act I of 1863.
1857	VII	Uncovenanted Agency ...	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; X of 1873; XII of 1873.
1858	I	Compulsory Labour, Madras.	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
1860	XXVIII	Boundary Marks, Madras ...	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870. Amended, Madras Act II of 1884; Indian Act XII of 1891.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations.</i>			
1802	XXV	Revenue Settlement ...	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1869. Section 11 ceases to be in force on the extension of Madras Act II of 1894, or any portion thereof to any estate.
	XXVI	Malguzari Lands...	Repealed in part, Madras Act II of 1864, S. 65.
1803	I	Board of Revenue ...	Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871, schedule; X of 1873; Regulation II of 1806; V of 1823; III of 1830; Madras Act II of 1864, S. 62, Madras Act II of 1869; Madras Act I of 1894.
1803	II	Collectors ...	Repealed in part, XXIII of 1871; XII of 1873; XII of 1876; Regulation II of 1806; Madras Act II of 1864, S. 62; Madras Act VI of 1865; Madras Act II of 1869.
1804	V	Court of Wards ...	Repealed in part, XXXV of 1858; XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869; VIII of 1890.
1816	XII	Disputed Boundaries' Panchayats.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations—concluded.</i>			
1822	IX	Malversation: Collectors Embezzlement Appeals.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Regulation III of 1823; Regulation VII of 1828; S. 5, Madras Act II of 1869.
1823	III	Judgments under Regulation IX of 1822, S. 4.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Regulation VII of 1823.
		Powers of Subordinate Collectors.	Madras Act II of 1869.
1828	VII	Subordinate and Assistant Collectors.	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; Madras Act II of 1869.
1831	VI	Hereditary Offices ...	Repealed in part, XXIV of 1859; XII of 1876.
	X	Minors' Estates ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1876; VIII of 1890.
1832	III	Limitation under Regulation IX of 1822, S. 16.	
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts.</i>			
1864	II	Recovery of Arrears of Revenue.	Repealed in part, XII of 1873. Amended, Madras Act III of 1894.
1865	VII	Cess for irrigation-water.	
	VIII	Recovery of Rent ...	Repealed in part, VII of 1870, XII of 1873. Amended, (India) Act VI of 1888.
			Amended, Madras Act II of 1871, Madras Act III of 1890.
1866	II	Cattle Disease ...	Amended, Madras Act I of 1879.
1866	IV	Exempting Enfranchised Service Inams from Regulation VI of 1831.	
1867	I	General Clauses Act ...	Repealed in part, XII of 1893; XVI of 1874; ceased to apply to Acts made subsequent to the commencement of Madras Act I of 1891.
1869	III	Empowering Revenue Officers to summon witnesses.	
1871	II	Explaining Madras Act VIII of 1865, S. 11, clause 4.	
1876	I	Assessment of Land Revenue.	
1879	I	Amending Madras Act II of 1866 (Cattle Disease).	
1882	V	Forests.	
1884	II	Boundary Marks.	
	III	Amending Madras Act II of 1864 (Revenue arrears).	
	IV	District Municipalities ...	Repealed in part, IX of 1888 (India).
	V	Local Boards ...	Amended, Madras Act III of 1890.
1886	I	Abkari.	
1888	I	Local Authorities' Loan.	
1889	I	Madras Village Courts.	
	IV	Madras Salt.	
1890	II	Canals and Ferries.	
	III	Amending Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, and Madras Rent Recovery Act, 1865.	
1891	I	Madras General Clauses Act.	
1893	IV	Madras Village Cess Act.	
	V	Revenue Enquiries Act.	
1894	I	Board of Revenue.	
1894	II	Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act.	

Books and Publications.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. | (4) Village and Taluk Accounts. |
| (2) Manual of the District in which the officer is serving. | (5) Village Officers' Manual. |
| (3) Rules under the Forest and Abkari Acts. | (6) Memorandum upon Salt Administration, Madras (1894). |

42. The following is a list of Acts and Books published up to date which should engage the attention of Civilians studying for Division B of the Lower Standard Examination.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>General Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1859	XIII	Fraudulent Breaches of Contract by Workmen.	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874.
1860	XLV	Indian Penal Code	Repealed in part, XIV of 1870; X of 1882; XIII of 1889; XII of 1891. Amended, VI of 1861; XXVII of 1870; XIX of 1872; X of 1873, S. 15 (N.W.P.); XII of 1881; VIII of 1882; X of 1886, Ss. 21-24; XIV of 1887, S. 79; I of 1889, S. 9; IV of 1889, S. 3; IX of 1890, S. 149; X of 1891, S. 1; XII of 1891; III of 1894.
1864	VI	Whipping	Repealed in part, X of 1872; XVI of 1874; X of 1882.
1869	XV	Prisoners' Testimony	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; X of 1877.
1871	I	Cattle Trespass	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874. Amended, XVIII of 1883; I of 1891.
1873	X	Judicial Oaths	Repealed in part, XII of 1873; XII of 1876.
1874	IX	European Vagrancy	Repealed in part, I of 1879. Amended, XII of 1891.
1876	V	Reformatory Schools.	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, XII of 1891; VI of 1894.
1878	I	Opium	Repealed in part, XII of 1891.
1878	VI	Treasure Trove	Amended, IX of 1885, Ss. 5 and 6; II of 1887, Ss. 1 to 4; XXI of 1887; II of 1889; IV of 1889, Ss. 10 and 11; VIII of 1893; IX of 1891; XII of 1891; VIII of 1894. See section 9 of Act XIII of 1890. See XVII of 1894.
1878	VIII	Sea Customs	Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, Act X of 1886; V of 1887; XIV of 1887, S. 78; I of 1889, S. 7; V of 1889; III of 1891; IV of 1891; X of 1891; XII of 1891; III of 1894; X of 1894.
1879	XXI	Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	Repealed in part, X of 1882. See S. 8, Act III of 1891. Amended, XII of 1891.
1882	X	Criminal Procedure	Repealed in part and amended, III of 1884. Repealed in part (locally), V of 1876, and S. 3 of the Code. Repealed in part (locally), V of 1889, S. 4; XIII of 1889. Repealed in part, XII of 1891. Amended, Act X of 1886; V of 1887; XIV of 1887, S. 78; I of 1889, S. 7; V of 1889; III of 1891; IV of 1891; X of 1891; XII of 1891; III of 1894; X of 1894.
1887	I	General Clauses.	
1890	XI	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.	
1893	V	Execution of Capital Sentences Act.	
1894	IX	The Prisons Act.	
<i>Local Acts of the Governor-General in Council.</i>			
1859	XXIV	Police...	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862, XIV of 1870, XVI of 1874. See Act III of 1888. Repealed in part, Madras Act I of 1885; Madras Act III of 1889. Amended, Madras Act V of 1865; I of 1872. See Madras Act III of 1882.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Regulations.</i>			
1816	XI	Police...	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; (as amended by XXXVI of 1867) XII of 1876; Regulation IX of 1828. Amended, Regulation IV of 1821, S. 6.
1819	II	State Prisoners	Repealed in part, XVI of 1874; XII of 1876.
1821	IV	Police; Punishment by Heads of Villages of petty thefts.	Repealed in part, XVII of 1862; XII of 1876.

Year.	No.	Subject or short title.	Repeals and amendments.
<i>Unrepealed Madras Acts.</i>			
1866	V	Labour Contracts with Native Forests.	Repealed in part, III of 1876.
1882	V	Forests.	
1884	IV	District Municipalities	Repealed in part, IX of 1888 (India).
1884	V	Local Boards	Amended, Madras Act III of 1890.
1886	I	Abkari.	
1888	II	Places of Public Resort.	
1889	III	Towns Nuisances.	
1890	IV	Madras Salt.	
	II	Canals and Ferries.	

Books.

- (1) Mayne's Indian Penal Code. (3) Weir's Law of Offences and Criminal Procedure.
(2) Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure.

LANGUAGES—REWARDS.

Revised Rules for the Encouragement of the Study of Oriental Languages among the Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service.

43. The following Rules prescribed for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service, do not in any way affect the departmental examinations in law, language, &c., which these officers have to pass according to the lower and higher standards. Provided that no Civil Servant shall be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency examination until he has been examined and found qualified in both of the standard examinations, and has obtained the requisite certificate in survey, nor for the Honors examination unless he has passed that for High Proficiency.

44. The standards of examination and the donations to be given to successful candidates shall be as follows, viz. :—

LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.	
		Vernacular.	Classical. Rupees.
I—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000	With certificate from the presiding examiner,
	Telugu.....	1,000	
	Canarese.....	1,000	
	Malayalam.....	1,000	
	Uriya.....	1,000	
	Hindustani.....	1,000	
II—Honors.		Sanskrit.....	With diploma signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
		Persian.....	
		Arabic.....	
	Tamil.....	2,000	
	Telugu.....	2,000	
	Canarese.....	2,000	
	Hindustani.....	2,000	
		Sanskrit.....	4,000
		Persian.....	4,000
		Arabic.....	4,000

45. A Civil Servant who has passed both standard examinations may present himself for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule 44.

46. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination. Examinations for rewards cannot be passed piecemeal.

47. No Civil Servant shall ordinarily be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors examinations after the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule shall be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil Servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after these expiration of these periods, but no reward shall be granted to them if they pass; their leave shall be limited to such time as may be

necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense shall, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it shall be within the competence of the Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service.

48. Examinations shall be held half-yearly in January and July at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations shall apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of examination. Civil Servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department through the department of the Government of India under which they are serving, such applications being accompanied by a certificate from the local Accountant-General that the time of residence mentioned in Rule 47 has not been exceeded.

49. Civilians who are natives of India, and who have entered the service by competition, and Native Civilians appointed in India, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these Rules when they merely pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, it being left to Government to determine in each case what languages come within this definition.

50. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

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

Tamil.....	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram. 2. Virātaparvam, (section of the Mahābhārata in prose). 3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz., Vakkundam or Muthurai, Nalvazhi and Nanneri.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana. As in the new edition. 2. Vikramārka. 3. The fourth and fifth parts of Panchatantram. 4. Rājasekhara (K. Virasalingam Pantulu).
Canarese.....	1. Katha Sangraha. 2. Jaimini Bhārata, the first three Sandhis. 3. Karnata Bhārata, the first three Sandhis of Udyogaparva.
Uriya*	1. Hitopodésa. 2. Bātrish Simhāsana. 3. Rāmāyana, Bālakānda.
Hindustani.....	1. Ikhwān ūs Safa. 2. Nasr-i-be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil. 4. Musnawiyat of Sauda.
Persian.....	1. Gulistan. 2. Bostān. 3. Anwārī Suhaili.

II. Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

VI. The conversational test applied in the manner laid down in Rule 35.

51. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination in Malayalam:—

I. *Vidē voce* translation into English of a passage taken from some difficult author.

II. Written translation into English of a passage taken from the current literature of the day.

III. Written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. Written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in Malayalam, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

52. The following is the test for the Honors examinations:—

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

Tamil.....	1. Subhā Parvam, (section of the Mahābhārata in prose). 2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tudu. 3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	1. Nitichandrika (Mithrabhēdamu). 2. Kāciyātra. 3. Subhā Parvam of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara. 5. Rājasekhara—K. Veerasalingam Pantulu.

* The examination in Uriya and Khond is held in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

Canarese.....	1. Mudra Manjusha. 2. Rājasekhāravilasa, the first two Aswaras. 3. Sankunta Natakam—B. Mallappa (Bangalore edition).
Hindustani.....	1. Fisanah-i-Ajaib. 2. Dewan-i-Atash, (first half). 3. Kuliyet-i-Sandā. 4. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib.
Persian.....	1. Akhlaq-i-Julali. 2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandur Nāmāh. 4. Diwān-i-Hāfiz.

II. Translating into English with accuracy (a) two passages—one in prose and the other in poetry—selected from some difficult classical work not being a text-book, (b) a prose passage taken from the current literature of the day.

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

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

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

53. The following are the subjects for the higher standard in Arabic:—

G.O., dated 1st December 1885, No. 278, Public. I. Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned text-books:—

- (1) Nafhāt-ul-Yaman, 1st part.
- (2) Selections from Alif Laila.

II. Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into Arabic.

III. Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in Arabic. 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.

G.O., Public, dated 1st May 1885, No. 1051, and Notification, Fort St. George Gazette, 19th May 1885, Part I, page 341.

54. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination in Arabic:—

I. *Vidē voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

- Nafhāt ūl Yaman.
- Selections, Alif Lailā (to be made).

II. A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

III. A written translation of an English passage into the language.

IV. A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

V. Conversation in the language.

VI. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

VII. Dictation, in the language in which the examination is held, of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

VIII. A paper of grammatical questions.

55. The following is the test for the Honors examination in Arabic:—

I. *Vidē voce* translation of passages from the undermentioned books:—

- Hamasah, 1st two books, pp. 1—109, Calcutta edition.
- Timur Nāmāh.
- Mukamāt of Hariri, first half.
- Saba Muallakāt.

II. A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

III. *Vidē voce* examination in the text-books.

IV. A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (selected from the current literature of the day).

V. A written translation into English of difficult unseen passages in prose and verse taken from classical work.

VI. A written translation into the language in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

VII. Conversing with accuracy and fluency.

VIII. Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

IX. Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

56. The following are the tests in Sanscrit :—

FOR HIGH PROFICIENCY.

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

- (1) The Hitopadesa.
- (2) The Raghuvamsha (the first nine cantos) expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.

II. Translation into English, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style not taken from the text-books.

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

IV. Answering with general correctness, a paper of questions on the elements of Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

FOR DEGREE OF HONOR.

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

- (1) The first and second Adhyayas of the first Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita.
- (2) The Kiratarguniya (cantos I to VI and XI to XVIII inclusive), expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar.
- (3) Sakuntala Nataka.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in poetry or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a test-book.

III. Translating into Sanscrit with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

IV. Answering with general correctness a paper of questions on Sanscrit grammar according to European grammarians.

57. The Honors examination shall 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.

58. An Indian Civil Servant employed in Ganjam or Vizagapatam on passing the following test in Uriya shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 :—

1. *Vid* voce translation of passages from text-book.
Uriya—Niti Kotha.
2. Written translation into English.
3. Do. do. into Uriya.
4. Do. do. of sentences and answering questions on construction, &c.
5. *Vid* voce translation of an Uriya paper.
6. Conversation.
7. Pronunciation.
8. Hand-writing.

59. An Indian Civil Servant passing the Khond language colloquially shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500.

60. The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination :—

- Rs. 15 for a Minor examination.
Rs. 20 for examination for High Proficiency and Honors.

Examination of Officers in the Political Department.

The following rules regulate admission to and retention of appointments in the Political Department :—

I. The following are eligible for appointment to the Political Department :—

- Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- Officers permanently appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Army.
- Natives of India specially selected.

II. 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.

* 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.

(3) INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Wheaton's.

(4) TREATIES.—Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. III and IV, 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.

(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 Burmese 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 :—

The Head of the Administration will consider the recommendation of the Committee, will decide whether the several candidates have or have not passed the required tests, and will report his decision to the Foreign Secretary within one month from date of examination. If in his opinion any officer has passed "with credit," or "with great credit," he will make a statement to that effect in the report.

X. If an officer presenting himself for examination within a year from the date of his appointment is held to have passed in at least half the subjects mentioned under (A), he will be allowed six months' grace to enable him to pass in the remaining subjects. If he fails to pass in at least half the subjects within a year, or if, having passed in half the subjects within a year, he fails to pass in the remaining subjects within the period of grace allowed to him, he will be removed from employment in the Political Department.

XI. Political Assistants will ordinarily receive no more than Rs. 400 per mensem until they shall have passed the above examination. They will then draw the full salary to which they may be otherwise entitled, subject to a certificate from the Head of the Administration that they are in all respects qualified for the efficient discharge of their duties.

XII. Examinations under (B) (except that in Urdu by the High Proficiency Standard which must be passed at the Presidency) may be conducted by the Committees assembled under Rule V, if one of the members has already passed the Higher Standard examination in Arabic or Persian, or the High Proficiency examination in Burmese; but no officer will be entitled to receive any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard

* 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.

† Officers will be required to pass this examination notwithstanding that they may have already passed an examination in Urdu by the "Higher Standard" before appointment to the Political Service, but officers who have passed the "High Proficiency" test 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.

or High Proficiency Standard at such examinations. Rewards are granted only for examinations passed at a Presidency town under the rules prescribed for the Civil and Military Services.

"In case an officer elects to pass the examination in Arabic or Persian before a local Committee, the papers will be set by the Calcutta Board of Examiners. The local Committee will see that the answers are written under such conditions as to time, &c., as may be prescribed, and the answers will then be sent to the Board of Examiners for report. The Committee will examine in the colloquial test and will take care that the officer's qualifications in this respect are thoroughly satisfactory.

XIII.—Officers failing to pass the examination under (B) within the prescribed period will forfeit their appointments, notwithstanding that they may have passed the examination under (A).

The Head of the Administration will furnish the Foreign Department on the 1st of April and the 1st of October of each year with a statement of all officers liable to examinations (A) and (B) in the following form:—

Name of Candidates.	Date of Appointment to the Political Department.	Number of Half-yearly Examinations since Appointment.	Remarks showing whether candidate has passed, and if not, whether under Rule X. or XIII. of Notification No. , dated , he has any further period of grace.

NOTIFICATION.

11th January 1882.

The standard examinations of Assistant Collectors and the examination of Police Officers and Cantonment Magistrates will be held in January and July.

The examinations in the Native languages of all officers, Civil and Military, both in Madras and in the mofussil, will be held at the same time as the standard examinations, viz., half-yearly, in January and July.

The following fees will be charged for each voluntary examination and for the examination, whether voluntary or obligatory, of gentlemen not in the Government Service.

Rs. 15 for a minor examination.

Rs. 20 for examinations for High Proficiency and Honors.

Examinations according to the Second Class, Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honors' tests, and according to the Special test in Uriya, cannot be passed piecemeal.

Rules for the Examination in the Vernacular languages of European and Eurasian Civil Officers other than Members of the Indian Civil Service in the Madras Presidency.

The following rules are prescribed for the examination in the vernacular* languages of Southern India of European and Eurasian civil officers,

*Tamil. Malayalam. other than members of the Indian Civil Service, in the Madras Presidency, to whom a knowledge of a vernacular language is necessary for the efficient performance of their duties; provided that these rules, so far as the compulsory examinations are concerned, shall not be held to apply to the case of an officer of more than twelve years' standing, who, for special reasons, has been transferred from one class to another or has been transferred into a class covered by the rules from one not so covered, and who has passed the examination previously compulsory on him,

The rules are also applicable to persons not in the service of Government as provided hereunder.

2. The officers concerned shall be divided into three classes.

3. The first class shall consist of officers holding appointments usually filled by officers of the Indian Civil Service.

4. The rules for the examination of these officers shall be the same as those for the Indian Civil Service.

5. The second class shall consist of Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs.

NOTE.—The examinations for Deputy Collectors are separately laid down.

6. The third class shall consist of the following officers:—

(a) Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.

NOTE.—"Native probationers recruited for employment in the superior grades of the Police Department by competition in Madras are required to pass the second class test—Vide rules relating to the recruitment of the superior grades of Police in the Madras Presidency, published on pages 661 *et seq.* of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 18th June 1895."

(b) Superintendents of Central Jails, Superintendents of District Jails not being Medical Officers, Jailors and Deputy Jailors.

(c) Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

(d) Superintendents, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, Sub-Assistants, and Surveyors of the Revenue Survey.

(e) Commissioners, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.

(f) Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Agricultural Branch), Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Agricultural and Stock Inspectors.

(g) Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

(h) Superintendents of Government Cinchona Estates.

(i) Conservators, Deputy, Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators, and Rangers of Forests.

(j) Assistant Surgeons, Civil Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants.

(k) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore.

(l) Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Court, Black Town.

(m) All other officers holding corresponding positions in other departments and to whom a knowledge of a vernacular is essential for the performance of their duties, excepting officers in the Account and Paper Currency, Archaeological Survey, Geological, Madras Port, Marine Survey, Postal, Press, Telegraph, Trigonometrical and Topographical Departments.

NOTE.—The examinations for officers of the Educational, Salt and Abkari and Civil Veterinary Departments are separately laid down. Officers of the Public Works Department come wholly under the rules of the Public Works Code as regards vernacular tests.

7. The following is the second-class test:—

(i) Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil ... { 1. The first three books of the Panchatantram.
2. The whole of Virada Parvam (Prose).

„ Telugu ... { 1. Panchatantram.
2. Vemana verses contained in Telugu Selections.

„ Canarese ... { 1. Panchatantram.
2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).

„ Malayalam. { 1. Vetala Charitram.
2. Keralapazhama.
3. Keralolpati.

„ Uriya ... { 1. Hitopadesha.
2. Batris Singhasana.
3. Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

(ii) Translating in writing into English with accuracy a passage from some tolerably difficult work not being a text-book.

(iii) Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which an officer belongs.

(iv) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(v) Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in a plain, running office-hand in the language in which the examination is held.

(vi) Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards correct expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

8. The following is the third-class test :—

(i) Reading fairly and translating with accuracy an original vernacular letter or report of moderate length and difficulty in the language of the district.

(ii) Dictating an order.

(iii) Rendering into English a vernacular report read out.

(iv) Conversing with the Examiner or with natives of India on subjects likely to occur in the performance of professional duty, in the transaction of ordinary business, or in the course of everyday life. If the candidate prove his ability to comprehend readily all that is said to him and to make himself fairly intelligible, more should not be required of him.

9. Officers of the second and third classes shall be required to pass the respective tests in the language of the district to which they may be appointed either before entering on their duties after appointment, or within one year thereafter on pain of loss of promotion, or within two years thereafter on pain of loss of appointment. It shall not, however, be incumbent on an officer to pass in a second vernacular either on transfer from one district to another, or when two vernaculars are recognized as the languages of a district.

10. It shall be open to an officer in the second or third class, after passing the compulsory examination, to pass an equivalent test in any vernacular language other than the language of his district.

11. For the purposes of the compulsory examination, an officer already in a department shall be entitled to both pay and travelling allowance, according to the Civil Service Regulations.

12. A Munshi allowance of Rupees 240 to defray the cost of teachers will be given to all officers of the third class whose salary is not more than Rupees 200 per mensem, on their passing the compulsory test within one year after appointment.

13. A reward of Rupees 1,000 will be granted to an officer of the second class who may, within eight years from the date of joining his department, pass the Honours test prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service in the vernaculars of the districts in which he has been employed, and a reward of Rupees 500 will be granted to an officer of the third class who may, within five years from the date of joining his department, pass the second class test in the vernaculars of the districts in which he has been employed. The grant of these rewards is subject to the proviso that the officer concerned has not received a reward under the Military Examination rules for passing in the same language by the Military High Proficiency Test, and does not pass in the language of the district in which he was born or brought up, or in the language which was optional for him in the University examinations. No officer shall be permitted to appear more than twice for the Reward examinations except under the special recommendation of the Examiners, when he shall be allowed a third trial.

NOTE.—Under this rule, Deputy Collectors may come up for the Honours test prescribed for members of the Indian Civil Service, and will be entitled to the reward of Rupees 1,000 on passing, and Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Salt and Abkari Revenue, whose compulsory examination is conducted departmentally, may come up for examination by the second-class test and will be entitled to a reward of Rupees 500 on passing.

14. The sanction of Government shall be obtained for the appearance of an officer for examination for the reward. He shall be entitled to his pay for the period of his absence from duty, which shall not exceed the time actually required by the circumstances of the case, and he shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The above examinations shall be conducted by the Board of Examiners, who shall furnish such papers as may be required aided by district officers, and shall be held twice a year in January and July, the actual dates thereof being fixed by the President of the Board. Ordinarily all officers shall appear for examination at Madras.

16. The periods allowed in rules 9 and 13 shall be held to extend to and include the last day of the examination immediately following the actual termination of the limits prescribed.

17. The case of an officer failing to pass the compulsory examination within the limits prescribed shall be reported by the head of the department concerned for the orders of Government.

18. The third-class test is also open to the following officers and persons irrespective of their nationality :—

(a) Officers of the subordinate service who may be desirous of entering the Provincial Civil Service and are not otherwise qualified by having taken a University Degree in a vernacular.

(b) Persons not in the service of Government who are desirous of entering the Provincial Civil Service, on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen.

European and Eurasian Railway officers in the Traffic department are permitted to appear for examination in Tamil and Telugu by the third-class test on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen.

19. Europeans and Eurasians not in the service of Government who obtain the sanction of Government to qualify for any of the appointments referred to in rules 5 and 6 may appear for either the second or third-class test on payment of a fee of Rupees fifteen.

20. All applications for examination shall be forwarded in the case of candidates in the service of Government or of Railway companies through the various heads of departments and in the case of private candidates direct to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, who will submit a report of the results to the heads of departments concerned. The names of all successful candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The President of the Board shall communicate to Government the result of every examination at which an officer shall have passed for reward.

21. These rules shall come into force from the 1st April 1894, and they shall be binding on all officers appointed to the departments concerned from and after that date.

NOTE.—Officers in the Agent's, Engineering and Locomotive Departments of the Madras Railway are examined by the following tests in Tamil and Telugu :—

Lower or Colloquial Test.

Conversing intelligibly with Natives on matters forming the subjects of communication between officers of the Railway and the people of the district.

The candidate will have to converse with two or three different persons.

Higher Test.

Reading and translating an original Native letter of moderate difficulty.
Conversing fluently with Natives on ordinary subjects.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1891.

Examination of Deputy Collectors in the Vernaculars.

No. 42.—The Notification relating to the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernacular languages of Southern India, dated 26th January 1891, No. 4, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 3rd February 1891, Part I, page 63, has been amended as follows and is republished for general information :—

* Tamil. Malayalam. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to prescribe the following rules for the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernacular languages of Southern India.

2. The examination will be styled the Compulsory Vernacular Test for Deputy Collectors.

3. The following is the test :—

i. Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works :

In Tamil	...	{ 1. The first three books of Panchatantram. 2. The whole of Verada Parvam (prose).
„ Telugu	...	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. Vemana verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Canarese	...	{ 1. Panchatantram. 2. The first three Sandhis of <i>Udiyogaparva</i> of the Canarese <i>Mahabharata</i> .
„ Malayalam	...	{ 1. Vetala Charitram. 2. Keralapashama. 3. Keralopati, first half.
„ Uriya	...	{ 1. Hitopadesa. 2. Batris Singhasana. 3. Ramayana, Sundara Kanda.

ii. Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.

iii. Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the office belongs.

iv. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

v. Reading aloud fluently, and translating correctly and readily, two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain running office-hand.

vi. Conversing with the Examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

4. All persons appointed to the post of Deputy Collector will be required to pass by this test in two languages, except such as are graduates and undergraduates of the Madras University and have taken up a vernacular as their optional language in the University Examination. These latter will be required to pass in only one vernacular other than the optional language of their University Examination. They will, however, not be declared to have passed the test in the second vernacular unless they satisfy the Examiner that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in the vernacular in which they are exempted from passing.

5. The examination will be held half-yearly at Madras for the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam languages, and in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts for the Uriya language, on the third Wednesday of January and on the third Monday of July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners, by whom the examination will be conducted, may direct.

6. All persons now on the list of Deputy Collectors, who did not hold confirmed appointments as such on the 6th October 1890, will be required to qualify by the test prescribed in para. 3 above within a year from the date of the first half-yearly examination, and all persons who may hereafter be appointed to the grade of Deputy Collectors, within a year from the date of the half-yearly examination next succeeding their appointment. An additional year will be allowed to those who have to pass in two languages. Any person failing to pass his examination within the prescribed time will be required to vacate his appointment in the grade unless the period is extended by special order of Government.

7. Officers will be entitled to leave and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

8. European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors will no longer be permitted to present themselves for examination by the Second-class Test under the rules as per Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th November 1879, Part I, page 764, which rules are hereby cancelled so far as they relate to the examination of Deputy Collectors in the vernaculars.

9. No fee is required to be paid for admission to this examination.

10. Applications for admission to this examination shall be submitted to the Board of Examiners through the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Rules for the Examination of Europeans and Eurasians serving in the Education Department.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the Notification, dated the 1st March 1883, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to prescribe the following tests and rules for the study of oriental languages by European and Eurasian officers of the Educational Department:—

1. The officers concerned are divided into two classes—

(I) Officers of the graded list, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, the Principal of the Teachers' College, Madras, the Superintendent of the Normal School for Mistresses, Madras, and all officers holding gazetted appointments.

(II) Masters, not being gazetted officers, of second-grade colleges and high schools, and Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

2. Every officer of the above classes, who is engaged in teaching, shall pass a compulsory examination in one, and every officer, who is engaged in work of inspection, shall pass a compulsory examination in two, of the following languages, namely:—

(1) Tamil.	(3) Canarese.	(5) Uriya.
(2) Telugu.	(4) Malayalam.	(6) Hindustani.

3. In the case of inspecting officers, one of the two languages shall be either Tamil or Telugu. An officer who has taken his B.A. degree in one of the languages specified, shall not be required to pass the compulsory test in that language, though, if he is engaged in the work of inspection, he must pass the test in a second language.

4. The compulsory examination shall comprise the following tests:—

(1) Ability to translate, in writing and *read rocc*, into English, passages selected from the prescribed Second and Third Readers in the language concerned, and to answer questions of moderate difficulty on idiom and grammar.

(2) Ability to translate, in writing and *read rocc*, from English into the language concerned, a moderately easy passage from a standard English author in simple narrative style.

* The books to be brought up in Hindustani in place of the Second and Third Readers for the Educational Compulsory test are:—
Chamanistani-i-Ajib.
Majumah-i-Sakhum, Part I, or Hikayat-ul-Moujadat.

(3) Ability to converse in the language concerned with a native unacquainted with English on a subject of ordinary difficulty.

5. Every officer must pass the compulsory test in the first language within two years of the officer's entry into the department, and every officer engaged in work of inspection must also pass the test in the second language within four years of the officer's entry into the department. In the case of an officer transferred from teaching to inspecting work, after he shall have passed the test in the first language, the test in the second language must be passed within two years of the date of such transfer, provided that such officer may be allowed four years from his first entry into the department. The latest date for passing the test as above provided shall be the date fixed for the periodical examination, immediately following the expiry of the two or four years, as the case may be.

6. If an officer passes the test in his first language in twelve months from the date of his entry in the department, he shall be entitled to a munshi allowance of Rs. 240; and if he is engaged on work of inspection and passes in a second language within the second twelve months from the date of his entry into the department, he shall be entitled to a further munshi allowance of Rs. 240.

7. An officer shall be granted examination leave and travelling allowance in accordance with the Financial Code for attending the compulsory test examination, provided that he shall not be granted travelling allowance more than twice for each language.

8. An officer may appear for the compulsory test in more than two languages and at any period of his service, but he shall be entitled to examination leave and travelling allowance only on the occasions on which he passes.

9. An officer may present himself for examination in two, but not in more than two, languages at the same periodical examination.

10. The examination shall be conducted under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, who shall furnish the necessary papers. He shall appoint a committee, ordinarily of three members, to superintend the examination.

11. The examination shall ordinarily be held in the months of January and July, on such dates as the Director of Public Instruction may fix.

12. These rules apply to all officers who entered the Madras Educational Department on or after the 1st January 1880, and officers who were, under Rule I. of the Notification of the 24th March 1858, required to pass in the vernacular language of their district or division, and have not as yet so qualified, must qualify under this test to entitle them to promotion on increased pay. An officer not serving under special covenant who fails to pass the prescribed test within the time fixed in Rule 5 shall be removed from the department, unless the period be extended by special order of Government. An officer serving under special covenant shall be dealt with under the conditions of his covenant.

13. In addition to the compulsory tests above prescribed, officers of the classes specified in rule 2 shall be allowed to present themselves for the following optional examinations for reward, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

14. These examinations and the donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follow:—

I.—The High Proficiency examination in the following languages:—

1. Tamil,	4. Malayalam,	7. Sanskrit,
2. Telugu,	5. Uriya,	8. Persian,
3. Canarese,	6. Hindustani,	9. Arabic,

the reward for passing in which shall be, in each case, Rs. 1,000 for officers belonging to class I. and Rs. 600 for officers belonging to class II. (as specified in rule 1. above).

II.—The Honors examination in the following languages:—

1. Tamil,	4. Malayalam,	7. Persian,
2. Telugu,	5. Hindustani,	8. Arabic,
3. Canarese,	6. Sanskrit,	

the reward for passing in which shall be Rs. 1,500 for a vernacular language and Rs. 2,000 for Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic.

15. Every officer in class I. or II., as specified in rule 1 above, shall be eligible for the High Proficiency examination, but only officers of the graded list shall be eligible for the Honors examination. No officer shall appear for the Honors examination in any language unless he shall have previously passed the High Proficiency examination in that language.

16. An officer may not appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination until he have passed the compulsory test in vernaculars prescribed by the foregoing rules. If a graduate of an Indian University, he may not appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination in the language which he has taken up as his optional language at the B.A. degree examination.

16A. No officer will ordinarily be permitted to appear for the High Proficiency or the Honors examination more than twice. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners an officer may be permitted to appear a third time.

17. An officer, who has been wholly educated in Europe, will not be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency reward or the Honors reward examination, after

the expiration of ten and fifteen years, respectively, from the date of his first arrival in India. An officer, who has been educated in India, will not be permitted to present himself for the said examinations after the expiration of the same periods, respectively, from the date of his first appointment to the public service. Provided that officers of either description may be permitted to present themselves either for the High Proficiency or Honors examination after the expiration of the periods above specified, but they will be entitled to no rewards if they pass.

18. The examinations will ordinarily be held half-yearly at Madras in January and July, or at such time as the Board of Examiners, by whom the examinations will be conducted, shall direct.

19. No officer shall receive a reward for passing an examination in more than two languages.

20. Officers appearing for these examinations shall be entitled to travelling allowance to and from the place of examination only on the occasion on which they are declared to have passed.

21. The following is the test for the High Proficiency examination:—

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

Tamil	... {	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantra. 2. Virātaparva, (section of the Mahābhārata in prose). 3. The Tamil Minor Poets, viz.: <i>Vakkundam</i> or <i>Muthurai</i> , <i>Nalvazhi</i> and <i>Nanneri</i> .
Telugu	... {	1. Vemana. As in the new edition. 2. Vikramārka. 3. The 4th and 5th parts of the Panchatantra.
Canarese	... {	1. Panchatantra, Bangalore edition. 2. Kathāsangraha, Prose, Part III., pages 131 to 314 inclusive. 3. Prakkāya Mālīka or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 292 to 303, 668 to 683.
Malayalam	... {	1. Vēṭala Charitra. 2. Keralaparama. 3. Keralotpatti, first half.
Uriya	... {	1. Hitōpadēsa. 2. Bātrish Simhāsana. 3. Rāmāyana Bālakānda.
Hindustani	... {	1. Ikivān-us-Safa. 2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 3. Araish-i-Mahfil.
Persian	... {	1. Gulistān. 2. Bostān. 3. Anwārī Subāillī.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the text-books.

III. Translating, with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V. Conversing (in the vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of grammar.

SANSKRIT.

(a) Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) Hitōpadēsa.

(2) The Raghuvamśa (the first nine cantos). Expurgated edition of Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyāsagar.

(b) Translating into English, with accuracy, of a passage in narrative style, not taken from the text-books.

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

(d) Answering with general correctness, a paper of questions on the elements of Sanskrit grammar according to European grammarians.

ARABIC.

(a) *Viva voce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

(1) *Nafhat-ut-Yaman*.

(2) *Selections, Alif Lailā*.

(b) A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day) into English.

(c) A written translation of an English passage into the language.

(d) A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.

(e) Conversation in the language.

(f) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(h) A paper of grammatical questions.

22. The following is the test for the Honors examination:—

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

Tamil	... {	1. Sabha Parva (section of the Mahābhārata in prose). 2. The first 100 stanzas of Krishnan Tandu. 3. The first 24 chapters of the Kurral.
Telugu	... {	1. Nitichandrika (Mitrabhedarnu). 2. Kāciyātra. 3. Sabha Parva of Mahābhārata. 4. Aranyakānda of Rāmāyana by Bhaskara.
Canarese	... {	1. Kathāsangraha, Bangalore edition. 2. The first three <i>Sandhis</i> of <i>Udiyogaparva</i> of the Canarese <i>Mahabharata</i> . 3. Prakkāya Mālīka, or large Canarese Anthology, Bangalore edition, stanzas 51 to 100, 490 to 851, 1302 to 1410.
Malayalam	... {	1. Nalacharitra. 2. Chānakya Sutra. 3. Keralotpati (the whole).
Hindustani	... {	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir. 2. Fisariah-i-Ajaib. 3. Dewan-i-Atash (1st half). 4. Kuliyāt-i-Sandā (extracts from the Bengal College edition).
Persian	... {	1. Akhlaq-i-Julali. 2. Inshā-i-Abulfuzl. 3. Sikandar Nāmāh. 4. Dewān-i-Hāfiz.

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

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

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

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

SANSKRIT.

(a) Reading with prosodical correctness and construing with accuracy passages selected by the Examiners from the undermentioned books:—

(1) The first and second Adhyāyas of the first Ashtaka of the Rīgvēda Samhita. Edition about to be published.

(2) The Kīrātārjuniya (Cantos I. to VI. and XI. to XVIII. inclusive), expurgated edition by Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyāsagar.

(3) The drama of "Sakuntala."

(b) Translating into English, with accuracy, a passage in poetry, or partly prose and partly poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book.

(c) Translating into Sanskrit, with accuracy, elegance, neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and grammar, a difficult passage from English.

(d) Answering, with general correctness, a paper of questions on Sanskrit grammar according to European grammarians.

ARABIC.

(a) *Viva voce* translation of passage from the undermentioned books:—

(1) *Hamasa*, first two books, pages 1—109, Calcutta edition.

(2) *Timur Nāmāh*.

(3) *Mukamāt of Hariri* (1st half).

(4) *Saba Muallakāt*.

(b) A written examination in the text-books, the papers set to include questions on grammar and prosody.

(c) *Viva voce* examination in the text-books.

(d) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected 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 in which the examination is held of a difficult passage in English.

(g) Conversing with accuracy and fluency.

(h) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(i) Dictation in the language in which the examination is held of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

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

24. A fee of Rs. 20 will be paid by each candidate for each optional examination.

Examination of Officers of the Superior Grades of Police in Law and in the Vernaculars.

The following are the subjects of Departmental Examination:—

Law and Departmental Orders.

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
A. { The Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Laws including Police Act ...	150	150
Code of Criminal Procedure ...	100	100
B. Indian Evidence Act ...	80	50
C. Gribble and Hehir's Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, except section II of chapter VIII of section V ...	80	50
D. Police Departmental Orders ...	100	60

Vernacular.

In two languages such as each Probationer may be required after arrival in India to take up. The test consists of—

	Maximum marks.	Minimum marks.
E. { Conversation ...	50	35
Translation ...	30	30
Dictation ...	30	30
Reading and explanation of reports ...	50	50

Candidates will be allowed to appear for and to pass each of the Divisions A to E piecemeal. The examination in Divisions A, B and E will be the same as that of Assistant Collectors according to the Lower Standard. In C (Medical Jurisprudence) the test will be the same as for Assistant Collectors appearing for the Higher Standard. In D (Departmental Orders) the question papers will be prepared by the Inspector-General of Police.

The examinations will be conducted by the Board of Examiners and will be held half-yearly in January and July.

Probationers who pass the prescribed vernacular examinations at the first attempt in each will be allowed a Munshi allowance of Rs. 240 for each of the two languages in which they are required to pass.

Native candidates selected on the results of the Competitive Examination in Madras will in regard to the Vernacular test be required to pass the 2nd-class Test prescribed in the notification of Government, No. 191, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th April 1894, Part I, which corresponds to the test which Deputy Collectors are required to pass after appointment. The test comprises:—

- Reading aloud fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

In Tamil ...	1. The first three books of Panchatantram.
„ Telugu ...	2. The whole of Virata Parvam (Prose).
„ Canarese ...	1. Panchatantram.
„ Malayalam ...	2. Vemana Verses contained in Telugu Selections.
„ Uriya ...	1. Panchatantram.
	2. Udyogaparva (the first three sandhis).
	1. Vetal Charitram.
	2. Keralappazhama.
	3. Keralolpati.
	1. Hitopadesha.
	2. Batris Singhasana.
	3. Ramayana, Sundara Khanda.
- Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a text-book.
- Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style relating exclusively to Indian subjects, and, as far as possible, bearing upon questions connected with the department to which the officer belongs.
- Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

- 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.
- Conversing with the examiners, or with natives of India, on such subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test colloquial facility, both as regards scholarlike expression and knowledge of terms and phrases as commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

European and Eurasian candidates locally recruited will be required to pass the same Vernacular test (according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard) in two languages as candidates from England. But if any of the former has taken up a vernacular language for the Competitive Examination and secured half the maximum marks therein, he will only be required to pass in one other vernacular according to the Assistant Collectors' Lower Standard Examination.

Candidates who have taken up one vernacular language for the Competitive Examination and have secured half the maximum marks therein will only be required to pass in one other language according to the above standards; otherwise, it will be necessary for them to pass in two vernaculars according to the same standards. If they appear in a language which they have taken up as their optional language in the University examination, they will be declared to have passed the test herein required in that language on their satisfying the examiners that they can read fluently and with facility manuscripts written in that language.

After confirmation as Assistant Superintendent, but before promotion to the grade of District Superintendent, officers must pass a test in one vernacular according to the Higher Standard (first language) prescribed for Assistant Collectors. Officers who will soon obtain promotion will, if necessary, be allowed an extra year in which to qualify according to this rule.

Examination of Cantonment Magistrates in Law.

The test for the Cantonment Magistrates' examination.

Preliminary or Lower Standard Test.

The Indian Penal Code.	} With books.
The Code of Criminal Procedure.	
The Indian Evidence Act.	
The Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act.	
The Chapters and Sections of the Civil Procedure Code mentioned in the first Schedule to Act X. of 1888.	
The Police Act.	} Without books.
The Cantonments Act and Rules ...	

The Higher Standard examination will embrace the same subjects as those prescribed for the Lower Standard, but the papers will be of a more difficult character, as nearly as possible equal to the Higher Standard prescribed for Junior Civilians, and in this examination the candidates will not be allowed the aid of books.

Examination of Officers in the Forest Department:

(B) *Examination in Law.*—The following are the subjects required for the examination in law:—

- The Madras Forest Act, 1882, with such notifications or rules, general or special, as have been made thereunder, and are applicable to the district.
- The Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- The Madras Boundaries Act, 1860, and Act II of 1884.
- The Easements Act, 1882.
- The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.
- The Penal Code, selected chapters—

I. Introduction.	X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.
II. General explanations.	XI. False evidence, and offences against public justice.
III. Punishments.	XVII. Offences against property.
IV. General exceptions.	XVIII. Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks.
V. Abetment.	XXIII. Attempt to commit offence.
IX. Offences by, or relating to, public servants.	

For this examination simple questions will be framed by the Board of Examiners in such a manner as not to involve points of difficulty, but rather to show the possession or want of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the Acts and their bearing on forest work. Two papers will usually be given, and the officer under examination will be expected to answer the questions without book.

(C) *Examination in Revenue.*—The examination in Revenue will bear on the following subjects:—

I. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Nos. 1 to 39, 141 to 150, and 277 to 285).
Two papers will be prepared by the Board of Examiners. They should not contain difficult questions, and should be prepared so as to refer chiefly to subjects in which the land revenue and tenures of the district or districts are connected with forest administration.

(D) *Examination in Procedure and Accounts.*—The examination in this subject will be both written and oral, and will embrace the Forest Code, the Civil Service Regulations, and the rules regarding the general conduct of business in the Forest department:—

For the examinations in subjects (C) and (D) the use of books will be allowed.

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 employe who passes in twelve months will be granted a moonshee allowance of Rupees 180, and the circumstance will always be considered in making promotions. The moonshee 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.

Tests for Military Officers.

† Higher Standard Hindustani.

The following is the test:—

- Written translation of half a page of the Bagh-o-Bahar into English.
- Written translation of English into Urdu.
- Reading and translating an Urdu manuscript.
- Conversation with an educated native, special attention being paid to pronunciation.

† Lower Standard Hindustani.

- A viva voce translation from the Bagh-o-Bahar into English.
- A written translation of a simple piece of English into Urdu.
- Reading a simply written manuscript.
- Conversation of a simple character, with special attention to the candidate's power to give clear and intelligible directions on matters connected with his duties, and to elicit information for purposes of reconnaissance, &c.

Higher Standard Test in Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam, to be conducted by the Board of Examiners.

The tests for examination in any of these languages are to correspond with those laid down for the examinations by the higher standard in Hindustani agreeably to the test laid down in G.O.G.G., 734, republished in G.O.G., No. 383, dated 27th September 1864, page 587.

Officers may present themselves for these examinations without passing either the higher or lower standard examination in Hindustani.

Any candidate passing an examination under the preceding para. will be entitled to receive a donation of Rs. 500.

The examinations referred to in the two preceding paragraphs will be held half-yearly on the 3rd Monday of January and July, in such place at Madras as the Government may appoint, and at out-stations where the assembly of a Committee is practicable. Applications for such examinations are to be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners through the Head of the Department and the Adjutant General, by such date as may be fixed by the Board in the Circular issued on each occasion.

* New Edition for these portions is still under compilation.

† Examinations at Madras are held on the first Monday in each month (not being the first day of the year). Examinations in the mofussil by the Lower Standard are held on the first Monday in January (not being New year's day), April, July and October, and by the Higher Standard on the 20th and 21st of January, April, July and October.

The following are the test-books. They must be construed with readiness and accuracy:—

Telugu	...	Morris' Selections, excluding the Vemana Verses.
Tamil	...	Kathammanjeri.
Canarese	...	{ Canarese Selections, New Edition. Kathammanjeri.
Malayalam	...	{ Pathamala, Part I., pp. 1—72. Panchatantram, Book I.

The following are the tests:—

First.—Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary page of the test-books.

Second.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary page of plain English into the language of examination.

Third.—Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the language of examination.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or 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 character as practically employed in the Presidency or Province in which the examination is held.

Fourth.—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.

Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers on passing the prescribed examination in these languages are eligible to receive the rewards sanctioned for commissioned officers.

Examination for High Proficiency.

Every candidate offering himself for examination in any of the undermentioned languages will, after passing the examination in such language, according to the higher standard, as above, be permitted to offer himself for further examination in the same language, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of high proficiency.

Tamil. | Telugu. | Canarese.

The following is the high proficiency test for Tamil, Telugu and Canarese:—

I.—Reading aloud fluently, and construing with readiness and accuracy, not less than an octavo page of the undermentioned works:—

Tamil.—The first three books of the Panchatantram and the whole of Verada Parvam (prose).

Telugu.—Panchatantram and Vemana verses contained in Telugu selections.

Canarese.—Panchatantram, and the first three Sandhis of Udiyogaparra of the Canarese Mahabharata.

II. Translating in writing into English, with accuracy, a passage from some tolerably difficult work, not being a test-book.

III.—Translating in writing, with accuracy of grammar and idiom, into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper of somewhat difficult style, relating exclusively to Indian subjects either historical, police or revenue, with the addition of extracts from proclamations, treaties or portions of the Penal Code.

IV.—Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V.—Reading aloud fluently and translating correctly and readily two or three manuscripts written in the language in which the examination is held, in a plain running office hand.

VI.—Conversing with the examiners or with natives of India, 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 Rs. 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 191.

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, 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 and Persian.

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.G., 731, republished in G.O.G., No. 883, dated 27th September 1864, page 587, 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-Manzum.
Uriya	...	Hitopadesha.
	...	Batris Singhāsān.

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

- (a) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the prescribed text-books.
 (b) 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.
 (c) 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.
 (d) 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.

High Proficiency.

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

- (a) *Vird roce* translation from the undermentioned books:—

Uriya	...	Hitopadesha.
	...	Batris Singhāsān.
	...	Rāmdāyā Sundarā Kaudā.
Persian	...	Gulistan.
	...	Bostan.
	...	Mirza Hāirāt's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II.
	...	Ikhwan-ūs-Safā.
Urdu	...	Nasr-i-be-Nazir.
	...	Araish-i-Mahfil.
	...	Musnawiyat of Sauda.

- (b) A written translation of a previously unseen passage in the language (to be selected from the current literature of the day in all languages) into English.
 (c) A written translation of an English passage into the language.
 (d) A written translation of idiomatic sentences in English into the language.
 (e) Conversation in the language.
 (f) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.
 (g) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.
 (h) 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.

Examination for Degree of Honor.

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

Persian	...	{ Akhlak-i-Jalāli Inshā-i-Abūl Fazl. Shah-Namah, one vol., or about one- fourth of the whole. Diwān of Hāfiz. }	{ Edition recently published and available at the library of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. }
Urdu	...	{ Fisanai-Ajaib. Dewan of Atash—first half. Kulliyat of Sauda. Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib. }	

- (b) A written examination in the books; the papers set to include questions on grammar and prosody.
 (c) A *vird roce* examination in the books.
 (d) A written translation into English of a difficult unseen passage in prose (to be selected in all languages 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.
 (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.

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 of India. }
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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 reward 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	Beloochi	...	...	800
		Bengali	...	...	500	Pusthu	...	...	800
		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	2,000	
	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 "Nili Kotha."
- (ii) Translating into English with accuracy a paper in a plain simple style not taken from the test-book.
- (iii) Translating intelligibly 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 arzi 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 language.

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 fairly 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, Malayam or Uriya. They are also entitled to a reward of Rupees 500 for passing an examination according to the Military Higher Standard test.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION RULES.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Ootacamund, August 23, 1895.

No. 43.—The following Notification is published for general information in supersession of that appearing at page 110 of the Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated the 30th January 1894:—

NOTIFICATION.

- 1.—An examination to be styled the Primary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned. The examination shall ordinarily be held in the months of November, December, and January at such places as may be notified from time to time. Candidates from sessional schools shall be examined at any time in the year and as soon as practicable after the close of the session.
2. The examination has been instituted chiefly for the purpose of promoting and encouraging primary education. It shall serve also to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the Public Service, and of teachers for admission to primary training schools, and shall ordinarily serve to test the eligibility of pupils of the fourth standard for results grants.
3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted in each district, sub-division of a district, or Native State, by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Commissioner in accordance with the instructions issued by him from time to time.
- Each Board of Examiners shall ordinarily consist of a Chairman and not less than six members, of whom three, namely, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, when not Chairman, and the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' and girls' schools within their ranges, shall hold office *ex-officio*.
- Each Board shall ordinarily hold office for three years; but the Commissioner may, at his discretion, remove any member and appoint another in his stead, and may appoint temporary additional members.
- To whom open. 4. The examination shall be open to—

(i) Pupil Candidates.

All pupils who have been studying continuously in the fourth standard or class of a recognized school during the six months preceding the examination. A

* Ability of the officer concerned to express himself clearly and to understand what is said to him on the same topic connected with the duties he has to perform, sufficient to afford proof that he is competent to conduct such duties without the aid of an interpreter.—G.O., dated 1st August 1892, No. 532, Public.

candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.

(ii) *Teacher Candidates.*

All persons who are certified by an Inspecting officer to be actually engaged in teaching as a profession, or who have attended a Training or a Sessional school.

(iii) *Private Candidates.*

All persons who do not come under either of the two above-mentioned classes and who are certified by the Head of a recognized school or by an Inspecting officer not to have been pupils of any recognized or unrecognized school from the beginning of the official year in which the examination is held.

Provided that no person shall be eligible to appear unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

3. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had from the Chairman of the Board. These applications shall be forwarded to the Chairman so as to reach him not later than the date notified by him.

Fees.

6. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Class of Candidates.	Compulsory subjects only.			Compulsory subjects, with one or two optional subjects.			For each additional optional subject.			For each optional subject brought up by itself by a candidate who has previously passed in the compulsory subjects.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Pupil candidates	Nil.			Nil.			0	8	0	0	8	0
Teacher do.	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Private do.	1	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Subjects of examination.

7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

Compulsory Subjects.

- (1) Reading, Recitation and Grammar.
(2) Writing and Spelling.
(3) Arithmetic.

} First Language.

Optional Subjects.

- (1) Elementary Science.
(2) Second Language.
(3) Drawing.
(4) Needle-work (for girls only).
(5) Geography.
(6) Singing.
(7) Hygiene and Elementary Sanitary Science.
(8) History of India.
(9) Agriculture (for boys only).
(10) Mensuration (for boys only).

8. The examination, which shall be mainly a *first* *round*, shall be conducted in the first language of each candidate, and shall correspond with the fourth standard examination as prescribed in Chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules.

9. A candidate may appear in the compulsory subjects alone, and come up for the optional subjects at a subsequent examination; but no candidate shall be examined in an optional subject unless he has passed in the compulsory subjects at the same or at a previous examination.

10. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Primary Examination unless he has obtained one-third of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects and in each of two optional subjects.

11. Candidates who have passed the complete test shall be arranged in two classes. The first shall consist of those who have obtained not less than three-fifths of the maximum marks in each subject, and the second of all others.

12. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed completely in the examination.

13. A candidate who passes in the compulsory subjects and fails in one or two optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, shall be permitted to appear subsequently in one or two optional subjects only, as the case may be.

14. On the completion of the examination, the Chairman of each Board shall publish in the District Gazette four separate lists, giving in each the names, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of those who have passed—

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

and shall furnish the Commissioner with a printed copy of each list.

15. The Chairman shall furnish the Commissioner with a brief report on the examination, showing the number of candidates, the schools from which "pupil" and "teacher" candidates appeared, the numbers passed and failed, and such other information as may be required.

16. A certificate signed by the Chairman shall be given to each successful teacher and private candidate, declaring that by passing the examination he has qualified for admission to the Public Service. A successful pupil candidate who desires to obtain this certificate of qualification for the Public Service shall apply for it within one year from the date of the publication of the results of the examination, forwarding with his application a receipt showing that he has paid into a Government Treasury the certificate fee of one rupee and eight annas.

At the close of the official year a complete list of the candidates to whom certificates of qualification for the Public Service have been granted during the year shall be forwarded by the Chairman of each Board to the Commissioner for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

17. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all expenses, and that the schools sending up pupil candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules.

[The first examination under this notification will be held in the months of November and December 1895 and January 1896.]

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Fort. St. George, November 11th, 1895.

NOTIFICATION.

69. The following notification is published for general information in supersession of the notification dated 22nd May 1893, and 17th January 1894, published at pages 593 and 112, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 20th May 1893 and 30th January 1894:—

NOTIFICATION.

1. An examination to be styled the Lower Secondary Examination shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, beginning on the first day of December, or, should that date fall on a Sunday, on the second day. It shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

2. The examination is primarily intended to be a leaving certificate examination for Lower Secondary education; but it shall serve also to test the eligibility of pupils of the Seventh Standard or Third Form for results grants, and the general education qualifications of candidates for Lower Secondary Teachers' certificates.

3. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to examiners appointed by him for the purpose.

4. The examination shall be open to—

To whom open.

Pupil Candidates.

1) In the compulsory subjects and in the optional subjects 1 to 6 (see article 7, to all pupils of the third form of recognised schools for general education.

(2) In the technical subjects, to all pupils of the highest elementary technical class of schools recognised as affording instruction up to the Elementary Technical Examination standard in the subjects brought up.

Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, each candidate shall forward with his application a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for Lower Secondary or for technical schools, as the case may be, and that he has attended a recognised school from the commencement of the school year in which he applies. A candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed, shall be debarred from appearing.

ii. **Private Candidates.**—All persons who are certified by an Inspecting officer or by the Head of a recognised college or secondary school not to have been pupils of any school, recognised or unrecognised, from the beginning of the official year in which the examination takes place.

Provided that no person shall be admitted unless he is certified either to have had small-pox or to have been vaccinated.

Form, time, and mode of application. 5. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government Treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 15th August.

Fees. 6. The following fees shall be paid for admission to the examination:—

	RS.
For all the compulsory subjects	3
For each optional subject	1

Subjects of examination. 7. The subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

I. Compulsory Subjects.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. First Language. | 3. Geography. |
| 2. Arithmetic. | 4. History of India. |

II. Optional Subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Elementary Science. | 5. Domestic Economy (for girls only). |
| 2. Second Language. | 6. Geometry and Algebra. |
| 3. Needlework, (for girls only). | 7. Any of the subjects of the Elementary Technical Examinations. |
| 4. History of Great Britain and Ireland. | |

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects and in optional subjects 1 to 6 shall, as far as possible, be in accordance with the courses, instruction and standards of examination laid down in chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules. The examination in the subjects embraced in the Elementary Technical Examinations shall be in accordance with the provisions of the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.

9. Candidates may bring up as their first language any of the languages mentioned in this notification except Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Latin, French and German, and as their second language any of the languages without exception: provided that no candidate bringing up a vernacular as first language shall be allowed to bring up another vernacular as a second language in the same year, though he may subsequently bring it up as an additional language under article 18. The answers to all the question papers, except those on the second language, shall be in the language selected as first language. The answers to the second language papers shall be in the second language, except in the case of Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Latin.

Scope of examination. 10. The scope of the examination in each subject shall be as hereinunder specified:—

FIRST LANGUAGE.

(English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Marathi and Hindustani.)

[a] Grammar and Language:—

Grammar.—Exercises on orthography, etymology and syntax; on the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs; and on the analysis of simple, compound and complex sentences.

Language.—The meaning of words, phrases and idioms, with illustrations of their uses; meaning of sentences; framing of simple sentences to introduce correctly common words, phrases, or idioms with which pupils of the Seventh Standard or Third Form may be expected to be familiar; easy exercises on the expansion, contraction and transformation of sentences; explanation of metaphors and similes.

[b] Handwriting and Dictation:—

Handwriting.—To transcribe in clear hand from a given printed or lithographed paper.

Dictation.—To write to dictation a prose passage from a newspaper, or magazine, or book not more difficult than any of the approved Standard Readers.

[c] Composition.

To write a letter on a given subject, or a narrative of some well-known event, or a description of some familiar place.

ARITHMETIC.

The compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity used in the Presidency, on Indian imperial weights and measures of length and capacity, on English time, on English linear, square and cubic measures, and on Avoirdupois weight; simple proportion or rule of three; compound proportion; practice; simple interest; simple problems.

GEOGRAPHY.

[a] Circumstances which determine climate and the seasons.

[b] Outlines of general geography as in any approved book. The geography of India as in any approved book.

[c] To insert the chief physical features of any continent (including Australia) or of any great country in Europe or Asia on an outline map. To draw the outline of any continent, or of any great country in Europe or Asia.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

The outlines of the History of India to the present time, with such a knowledge of geography as may be necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE.

The simpler kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, such as the thermometer, the barometer, the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axle, the spirit level; also the air-pump, the common pump, Bramah's press, the fire engine, and the syphon.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

Section (i).—English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Uriya, Marathi and Hindustani.

Section (ii).—Sanskrit,* Arabic, Latin, Persian, French, and German.†

[a] Grammar and Language:—

For section (i).—As prescribed for the first language.

For section (ii).—As follows:—

Exercises on etymology and syntax as treated in any approved elementary grammar; the formation of nouns, adjectives and adverbs; and the analysis of easy sentences. [For Latin.—Declension of regular nouns, adjectives, and pronouns; regular and irregular comparison of adjectives; conjugation of regular verbs in the active and passive voices, and of deponent and anomalous verbs; principal parts of irregular verbs; easy numerals; concords and government by prepositions; and the common rules of syntax as contained in any approved grammar.]

[b] Handwriting and Dictation:—

Handwriting.—As prescribed for the first language.

Dictation.—As prescribed for the first language.

[c] Composition (for section (i) only).—As prescribed for the first language.

[d] Translation:—

(1) To translate from the second into the first language a passage of equal difficulty to the portions studied in any approved Standard Reader.

(2) To translate from the first into the second language ten lines of narrative from any approved Standard Reader.

NEEDLEWORK.

(For Girls in Native Girls.)

(a) To cut out from a pattern or by measurement, and to show ability to make a native man's underjacket, showing superior work in backstitching and hemming, setting on of neck-band and pocket, and button-hole.

* In the Devanagari character.

† In the Gothic character.

- (b) To patch on old cloth very neatly.
 (c) To darn on old cloth very neatly.
 (d) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock, or scarf.
 (e) To mark letters finely on fine cloth.

(For Girls in European Schools.)

- (a) To cut out from a pattern and show ability to make a night-dress of full size and showing superior work in running and felling, backstitching, gathering, setting on of band, and button-hole with a yoke and tuck fronts.
 (b) To patch on old cloth very neatly.
 (c) To darn on old cloth or stocking very neatly.
 (d) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock, or scarf.
 (e) To mark letters finely on fine cloth.

HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The outlines of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the present time, with such a knowledge of geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(For Girls.)

As in any approved book.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.

- (1) *Geometry*.—Euclid, Book I, with very easy deductions.
 (2) *Algebra*.—The four simple rules.

11. The examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, subject to any changes it may be found necessary to make in the arrangements for the last three days, and the number of marks assignable to each subject or subdivision of a subject, shall be as therein specified.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (English)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition (do.)	30
	3-5 to 5-5 P.M.	Geography	100
Second day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (Vernaculars)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Composition (do.)	30
	3-5 to 5-5 P.M.	History of India	100
Third day	10 to 11 A.M.	Translation Second language Sec. (i).	50
	11-5 A.M. to 1-5 P.M.	Arithmetic	100
	2 to 4 P.M.	Geometry and Algebra	100
Fourth day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	History of Great Britain and Ireland.	100
	12-5 to 2-5 P.M.	Elementary Science	100
	3 to 5 P.M.	Domestic Economy	100
Fifth day	10 A.M. to 12 noon	Grammar and Language (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Latin, French, German)	90
	12-5 to 12-35 P.M.	Dictation (do.)	15
	12-40 to 1-10 P.M.	Handwriting (do.)	15
	2 to 3 P.M.	Translation (do.)	30
			150

NOTE.—Superintendents will arrange for the examination in Needlework according to the optional subjects that may be brought up by female candidates, allowing six hours for it. One hundred marks shall be allotted to Needlework.

12. Candidates may come up for the compulsory subjects alone and enter for the optional subjects at subsequent examinations; but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects (1 to 6) alone until he has passed in the compulsory subjects, and no candidate shall be considered to have passed the Lower Secondary Examination until he shall have passed in all the compulsory subjects and in any two of the optional subjects.

Minima for passing in compulsory subjects. 13. No candidate shall be allowed to pass in the compulsory subjects who fails to obtain—

33 per cent. of the marks in First Language,	
30 do. do. in Arithmetic,	
25 do. do. in Geography,	
25 do. do. in the History of India, and	
33 do. of the total aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.	

A candidate failing in any one of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed completely in the compulsory part of the examination.

14. No candidate shall be allowed to pass in any of the optional subjects (Nos. 1 to 6) who fails to obtain 33 per cent. of the maximum marks for the subject; nor in any of the subjects of the Elementary Technical Examinations who fails to obtain the marks laid down in the syllabus.

15. A candidate who passes in the compulsory subjects but fails in one or two optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, shall be permitted to appear subsequently in one or in two optional subjects only, as the case may be.

16. A candidate who brings up both the compulsory and optional subjects 1 to 6 inclusive at the same examination, who fails in the former, but passes in any of the latter, shall not be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects in which he passes. But candidates who have been admitted to the Elementary Technical Examinations under sections (ii), (iii), or (iv) of article 6 of the notification regulating the Technical Examinations and who have passed in any of the subjects of those examinations, shall if they subsequently appear for the Lower Secondary Examination, be allowed to count their success in those subjects for a Lower Secondary certificate.

17. Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination shall be ranked in two classes; the first consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent., and the second consisting of those who have obtained not less than 33 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks for the compulsory and two optional subjects.

Only those candidates who pass in the first class shall be arranged in the order of merit. 18. Candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination may come up again in any additional language and in any one or more of the optional subjects in which they may not have already passed. When an additional language is brought up the test shall be the same as for a first language, except that reciprocal translation shall take the place of composition.

19. Subject to the restrictions imposed by the time table, a candidate may bring up along with the compulsory subjects as many optional subjects as he chooses; but for the purpose of determining the class in which he is to be ranked, only the marks obtained by him in two subjects shall be allowed to count towards the aggregate, provided that he has passed in those two subjects.

20. The results of the examination shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in four separate lists, giving in each the names, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, of those who have passed—

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

21. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner to candidates who have passed in full the Lower Secondary Examination, specifying the candidate's first language, the optional subjects in which he passed, and the class in which he was placed.

22. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examination, and provided also that the schools sending up candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. A list of the places at which it is desired the examination shall be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

[The first examination under this notification will be held in December 1896.]

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, September 29, 1893.

No. 83.—An examination, to be styled the Upper Secondary Examination, shall be held annually in the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, beginning on the first day of December, or, should that date fall on a Sunday, on the second day. It shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

Examination when to be held. The examination is instituted for the purpose of encouraging secondary and technical education, of improving its character, and widening its scope.

Purpose for which instituted. 2. The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, who shall arrange for its conduct in accordance with the provisions of this notification.

By whom to be conducted. 3. The examination shall be open to—

To whom open.

(i) Pupil Candidates—

- (1) In the compulsory subjects to all pupils of the sixth form of recognized schools.
- (2) In the optional subjects to all pupils of schools or classes recognized as affording instruction up to the Intermediate Technical examinations, in the subjects brought up.

Unless specially exempted by the Commissioner from so doing, each candidate must forward with his application, a certificate signed by the Headmaster of the school he is attending at the date of application, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed for Upper Secondary or for Technical schools, as the case may be, and that he has attended a recognized school from the commencement of the school year in which he applies. A candidate reported by the Head of the institution to which he belongs to have left school without permission or to have been dismissed shall be debarred from appearing.

(ii) Private Candidates—

All persons not being students of any college or school who are certified by the Head of a public office, or by the head of a college or a recognised Upper Secondary school; or by an Inspector or an Assistant Inspector of Schools, to have completed their twentieth year, and to be duly qualified by their knowledge and attainments to appear for the examination. These certificates, with the candidates' applications for permission to appear, must be submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioner in the month of July preceding the examination at which the candidates wish to appear.

Subjects of examination. 4. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

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

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Any of the subjects of the Intermediate Technical Examinations.

5. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted by means of a Board of Examiners, consisting of a Chairman and at least two members appointed by the Commissioner for three years, but removable at his discretion without reason assigned. The examination in the optional subjects shall be in accordance with the provisions of the notification regulating the Government Technical Examinations.

6. Candidates for examination in the compulsory subjects shall be required to bring up all the compulsory subjects at one and the same examination. Candidates for examination in optional subjects may bring up these subjects up one by one.

7. The scope of the examination in each of the compulsory subjects shall be as hereinafter specified:—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

(a) Grammar and Language.—To answer questions on the grammar, structure and idiom of the language as treated in any text-books approved for the Sixth Form of Upper Secondary schools; to analyse sentences; to construct and recast various forms of

sentences; to explain and illustrate figures of speech and idiomatic and proverbial expressions.

(b) Hand-writing.—To copy rapidly a printed or lithographed letter or other document in a perfectly legible hand and in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of a public or mercantile office.

(c) Spelling.—To write from dictation words and passages of some difficulty.

(d) Paraphrase and Composition—

- (1) To paraphrase a piece of poetry of moderate difficulty.
- (2) To write a letter on a given subject.
- (3) To write a short narrative.

(e) Translation (FOR NATIVE CANDIDATES)—

(1) To translate a passage of moderate difficulty from a recent English standard work into the Vernacular language of the candidate.

(2) To translate a passage of moderate difficulty from the Vernacular language of the candidate into English.

Or Advanced Composition (FOR EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CANDIDATES)—

- (1) To write an essay on a given subject.
- (2) To write a narrative of some recent well-known event.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

(i) TAMIL, TELUGU, CANARESE, MALAYALAM, URIYA, HINDUSTANI AND MAHRATTI.

Section A.—For Native Candidates.

(a) Grammar and Language.—To answer questions on any grammar, and on any text-book approved for the Sixth Form of Upper Secondary schools, and on the idiom and structure of the language generally; to translate short idiomatic sentences from and into English and to paraphrase a passage or passages taken from the text-books.

(b) Hand-writing*.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper, in a perfectly legible running hand, such as is required in a Public or Mercantile office.

(c) Spelling*.—To write from dictation in a running hand a passage written in language of about the same difficulty as the text-books in which the text-books are written.

(d) Composition—

- (1) To write a letter on a given subject.
- (2) To write 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) Grammar and Language.—To answer questions of moderate difficulty on idiom and grammar and on the text-book approved for the Fourth Class of Upper Primary schools.

(b) Hand-writing*.—To write in a fairly legible hand from a printed or lithographed paper.

(c) Spelling*.—To write from dictation a passage taken from any text-book approved for the Fourth Class of Upper Primary Schools.

(d) Translation.—To translate a simple prose passage and short, easy sentences from and into English.

(ii) SANSKRIT, ARABIC, PERSIAN, LATIN, FRENCH AND GERMAN.

(a) Grammar and Language.—To answer questions on the grammar, on any text-book approved for the Sixth Form of Upper Secondary schools. The examination on the text-books shall have special reference to constructing and explanation, and shall be such as to test the candidate's knowledge of the language generally, its idiom and its structure.

(b) Hand-writing*.—To copy from a printed or lithographed paper in a perfectly legible hand.

(c) Spelling*.—To write from dictation a passage written in language of about the same difficulty as that in which the text-books are written.

(d) Translation—

- (1) To translate into English a piece of easy prose not previously studied.
- (2) To translate from English an easy prose passage and short sentences.

* In Hindustani.—In the Shikasta hand.
In Mahratti.—In the Modi character.

MATHEMATICS.

(b) *Arithmetic*, with special reference to Tare and Tret, Interest, Discount, Present Value, Averages, Percentages, Commission and Brokerage, Profit and Loss, Stocks and Exchange.

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

(b) *Algebra* to the end of Quadratic Equations, with problems.

(c) *Elementary Geometry*.—The first four books of Euclid.

NOTE.—Euclid's methods of proof will not be insisted on. Candidates will be required to make simple geometrical constructions and will be permitted to use drawing instruments during the examination.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(a) *History*—

(1) The History of England from 1558 down to the present time.

(2) The rise of the British Empire in the East.

(b) *Geography*—

(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*—

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

8. The examination in the compulsory subjects shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject, or subdivision of a subject, shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First Day	10 to 12	English.— <i>Grammar and Language</i>	100
	12½ to 1½	Do. <i>Hand-writing</i>	40
	1 to 1½	Do. <i>Spelling</i>	40
	2½ to 5	Do. <i>Paraphrase and Composition</i>	100
			400
Second Day	10 to 1	<i>Translation (for Natives) or Advanced Composition (for Europeans and Eurasians).</i>	60
	2 to 5	<i>Translation (for Natives) or Advanced Composition (for Europeans and Eurasians).</i>	60
Third Day	10 to 1	Second Language.— <i>Grammar and Language.</i>	120
	2 to 2½	Do. <i>Hand-writing</i>	40
	2½ to 3½	Do. <i>Spelling</i>	40
	3½ to 5	Do. <i>Composition or Translation.</i>	100
			300
Fourth Day	10 to 1	<i>Arithmetic</i>	125
	2 to 4	<i>Geometry</i>	75
			250
Fifth Day	10 to 11½	<i>Algebra</i>	50
	11½ to 1½	<i>Map-drawing</i>	40
	2 to 5	<i>Geography</i>	100
			300
Sixth Day	10 to 1	<i>History</i>	100
	2 to 5	Do.	100

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

In English language—

50 per cent.	of the marks for	Spelling,
50	do.	do. <i>Hand-writing</i> ,
50	do.	do. <i>Translation or Advanced Composition</i> ,
40	do.	do. <i>on the whole</i> ,

* *Sanskrit*.—In the Devanagiri character.
Persian.—In the Nastaliq character.
German.—In the Gothic character.

(2) 35 per cent. of the marks in each of the other subjects, and

(3) 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks of all the compulsory subjects.

A candidate failing in any one of the compulsory subjects shall be considered to have failed completely in the compulsory portion of the examination and must undergo examination again in all the compulsory subjects.

10. Successful candidates shall be ranked in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate marks for all the subjects, arranged in the order of merit; the second consisting of all others, arranged alphabetically.

11. The names of successful candidates in the compulsory subjects of the examination shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

12. Candidates who have passed in a second language may bring up at any subsequent examination any of the other second language included in this notification.

13. Candidates who have passed only in the compulsory subjects shall not be considered to have completed the test until they have passed in two of the optional subjects.

14. A certificate shall be given to each candidate who has passed in all the compulsory and in two optional subjects. This certificate shall specify the candidate's second language, the optional subjects in which he passed and the class in which he was placed.

15. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the Secretary to the Commissioner not later than the 31st August.

16. The following are the fees to be paid by candidates for admission to the examination:—

(i) For the compulsory subjects Rs. 10.

(ii) For each optional subject,—the fee prescribed under the Technical Examination notification.

17. The Commissioner may arrange to hold the examination in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it; provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examination, and that the schools sending up candidates are certified by the Government of the States in which they are situated to be organized and conducted in substantial accordance with the Madras Educational Rules. A list of the places at which it is desired the examination should be held shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

[The first examination under this notification will be held in December 1894.]

J. F. PRICE,

Chief Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 9, 1894.

No. 57.—The examinations known as the Special Test Examinations shall be held annually in the month of October, beginning on the third Monday. They shall be held at such places as may from time to time be notified.

The following is a list of the Special Tests:—

- (1) The Précis-writing Test.
- (2) The Translation Test, Higher Grade.
- (3) The Translation Test, Lower Grade.
- (4) The Account Test, Higher Grade.
- (5) The Account Test, Lower Grade.
- (6) The Civil Judicial Test.
- (7) The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.
- (8) The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
- (9) The Revenue Test, Higher Grade.
- (10) The Revenue Test, Lower Grade.
- (11) The Sea Customs Test.
- (12) The Jail Test.
- (13) The Salt and Abkari Tests.

NOTE (1).—The appointments or offices, for which each of the above tests is prescribed are shown in the schedule attached to this notification.

(2).—By this notification the Special Tests have been rendered applicable to a number of appointments to which they were not applicable hitherto; until the 1st January 1896 candidates for these newly-added appointments are not required to have passed the test or tests prescribed therefor in this notification. This concession does not, however, extend to candidates for appointments for which the Précis-writing Test is newly prescribed.

2. These examinations have been instituted for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates possessing the necessary educational qualifications for the special duties appertaining to particular departments of the public service or to particular appointments or offices therein.

3. These examinations shall (except Salt and Abkari Test E and the practical portion of Salt and Abkari Test D) be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and shall be conducted according to such instructions as he may issue to Examiners appointed by him.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in the subjoined notes, the Special Test Examinations shall be open to all persons who under article 2 of the Public Service Notification hold, or are eligible to hold, superior appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem or upwards in the Public Service.

NOTE (1).—The Revenue Test, Higher Grade, shall be open only to (i) Graduates (ii) Students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examinations prescribed for admission to the College and have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations, and (iii) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations.

(2).—The Criminal Judicial Tests, Higher and Lower Grades, shall be open only to (i) Candidates who have passed the First Examination in Arts, (ii) Students of the College of Agriculture who have passed the examination prescribed for admission to the College and have obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations, and (iii) Candidates who have passed either the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination and have obtained the Diploma in Commerce at the Government Technical Examinations.

(3).—Notwithstanding anything in Notes (1) and (2)—(i) any person who holds any superior appointment in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying himself to hold any appointment in those tracts; (ii) the persons mentioned in clause (2) of article 4 of the Public Service Notification may appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, for the purpose of qualifying for any of the appointments specified in that clause; (iii) any person who has been exempted by Government from the examination rules in view to his holding a specified appointment, for which the Revenue Test, Higher Grade, or the Criminal Tests, Higher or Lower Grade, is prescribed, may appear for such test.

(4).—Notwithstanding anything in Note (2), Sub-Inspectors of the City Police and Head Constables of the City and District Police who have passed the examinations referred to in article 2 of the Public Service Notification, are eligible to appear for the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, provided that they produce in each case a certificate from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the Inspector-General of Police, as the case may be, to the effect that they are deserving of this concession.

(5).—The Précis-writing Test shall, however, be open to Sub-Inspectors of the City and Head Constables of the City and District Police.

Subjects and scope of examination. 5. The subjects of the several tests, and the scope of the examination in each of them shall be as hereinunder specified:—

PRÉCIS-WRITING TEST.

Candidates shall be required to write, in narrative form, a *précis* of a set of official papers relating to the same subject.

Besides showing that they understand the subject-matter dealt with in the papers, candidates shall be expected to write legibly, spell correctly, and express themselves grammatically and intelligibly. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who shows himself deficient in these respects.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise:—

- (1) The translation of an official paper from English into the candidate's vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an official paper from the candidate's vernacular language into English.

The papers given for translation in this test shall be such as persons filling the appointments for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordi-

nary course of business, and shall be sufficiently long and difficult to test the ability of the candidate to translate accurately and rapidly. The vernacular papers given for translation into English shall not be printed, but shall be written in a pretty difficult hand and lithographed.

The following are the vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The examination shall comprise:—

- (1) The translation of an ordinary official paper from English into the candidate's vernacular language, and
- (2) The translation of an ordinary official paper from the candidate's vernacular language into English.

The papers set for the Lower Grade shall be of less difficulty than those for the Higher Grade, and shall be such as persons filling the posts for which the test is prescribed may be expected to deal with in the ordinary course of business.

The following are the vernacular languages that may be brought up:—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, Uriya and Tulu.

ACCOUNT TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th edition.
- (2) The Civil Service Regulations, 2nd edition, Chapters III, IV, V (Sections i and iii), VI (Sections i and vii), IX, X, XI (Sections i and iv), XII (Section ii), XIV (Sections i and ii), XXXIX (Section ii), XL (Sections i and ii), XLVII and LIII.

ACCOUNT TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The Civil Account Code, Vol. I, 5th edition, Chapters 1, 3—7, 10, 15 and 18.

CIVIL JUDICIAL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (2) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (3) The Limitation Act.
- (4) The Stamp Act.
- (5) The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.
- (6) The Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act.
- (7) The Contract Act.
- (8) The Rules of Practice (Civil) of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the Appellate Side and of the Courts subordinate thereto, as revised up to date.

The paper on the Indian Evidence Act shall be the same as the paper for the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, and, generally, the papers for this test shall be of the Lower Grade Standard.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Cunningham's Commentaries, or any similar work.
- (2) The Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending the same.
Candidates shall be expected to have read Mayne's Commentaries, or any similar work.
- (3) The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Acts amending the same.
- (4) Medical Jurisprudence.
Gribble and Hehir's "Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for India," 3rd edition, omitting Chapter 5 of Section I, Chapter 1 of Section IV, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Section V.

CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects of this test shall be the same as those for the Criminal Higher Grade, but candidates shall not be expected to have read any Commentaries on the Acts and Codes prescribed, and the papers set shall be of an easier description than those set for the Higher Grade.

In Medical Jurisprudence, the text-book and portions prescribed are "Gribble and Hehir's Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for India," Chapters 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Section I; Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of Section II; Chapters 1 and 3 of Section III; Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Section V.

REVENUE TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) Revenue Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue, except Stamps.
- (2) The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue as last revised.
- (3) The Stamp Law and Rules.
(The Stamp Manual published under the authority of the Board of Revenue.)
- (4) The Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.

REVENUE TEST, LOWER GRADE.

The subjects for the Lower Grade of this test shall be the same as the subjects for the High Grade, omitting "Stamp Law and Rules;" but the papers set shall be easier than those for the Higher Grade, and shall refer only to those portions of the Regulations and Board's Standing Orders, a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices to which this test is made applicable.

SEA CUSTOMS TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

(1) SEA CUSTOMS LAW:

1. Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs Act).
2. Act VIII of 1894 (Indian Tariff Act).
3. Act V of 1883 (Merchant Shipping Act).
4. Act X of 1889 (Indian Ports Act).
5. Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks Act).
6. Act XI of 1878 (Indian Arms Act).
7. Act IV of 1884 (Indian Explosives Act).
8. Act XII of 1886 (Indian Petroleum Act).

(2) RULES UNDER THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT:

1. Rules and Notifications issued under the Sea Customs Act as collected and published by the Board of Revenue.
2. Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Chapter III on Customs), including the rules under the Explosives, Arms and other Acts.
3. Directions for the use of tables for ascertaining strength of spirits by L. Casella.

[NOTE.—In respect of the Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts, only those portions that relate to Importation shall be required.]

JAIL TEST.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Indian Penal Code, Chapters II, III, IV, IX and X and sections 123-130, and 217-225.
- (2) Criminal Procedure Code, Parts I, II and IV, and Chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXVII, XXXIX and XLIII.
- (3) Madras Regulation II of 1819, the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1860, the Prisoners Act, 1871, and the Prisons Act, 1894.

SALT AND ABKARI TESTS.

Test A.—Criminal Law.

The following are the subjects of the test:—

- (1) The Indian Penal Code.
- (2) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (3) The Criminal Procedure Code.

This test shall be in two Grades, Higher and Lower, corresponding, so far as the subjects go, with the Higher and Lower Grades of the Criminal Judicial Test.

The percentage of full marks required for passing shall be as follows:—

	Higher grade.	Lower grade.
Penal Code	30	25
Evidence Act	25	20
Criminal Procedure Code	30	25

10. Except in the case of the Salt and Abkari Tests, no candidate who elects to appear for the Higher Grade of any test without first passing the Failure in Higher Grade. Lower Grade, and who fails to pass the former, shall be entitled to have his name included in the past-list for the Lower Grade Test, however well he may have acquitted himself. Candidates for the Higher Grades of the Salt and Abkari Tests shall, if they fail to pass, but obtain the minimum marks prescribed for the Lower Grade, be declared to have passed by the Lower Grade.

11. The following table shows the papers to be set in the subjects of examination under each test, the time allowed to answer each paper and the maximum marks assigned to each:—

Tests.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum Marks.
Précis-writing	Précis writing	Three hours	100
Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Do.	100
Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Do.	100
Account Test, Higher Grade.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Two hours	100
Account Test, Lower Grade.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Do.	100
Civil Judicial Test	The Civil Account Code, Volume I.	Do.	60
	The Civil Service Regulations	Do.	60
	The Civil Account Code	Do.	60
	The Civil Procedure Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Limitation Act	One hour and a half	60
	The Stamp Act	Do.	60
	The Transfer of Property and Negotiable Instruments Acts.	Do.	60
	The Court-fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act	Do.	60
	The Contract Act	Do.	60
	The Rules of Practice (Civil)	Do.	60
Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Three hours	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	Medical Jurisprudence	Do.	100
Revenue Test, Higher Grade.	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Do.	100
Revenue Test, Lower Grade.	Stamp Law and Rules	Two hours	90
	Revenue Regulations and Acts	Three hours	120
	Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue.	Do.	120
	Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts.	Do.	100
Sea Customs Test.	Sea Customs Law	Two hours	100
	Rules under the Sea Customs Act.	Do.	100
	The Indian Penal Code	Do.	100
Jail Test	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	100
	Special Acts relating to Jails	Do.	100
Salt and Abkari Test.			
Test A.—Criminal Law (Higher and Lower Grades).	The Indian Penal Code	Three hours	120
	The Indian Evidence Act	Do.	120
	The Criminal Procedure Code	Do.	120
	I. Salt Laws and Rules	Two hours	100
	II. The Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).	Three hours	100
Test B.—Salt	III. Report of the Salt Commission.	One hour and a half	100

Test.	Subjects.	Time allowed.	Maximum marks.
Test B.—Salt	IV. Dr. Ratton's Hand-book of Common Salt.	One hour	100
	V. The Manufacture and Chemistry of Common Salt.	Half hour	100
Test C.—Account	I. The Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code.	Two hours	100
	II. Method of keeping Accounts.	Three hours	100
Test D.—Engineering	I. Surveying	Two hours	100
	II. Levelling	Do.	100
	III. Mensuration	One hour	100
Test F.—Abkari	IV. Plan Drawing and Estimating.	Three hours	100
	I. Abkari and Opium Acts and Rules.	Two hours	100
	II. Standing Orders relating to Abkari and Opium.	Do.	100

Minima for passing. 12. The minima for passing in the several tests shall be as follows:—

In the Précis-writing Test, 50 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Translation Test, Higher and Lower Grades, 50 per cent. of the marks for each of the two papers.

In the Account Test, Lower Grade, 40 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the Salt and Abkari Tests, as specified under each separate test.

In all the other tests, one-third of the maximum marks in each subject, and two-fifths of the aggregate marks for all the subjects.

Classification of passed candidates. 13. Successful candidates in all tests, except the Salt and Abkari Tests, shall be arranged in two classes, the first consisting of those who obtain not less than three-fifths of the aggregate marks, the second of all others.

14. The names of successful candidates in each test or grade of test, shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, only those being arranged in the order of proficiency who pass in the first class.

15. To each successful candidate in each separate test or grade of test,—the Salt and Abkari Test excepted,—a certificate shall be issued specifying the test and grade passed by him, and the class in which he was placed.

16. Application for admission to the examinations shall be made on printed forms to be had at the office of the Commissioner and at all Government treasuries. These applications should reach the office of the Commissioner not later than the 31st July.

Fees. 17. The following are the fees to be paid for admission to the examination:—

Name of Test.	Fee prescribed.
1. The Précis-writing Test...	Rs. 4
2. The Translation Test, Higher Grade	6
3. The Translation Test, Lower Grade	4
4. The Account Test, Higher Grade...	6
5. The Account Test, Lower Grade...	4
6. The Civil Judicial Test	8
7. The Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade	10
8. The Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade	8
9. The Revenue Test, Higher Grade	8
10. The Revenue Test, Lower Grade...	6
11. The Sea Customs Test	5
12. The Jail Test	8
13. The Salt and Abkari Tests	7 for each test or branch of test according to the Higher Grade. 5 for each test or branch of test according to the Lower Grade.

18. The Commissioner may arrange to hold these examinations in Native States, if the Governments concerned desire it, provided that they undertake to bear all local expenses and arrange for the proper supervision of the examinations. A list of places at which it is desired that the examinations should be held, shall be furnished to the Commissioner not less than six months before the date fixed for the examinations.

The first examinations under this notification will be held in October 1894.

Schedule showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed.

PRECIS-WRITING TEST.

Offices or Appointments.

Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspectors of Police (except Reserve Inspectors) and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars in the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 per mensem.

Remarks.

All ministerial officers who on the 1st July 1894 are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 per mensem, but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.

TRANSLATION TEST, HIGHER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Translators in the High Court.
2. Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.
3. Translators in District Courts.*
4. The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.
5. Munshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.

Remarks.

* Candidates for these offices must pass as under:—

Districts.	Languages.
Ganjam ...	... Uriya.
Vizagapatam ...	... Telugu or Uriya.
Godavari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur ...	... Telugu.
Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Madras and Nilgiris ...	... Tamil.
South Canara ...	... Canarese.
North and South Malabar ...	... Malayalam.

No person shall be appointed to any of the posts for which this test is prescribed, unless he first satisfies the head of the office in which he seeks employment that he can interpret fairly and readily and can read arzis in manuscript, badly written and badly spelt.

TRANSLATION TEST, LOWER GRADE.

Offices or Appointments.

1. Sheristadar in District Courts and in Subordinate Judges' Courts.
2. Head Clerks, District and Sessions Courts, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsifs' Courts.
3. Translators in District Courts.*
4. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.
5. Head Clerk, Small Cause Courts.
6. Head Clerk in the City Civil Court.
7. Sheristadar.
8. English Head Clerk.
9. Vernacular Head Clerk.
10. Translators and Record-keepers.
11. Head Clerk in the offices of { Sub-Collectors, Head Assistant Collectors and General Charge Deputy Collectors.
12. Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationary and Town Sub-Magistrates).
13. Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).
14. All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.
15. The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests and Head Clerks in the offices of District officers.
16. All appointments in Customs offices which carry a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, January 25, 1893.

No. 18.—The Government Technical Examinations, formerly known as the Examinations in Science, Art, Industries and Commerce, are intended for the encouragement of scientific and technical instruction, with special reference to manufactures and industries, and generally to the necessities of the practical side of life; and for the purpose of testing the qualifications of persons desirous of becoming—

- i. Teachers of science, art, or commercial, or industrial subjects;
- ii. Civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers; draughtsmen; and telegraphists;
- iii. Designers, engravers, decorative artisans, and art workmen in any branch of artistic industry included in this notification;
- iv. Agriculturists, foresters, veterinarians;
- v. Reporters, auditors, actuaries, and commercial employes;
- vi. Managers and foremen of manufacturing, printing, and other industrial establishments suitable for this Presidency;
- vii. Employes under Government, Local Boards, or Municipal Councils, in any department in which a practical knowledge of any of the subjects included in this notification is required.

2. The examinations shall be of three grades—

(1) Elementary. (2) Intermediate. (3) Advanced.

3. The examinations shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and shall be conducted, under his orders, by means of Boards of Examiners appointed by him.

4. The Boards shall be appointed for three years, but any member may be removed, without reason assigned, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

The Chairman of each Board shall be selected by the Commissioner.

5. The examinations shall be held once a year at Madras and at such centres in the mofussil as the Commissioner may from time to time select. For certain subjects they shall be held in April, and for others in November, according to the order of time and subjects set forth in a scheme of examinations published annually under the authority of the Commissioner in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Commissioner shall have power to transfer the examination in any subject from the one season of the year to the other, provided that no change shall be made less than six months before the date fixed for the examination.

6. The examinations shall be open, subject to any conditions laid down in the syllabuses hereinafter mentioned, to—

- i. All persons who have passed the compulsory subjects of the Lower Secondary Examination (in the case of the Elementary Examinations), or of the Upper Secondary Examination (in the case of the Intermediate and Advanced Examinations). The Commissioner may accept any other examination which he considers equivalent or higher.
 - ii. All persons who are certified by the head of a recognized technical school or class to have completed the prescribed course in the subject or subjects in which they appear.
 - iii. All employes under Government, Local Boards, or Municipal Councils, who are required to pass in any of the subjects included in this notification.
 - iv. All other persons who are specially permitted by the Commissioner to appear.
7. The following is the scale of fees laid down for admission to the examinations:—

Elementary Examinations.

For each subject ... Re. 1

Note.—The Commissioner shall have power, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, 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.

Intermediate Examinations.

For each subject ... Rs. 4

Advanced Examinations.

For each subject ... Rs. 8

When a subject is divided into stages, the fee for each stage shall be for the Intermediate Examination Rs. 2 and for the Advanced Examination Rs. 4.

8. 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 must undertake to bear all local expenses connected with the examinations.

9. The nature and scope of the examination in each subject shall be specified by a syllabus. Ordinarily the examination shall be written, oral, and practical, and the candidate must appear for the whole at one and the same examination. The distribution of marks among the written, oral, and practical portions of the examination shall be as specified in the syllabus.

10. The following are the subjects in which examinations shall be held:—

Civil Engineering.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Building Materials and Construction	do	do	do
Building-Drawing and Estimating	do	do	do
Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	do	do	do
Earth-work and Road-making	do	do	do
Bridge-work	do	do	do
Surveying and Levelling	do	do	Advanced.
Applied Mechanics	do	do	do
Mensuration	do	do	do
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	do	do	Advanced.
Carpentry	do	do	do

Mechanical Engineering.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Machine Construction	do	do	do
Machine Drawing	do	do	Advanced.
Steam and the Steam-engine	do	do	do
Fitter's work	do	do	do

Electrical Engineering.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Practical Telegraphy	do	do	do
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	do	do	do
Electro-Metallurgy	do	do	do

Physical Science.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Heat	do	do	do
Light	do	do	do
Electricity and Magnetism	do	do	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	do	do	do
Organic Chemistry	do	do	do
Metallurgy	do	do	do
Physiography	do	do	do
Photography	do	do	do

Geology.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Geology	do	do	do
Mineralogy	do	do	do

Biology.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
General Biology	do	do	do
Animal Physiology	do	do	do
Botany	do	do	do

Sanitary Science.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Hygiene	do	do	do
General Biology (special)	do	do	do

Agriculture.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Agriculture	do	do	do
Agricultural Engineering	do	do	do
Botany (special)	do	do	do
Horticulture	do	do	do
Forestry	do	do	Advanced.
Economic Entomology	do	do	do
Tobacco	do	do	do

Veterinary Science.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Veterinary Science	do	do	do

Commerce.

	Elementary...	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Book-keeping	do	do	do
Commercial Correspondence	do	do	do
Banking	do	do	do
Commercial Geography	do	do	Advanced.
Shorthand	do	do	do
Annuities and Life Insurance	do	do	do

<i>Music.</i>			
Music	Elementary..	Intermediate.	Advanced.
<i>Drawing, &c.</i>			
Free-hand Outline Drawing.	Elementary..	Intermediate...	Advanced.
Design	do	do	do
Geometrical Drawing	do	do	do
Painting	do	do	do
Modelling	do	do	do
Wood-engraving	do	do	do
Copper-plate Engraving	do	do	do
<i>Jeweller's work.</i>			
Jeweller's work	Elementary...	Intermediate..	...
Silversmith's work...	do	do	...
Watch and Clock repairing...	do	do	...
<i>Printing, Bookbinding and Type-founding.</i>			
Letter press Printing—	Elementary..	Intermediate..	...
Compositor's work	do	do	...
Proof-reader's work	do	do	...
Press work	do	do	...
Machine work	do	do	...
Printer's Warehouse work	do	do	...
Bookbinding	do	do	...
Typecasting	do	do	...
Stereotyping	do	do	...
Electrotyping	do	do	...
<i>Wood-work and Metal-work.</i>			
Cabinet-making	Elementary..	Intermediate..	Advanced.
Blacksmith's work	do	do	...
Carriage Building	do	do	...
<i>Leather-work.</i>			
Boot and Shoe-making	Elementary..	Intermediate..	...
Tanning Leather	do	do	...
Saddlery and Harness-making	do	do	...
<i>Textile Fabrics.</i>			
Cotton-spinning	...	Intermediate..	...
Cotton-weaving	Elementary..	do	...
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing	do	do	...
Cotton	do	do	...
Silk-dyeing	do	do	...
Silk Manufacture	do	do	...
Carpet-weaving	Elementary..	do	...
Lace-making	do	do	...
<i>Glass and Pottery.</i>			
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture...	Elementary..	Intermediate...	...
Glass-making	do	do	...
<i>Tailoring and Dress-making.</i>			
Tailoring	Elementary..	Intermediate..	...
Dress-making	do	do	...
<i>Cookery.</i>			
Cookery	...	Intermediate..	...
Bread-making	do	do	...

11. Successful candidates shall be arranged in the order of merit for each subject, and for each stage, if the subject is divided into stages. The minima required for passing in each class shall be specified in the syllabus. The names of successful candidates shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

12. To each candidate who passes in any subject there shall be given a certificate stating the subject in which he has passed and the class in which he has been placed. Where the subject is one in which the examination is divided into stages, the certificate shall not be given until the candidate has passed all the stages.

13. 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.

14. To meet the requirements of candidates desirous of qualifying for a profession requiring a knowledge of more than one subject, certain of the subjects shall be formed into groups. In each group there shall be one or more principal subjects, the other

subjects of the group being regarded as subsidiary to them for the purposes of the profession represented by the group. These groups shall be of two kinds: (1) groups of a lower standard, for passing in all the subjects of which a *Group Certificate* shall be awarded, and (2) groups of a higher standard, for passing in all the subjects of which a *Diploma* shall be awarded. When a candidate has passed in all the subjects of a group, the fact shall be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The *Group Certificates* and *Diplomas* shall set forth the subjects in which the candidate has passed, and the class in which he was placed in each.

15. The following are the groups of subjects for which *Group Certificates* shall be awarded:—

Group Certificate in Building Construction.

Building Materials and Construction	...	Intermediate.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	...	do
Applied Mechanics	...	Elementary.
Carpentry	...	do

Group Certificate in Machine Construction.

Machine Construction	...	Intermediate.
Machine Drawing	...	do
Applied Mechanics	...	Elementary.
Steam and the Steam-engine	...	do
Fitter's work	...	do

Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing.

Building-Drawing and Estimating	...	Intermediate.
Machine Drawing	...	do
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	...	Elementary.
Mensuration	...	do
Free-hand Outline Drawing	...	do

Group Certificate in Surveying.

Surveying and Levelling	...	Intermediate.
Earthwork and Road-making	...	Elementary.
Mensuration	...	do

Group Certificate in Hydraulic Engineering.

Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	...	Intermediate.
Building Materials and Construction	...	Elementary.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	...	do
Earthwork and Road-making	...	do
Machine Drawing	...	do

Group Certificate in Bridge Construction.

Bridge-work	...	Intermediate.
Building-Drawing and Estimating	...	do
Building Materials and Construction	...	Elementary.
Applied Mechanics	...	do

Group Certificate in Sanitary Science.

Hygiene	...	Intermediate.
Animal Physiology	...	do
General Biology (special)	...	do
Physiology	...	do
Ignorant Chemistry	...	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Electrical Engineering.

Electricity and Magnetism (intermediate) and any one of the following:—	...	Intermediate.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	do
Practical Telegraphy	...	do
Electro-Metallurgy	...	do

Group Certificate in Drawing.

Free-hand Outline Drawing	...	Intermediate.
Geometrical Drawing	...	do
Design	...	Elementary.
Painting	...	do

Group Certificate in Letterpress Printing.

Compositor's work	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Proof-reader's work	...	...	...	...	...	Elementary.
Press work	...	...	...	...	...	do
Machine work	...	...	...	...	...	do

Group Certificate in Bookbinding.

Bookbinding...	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Printer's Warehouse work	...	...	...	...	...	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Type Founding.

Typesetting	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Stereotyping	...	...	...	...	...	Elementary.
Electrotyping	...	...	...	...	...	do

Group Certificate in Correspondence.

Commercial Correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Shorthand	...	...	...	...	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	...	do
Banking	...	...	...	...	...	Elementary.

Group Certificate in Book-keeping.

Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Commercial Correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	...	do
Banking	...	...	...	...	...	Elementary.

16. The following are the groups of subjects for which Diplomas shall be awarded:—

Diploma in Agriculture.

Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	do
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	do
Botany (special)	...	...	...	...	...	do
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	do
Surveying and Levelling	...	...	...	...	...	do
Physiography	...	...	...	...	...	do

Diploma in Veterinary Science.

Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Animal Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	do
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	do
Botany (special)	...	...	...	...	...	do

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	...	do
Machine Construction	...	...	...	...	...	do
Machine Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	do
and one of the following:—						
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	...	...	...	do
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	do

Diploma in Drawing.

Free-hand Outline Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Geometrical Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	do
Design	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.
Painting	...	...	...	...	...	do

Diploma in Commerce.

Commercial Correspondence	...	...	...	...	...	Advanced.
Book-keeping	...	...	...	...	...	do
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	...	do
Banking	...	...	...	...	...	Intermediate.

17. Scholarships shall be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the results of these examinations in accordance with the Government Scholarship Notification.

18. Candidates must send in their applications for admission not later than 31st January and 31st August for the April and November examinations, respectively. The applications must be on printed forms which may be obtained at the office of the Commissioner and from all Tahsildars and Treasury Deputy Collectors.

19. This notification will have effect from this day.

C. A. GALTON, Acting Chief Secretary.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TESTS.

Fort St. George, December 11, 1891.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 97.—The following examinations for regulating the 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.

A vernacular language of the division in which the candidate is serving or wishes to serve, or such other vernacular language as the candidate may be permitted by the Director of Public Instruction to bring up. The vernacular language must not be the same as the second language in which the candidate passed in the course of his or her General Education test (B.A. Degree, First in Arts, Upper Secondary or Matriculation Examination, as the case may be). The minimum standard required shall be that of the Upper Secondary Examination in the case of males and that of the Matriculation Examination in the case of females.

Test B.—Office, Administration and Inspection.

Branch I.—The Inspection Code, with special reference to the office and general duties of Sub-Assistant Inspectors or of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and of Inspecting Schoolmasters. Drafting and docketing of letters and preparation of summary notes.

Branch II.—(i) Madras Educational Rules; (ii) important Government Notifications relating to education; (iii) the sections of Madras Acts IV and V of 1834, and the bye-laws or regulations passed thereunder relating to education.

Branch III.—(i) The Grant-in-Aid Code; (ii) the portions of the Civil Account Code relating to allowances to Educational officers, and the general provisions regarding budgets and contingent charges; (iii) the Civil Service Regulations relating to pay, pension, acting allowances, leave and appointments of Educational officers.

Branch IV.—The topography, population and educational statistics of the division in which the candidate serves, or wishes to serve, as contained in the District Manuals or in Hunter's Gazetteer, and in the latest report on Public Instruction.

2. The examinations shall ordinarily be held in the month of April and shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of not less than three members, appointed by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

3. The examination shall be open to the following persons:—

i. Probationary Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

ii. Teachers, Inspecting Schoolmasters and Superintendents of Schools in the service of Government or of local bodies and teachers in recognized institutions; provided (1) that if men, they have passed the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or other Indian University, and if women, the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination, and (2) that they are recommended by an Inspector or Inspectress of Schools or the Head of a recognized College or High School.

iii. All others not included in clauses i and ii of this rule, but possessing the educational qualifications prescribed in the latter clause, provided they are specially permitted to appear for the test by the Director of Public Instruction.

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 shall be Rs. 12 for Test A and Rs. 5 for each branch of Test B.

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	9-30 to 1-30	Test B, Branch I.—The office and general duties of a Sub-Assistant Inspector, &c.	100
	2-30 to 5-30	Test B, Branch II.—Madras Educational Rules, Government Notifications, &c.	100
Third Day	10 to 1	Test B, Branch III.—The Grant-in-Aid Code, the Civil Account Code, &c.	100
	2 to 5	Test B, Branch IV.—Topography and Population, Education Statistics, &c.	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 maximum 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 to consist 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 or Inspectresses shall, except with the express sanction of Government, be through the grade of probationers; and all promotions shall, as far as possible, be regulated by seniority tempered by selection; but no probationer shall be appointed substantively to the regular classes, unless he (1) has passed the tests prescribed in rule 1, (2) has gone through the prescribed course at a training school and holds a teacher's certificate not lower than the grade corresponding to the minimum educational qualifications laid down in the first proviso in rule 3, ii. and (3) has served as a probationer for at least two years, and is reported by the Inspector or the Inspectress to have performed efficiently the duties of that office.

9. No candidate for the office of Sub-Assistant Inspector shall be appointed on probation who has not passed at least the First Examination in Arts of the Madras or other Indian University and no candidate for the office of Sub-Assistant Inspectress shall be appointed who has not passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination.

10. No probationer shall be continued in office who has failed to complete the tests within three years of the date of his appointment as such, or within a period of three years, the separate periods of acting being taken in the aggregate, but he shall not be disqualified for re-appointment on his completing the tests.

11. When vacancies occur in the probationary list, persons not in the Educational Department of the Government service, who have passed the tests prescribed for Sub-Assistants, will be entitled to have their claims and qualifications considered, according to the order in time of their completing the tests and according to their grade in the examinations.

12. This notification will come into effect from the first day of April 1892.

J. F. PRICE, *Chief Secretary.*

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, June 2, 1892.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 70.—The following rules relating to a Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department are published for general information:—

An examination, to be styled the "Salt and Abkari Department Competitive Examination," shall be held annually at Madras on the 15th of December and following days for the purpose of selecting candidates for the higher grades of the subordinate branch of the Salt and Abkari Department.

2. (i) The examination shall be under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, who shall arrange for its conduct by means of a Board of Examiners consisting of a Chairman and at least three members appointed by him for three years. The

Commissioner may remove any member, however, at his discretion, and appoint, or not appoint, another in his stead, as he thinks fit.

(ii) Whenever necessary, the Board shall be assisted by special examiners appointed by the Commissioner for the optional subjects, but such special examiners shall be subject to the control of the Board. The question papers drawn up by them shall be submitted to the Board for approval, and their valuation of the answer papers shall be subject to revision by the Board, whenever, in the opinion of the Board, such revision appears to be necessary.

3. The examination shall be open to such candidates only as may be selected to compete for it by the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, provided always they satisfy the following conditions:—

- (1) They must not be more than 25 years of age at the date of examination.
- (2) They must have passed (i) the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, or (ii) an equal or a higher examination of any other University in the British Empire, or (iii) the Government Upper Secondary Examination.
- (3) They must produce evidence of good character—
 - i. from the Head Master or Principal of their last school or college, or
 - ii. from the Head of their office if in Government employ, or
 - iii. from their last employer if in private employ.
- (4) They must not be less than 5 feet 5 inches in height, nor less than 32 inches round the chest.
- (5) They must, prior to examination, produce a certificate of health and physical fitness in the form hereinafter prescribed from a Board of Commissioned Medical Officers to be convened for that purpose by the Surgeon-General with Government.

4. In the month of May or June preceding the examination, a notice shall be published in the Gazette specifying, among other particulars, the number of appointments to be competed for, and the number of candidates that will be allowed to compete for them.

5. Every person desirous of being admitted to the examination shall, in the first instance, submit an application for permission to appear, in the form prescribed in Appendix I, to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue on or before the 31st July. If the Commissioner approves of his candidature, he shall arrange with the Surgeon-General with Government for his examination at the Presidency town by a Board of Commissioned Medical Officers not later than the 31st August. If such Board finds him physically fit for service in the Salt and Abkari Department, the President shall forward to the Commissioner a certificate signed by himself and his colleagues in the form given in Appendix II, and if not, he will report to the Commissioner accordingly. Only those candidates who obtain the certificate above-mentioned shall be deemed to have been definitely selected to compete for the examination under article 3 above, and each of such candidates shall be furnished with an order in the form given in Appendix III, which order must be forwarded along with the candidate's application to the Commissioner for Government Examinations for admission to the examination in the manner prescribed in article 18 of this notification.

Note.—The medical examination above required shall be distinct from and more stringent than that prescribed for the ordinary branches of the public service.

Proviso.—In the case of candidates already in the department, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, dispense with the medical examination required by this article.

6. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination who has not previously paid into a Government treasury the sum of Rs. 20. The fee-receipt granted to him by the Treasury Officer must be attached to his application for admission to the examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination. Every candidate must bring up all the compulsory and one of the optional subjects.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Grammar and Language.*—As treated in the first three parts of Meiklejohn's work on the English language, its grammar and history, or any similar work covering the same ground.

(2) *Composition.*—The candidates will be required (i) to write an essay on one of several subjects selected by the examiners, (ii) to write an official letter or report in proper form from hints furnished by the examiners, and (iii) to relate in narrative form some public events of recent occurrence with which the candidates may be supposed to be acquainted.

(3) *Précis-writing.*—To write a précis of a set of official papers relating to one and the same subject.

(4) *History.*—The Histories of England and India from the earliest times down to the present.

(5) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

(1) *English Literature.*—The history of its rise and progress, as set forth in such works as the "Student's Manual of English Literature" by Thomas B. Shaw, or "A Manual of English Literature" by Thomas Arnold.

(2) *Deductive Logic*.—As defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(3) *Mathematics*.—Algebra, Geometry and Plane Trigonometry as defined by the syllabus for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(4) *Experimental Physics and Inorganic Chemistry*.—As defined by the syllabus i (a) and i (b) for the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

(5) *Physiology*.—Defined as to its scope by the syllabus for the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The standard to be similar to that of the B.A. Degree Examination.

(6) *Physiography*.—Defined as to its scope by the syllabus for the F.A. Examination of the Madras University. The standard to be similar to that of the B.A. Degree Examination.

(7) *Political Economy*.—As in Fawcett's Manual of Political Economy; or any book covering the same ground.

8. The following table gives the order of time in which the subjects will be taken up and the maximum marks to be assigned to each subject :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Aggregate marks.
First Day ... {	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	English Composition...	150	700
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Do. Grammar and Language.	100	
Second Day ... {	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Précis-writing ...	150	
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	History ...	100	
Third Day ... {	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. ...	Arithmetic ...	100	
	2 to 5 P.M. ...	Optional subject ...	100	

9. Any candidate failing to obtain a third of the marks in Composition or in Précis-writing will be considered to have failed, whatever marks he may have obtained in the other subjects. If a candidate fails to obtain a fourth of the marks in any of the other subjects, his marks in that subject will not be allowed to count towards the total.

10. As soon as possible after the results of the examination have been tabulated, a list shall be published in the *Port St. George Gazette* of all those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks,—the candidates being arranged in the order of merit according to the aggregate marks obtained by them.

11. From the list so published, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue shall select as many as may be required to fill the number of vacancies in his department declared under article 4 of this notification to be thrown open to competition, beginning with the candidate who stands first in the list and proceeding downwards, until the number required is complete. Such candidates shall be called "Successful candidates" and shall be considered, if in other respects qualified, to have a claim to employment in the department.

12. "Successful candidates" before they are appointed to any of the posts for which they were permitted to compete, shall be required to pass a test in riding before the Equitation Board at an examination held by the Board in the month of January or in the month of July immediately following the month in which the Competitive Examination was held, and any candidate failing to pass the test at the latter examination shall become disqualified for appointment.

[*Note*.—Any candidate who appeared for the Competitive Examination in December may appear for the riding examination in January, if, at the time the latter examination is held, the results of the former have not been announced; but at the examination held in July, only those candidates will be allowed to appear whose names are in the list published in the Gazette. Candidates who failed at the examination held in January will be allowed a second chance at the examination held in July.]

13. If a "Successful candidate" fails to pass the test in riding at the examination held in July, or from any other cause becomes disqualified, the candidate in the published list next in order of merit to the "Successful candidates," and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed a "Successful candidate" and shall become qualified for appointment, if he has passed the test in Riding.

14. "Successful candidates" who have passed the test in Riding shall be entitled to appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards as Assistant Inspectors or as Clerks, and, as vacancies occur, shall be offered such appointments in the order in which they stand at the examination, provided that no candidate who is a European shall ordinarily receive such an appointment until he has resided at least three years in India, and provided also that when an appointment falls vacant to which a successful candidate would be entitled, and

the candidate next in the list is still undergoing the Riding Test, the appointment may be offered to the successful candidate next below him, if any, who has already completed the test. Every selected candidate so appointed shall be considered to be on probation, i.e., to hold his appointment *sub. pro tem* for one year. In offering appointments to successful candidates, those of an earlier year, if any, shall be given precedence over those of a later one.

15. No candidate, who refuses an appointment offered to him, shall have any further claim for employment in the department. And no candidate shall be offered a first appointment of higher value than that offered to any man who stands above him at the same competitive examination.

16. Until all these successful candidates at each competition have received the offer of an appointment, no appointments of the classes referred to in article 14 shall be made either by promotion or nomination.

17. If the number of candidates who obtain not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks falls short of the number required to fill the vacancies thrown open to competition, the vacancies that remain after the successful candidates have been provided with appointments shall be filled by promotion or nomination. If it so happens that in any year there are no candidates who obtain the prescribed minimum of 40 per cent., all the vacant appointments reserved for competition shall be similarly filled by promotion, or by nomination.

18. Persons who are desirous of being admitted to the examination and who have received from the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue an order of admission, must apply on forms which may be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, or from the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, within the time allowed, whereof notice shall have been given under article 4 of this notification. All applications for admission to the examination must be addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

19. This notification shall take effect from 1st April 1892.

APPENDIX I.

SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

(COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.)

Form of application for permission to appear for the competitive examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th December and following days.

NOTE.—The order for permission to appear for the examination will not be issued unless this form, filled up by the candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras, on or before the 31st July.

Date _____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a candidate at the competitive examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th of December, I transmit herewith the following certificates, as required by the regulations, and beg to be favoured with an order of admission to the examination :—

(i) In the case of Christians, this certificate should be a copy of the candidate's baptismal certificate, and in the case of natives, who are non-Christians, a duly authenticated extract from the candidate's horoscope, or other reliable record of birth.

(ii) Certificates should be submitted in original, and the name of examination, the date when passed, and page of the Gazette containing the name, should be distinctly and separately specified.

(iii) The testimonial must be from—

(a) the Head Master or Principal of the candidate's last school or college, or

(b) the Head of his office, if he is in Government employ, or

(c) from his employer, if he is in private employ.

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18

and that my age now is _____

(ii) A certificate of my having passed the _____

(iii) Proof of my moral character, viz. :—

A testimonial from _____

(2) I am a son of _____
 If the candidate is a Euro- who is employed as: _____
 pean his period of residence in this country should be stated. in _____
 and am by birth a _____

I am, Sir,
 Your obedient Servant,
 Name in full _____
 Designation and _____
 address in full. }

To
 THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSIONER,
 SALT AND ABKARI REVENUE,
 Madras.

APPENDIX II.

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL FITNESS.

We certify that to the best of our ability, and after a thorough examination, we find in _____ son of _____ no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for service in the Salt and Abkari Department. We further certify that he appears to be strong and healthy, and capable of undergoing fatigue, and enduring hardship. He is not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height, and not less than 32 inches round the chest, and appears to be about _____ years of age.

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NOTE.—This certificate should be signed by the President and Members of the Medical Board by which it is granted under Article 5 of the Notification.

APPENDIX III.

ORDER OF ADMISSION TO THE SALT AND ABKARI COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

_____ son of _____
 is permitted to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held on the 15th December 189 _____
 (By order.)

MADRAS,

189 _____

Secretary to the Commissioner,
 Salt and Abkari Revenue.

NOTE.—This order should be attached to the candidate's application for admission to the Examination to be forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

th December 189 _____

1	Name of Candidate (in full).
2	Father's name (in full).
3	Age and date of birth.
4	Fixed place of residence and address, showing the name of the District, Taluk, Town or Village, &c. (in full).
5	Class of Community to which Candidate belongs. [The Candidate will here enter Brahman, other Hindu, Muhammadan, Native Christian, Eurasian or European, as the case may be.]

6	Where educated.
7	Designation of office at present held, if any.
8	* The General Education Test passed which qualifies Candidate to appear for the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department.
9	Optional subject in which Candidate wishes to be examined.
10	Signature of Treasury Officer showing that the fees have been paid and the entries verified as far as possible.

Received from _____ being the sum of Rupees _____ being the fee paid by him for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department to be held at _____ on the _____

 Treasury Officer.

Every Candidate is required to send his application together with the order of the Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue, permitting him to compete, direct to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, so as to reach the Commissioner's Office not later than the 30th September next, after which date no applications will be received. The cover should be subscribed "Application for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Salt and Abkari Department."

189 _____

Signature of Candidate

Date of Application,

J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund May 9, 1894.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

No. 56.—The following notification is published for general information. It will come into operation on the 1st July 1894.

NOTE 1.—The rules contained in this notification shall in no wise affect the promotion of persons who held permanent appointments before they first came into force on the 1st July 1894, provided that their promotion was not already barred by any rules previously in force, nor shall they apply to persons acting in appointments for which, though qualified under the rules in force on the 30th June 1894, they may not be qualified under the present notification, such persons being eligible for confirmation in the appointments in which they are officiating if they fall permanently vacant before the termination of the acting incumbency.

NOTE 2.—These rules apply, unless otherwise expressly provided, to all appointments, whether pensionable or non-pensionable, temporary or acting.

NOTE 3.—Appointments carrying incremental pay are, for the purposes of this notification, treated as appointments carrying a fixed pay equal to the average pay calculated in accordance with Article 164 of the Civil Service Regulations.

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of less than Rs. 15 per mensem, but classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, nor, from the 1st January 1897, shall any person be eligible for appointment to any of the posts classed as "inferior" which are specified in column I of Schedule A appended to this Notification, unless he produces a certificate of having passed the Primary Examination, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this notification as equivalent to it.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Primary Examination:—

- (1) The late Upper Primary Examination, if the certificate was granted before 1st December 1889.
- (2) The late Special Upper Primary Examination.
- (3) The late General Test Examination.
- (4) The late Middle School Examination.
- (5) The Lower Secondary Examination.

NOTE 2.—Though the Primary Examination qualification will not be insisted upon till 1st January 1897 in the case of "inferior" appointments, heads of offices and departments shall, in making such appointments, give preference as a rule to "passed" men.

* The name of examination or test, the date when passed, and page of the Gazette containing the name to be distinctly and separately specified.

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment to a post, carrying a pay of Rs. 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as "superior" in the Civil Service Regulations, unless he has passed the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or some other examination accepted by Government for the purposes of this Notification as equivalent to them. Persons not being natives of India, who have passed no public examination, must satisfy Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination.

NOTE 1.—The following examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Upper Secondary or the Matriculation Examination:—

- (1) The late Higher Examination for Women.
- (2) The Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.
- (3) The Matriculation Examination of the London University.

The cases of persons who have passed other examinations of a similar character may be referred for the special orders of Government.

NOTE 2.—All Under-graduates shall be required to have passed in Hand-writing* as prescribed under English language in the Upper Secondary Examination Notification.†

3. Articles 1 and 2 shall not be held applicable to the following appointments:—

- (1) Appointments which are specially mentioned in column II of Schedule appended to this notification.
- (2) Appointments in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.
- (3) Acting appointments in any department which do not exceed three months in duration, if the acting allowance available is not more than Rs. 15 *per mensem*; provided that the sanction of the Head of the Department is obtained before any unpassed man is appointed.

NOTE.—District Judges, Collectors of districts and Superintending Engineers are regarded as Heads of departments for the purpose of this clause.

- (4) Appointments in the Forest Department which—
 - (a) are of a temporary character and carry pay which is chargeable to "Conservancy and Works;"
 - (b) are of a permanent or temporary character and carry pay which is not chargeable to "Works" and does not exceed Rs. 12 *per mensem*;
 - (c) carry a pay of more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs. 15, provided that the Board of Revenue is satisfied that qualified candidates cannot be obtained.
- (5) The appointments of Classifiers and Head Classifiers on the Field Establishments of Deputy Commissioners of Settlement (subject, however, to the condition that the sanction of the Commissioner is obtained).
- (6) The appointments of extra and temporary hands in the Revenue Settlement Department.
- (7) Temporary appointments in the Survey Department.
- (8) The appointment of Copyist in all departments.
- (9) Appointments in the Public Works Department, the pay of which is chargeable to "Works."
- (10) Appointments of all persons employed on Railway Service.
- (11) Appointments of Clerks entertained for permanent service in the Commissariat Department in Burma.
- (12) In the Government Press, Madras: (i) the appointment of Packer; (ii) appointments, except those of Overseer and Press Clerk in the Press and Machine Department; (iii) appointments except those of Foreman and Clerk, in the Binding Department; (iv) appointments in the Type Foundry and (v) appointments, except those of Foreman, Deputy Foreman, Storekeeper, Proof Reader, Imposer and Peon, in the Penitentiary Branch.

4. The following classes of persons are granted the concessions indicated below:—

- (1) Pensioners and Reservists of the Native Army are not required to have passed any tests before appointment to inferior service;
- (2) Pensioned Native officers of the rank of Jamadar or Subadar and other military pensioners possessing regimental certificates of education (class II for non-commissioned officers and class I for other ranks) are not required to have qualified according to the preceding articles of this notification before appointment to the following posts, viz.:—
 - (i) the posts of Inspector, Station-House officer, Head Constable and Inspector-General's office Store-keeper in the Police Department;
 - (ii) the post of Sub-Inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department;
 - (iii) the posts of Chief, Deputy Chief, Assistant Chief and Head Warder and of Executive Assistant Jailor in District Jails in the Jail Department.

* The fee for admission to this test is Rupees two.

† Under Government Notification, dated 28th August 1894, No. 90., Educational, Under-graduates shall not be required to pass this test, if as Matriculates they passed the late Hand-Writing Test for Matriculates, or if as Middle School candidates they passed the late Middle School Examination in the first class.

(3) Draftsmen and Surveyors in the Public Works Department who possess first or second class certificates of the College of Engineering, Madras, may be appointed to any post in the Conservancy establishment.

(4) Candidates for the posts of Draftsman and Surveyor in all departments, when such posts carry pay of Rs. 15 and upwards, are required to produce a certificate of a suitable grade from the College of Engineering Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to article 2.

(5) Candidates for the post of Hospital Assistant are required to produce a certificate from the Medical College, Madras, but are not required to have qualified according to Article 2.

(6) Candidates for the post of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination are required to possess such qualifications only as are mentioned in the Vaccination Code.

(7) Pandits and Munshis, Gymnastic Instructors and Industrial Teachers, in Government Schools are required to possess such qualifications only as are specified in the Educational Rules.

(8) Shroffs, Clerk-Shroffs and Assistant Shroffs are required to qualify under article 1 only.

(9) Head Constables are required to have qualified according to article 1 only.

(10) Head Constables who have passed the Criminal Test, Lower Grade, and the Précis-Writing Test are eligible for appointment to the rank of Inspector of Police.

(11) In the Government Press, Madras, Imposers, Proof-Readers, Reading Boys and the Gazette Indexer are required to qualify under article 1 only. Compositors in the Government Press are exempted from the operation of article 1 until the 1st July 1897.

5. In addition to the general education qualification mentioned in article 2, candidates before appointment to particular posts, or before promotion to or confirmation in such, shall be required to pass such tests of a special, professional, or technical nature as may from time to time be declared by Government to be applicable to them. A list of these particular posts and of the qualifying tests required for each is given in Schedule B to this notification.

Schedule A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior' Services of Government fall under, or are excluded from, the operation of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
GENERAL.		
(1) Superior Appointments— All appointments carrying pay less than Rs. 15 <i>per mensem</i> , which are classed as 'Superior' in the Civil Service Regulations, with the exception of those specially excluded by this Schedule.	(1) The appointments of the following servants, which are menial in character:— Gardeners; Chowkidars; Mālichowkidars; Messengers; Masaljis; Night-watchmen; Watchmen; Pankah-pullers; Sweepers; Scavengers or Totis; Water-carriers; Pakkalis; Dhooly-bearers; Cooks; Lamp-lighters.	
(2) Inferior Appointments— The appointments of the following classes of servants, which are classed under 'Inferior Service' in the Civil Service Regulations:— Clerks, Section-writers, Reference-pickers, Conicopillais, Attenders or Dufferbunds; Machies or Daftaries; Peons in all departments including those on field duty; Gollahs; Daffadars; Chobdars; Jamadars (with the exception of those employed in the Commissariat Department); Dalayats; All lascars whose duties are similar to those of peons and are not menial in character.		

Schedule A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior,' &c.—contd.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
DEPARTMENTAL.		
(1) Settlement Department— Field Peons.	(1) Settlement Department—	
(2) Survey Department— Draughtsmen, Compositors, Measuring Peons, Field Sur- veyors.	(2) Survey Department— Artificers, Lithographers.	
(3) Separate Revenue Depart- ment— Amins, Petty Officers.	(3) Separate Revenue Depart- ment—	
(4) Inam Commissioner's Office— Pastors.	(4) Inam Commissioner's Office—	
(5) Village Offices— Karnams, Village Headmen and Monegars (after 1st January 1896).	(5) Village Offices— All Village Officers other than those required to pass the Primary Examination.	Karnams, Village headmen and Monegars are required to have passed the Vil- lage Officer's Special Test from the 1st January 1896.
(6) Stamp Department— Counters and Markers.	(6) Stamp Department—	
(7) Ports— Flagstaff Signallers, Flag Las- cars, Light-keepers (First class), Head Light-keepers, Godown-keepers.	(7) Ports— Boatmen, Light-keepers of the second and 3rd classes, and Catamaram Maistries.	
(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Coin-payers, Potadars, Note- pasters and Stitchers, Note- cancellors, Pressmen.	(8) Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency— Mechanics, Assistant Potadars	
(9) Jails— Warders and Head Warders.	(9) Jails—	
(10) Government Central Mu- seum—	(10) Government Central Mu- seum— Hymals.	
(11) Civil Courts— Amins, Process-writers, Pro- cess-peons, Court-keepers, Bailiffs.	(11) Civil Courts—	
(12) Police— Constables and Head Con- stables.	(12) Police—	
(13) Educational Department— Teachers in Government Schools, Laboratory and Mu- seum Attendants.	(13) Educational Department— Sewing Mistresses and Sewing Masters.	
(14) Medical Department— Compounders.	(14) Medical Department— Ward Attendants, Ward Coo- lies, Warders in Lunatic Asylums, Packers in Medical Stores, Tindals.	
(15) Presses— Compositors, Apprentices and Reading Boys.	(15) Presses— Pressmen, Ballmen, Wheelers, Distributors.	
(16) Public Works Department— Store-keepers, Messengers and Superintendents of Irrigation and Conservancy Establish- ments.	(16) Public Works Department— Lascars on Rupees five <i>per</i> <i>ensem</i> and under.	

Schedule A showing what appointments in the 'Superior' and 'Inferior,' &c.—contd.

To be included.	To be excluded.	Remarks.
I	II	III
DEPARTMENTAL—concluded.		
(17) Commissariat Department— Salutaries.	(17) Commissariat Department— Jamadars, Mahouts, Drivers, Saddlers, Sarwans, Shoe- smiths, Blacksmiths, Bel- lowsmen, Hammermen, Car- penters, Sirdars, Mates and Bearers on the Ambulance Establishment, Weighmen, Measuringmen, Coopers.	
(18) Army Remount Depart- ment— Chowdries, Duffadars, Farm Head Maistries, Farm Head Ploughmen, Garden Ma- istries, Chabook Sowars, Hos- pital Ward Coolies.	(18) Army Remount Depart- ment— Carpenters, Ironsmiths, Shoe- smiths, Bullock-drivers, Gramboilers, Horse-keepers, Chucklers, Ploughmen, La- bourers.	
(19) Army Clothing Depart- ment— Store-keepers and Assistant Store-keepers, Packing Over- seers.	(19) Army Clothing Depart- ment— Examining Maistries, Maistry Lascars, Head Lascars, Maistry Tailors, Cutting Tailors, Carpenters.	

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service' for which Special, Professional, or Technical Tests are prescribed.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
GENERAL.		
Sub-Judges, District Munsifs, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Inspec- tors of Police (except Reserve Inspectors) and all ministerial officers (except Registrars and Deputy and Assistant Registrars of the High Court) who hold any office not falling within the scope of Article 3 of the Public Service Notification and who are in receipt of salaries amounting to not less than Rs. 60 <i>per mensem</i> .	Précis-writing Test	All ministerial officers who, on the 1st July 1894, are in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 80 <i>per</i> <i>ensem</i> , but not less than Rs. 60, shall be required to pass this test before they are promoted to any post carrying higher pay.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.		
First Assistant } in the Revenue Registrar } Department.	{ Revenue Test, Higher Grade. { Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Head Clerk }	Account test, Higher Grade.	
Budget Clerk in the Public De- partment.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Local and Municipal De- partment.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Public and Revenue De- partments.	Do. do.	
Translators	Account Test, Higher Grade	
Accountant, in the Government Press.		

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—continued.

Officers or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
Uncovenanted Assistants in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Revenue Test, Higher Grade. Account Test, do. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Deputy Collectors...	Revenue Test, Higher Grade... Account Test, do. Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular Test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards.
Huzur Sheristadar...	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, do. Translation Test, do.	
English Head Clerks in Collectors' offices.	Revenue Test, Lower Grade... Account Test, do. Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Record-keepers	do.	
Translators	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Accountants in Collectors' offices.	Account Test, Higher Grade ...	
The Second Accountant on Rs. 60 in the Nilgiri Collector's office.	Do. do.	
Head Assistant Collectors' offices ...	Revenue Test, Lower Grade ... Account Test, do. ... Translation Test, do. ...	
Head Clerks in General Charge Deputy Collectors' offices ...		
Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars (including Stationery and Town Sub-Magistrates).	Revenue Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, do. Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.†	
Taluk Sheristadars and Taluk Head Accountants (except in Madras).	Translation Test, Lower Grade. Revenue Test, Lower Grade ... Account Test, do. ... Translation Test, Lower Grade.	Taluk Sheristadars when they are also Magistrates are required to have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.
Revenue Inspectors ...	Revenue Test, Lower Grade ... Account Test, do. ...	The Collectors of the following Districts or portions of Districts,—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Agency tracts of Godavari, Kurnool and South Canara, may appoint persons who have not passed the Revenue Test to temporary vacancies in the grade of Revenue Inspector.
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Board of Revenue (except in the Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture Department, where the inferior limit of pay is Rs. 100).	Account Test, Higher Grade ...	Accountants in the Separate Revenue Department of the office of the Board of Revenue who are required to pass Salt and Abkari Test C, are not required to pass the Account Test, Higher.
All appointments (not being Secretariat appointments) to which salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are attached in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

† Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT—concluded.		
Translators in the office of the Board of Revenue.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.	Account Test, Higher Grade ...	
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Forest Officers ...		The qualifications prescribed for Forest Officers not belonging to the Indian Forest Service are set out in the Forest Code.
The Manager and Clerks on Rs. 50 and upwards in the offices of the Conservators of Forests.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerks in the offices of District Forest Officers.	Do. do.	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
<i>(Executive Branch.)</i>		
Assistant Engineer ...	Examinations prescribed for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Classes, College of Engineering, Madras, and also the B.C.E. Degree Examination.	
Engineer Subordinates ...	Examinations prescribed for the Engineer Subordinate (Overseer) Class, College of Engineering, Madras, ...	Candidates must be certified to have completed both the Theoretical and the Practical course prescribed.
Draftsmen ...	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
The first appointment of draftsmen will, as a rule, depend upon the class of certificate which they possess; in other words, men possessing first-class certificates should be appointed to the first grade, those possessing second-class certificates to the second grade, and those possessing third-class certificates to the third grade.		
On proof of merit to the satisfaction of the Chief Engineer, third-grade draftsmen possessing third-class certificates may be promoted to the second grade, and second-grade men possessing third or second-class certificates to the first grade, provided that it is understood that no person can claim to be promoted to a higher grade than that corresponding to the class of certificates which he possesses.		
Surveyors ...	Examination prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Candidates must be certified to have completed the prescribed course, and to have passed the final examination before the Board appointed for the purpose.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Probationary Deputy Surveyor...	Examinations prescribed for the Surveyor Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	
Draftsmen ...	Examinations prescribed for the Draftsmen Class, College of Engineering, Madras.	Temporary hands will not be required to have passed these tests.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Assistant to District Surgeon ...	Examinations for the Degree of M.B. & C.M., M.D., or L.M.S., of the Madras University.	
Apothecary (Military) ...	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Apothecary Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Hospital Assistant, Military Branch.	Examinations prescribed for the Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
Civil Hospital Assistant ...	Examinations prescribed for Students of the Hospital Assistant Department in the Madras Medical College.	
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.		
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.	Sea Customs Test. Revenue Test, Higher Grade Account Test, Higher Grade Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.*	Deputy Collectors are also required to pass the Third-class Vernacular Test before appointment and the Compulsory Vernacular Test in two languages afterwards.
All other persons in the Sea Customs Department who hold appointments which carry salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards. Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Sea Customs Office. Accountants in the Presidency Port Office.	Sea Customs Test. Translation Test, Lower Grade. Account Test, Higher Grade. Do. do.	
SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT.		
Inspector, Salt and Abkari Revenue.	Tests A, B, C, D and F Salt and Abkari Tests, Higher Grade, and in Test E in two languages.	Sub-Inspectors and other employes on Rs. 50 and upwards shall not be required to appear for Test E unless they have served for twelve months in a district in which their own language is not exclusively spoken.
Assistant Inspectors	Tests A, B, C, D and F, Lower Grade, and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's Vernacular language.	Upper Secondary and Matriculation passed candidates, First-in-Arts men and graduates shall not be required to pass in one of the two Vernaculars under Test E, Linguistic, of the Salt Tests, except under Section II, if their second language at the respective examinations was this Vernacular.

* Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
SALT AND ABKARI DEPARTMENT—concluded.		
Sub-Inspectors and all other officers (including Accountants in the Salt and Abkari Branch of the office of the Board of Revenue) in receipt of a salary of Rs. 50 and upwards <i>per mensem</i> .	Tests A, B, C and F, Lower Grade, and in Test E in one Vernacular language other than candidate's own Vernacular language.	Candidates who have passed the Government Intermediate Technical Examination in Mensuration or in Surveying and Levelling, or in Building Drawing and Estimating shall be exempted from passing in the corresponding subjects comprised in Salt Test D—Engineering.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.		
Translators in the High Court ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade. Civil Judicial Test.* Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	
Sheristadars in District Courts ...	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in District Courts ...	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	Translators in certain District Courts are required to have passed the Translation Test, Lower Grade, in a second language.
Head Clerks in District Courts...	Civil Judicial Test.* Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Translators in the City Civil Court.	Do. do.	
Head Clerk in the Court of Small Causes, Madras.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, City Civil Court	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs.		The qualifications prescribed for the posts of Sub-Judge and District Munsiff are set out in the Provincial Service rules, published on pages 320-3 of Part I. of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1894. The only Special Test prescribed for these appointments is the Précis-writing Test.

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—contd.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—concluded.		
Sheristadar, Subordinate Judges' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Head Clerk, Subordinate Judges' Courts and District Munsiffs' Courts.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Chief Clerk or Manager in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Criminal Judicial Test, Higher Grade.† Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Translators in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Appeal Examiner in the High Court.	Civil Judicial Test.*	
Criminal Appeals Clerk in the High Court.	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	
Criminal Revision Cases Clerk.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper or Clerk in the Correspondence Department in any Court other than the High Court drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Accountant, Appellate Side, High Court.	Civil Judicial Test.* Translation Test, Lower Grade	
Central Nazirs		
JAIL DEPARTMENT.		
Jailor	Jail Test ... Account Test, Lower Grade	Candidates who have passed the Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade, will not be required to pass the Jail Test to qualify for the posts for which it is prescribed.
Deputy Jailor	Jail Test. Account Test, Lower Grade.	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Police Inspector (except Reserve Inspector).	Criminal Judicial Test, Lower Grade.*	Police Inspectors are required to pass after appointment a test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.		
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.	The Sub-Assistant's Test B in Branch II (i), Madras Educational Rules, and Branch III (i), Grant-in-Aid Code.	Upper Secondary passed candidates who are Europeans or Eurasians are exempted from passing the compulsory test prescribed in the notification sanctioned in G.O. of the 17th Sep.
Teachers in Government Colleges and Schools.	L. T. Degree Examination or Teacher's Certificate Examination of the Grade corresponding to their general education attainments.	

* Or the Pleader's Test, Second Grade.

† Or the Pleader's Test, First Grade, or the B.L. Degree Examination.

Schedule B showing the various offices in 'Superior Service,' &c.—concluded.

Offices or Appointments.	Tests.	Remarks.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—concluded.		
Gymnastic Instructors	Gymnastic Instructor's Certificate Examination.	tember 1886, No. 600, Educational, if their second language at the Upper Secondary Examination was a Vernacular.
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.		
District Registrars	Civil Judicial Test. Account Test, Higher Grade.	Registrars are not required to pass in Civil Rules of Practice.
The Manager and Accountants on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
The Assistant to the Hindustani Translator to Government.	Translation Test, Higher Grade.	
Manshis in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Do. do.	
The two Senior Clerks in the offices of the Translators to Government.	Translation Test, Lower Grade.	
The Manager and Treasury Officer and the Head Accountant in the office of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.	Account Test, Higher Grade.	
Clerks in the Office of the Consular Agent, Pondicherry.	Account Test, Lower Grade.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The establishment of the Department is divided into two distinct branches, viz., the Executive and the Accounts.

The Executive branch is classified as follows:—

- I. Engineer Establishment.
- II. Upper Subordinate Establishment.
- III. Lower Subordinate Establishment.
- IV. Office Establishment (including Draftsmen).
- V. Petty Establishment.

The Accounts branch is divided into:—

- (a) Superior
- (b) Subordinate.

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, and by selection from the Sub-Engineer grades of the Upper Subordinate Establishment 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 three 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 the third to the second grade, 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 Account 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 Assistant Engineer, 1st 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.
Supervisors, in two grades.	Apprentices.

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. 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.

12. 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.

13. Lower Subordinates are graded thus:—

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

Clerical Establishment (including Draftsmen).

14. Clerks are divided into 5 classes, each of which is sub-divided into two or more grades.

15. Clerks are required to pass the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination and Hand-writing Test for appointments of Rs. 15 and upwards; and for appointments of Rs. 60 and above, the Test in Précis-writing, Higher Grade.

16. Draftsmen are divided into four classes, viz., Special, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

17. A certificate of qualification from the College of Engineering must be produced by candidates for appointment as Draftsmen.

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

Accounts' Establishment.

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

(a) Superior.

Examiners, 1st Class.	Deputy Examiners, 1st Class.
" 2nd "	" 2nd "
" 3rd "	Assistant " 1st Grade.
" 4th "	" " 2nd "
" 5th "	" " 3rd "

(b) Subordinate.

Accountants in eight grades.

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

21. The qualifications of candidates for appointment in the Subordinate Establishment are tested by the Principal of the College of Engineering by an examination.

DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

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

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

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

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the Heads of all Offices in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public 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 disgrace and proved incompetency.

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

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

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

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

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other districts into higher and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office, to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Sheristadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an officer on that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere 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 offices 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.Os. Nos. 1401 and 2290, Public, dated 15th September 1879, and 3rd December 1883, respectively, regarding the necessity for the reduction to writing, in the case of every Government servant, whom 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.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ENTERING THE POLICE SERVICE.

Ootacamund, June 4, 1895.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

No. 240.—The following rules relating to the recruitment of the superior grades of Police in the Madras Presidency are published for information:—

SCALE OF APPOINTMENTS.

1. The following is a list of appointments ordinarily reserved for the Police Department:—

(Note.—The list shows only the existing sanctioned scale which is liable to alteration at any time.)

1 Inspector-General of Police * on	Rs. 2,500 a month.										
1 Commissioner of Police* (Madras City)	„ 1,500										
3 Deputy Inspectors-General	<table> <tr><td>1</td><td>1,400</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1,300</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1,200</td></tr> </table>	1	1,400	1	1,300	1	1,200				
1	1,400										
1	1,300										
1	1,200										
25 District Superintendents of Police	<table> <tr><td>2</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>900</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>800</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>700</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>600</td></tr> </table>	2	1,000	3	900	5	800	8	700	7	600
2	1,000										
3	900										
5	800										
8	700										
7	600										
33 Assistant Superintendents of Police	<table> <tr><td>6</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>250—300. Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers, and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the service as Assistant Superintendents.</td></tr> </table>	6	500	5	450	5	400	5	350	12	250—300. Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers, and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the service as Assistant Superintendents.
6	500										
5	450										
5	400										
5	350										
12	250—300. Officers will draw Rs. 250 while they are probationers, and Rs. 300 after they are confirmed in the service as Assistant Superintendents.										

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

2. The recruitment for these superior grades is made on the following methods:—

(1) by appointment in England on the results of a Competitive Examination;

(2) by the promotion of deserving public servants (European or Native) who will generally be Police Inspectors;

(3) by selection of (European or Native) candidates upon the results of a Competitive Examination held in Madras;

(4) by direct appointment in exceptional cases by the Government of India.

(Note.—By this last means the occasional appointment of Military officers when available is provided for.)

* The appointments of Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Commissioner of Police, Madras City, are not set apart exclusively for members of the Police Department, and the Government reserves discretion to fill them by the selection of any officers who are considered best fitted for them whether in the department or outside it.

XV. Candidates recruited in England for the Police will be subject, as regards leave, to the rules applicable to Indian services, contained in chapter XIV of the Civil Service Regulations, and as regards pension, to Part IV of those regulations, subject, in either case, to any modifications thereof which may be made hereafter. Service under the age of 20 will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

XVI. Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing terms and conditions of their appointment prior to embarkation for India.

SYLLABUS OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXAMINATION HELD IN LONDON.

CLASS I.

(Obligatory Subjects.)

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the regulations.

English Composition.—An essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their examination paper.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the knowledge of pronunciation will be tested by dictation and the *vérd voice* examination. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Schiller, Lessing, Alexander V., Humboldt, Ranke, etc.), and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors (Corneille, Madame de Sévigné, Guizot, Taine, etc.), and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

CLASS II.

(Optional Subjects.)

Higher Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as defined in the regulations.

French and German.—See under Class I.

Latin.—Passages will be set for translation into English selected from the authors usually read in schools. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History, as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The general paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the general paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a Laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL.

Hand-writing.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is held to be assignable for hand-writing.

DEPARTMENTAL TEST FOR PROBATIONERS.

6. The following are the subjects of Departmental Examination referred to in rule XI above.

		Maximum marks. Minimum marks.	
A.	The Penal Code and Special and Local Criminal Laws, including Police Act.	150	150
	Code of Criminal Procedure	100	50
	Indian Evidence Act	80	50
	Gribble and Hehir's Medical Jurisprudence, 3rd edition, except section II of chapter VIII of section V	80	50
D. Police Departmental Orders		100	60

Vernacular.

In two languages such as each Probationer may be required after arrival in India to take up. The test consists of—

		Maximum marks. Minimum marks.	
E.	Conversation	50	35
	Translation	30	25
	Dictation	30	25
	Reading and explanation of reports	50	35

7. Candidates will be allowed to appear for, and to pass each of the Divisions A to E piecemeal. The examination in Divisions A, B and E will be the same as that of Assistant Collectors according to the Lower Standard. In C (Medical Jurisprudence) the test will be the same as for Assistant Collectors appearing for the Higher Standard. In D (Departmental Orders) the question papers will be prepared by the Inspector-General of Police.

8. The examinations will be conducted by the Board of Examiners and will be held half-yearly in January and July.

9. Probationers who pass the prescribed vernacular examinations at the first attempt in each will be allowed a Munshi allowance of Rs. 240 for each of the two languages in which they are required to pass.

TRAINING AND DUTIES OF PROBATIONERS.

10. On arrival in Madras Probationers will be attached to a Native Regiment in Madras to learn drill and, if necessary, to H. E. the Governor's Body Guard to learn riding. They will commence study of the prescribed vernacular languages under a munshi and of the prescribed subjects of the Departmental examination. They will attend the High and Presidency Magistrates' Courts with a view to learn the procedure followed in the trial of cases, taking notes of such cases, &c. They will submit to the Inspector-General weekly reports of their daily work. The period of training thus spent in Madras will be limited to six months.

11. After this period the Probationers will be sent into the mofussil to learn their work practically under specially selected District Superintendents of Police. They will be instructed in each detail of their duties, including the preparation of the several prescribed registers and returns, etc. They will, in short, be placed for the time being in the position of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents and prepare for approval draft orders (or other disposal) on all papers including Station House reports, Inspectors' diaries, petitions, &c. They will accompany District Superintendents, or be sent with Inspectors, engaged in the investigation of cases so that they may learn how investigations should be made and clues worked out. When advanced in experience they will be entrusted with the investigation of some cases. They will accompany District Superintendents on tour of inspection so that they may learn the method of inspection of stations and divisions.

12. District Superintendents are required to take an active interest in the well-being of young Probationers placed under them by exercising due supervision over their studies, by holding periodical examinations to test their progress and official knowledge. The following points are intended for guidance:—

- (i) A Probationer must attend parade and office daily.
- (ii) He must be put through a short Musketry course.
- (iii) He must attend to Reserve duties; visit lines, take roll-call, tell off guards and escorts, examine magazine, stores, arms and ammunition, and inspect kits, &c.
- (iv) He must be required to work in each branch of the District Superintendent's office for a time, keeping the cash book, contingent register, crime register, &c., himself.
- (v) He must be made to look after the duties at the Cusbah Police Station, making entries in the Station Crime Register, preparing Station House reports, &c., himself.
- (vi) He must attend the Magistrates' Courts frequently to watch the progress of Police cases.

Attending to these duties will help the Probationer in the study of Police orders, the vernacular language and law.

13. Weekly reports of all works done daily must be submitted through the District Superintendent to the Inspector-General of Police.

14. After a Probationer has passed the prescribed tests and shown himself capable of taking charge of a sub-division he will be posted to such charge.

RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION OF DESERVING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

15. **Second Method of Recruitment.**—Next, with regard to the second method of recruiting the superior grades of Police, viz., by promoting persons already employed under Government, principally deserving Inspectors of Police, the promotion of such men rests entirely at the discretion of Government. The above examination rules do not apply to them.

16. An officer thus promoted will ordinarily start as Probationary Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 250 per mensem and be posted immediately to the charge of a sub-division. After one year's employment in this manner, if Government is satisfied as to his capability, it may confirm him as Assistant Superintendent of the last grade.

RECRUITMENT BY LOCAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

17. **Third Method of Recruitment.**—The third method is by the selection of candidates (European or Native) upon the results of a competitive examination held in Madras.

18. The number of appointments which the Government will offer for competition in this manner will be duly notified from time to time according to the requirements of the service and candidates will be selected under the following rules.

General Post Office, Madras.

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

1 General Business Hours. N.B.—On Sundays and Post Office holidays, i.e., New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, the Post Office will not be open for the transaction of the following classes of business, except where they are specially noted otherwise.	2 General Post Office.		3 Town Post Offices except those mentioned in columns 4 and 5.		4 Adyar, Siruvallur and Teynampet.		5 Egmore Railway Station.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
References and Enquiries attended to	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Registration.—Letters, post-cards, and packets registered	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Insurance.—Letters and parcels insured	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Parcels received for despatch	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 5 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Certificates of Posting granted— Week days	6 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Do. do. Sundays	6 A.M. and 3 P.M.	7 A.M. and 6 P.M.	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	8 A.M. and 5 P.M.	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 P.M. and 11 A.M.	5 P.M. and 4 P.M.
Money Orders issued	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.
Do. telegraphic, issued and paid—Week days	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Do. do. —Sundays	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	9 A.M. and 5 P.M.	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	8 A.M. and 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. 5 P.M.	4 P.M. and 11 A.M.	5 P.M. and 4 P.M.
Savings Bank open for deposits and withdrawals	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.
British Postal orders sold	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.	11 A.M.	4 P.M.
Postage Stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes sold—Week days	6 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Do. do. —Sundays	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M.	5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. 5 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. 5 P.M.	5 A.M. and 4 P.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Poste Restante and Enquiry office open— Week days	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M.	6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	7 A.M. 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. 6 P.M.	5 A.M. and 11 A.M.	7 A.M. and 5 P.M.
Do. do. —Sundays	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	9 A.M. and 5 P.M.	7 A.M. and 3 P.M.	9 A.M. and 5 P.M.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

NOTE.—Post Offices, which are also Telegraph Offices of the 1st class—vide page 1, are open for the transaction of telegraph business between the hours of 7 A.M. to midnight on week days, as well as on Sundays and other Post Office holidays.

Post Offices, which are also Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class, are open for the transaction of telegraph business between the hours of 7 A.M. and 9 P.M. on week days, and on Sundays and other Post Office holidays between the hours of 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Post Offices, which are also Telegraph Offices of the third class, are open for the transaction of the telegraph business during week days from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and on Sundays and other Post Office holidays from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Despatch of

Mails.

	General Post Office, Beach.	Adyar.	Egmore.	Egmore Railway Station.	Fort St. George.	Quindry Season Post Office.
For Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, the Nilgiris and Wynad, and all other places served by the South-West Line Mail Train, Madras Railway.*	Ordinary letters and papers ... 5 50 Registered letters ... 5 20 Parcels ... 5 0	P.M. 4 48 P.M. 4 18 P.M. 1 58	P.M. 5 15 P.M. 4 45 P.M. 2 25	P.M. 5 5 P.M. 4 35 P.M. 2 20	P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 30 P.M. 2 50	P.M. 4 15 P.M. 3 45 P.M. 1 20
For the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Oudh, Bengal and Bombay Presidencies, Malwa, Central Provinces, Berars, Hyderabad, and Northern Circars, and all other places served by the North-West Line Mail Train, Madras Railway.*	Ordinary letters and papers ... 5 10 Registered letters ... 4 40 Parcels ... 4 40	P.M. 4 48 P.M. 4 18 P.M. 1 58	P.M. 5 15 P.M. 4 45 P.M. 2 25	P.M. 5 5 P.M. 4 35 P.M. 2 20	P.M. 5 20 P.M. 4 50 P.M. 2 50	P.M. 4 15 P.M. 3 45 P.M. 1 20
For Bangalore, Mettupalaiyam and Ootacamund and intermediate stations, served by the Local Train, Madras Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers ... 6 0 Registered letters ... 6 0 Parcels ... 5 0	P.M. 3 45 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	P.M. 4 10 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	P.M. 4 25 P.M. 5 0 P.M. 5 0	P.M. 4 55 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	P.M. 3 10 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0
Previous day.						
For all places between Madras and Tuticorin, served by the Morning Mail Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers ... 5 40 Registered letters ... 6 0 Parcels ... 5 0	A.M. 3 45 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 4 10 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 6 30 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 4 55 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 6 15 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0
Previous day.						
For places between Madras and Conjeevaram, served by the Mixed Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers ... 12 20 Registered letters ... 11 50 Parcels ... 11 50	A.M. 11 5 A.M. 10 35 A.M. 10 35	A.M. 11 40 A.M. 11 10 A.M. 11 10	A.M. 1 10 A.M. 12 40 A.M. 11 20	A.M. 11 55 A.M. 11 25 A.M. 11 20	A.M. 12 30 A.M. 11 50 A.M. 9 50
Previous day.						
For places between Madras and Tuticorin, served by the Evening Mail Train, South Indian Railway.	Ordinary letters and papers ... 4 15 Registered letters ... 3 45 Parcels ... 3 45	P.M. 2 28 P.M. 1 58 P.M. 1 58	P.M. 4 30 P.M. 4 0 P.M. 2 25	P.M. 5 0 P.M. 4 30 P.M. 2 20	P.M. 4 25 P.M. 3 55 P.M. 2 50	P.M. 1 50 P.M. 1 20 P.M. 1 20
For Teroovettyoor, Ennore, Kuthavakum, Pnduvayil, Pulicat, Ponneri, &c., served by Runner Line.	Ordinary letters and papers ... 8 45 Registered letters ... 8 15 Parcels ... 8 15	A.M. 7 0 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 7 20 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 7 40 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 8 15 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0	A.M. 6 15 P.M. 6 0 P.M. 5 0
Previous day.						

* Letters for these Mails fully prepaid with ordinary postage, together with a late letter fee of Mail lines, late letters also paid as above mentioned will be received at the window of the Madras

† On Sundays, Mails for this line will be closed 30 minutes earlier consequent on the early

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the Town and Suburbs of Madras with the Hours of their clearance.*

Office by which served.	Letter-box in which situated.	Hours of Clearance.					
		1st clearance.	2nd clearance except on Sundays.	3rd clearance.	4th clearance except on Sundays.	5th clearance.	6th clearance.
Madras General Post Office.	China Bazaar Street, Police Station ...	A.M. 4 40	A.M. 5 30	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 40	P.M. 3 15	P.M. 4 40
	General Market, N.-E. corner ...	A.M. 4 50	A.M. 5 40	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 11 50	P.M. 3 25	P.M. 4 50
	Bank of Madras ...	A.M. 4 55	A.M. 5 45	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 11 55	P.M. 3 30	P.M. 4 55
	High Court Buildings ...	A.M. 5 05	A.M. 5 50	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 12 Noon	P.M. 3 35	P.M. 5 0
	Thumbo Chetty Street ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 35	A.M. 12 5 P.M.	P.M. 3 40	P.M. 5 5
	Junction St. Xavier Street with Popham's Broadway ...	A.M. 4 50	A.M. 5 40	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 11 50 A.M.	P.M. 3 25	P.M. 4 5
	Junction of Parish Venkatachella Iyer Street with Popham's Broadway ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 11 55	P.M. 3 30	P.M. 4 55
	Sembodoss Street ...	A.M. 5 05	A.M. 5 50	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 12 Noon	P.M. 3 35	P.M. 5 0
	Armenian Street ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 35	A.M. 12 5 P.M.	P.M. 3 40	P.M. 5 5
	Monegar Choultry ...	A.M. 4 40	A.M. 5 30	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 40 A.M.	P.M. 3 15	P.M. 4 40
	Coral Merchant Street ...	A.M. 4 45	A.M. 5 35	A.M. 7 15	A.M. 11 45	P.M. 3 20	P.M. 4 45
	Krishnan Covil ...	A.M. 4 48	A.M. 5 38	A.M. 7 18	A.M. 11 48	P.M. 3 23	P.M. 4 48
	Mannady Bazaar Street ...	A.M. 4 50	A.M. 5 40	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 11 50	P.M. 3 25	P.M. 4 50
	Junction of Krishnan Covil Street with Ungapa Naiken Street ...	A.M. 5 05	A.M. 5 50	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 12 Noon	P.M. 3 35	P.M. 5 0
	Custom House (Beach) ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 35	A.M. 12 53 P.M.	P.M. 3 40	P.M. 5 5
Sowcarpet Post Office.	Sumathangi, Mint Street ...	A.M. 4 45	A.M. 5 30	A.M. 7 0	A.M. 11 30 A.M.	P.M. 2 45	P.M. 4 45
	Late Tanna near the Mint ...	A.M. 4 15	A.M. 5 07	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 40	P.M. 2 55	P.M. 4 55
	Parcherry Bazaar ...	A.M. 4 25	A.M. 5 07	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 11 50	P.M. 3 5	P.M. 5
	Vudamthiyan Street ...	A.M. 4 30	A.M. 5 17	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 11 55	P.M. 3 10	P.M. 5 10
	Ancharappen Street ...	A.M. 4 35	A.M. 5 25	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 12 Noon	P.M. 3 15	P.M. 5 15
Madras Railway Station.	Veerabudra Pillayar Covil Street ...	A.M. 4 35	A.M. 5 25	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 12 Noon	P.M. 3 15	P.M. 5 15
	Wall Tax Road ...	A.M. 5 40	A.M. 6 30	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 11 50 A.M.	P.M. 2 30	P.M. 4 55
	Salai Street, Sowcarpet ...	A.M. 5 45	A.M. 6 35	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 11 20	P.M. 2 35	P.M. 5 0
	Periactalay ...	A.M. 5 50	A.M. 6 40	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 11 25	P.M. 2 40	P.M. 5 5
	Evening Bazaar Street ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 35	A.M. 11 30	P.M. 2 45	P.M. 5 10
Rayapuram ...	Park Gate, Salt Cotours ...	A.M. 5 30	A.M. 6 20	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 5	P.M. 2 20	P.M. 4 40
	New Town, Vepery High Road ...	A.M. 5 45	A.M. 6 35	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 11 20	P.M. 2 35	P.M. 4 55
	Poonamallee Road, near School of Arts ...	A.M. 5 55	A.M. 6 45	A.M. 7 35	A.M. 11 30	P.M. 2 45	P.M. 5 5
	People's Park, South-West Gate ...	A.M. 6 07	A.M. 6 57	A.M. 7 40	A.M. 11 35	P.M. 2 50	P.M. 5 10
	Golavari Agraharam ...	A.M. 4 40	A.M. 5 30	A.M. 7 5	A.M. 11 40	P.M. 2 50	P.M. 4 55
Vepery.	Teakwood Depot ...	A.M. 4 45	A.M. 5 35	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 45	P.M. 2 55	P.M. 4 50
	Choolay Bazaar Road ...	A.M. 4 05	A.M. 4 55	A.M. 7 0	A.M. 11 25	P.M. 2 40	P.M. 5 0
	Hunter's Road ...	A.M. 4 10	A.M. 5 00	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 35	P.M. 2 50	P.M. 5 10
	Bundall's Road ...	A.M. 4 15	A.M. 5 05	A.M. 7 15	A.M. 11 40	P.M. 2 55	P.M. 5 15
	Perambur Barracks Road ...	A.M. 4 55	A.M. 5 45	A.M. 7 5	A.M. 11 30	P.M. 2 45	P.M. 5 5
Perambur ...	Cundapa Mudaly Street ...	A.M. 4 10	A.M. 5 00	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 35	P.M. 2 50	P.M. 5 10
	Pursewalkum High Road ...	A.M. 4 15	A.M. 5 05	A.M. 7 15	A.M. 11 40	P.M. 2 55	P.M. 5 15
	Votary ...	A.M. 4 10	A.M. 5 00	A.M. 7 0	A.M. 11 20	P.M. 2 40	P.M. 5 10
	Kilpak Garden Road ...	A.M. 3 45	A.M. 4 35	A.M. 7 0	A.M. 11 15	P.M. 2 25	P.M. 4 50
	Orme's Road, Kilpauk ...	A.M. 3 55	A.M. 4 45	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 25	P.M. 2 40	P.M. 5 0
Egmore ...	Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	A.M. 3 40	A.M. 4 30	A.M. 7 55	A.M. 11 10	P.M. 2 30	P.M. 4 45
	Poonamallee Road ...	A.M. 3 55	A.M. 4 45	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 11 25	P.M. 2 40	P.M. 5 0
	Munro's Bridge, Spur Tank Road ...	A.M. 3 30	A.M. 4 20	A.M. 7 15	A.M. 10 35	P.M. 1 55	P.M. 4 15
	College Road ...	A.M. 3 45	A.M. 4 35	A.M. 7 30	A.M. 10 50	P.M. 2 10	P.M. 4 20
	Tannah, Anderson's Bridge ...	A.M. 4 05	A.M. 4 55	A.M. 7 45	A.M. 11 0	P.M. 2 25	P.M. 4 45
Nungambakum.	Mowbray's Road ...	A.M. 3 30	A.M. 4 20	A.M. 7 25	A.M. 10 30	P.M. 1 55	P.M. 4 15
	Collector's Office, Homes Garden † ...	A.M. 3 45	A.M. 4 35	A.M. 7 40	A.M. 10 45	P.M. 2 10	P.M. 4 30
	Nungambakum Village ...	A.M. 3 6	A.M. 4 25	A.M. 7 10	A.M. 10 15	P.M. 1 40	P.M. 3 55
	Tannah Vellala, Teynampet ...	A.M. 3 25	A.M. 4 15	A.M. 7 20	A.M. 10 25	P.M. 1 50	P.M. 4 5
	Luz Church ...	A.M. 3 51	A.M. 4 41	A.M. 7 45	A.M. 10 50	P.M. 2 15	P.M. 4 30

* On Sundays the 6th clearance will be made 30 minutes earlier.

† This box is not cleared for 2nd and 3rd clearances, as the Collector's Office will be opened at about 11 A.M.

List of Pillar and Wall Letter Boxes in the Town and Suburbs of Madras with the Hours of their clearance—concluded.

Office by which served.	Locality in which situated.	Hours of Clearance.					
		1st clearance.	2nd clearance except on Sun-days.	3rd clearance.	4th clearance except on Sun-days.	5th clearance.	6th clearance.
Mylapore	Saint Thomé Station	A.M. 3 25	A.M. 4 55	A.M. 6 40	A.M. 10 45	P.M. 2 54	P.M. 4 25
	Do. Cathedral	3 30	5 06	6 45	10 50	2 10	4 30
	Jamadar's Tannah, Cutcherry Road	3 40	5 56	6 55	11 0	2 20	4 40
	Big Tank Square	3 45	5 10	7 0	11 5	2 25	4 45
	Kishnampet Ice House Road	3 30	4 55	6 40	10 45	2 04	4 20
Royapettah	Ice House Road	3 35	5 06	6 45	10 50	2 54	4 25
	Tannah, Jam Bazaar	3 45	5 10	6 55	11 0	2 15	4 35
	Pudupakam	4 10	5 35	7 20	11 25	2 40	5 0
	Neil's Statue, Mount Road	4 05	5 25	7 10	11 15	2 30	4 50
	Kernan Castle	3 25	4 55	6 25	10 45	2 54	4 25
Triplicane	Parthasarathy's Pagoda, Triplicane	3 30	5 06	6 30	10 50	2 10	4 30
	Venkatesa Naik's Road	3 40	5 10	6 40	11 0	2 20	4 40
	Jamadar's Tannah, Triplicane High Road	3 50	5 20	6 50	11 10	2 30	4 50
	Revenue Board Office, Chepaak	4 05	5 30	7 0	11 20	2 40	5 0
	Narasingapuram	3 55	5 10	6 40	11 0	2 20	4 40
Mount Road	Jamadar's Tannah, Chintadripet	4 05	5 56	6 45	11 5	2 25	4 45
	Harris Road, Pudupet	4 25	5 40	7 10	11 30	2 50	5 10
	Komaleswaranpetta	4 30	5 45	7 15	11 35	2 55	5 15
Saidapet	Saidapet Railway Station	7 0	...	...	11 50	1 55	6 0
Siruvallur	Perambur Railway Station	6 35	...	...	...	...	5 40
Washermanpettah.	Tondiarpet Police Station	4 25	...	6 50	11 20	2 35	4 55

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Town Sub-Offices at Adyar, Sowcarpet, Triplicane, Mylapore, Saidapet, Vepery, Mount Road and Nungumbankum are also Telegraph Offices and are open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. on week days and from 7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 9 P.M. on Sundays and holidays, except Saidapet, which is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. on week days and from 7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. on Sundays and Post Office holidays. The Combined Office at Sowcarpet has been raised to a 1st class Telegraph Office, and as such it works from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M. on all days of the week.

Inland Messages are accepted at all Post Offices except the Presidency Post Office, Madras, as the Central Telegraph Office is located in the same building. Where the Post Office is unconnected by wire the messages are despatched by post 'registered' to the nearest Telegraph Station without extra charge.

The following are the rates of charges for Messages:—

Deferred Message,	1 anna per word, minimum charge 8 annas.
Ordinary do	2 annas " " 1 rupee.
Urgent do	4 " " " 2 rupees.

Schedule of Postage Rates.

Post-cards.	Letters.		Ordinary Newspapers and Book and Pattern Packets.	Privileged News papers.		Registered Parcels.		Unregistered Parcels.	
	Each.	Single.							
Single.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	Exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	Exceeding 10 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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Inland Postage Rates.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-card.		Letters.			Packets.		Registered Parcels.			Unregistered Parcels.		
					Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.			Postage payable in postage stamps.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola, but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof, up to 440 tolas.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	2	4	4
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
For an unpaid registered parcel—the prepaid rate.

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.

Postal Acknowledgments.—The object of the Post Office in undertaking to obtain special acknowledgments is 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 addressees.

The articles for which acknowledgments can be obtained are registered letters and packets, and ordinary inland parcels. In the case of inland insured articles the Post Office always obtains an acknowledgment from the addressee for the sender. For the rules regarding acknowledgments for money orders, see *Indian Postal Guide*.

The fee for a special acknowledgment is one anna in the case of inland articles and two annas in the case of foreign articles. It must be prepaid by postage stamps in the case of registered letters and packets, and in cash in the case of all parcels except Service parcels.

The sender of an inland 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.—Inland letters, post-cards, book and pattern packets and parcels, foreign registered letters 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 mis-delivery, 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 or insured 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 (including money orders) 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. Letters and post-cards are sent by the Letter Post, and also packets not exceeding twenty tolas in weight. Parcels and 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 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 2 inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 front 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 pre-figured with initials for the prevention of theft.

Book Packets.

Book packets must be posted either without a cover or with a cover entirely open at both ends or in an open envelope, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents; and may contain newspapers, books, engravings, maps, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof-sheets, any quantity of blank paper, parchment or cardboard, business papers, &c. But no written communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed, with these articles or written upon them. 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.

The rate of postage on pattern packets is half an anna per 10 tolas. Fractions of half an anna are reckoned as half an anna. A pattern packet must be posted either without a cover or with a cover open at both ends so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents; and must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, or 40 tolas in weight, and they must contain nothing except bona-fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having 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 given period, the amount of postage payable on the number of copies of such newspaper to be posted by him, for transmission by the Inland Post, during that period. The period for which postage may thus be paid in advance shall be an ordinary quarter of a year, but in the case of first payment the postage may be paid for any shorter period not less than one month and not extending beyond the end of the current quarter.

Rates of Postage—

	Anna
For every copy of a newspaper	Not exceeding 3 tolas in weight..... Exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ For every additional 10 tolas or fraction of 10 tolas.....

"Exchange" copies, sent gratuitously to the editors or managers of other newspapers, will be treated as exempt from payment of postage, and copies of newspapers packed in bundles and forwarded by post to agents for sale to persons other than regular subscribers, will be charged at half the above rates. Notice of intention to continue advance payments must be given in writing to the Post Office at the place of publication of the newspaper 7 days before beginning of the quarter for which the new payment in advance is to be made.

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

Parcels.

Inland parcels are of two classes, (1) unregistered, (2) registered. The postage on unregistered parcels is 2 annas for every 20 tolas, four annas for 40 tolas, and four annas additional for every 40 tolas or part of that weight in excess of the first 40 tolas up to 440 tolas.

The postage on registered parcels is four annas for 20 tolas, eight annas for 40 tolas, and four annas additional for every 40 tolas or part of that weight in excess of the first 40 tolas.

A registered parcel must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) and an unregistered parcel 440 tolas in weight. A parcel must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing, or any other cause, cannot be carried without serious inconvenience or risk.

Every registered parcel (whether service or ordinary) must be presented at the window with the receipt ready prepared in the prescribed form. Forms can be obtained gratis at the Post Office, and firms and others who post many parcels can obtain them stitched in books on application to the Post Master. The upper half of the receipt form is stamped and returned to the sender as his receipt from the Post Office.

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 article. 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 to the addressee.

Articles containing currency notes, postage labels, cheques, hundis, bank notes, bank bills, &c., 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.

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

Insurance.

Insurance is of two kinds, complete and partial: *complete insurance* is intended to cover all risks during transit from the office of posting to the office of delivery; *partial insurance* is intended to cover all risks during transit in British territory, and all risks during transit in Native territory, except those arising out of highway robbery: it is only applicable in the case of transit of articles through certain Native States.

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, parcels and value-payable parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices and up to the value of Rs. 1,000 in all other offices.

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
and 4 annas for every additional Rupees 100 or fraction thereof.	Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.

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. When the declared value of an article does not exceed Rs. 1,000 it must be insured for the declared value, neither more or less. When the declared value exceeds Rs. 1,000 it must be insured for Rs. 1,000. 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.

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 the 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.

Coin, bullion, 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 through the Dead Letter Office.

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, state 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 *bona-fide* order.

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

Value-payable articles cannot be posted at or sent to Zanzibar.

Value-payable articles may be sent to Ceylon and Aden under the ordinary rules and at inland rates, but the amount to be recovered must not exceed Rs. 150. Value-payable parcels for Ceylon are also subject to the general rules of the Foreign Parcel Post and the special conditions which apply to parcels for Ceylon and Aden.

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

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 addressees 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 claims 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, for recovery.

VI.—The Post Office will not be responsible for any delay or demurrage that may arise, nor will it deliver 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.

*Foreign Post.**ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.*

Prepaid correspondence of all kinds for Union countries can be registered; and prepaid correspondence of any kind which can be sent to a Non-Union country can also be registered if registration is available to that country. Countries to which registered correspondence cannot be transmitted are the following: Places in Egypt beyond Wadi Halfa, places in Japan (other than Hiogo, Nagasaki and Yokohama), Harar, Lahaj, Makalla, Shehr, and Tadjoura, and to Non-Union countries and places, with the exception of Lumu and Mombasa (British East Africa), the South African Colonies and States, St. Helena and Sarawak.

The registration fee is two annas in all cases, and must, together with the postage, be prepaid in all cases of registration.

Acknowledgments can only be obtained for registered articles addressed to Union countries; the fee, two annas in all cases, must, together with the registration fee and postage, be prepaid.

Postage on printed papers and on legal and commercial documents must be prepaid at least partly (in cases where full prepayment is not compulsory). Printed papers and legal and commercial documents for any Union Country, if not fully prepaid, will be charged on delivery with double the amount of the deficiency.

	Maximum.	
	Size.	Weight.
Samples	12 x 8 x 4 inches	*8 oz.
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents, may not exceed		4 lb. 6 oz.
Packets of samples may not exceed		8 oz.

For United Kingdom and the British Colonies, in South Africa and for packets of printed papers and legal commercial documents addressed to the British Australasian Colonies the limit of weight is 5 lbs. and for samples the limit of size is 7 x 1 x 1 ft.

* Except for British Australian Colonies, Austria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Roumania, the limit of weight for which is 12 ounces.

Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES.	Letters per ½ oz.		Each Post-card.		Printed papers, including books and newspapers. Each packet per 2 oz.		Legal and Commercial Documents (Business papers) each Packet.		Samples Each Packet.	
	Single.	Reply.	Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Not exceeding 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.
Registration fee.—2 annas (in stamps) for each letter or packet registered. [For the countries and places to which post-cards cannot be sent or registration is not available or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in Section III of the Postal Guide.]										
Any part of the world, with the exceptions of the places mentioned below by any route, and Ceylon by P. and O. or French Packet or by private vessel.	2½	1	2		2½	1		1		
Ceylon by Land Post or Indian Packet.										
Aden, Berbera, Bulhar, Harrar, Lahej, Makalla, Perim, Shehr and Zeyla.										
French and Portuguese possessions in India.										
Indian offices in the Persian Gulf and Turkish Arabia and on the Mekran Coast.										

Indian Inland rates from any Indian Post Office except Zanzibar.

The "Universal Postal Union" has been established with a view to secure as far as possible uniformity in procedure and in rates of postage between the various countries of the world. The countries which have joined this Union are called "Union Countries." The following is a list of the countries and colonies which have, up to the present, joined the "Universal Postal Union":—

Antigua.	Egypt.	Japan.	St. Vincent.
*Argentine Republic.	Falkland Islands.	Labuan.	Salvador.
Austria.	*Fiji Islands.	Lagos.	Servia.
Bahamas.	France.	Liberia.	Siam.
Barbadoes.	French Colonies.	Luxemburg.	Siera Leone.
Belgium.	Gambia.	Malta.	*South African Republic.
Bermuda.	Germany.	Mauritius and its dependencies.	*Spain.
Bolivia.	German Protectorates.	*Mexico.	Spanish Colonies.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.	Gibraltar.	Montenegro.	Straits Settlements.
*Brazil.	Gold Coast.	Montserrat.	Sweden.
British Guiana.	Greece.	*Natal.	Switzerland.
British Honduras.	Grenada.	Netherlands.	*Tasmania.
*British New Guinea.	Grenadines.	Netherlands Colonies.	Tobago.
British North Borneo.	*Guatemala.	Nevis.	Trinidad.
Bulgaria.	Hawaii.	Newfoundland.	Tunis.
*Canada.	Hayti.	*New South Wales.	Turkey.
*Cape Colony.	Honduras, Republic of.	Nicaragua.	Turk's Islands.
Ceylon.	Hongkong.	Norway.	United Kingdom.
Chili.	Hungary.	*Paraguay.	*United States of America.
Columbia, U. S. of.	India, British (including Aden and its dependencies, Zanzibar and all other places outside British India, where there are Indian Post Offices).	Persia.	Uruguay.
Congo, Independent State of.	Italy.	*Peru.	Venezuela.
Costa Rica.	Jamaica.	Portugal.	*Victoria.
Cyprus.		Portuguese Colonies.	Virgin Isles.
Danish Colonies.		Queensland.	*Western Australia.
Denmark.		Roumania.	
Dominica.		Russia.	
Dominican Republic (San Domingo).		St. Kitts.	
*Ecuador.		St. Lucia.	

In the case of the loss (except by *vis major*) of a registered article originating in any of the countries of the Postal Union (including British India) with the exception of those marked * and addressed to any other of the countries which are not so marked, an indemnity of 50 francs (Rs. 31-4) will be paid to the sender, or, at the request of the sender, to the addressee, by the Postal Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate. This indemnity will, however, be paid only for the loss of the registered article itself should this be satisfactorily proved, and not for, or in respect of, the loss of any of the contents of the article, and provided that the claim for indemnity is made within one year from the posting of the article.

Foreign Letters of Soldiers and Seamen.

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

	By P. and O. contract steamers via Brindisi.	By ordinary train service across the continent of Europe.	By special train service across the continent of Europe.
(a)—To the United Kingdom or any British possession or colony served through the United Kingdom.	1 0	2 0	2 0
(b)—To Cyprus (through Egypt)	2 0		
(c)—To any British possession or colony (and Zanzibar) served direct by British or Indian services only	1 0		

A. P.
Prepayment compulsory.

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: Provided that the person claiming the privilege shall be at the time actually employed in the service of Her Majesty, and shall not be either a Commissioned Officer or Warrant Officer in the Army, or an Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain or Carpenter in the Navy. The privilege however has been specially 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 countries 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.

Foreign Parcel Post.

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

Adrianople.	British Central Africa.	Costa Rica.	*Herzegovina.
*Africa, West Coast (British) viz., Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Lagos, and Sierra Leone.	British East Africa.	Cyprus.	Holland (Netherlands).
*Algeria.	*British Guiana.	Denmark.	Hongkong (including Macao and British Offices in China).
*Antigua.	*British Honduras.	*Dominica.	Hungary.
*Argentine Republic.	British New Guinea.	*Dutch Guiana.	Italy.
*Ascension.	*Bulgaria.	Egypt.	*Jamaica.
Austria.	*Cameroons (including Little Popo and Lome).	*Falkland Islands.	*Janina.
*Azores.	*Canada (including British Columbia and Vancouver's Island).	*Finland.	*Jerusalem.
Bahamas.	*Cape Colony.	*France.	*Leeward Islands.
Barbadoes.	*Cayenne (French Guiana).	*French Congo.	*Liberia.
*Bechuanaland Protectorate.	Ceylon.	*French West Indies (Guadaloupe and Martinique).	*Luxemburg.
Belgium.	*Chili.	Germany.	*Madagascar.
*Bermuda.	*Columbia (Republic of).	German Protectorate in East Africa.	*Malta.
Beyrout.	*Congo Free State.	Gibraltar.	*Mashonaland.
Bosnia.	*Constantinople.	*Greece.	*Mauritius.
*British Bechuanaland.	*Corsica.	*Grenada.	*Mayotte.
		*Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).	*Mexico.

†Montenegro.	Queensland (Australia).	†Spain.	†Turkey (French and
†Montserrat.	†St. Helena.	Straits Settlements.	Austrian agencies
†Morocco.	†St. Kitts.	Sweden.	in Turkey).
†Natal.	†St. Lucia.	Switzerland.	†Turk's Islands.
†Nevis.	†St. Vincent.	†Tahiti.	United Kingdom (in-
†Newfoundland.	†Salvador.	Tangier.	cluding the Chan-
New South Wales	†Senegal.	†Tobago.	nel Islands and
(Australia).	†Servia.	†Tortola.	Isle of Man).
†Niger Coast Protec-	†Seychelles.	†Transvaal (South	†Uruguay.
torate.	†Siam (Bangkok).	African Republic).	Victoria (Australia).
Norway.	†Smyrna.	†Tripoli (Africa).	†West Indies (Danish).
†Orange Free State.	South Australia.	†Tristan D'Aconha.	†West Indies (Dutch).
Persia.		†Trinidad.	†Do. (French).
†Portugal.		†Tunis.	Zanzibar.

† Parcels are sent to places marked † through the United Kingdom.

The rates of postage for countries named in the above list must be ascertained from the "Postal Guide" or at the Post Office.

Prepayment compulsory in all cases and must be in cash.

For the United Kingdom.

Minimum size 8 X 2 X 2 inches or 12 cubic inches in all.

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

For other European countries.

Minimum limit of size 8 X 2 X 2 inches.

Maximum varies for different countries.

Maximum limit of weight, 50 lbs. generally.

Every parcel must be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and value and a receipt ready prepared. Both the forms are obtainable *gratis* at the Post Office.

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

When the value insured does not exceed £5 (Rs. 50) 2 annas.

For every additional £5 (Rs. 50) 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 6 annas.

For every additional £5, or fraction thereof,
up to the limit of £50 6 "

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:—

On sums not exceeding	Rs. 10	Rs. 4
" exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding 25	0 4	

" 25, 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 600 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

CIVIL.]

editor of a newspaper, name, of the person.

All the entries to be made will not be responsible for, by, indistinctness, inaccuracy in the entries made by the remitter.

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

The remitter has nothing to do with the transmission of the money order. Office undertaking the entire work of transmitting it. All that a remitter has to do is 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 signed 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. Bandar Abbas. Linga. 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. 600 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. 25	Rs. 1	4
" 25 but not exceeding Rs. 50	1	8
" 50	1	12
" 75	2	0
" 100	2	4
" 125	2	8
" 150	3	0
" 200	3	8
" 250	4	0
" 300	4	8
" 350	5	0
" 400	5	8
" 450	6	0
" 500	6	8
" 550	7	0
" 600	7	8

The remitter of a telegraphic money order will receive by post the money order acknowledgment signed by the payee.

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 shewing 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 Post Masters 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 post, and the order will be payable at the revised address without any extra charge.

... addresses of payees of ordinary inland
... telephonic money orders.

Expressed in Indian Currency.

3. Payee's acknowledgment will not be exchanged with British East Africa or German East Africa. The names of remitters and payees of money orders for British East Africa or German 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.

Expressed in Sterling Money.

* Adrianople.	* Constantinople.	* Lagos.	* Santi Quaranta.
* Antigua.	* Cyprus.	* Luxemburg (through Germany).	* Sierra Leone.
* Austria.	* Danish West Indies.	* Malta.	* Smyrna.
* Bahamas.	* Denmark.	* Mitylene.	* South Australia.
* Barbadoes.	* Dominica.	* Montserrat.	* Sweden.
* Belgium.	* Durazza.	* Natal.	* Switzerland.
(through Ger-	* Egypt.	* Nevis.	* Tangier.
many.)	* Falkland Islands.	* Newfoundland.	* Tasmania.
* Bermuda.	* France (including	* New South Wales.	* Tobago.
* Bosnia Herzego-	Algeria.	* New Zealand.	* Transvaal (South
vina.	* Gambia.	* Norway.	African Republic).
* British Bechuana-	* Germany.	* Orange Free State.	* Trebizond.
land.	* Gibraltar.	* Panama.	* Trinidad.
* British Guiana.	* Gold Coast.	* Portugal (including	* Tunis.
* Beyrout.	* Grenada.	Madeira and the	* Turk's Islands.
* Bulgaria.	* Grenadines.	Azores).	United Kingdom (in-
* Cameroons and	* Hawaii (Sandwich	Prevesa,	cluding the Chan-
Togo (German	Islands).	Queensland.	nel Islands and
Protectorate in	* Holland.	* Retimo.	the Isle of Man).
West Africa).	* Honduras (British).	* Rhodes.	* United States of
* Canada.	* Hungary.	* Roumania.	America.
* Candia.	* Iceland.	* St. Helena.	* Uruguay.
* Canea.	Italy (including Mas-	* St. Kitts.	* Valona.
* Cape Colony.	sowah and Assab).	* St. Lucia.	Victoria.
* Chili.	* Jaffa.	* St. Vincent.	* Virgin Isles (Tor-
* Chios.	* Jamaica.	* Salonica.	tola, etc.)
* Congo Free State	* Jerusalem.	* Salvador.	Western Australia.
(Banana Boma,	* Kaifa.	* Samsoun.	* Zululand.
and Matadi).	* Kerassonde.		

* In the case of money orders drawn on these countries a deduction will be

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 for inward orders, in force at the time when the orders were 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 in India, as the amount is credited at the end of that period to the foreign country of issue.

Indo-Ceylon Telegraphic Money Orders.

The rates of commission (including the cost of the telegram) that will be charged in India on telegraphic money orders for payment in Ceylon are the following:—

On sums not exceeding Rs 10	Rs. A.
" " exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	1 6
" " " " 25 " " " 50	1 12
" " " " 50 " " " 75	2 0
" " " " 75 " " " 100	2 4
" " " " 100 " " " 125	2 8
" " " " 125 " " "	2 12

A telegraphic money order received from Ceylon for payment in India will be paid to the payee according to the rules for the payment of inland telegraphic money orders, but payment will be made only at the Post Office on which the order was originally drawn and the payee's acknowledgment will not be taken and sent by post to the remitter. If payment cannot be made at that Post Office owing to the payee having changed his address, or from any other cause, the order will be re-issued, free of any further charge, by telegraph on Ceylon for repayment to the remitter.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDER SCHEDULES.

Illustration of Tariff Calculation.

Supposing Schedule 32 to be the schedule in force, and the money order required to be for £3-11-9, payable in the *United Kingdom*, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

For 43 as per Schedule 32.....	Rs. 44	5	0
For 11 shillings, as per Schedule 32.....	"	8	2
For 9 pence, as per Schedule 32.....	"	0	9
Commission.....	"	0	8

TOTAL CHARGE... Rs. 52 8 0

* Or the Aden Post Office in the case of orders dealt with by that Office.

The particular Schedule to be followed will be notified from time to time.

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	SCHEDULE 32.	SCHEDULE 33.	SCHEDULE 34.	SCHEDULE 35.	SCHEDULE 36.	SCHEDULE 37.	SCHEDULE 38.
Exchange rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 3½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 3d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 2½d. per rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 0 0	14 12	15 0	15 4	15 8	15 12	16 0	16 4
2 0 0	29 9	30 0	30 8	30 15	31 8	32 0	32 9
3 0 0	44 5	45 0	45 11	46 7	47 3	48 0	48 13
4 0 0	59 1	60 0	60 15	61 15	62 15	64 0	65 1
5 0 0	73 14	75 0	76 3	77 7	78 11	80 0	81 6
6 0 0	88 10	90 0	91 7	92 14	94 7	96 0	97 10
7 0 0	103 6	105 0	106 11	108 6	110 3	112 0	113 14
8 0 0	118 2	120 0	121 14	123 14	125 14	128 0	130 3
9 0 0	132 15	135 0	137 2	139 6	141 10	144 0	146 7
10 0 0	147 11	150 0	152 6	154 13	157 0	160 0	162 11
11 0 0	162 7	165 0	167 10	170 5	173 2	176 0	179 0
12 0 0	177 4	180 0	182 14	185 13	188 14	192 0	195 4
13 0 0	192 0	195 0	198 2	201 5	204 9	208 0	211 8
14 0 0	206 12	210 0	213 5	216 12	220 5	224 0	227 13
15 0 0	221 9	225 0	228 9	232 4	236 1	240 0	244 1
16 0 0	236 5	240 0	243 13	247 12	251 13	256 0	260 5
17 0 0	251 1	255 0	259 1	263 4	267 9	272 0	276 10
18 0 0	265 14	270 0	274 5	278 11	283 4	288 0	292 14
19 0 0	280 10	285 0	289 8	294 3	299 0	304 0	309 2
20 0 0	295 6	300 0	304 12	309 11	314 12	320 0	325 7
1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13
2 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10
3 0	2 3	2 4	2 5	2 5	2 6	2 6	2 7
4 0	2 15	3 0	3 1	3 2	3 2	3 3	3 4
5 0	3 11	3 12	3 13	3 14	3 15	4 0	4 1
6 0	4 7	4 8	4 9	4 10	4 12	4 13	4 14
7 0	5 3	5 4	5 5	5 7	5 8	5 10	5 11
8 0	5 15	6 0	6 2	6 3	6 5	6 6	6 8
9 0	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 15	7 1	7 3	7 6
10 0	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	7 14	8 0	8 2
11 0	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 8	8 10	8 13	8 15
12 0	8 14	9 0	9 2	9 5	9 7	9 10	9 12
13 0	9 10	9 12	9 14	10 1	10 4	10 6	10 9
14 0	10 5	10 8	10 11	10 13	11 0	11 3	11 6
15 0	11 1	11 4	11 7	11 10	11 13	12 0	12 3
16 0	11 13	12 0	12 3	12 6	12 9	12 13	13 0
17 0	12 9	12 12	12 15	13 3	13 6	13 10	13 13
18 0	13 5	13 8	13 11	13 15	14 3	14 6	14 10
19 0	14 10	14 14	14 18	14 11	14 15	15 3	15 7
20 0	15 6	15 10	15 14	15 11	15 15	16 3	16 7
1 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
3 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
4 1	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
5 1	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
6 1	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7
7 1	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8
8 1	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9
9 1	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10
10 1	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11
11 1	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 12

For illustration of the use of the Schedule, see preceding clause.

The particular Schedule to be followed will be notified from time to time.

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	SCHEDULE 39.	SCHEDULE 40.	SCHEDULE 41.	SCHEDULE 42.	SCHEDULE 43.	SCHEDULE 44.
Exchange rate of 1s. 2½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 2½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 2d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1½d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1½d. per rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 0 0	16 9	16 13	17 2	17 7	17 12	18 2
2 0 0	33 2	33 11	34 5	34 15	35 9	36 4
3 0 0	49 10	50 8	51 7	52 6	53 5	54 5
4 0 0	66 3	67 6	68 9	69 13	71 2	72 7
5 0 0	82 12	84 3	85 11	87 4	88 14	90 9
6 0 0	99 5	101 1	102 14	104 12	106 11	108 11
7 0 0	115 14	117 14	120 0	122 3	124 7	126 13
8 0 0	132 7	134 12	137 2	139 10	142 4	144 14
9 0 0	148 15	151 9	154 5	157 1	160 0	163 0
10 0 0	165 8	168 7	171 7	174 9	177 12	181 2
11 0 0	182 1	185 4	188 9	192 0	195 9	199 4
12 0 0	198 10	202 2	205 11	209 7	213 5	217 6
13 0 0	215 3	218 15	222 14	226 15	231 2	235 8
14 0 0	231 12	235 13	240 0	244 6	248 14	253 9
15 0 0	248 4	252 10	257 2	261 13	266 11	271 11
16 0 0	264 13	269 8	274 5	279 4	284 7	289 13
17 0 0	281 6	286 5	291 7	296 12	302 4	307 15
18 0 0	297 15	303 3	308 9	314 3	320 0	326 1
19 0 0	314 8	320 0	325 11	331 10	337 12	344 2
20 0 0	331 1	336 13	342 14	348 1	355 9	362 4
1 0	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14
2 0	1 10	1 11	1 11	1 12	1 12	1 13
3 0	2 8	2 8	2 9	2 10	2 11	2 11
4 0	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 8	3 9	3 10
5 0	4 2	4 3	4 4	4 5	4 6	4 7
6 0	4 15	5 1	5 2	5 3	5 4	5 5
7 0	5 13	5 14	5 15	5 16	5 17	5 18
8 0	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 18	6 20
9 0	7 7	7 9	7 11	7 13	7 15	7 17
10 0	8 4	8 7	8 9	8 12	8 14	8 16
11 0	9 2	9 4	9 7	9 10	9 12	9 15
12 0	9 15	10 2	10 5	10 8	10 11	10 14
13 0	10 12	10 15	11 2	11 6	11 9	11 12
14 0	11 9	11 13	12 0	12 3	12 7	12 11
15 0	12 7	12 10	12 14	13 1	13 5	13 9
16 0	13 4	13 8	13 11	13 15	14 4	14 8
17 0	14 1	14 5	14 9	14 13	15 2	15 6
18 0	14 14	15 3	15 7	15 11	16 0	16 5
19 0	15 12	16 0	16 5	16 9	16 14	17 3
1 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
3 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
4 1	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
5 1	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
6 1	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
7 1	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
8 1	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
9 1	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10
10 1	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11
11 1	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 12
12 1	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 13

For illustration of the use of the Schedule, see preceding clause.

The particular Schedule to be followed will be notified from time to time.

AMOUNT OF ORDER.	SCHEDULE 45.	SCHEDULE 46.	SCHEDULE 47.	SCHEDULE 48.	SCHEDULE 49.
	Exchange rate of 1s. 1d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. 1d. per rupee.	Exchange rate of 1s. per rupee.
£ s. d.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 0 0	18 7	18 13	19 3	19 9	20 0
2 0 0	36 15	37 10	38 6	39 3	40 0
3 0 0	55 6	56 8	57 10	58 12	60 0
4 0 0	73 14	75 5	76 13	78 6	80 0
5 0 0	92 5	94 2	96 0	97 15	100 0
6 0 0	110 12	112 15	115 3	117 9	120 0
7 0 0	129 4	131 12	134 6	137 2	140 0
8 0 0	147 11	150 9	153 10	156 12	160 0
9 0 0	166 2	169 7	172 13	176 5	180 0
10 0 0	184 10	188 4	192 0	195 15	200 0
11 0 0	203 1	207 1	211 3	215 8	220 0
12 0 0	221 9	225 14	230 6	235 2	240 0
13 0 0	240 0	244 11	249 10	254 11	260 0
14 0 0	258 7	263 8	269 13	274 5	280 0
15 0 0	276 13	282 6	288 0	293 14	300 0
16 0 0	295 6	301 3	307 3	313 8	320 0
17 0 0	313 14	320 0	326 6	333 1	340 0
18 0 0	332 5	338 13	345 10	352 10	360 0
19 0 0	350 12	357 10	364 13	372 4	380 0
20 0 0	369 4	376 8	384 0	391 13	400 0
1 0 0	0 15	0 15	0 15	1 0	1 0
2 0 0	1 14	1 14	1 15	1 15	2 0
3 0 0	2 12	2 13	2 14	2 15	3 0
4 0 0	3 11	3 12	3 13	3 15	4 0
5 0 0	4 10	4 11	4 13	4 14	5 0
6 0 0	5 9	5 10	5 12	5 14	6 0
7 0 0	6 7	6 9	6 12	6 14	7 0
8 0 0	7 6	7 8	7 11	7 13	8 0
9 0 0	8 5	8 8	8 10	8 13	9 0
10 0 0	9 4	9 7	9 10	9 13	10 0
11 0 0	10 2	10 6	10 9	10 12	11 0
12 0 0	11 1	11 5	11 8	11 12	12 0
13 0 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	12 12	13 0
14 0 0	13 15	13 3	13 7	13 11	14 0
15 0 0	14 14	14 2	14 6	14 11	15 0
16 0 0	15 12	15 1	15 6	15 11	16 0
17 0 0	16 11	16 0	16 5	16 10	17 0
18 0 0	17 10	17 15	17 4	17 10	18 0
19 0 0	18 9	18 14	18 4	18 10	19 0
1 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
2 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
3 1	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4
4 1	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5	0 5
5 1	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7
6 1	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
7 1	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
8 1	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11
9 1	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 12
10 1	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13
11 1	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 15

For illustration of the use of the Schedule, see preceding clause.

British Postal Orders

British Postal Orders for fixed sums, from 1s. to £1, are available for sale to the public at all Head and Sub Post Offices in places where a large European community exists or where there is a demand for the orders. British postal orders sold in India are payable at any Money Order Office in the United Kingdom and at Constantinople. They are not payable in India.

The following are the denominations of British Postal Orders:—

SCHEDULE	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
AMOUNT OF THE ORDER.	@ 1d.	@ 1s. 4d.	@ 1s. 3d.	@ 1s. 8d.	@ 1s. 3d.	@ 1s. 3d.	@ 1s. 2d.	@ 1s. 2d.	@ 1s. 2d.	@ 1s. 2d.	@ 1s. 1d.
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 9	0 13 0	0 13 3	0 13 6	0 13 9	0 13 9	0 14 0	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 14 9	0 15 3
2 0	1 2 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 3 6	1 4 0	1 4 3	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 5 3	1 5 9	1 6 0
2 8	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 6	1 10 9	1 11 3	1 11 9	1 12 3	1 12 9	1 13 3	1 13 9	1 14 3
3 0	1 15 6	2 0 0	2 0 6	2 1 0	2 1 6	2 2 3	2 2 9	2 3 3	2 4 0	2 4 6	2 5 3
3 8	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 6 6	2 7 3	2 7 9	2 8 6	2 9 3	2 10 0	2 10 9	2 11 6	2 12 3
4 0	2 11 3	2 12 0	2 12 6	2 13 6	2 14 3	2 15 0	2 15 9	3 0 6	3 1 6	3 2 3	3 3 3
4 6	3 1 3	3 2 0	3 2 9	3 3 6	3 4 6	3 5 3	3 6 3	3 7 3	3 8 3	3 9 3	3 10 3
5 0	3 7 3	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 9	3 10 9	3 11 9	3 12 9	3 13 9	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 1 3
5 6	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 2 3	4 3 3	4 4 6	4 5 6	4 6 9	4 8 3
7 6	6 10 6	6 12 0	6 13 6	6 15 0	6 0 6	6 2 3	6 3 9	6 5 6	6 7 3	6 9 3	6 11 0
10 0	7 8 0	7 10 0	7 12 0	7 14 0	8 0 0	8 2 3	8 4 3	8 6 6	8 9 0	8 11 6	8 14 0
10 6	7 14 0	8 0 0	8 2 0	8 3 3	8 6 3	8 8 6	8 10 9	8 13 3	8 15 9	9 2 3	9 5 0 7 1/2
15 0	11 4 3	11 7 0	11 10 0	11 13 0	12 0 0	12 3 3	12 6 6	12 10 0	12 13 6	13 1 3 1/2	13 5 0 2 1/2
20 0	14 15 3	15 3 0	15 6 9	15 10 9	15 15 0	16 3 3	16 7 6	16 12 3	17 0 0	17 5 9 1/2	17 10 9 0 0 1/2

BRITISH POSTAL ORDER SCHEDULES—continued.

Showing the amount payable in Indian Currency (inclusive of commission) for a British Postal Order of any denomination at the Schedule rate in force at the time of purchase. The particular Schedule in force can be ascertained at the Post Office.

SCHEDULE.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
AMOUNT OF THE ORDER.	@ 1s. 11d.	@ 1s. 11d.	@ 1s. 11d.	@ 1s. 0½d.	@ 1s. 0½d.	@ 1s. 0½d.	@ 1s. 0d.
1	0 15 6	0 15 9	1 0 0	1 0 8	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 3
2	0 1 6	1 7 0	1 7 6	1 7 9	1 8 3	1 8 9	1 9 3
3	0 2 6	1 15 6	2 0 0	2 0 9	2 1 3	2 2 0	2 2 9
4	0 3 0	2 14 0	2 7 6	2 8 3	2 9 0	2 9 9	3 0 9
5	0 3 6	3 5 3	3 6 3	3 7 3	3 8 3	3 9 6	4 0 9
6	0 4 0	3 12 6	4 5 0	4 6 3	4 7 9	4 9 3	5 0 9
7	0 4 6	4 3 6	5 12 3	5 13 9	5 15 3	5 1 0	5 2 9
8	0 5 0	4 10 9	6 15 0	6 16 6	6 18 3	6 19 3	6 20 9
9	0 5 6	5 3 3	7 13 0	7 14 6	7 16 3	7 17 3	7 18 9
10	0 6 0	5 10 6	8 13 0	8 14 6	8 16 3	8 17 3	8 18 9
15	0 9 0	9 9 0	13 13 0	13 14 6	13 16 3	13 17 3	13 18 9
20	0 12 0	13 13 0	18 11 0	18 12 6	18 14 3	18 15 3	18 16 9

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 schedules 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 or Constantinople 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 serial No. 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 (a) on his own behalf, or b) on behalf of any minor relative, or (c) on behalf of any minor of whom he is the guardian. 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 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 or of security deposit accounts.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas; and no sum can be deposited that includes a fraction of an anna. 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 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 includes a fraction of an anna (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 Banks 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.

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 offices, 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, Post Office, before the expiration of 3 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 3 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 pice a month on every complete sum of six rupees; provided also that no higher monthly interest than Rs. 5-3-3 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 provided that the account shall have been in existence for 3 months previous to the transfer.*

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.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Sanctioned Strength of Gazetted Officers.

Direction.....	4
Chief Superintendents.....	4
Superintendents.....	23
Assistant Superintendents.....	48
Asst. Superintendents (Provincial Service).....	2
Temporary Asst. Superintendents.....	5
Total 86	

Direction.

CLASS I—Rs. 8,000.

Reynolds, C. H. Director-General.

CLASS II—Rs. 2,000.

Luke, S. P. W. V., C.I.E. Deputy Director-General.

CLASS III—Rs. 1,000.

Melhuish, W. F. Director, Traffic Branch.

Maclean, F. G. Director, Construction Branch.

Chief Superintendents, Class IV, (4)—Rs. 1,125 to 1,500.	Charles, G. G. Gompertz, R. L. D. Jones, W. C. N. Kinsman, F., B.Sc.	Dempster, F. E. Hare, W. H. M. Hensley, J. W. Hutchinson, S. H. C.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E.	Kirk, H. A.	James, C. S.
Allen, J. J.	Larkins, A. B.	Leach, E. A.
Hullah, A.	O'Kelly, H. M., B.A.	Lee, R. O.
Superintendents, Class V, 1st Grade (10)—Rs. 1,000.	Palmer, A. L. H.	Pinhey, H. T.
Superintendents, Class V, 2nd Grade (13)—Rs. 850.	Towers, G. L.	Wallis, E. F.
Brind, M. J.	Berrington, T. D.	Woodward, H. S.
Burke, J.		

* NOTE.—This restriction does not apply to the case of security deposit accounts.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.—CLASS VI.

1st Grade (11)—Rs. 700.	2nd Grade (12)—Rs. 550.	Mathews, H. M. S.—On foreign service.
Barker, R. O., C.I.E., A.M.S.	Barnes, O.	Mercer, F.
Foord, A. W.	Chappel, H. E.	Simpson, M. G.
Hill, A. P., C.I.E., A.M.S.	Coodo, J. M.	Styan, H. S.
Kenyon, E. A., C.I.E.	Elrington, R.	Thomas, I. O.
Madge, P. M.	Gibbs, R. T.	Young, Sir W. M. N., Bart.
Olphert, H. S.	Goodall, H. C. A.	
Smith, H. W.	Grimes, A. J. L.	

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.—CLASS VII.

1st Grade (12)—Rs. 400.	2nd Grade (11)—Rs. 300.	and three provinces service—Rs. 225.
Barker, W.	Armstrong, H. A.	O'Connell, M. J.
Donaghey, W. J.	Babington, C.	Sharpe, W. S.
Henderson, W. P.	Babington, S.	
Hudson, E. J. B.	Goodall, C.	
Leslie, N. U. K.	Hewett, J. S.	Temporary Asst. Superintendents (5)—Rs. 450.
Mayston, H.	London, G. B.	
Meredith, R.	Overton, J. J. R.	
Shakespear, J. Y.	Pike, H. S.	Gunter, E. E.
Sowerby-Coo, C. W.	Roy, G. P.	Mackenzie, J. P.
Sutherland, W.	Small, W.	Olver, G. T. W.
Truninger, L.	Talbot, G. W.	Williams, C. T.
Williams, C. B.	Thompson, M. A.	Shields, J. C.
	Tulloch, C.	

APPOINTMENTS HELD BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Appointment.	Head Quarter.	Officer in charge.
Stores	Calcutta	Dempster, F. E.
Workshops	Do	Kirk, H. A.
Electrician	Do	Hensley, J. W.
Check Office	Do	James, C. S.
Personal Assistant to Director-General.	Do	Smith, H. W.
Arakan	Akyab	Lees, R. O.
Assam	Shillong	Wallis, E. F.
Bellary	Belgaum	Barker, R. C.
Bengal	Calcutta	Gompertz, R. L. D.
Bombay Office	Bombay	Jones, W. C. N.
Bombay	Bombay	Chappel, H. E.
Lower Burma	Rangoon	Pinhey, H. T.
Calcutta Office	Calcutta	Hill, A. P.
Dacca	Barrackpore	Thomas, I. C.
East Coast	Vizagapatam	Brind, M. J.
Kashmir	Srinagar	Olphert, H. S.
Madras Office	Madras	Madge, P. M.
Madras	Madras	Palmer, A. L. H.
Nagpur	Subsidiary	O'Kelly, H. M.
Oudh and Rohilkhand	Lucknow	Hare, W. H. M.
Punjab	Umballa	Pitman, C. E., C.I.E.
Rajputana	Agra	Burke, J.
Sind and Baluchistan	Karachi	Leach, E. A.
Upper Burma	Mandalay	Mercer, F.

MADRAS DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Madras.

A. L. H. Palmer, Esq., M.I.E.E., Superintendent in charge.
J. H. Webster, Esq., Asst. Supt., (Personal Asst. to the Supt., Madras Division.
Mr. N. Parankusa Pillai, Head Clerk.

BANGALORE SUB-DIVISION.
Head Quarters, Bangalore.
J. Y. Shakespear, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.
3 Departmental Offices.
34 Combined Offices.
14 Telephone Offices.
704.02 Miles of Posts.
1809.49 " of Wire.

COCHIN SUB-DIVISION.
Head Quarters, Cochin.
A. V. Gonsalves, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
3 Departmental Offices.
2 Telephone Offices.
584.62 Miles of Posts.
1175.89 " of Wire.

MADRAS SUB-DIVISION.
Head Quarters, Madras.
M. G. Simpson, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.
1 Departmental Office.
19 Combined Offices.
53 Telephone Offices.
961.15 Miles of Posts.
3693.64 " of Wire.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Moothialoopettah, Madras.

J. A. Alphonso, Esq., Sub-Asst. Superintendent in charge.
Mr. O. Rathnavalu Pillai, Storekeeper.

MADRAS OFFICE DIVISION.

P. M. Madge, Esq. Superintendent in charge.
Mr. C. W. Snell Supervising Telegraph Master.
" F. J. Bennett }
" H. Long } Telegraph Masters in charge of Batches.
" G. W. Robinson }
Mr. W. V. D'Cruz }
" S. P. Joseph } Deputy Telegraph Masters.
" P. Rath }
" W. A. Stephens } Testing Telegraph Masters.
" L. Satar }
" J. Craggs } Telegraph Master, in charge Training Class.
" K. Parthasarathy Naidu Head Clerk and Accountant.

BELLARY DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bellary.
R. C. Barker, Esq., C.E., Supt. in charge of Division.

BELLARY SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bellary.
G. V. Butcher, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
2 Departmental Offices.
14 Combined Offices.
934.23 Miles of Posts.
8068.89 " of Wire.

BELGAUM SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Belgaum.
T. Roberts, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
3 Departmental Offices.
18 Combined Offices.
992.58 Miles of Posts.
8917.71 " of Wire.

TRICHINOPOLY SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

H. Booth, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
4 Departmental Offices.
41 Combined Offices.
5 Telephone Offices.
922.20 Miles of Posts.
2603.66 " of Wire.
14.42 " of Cable.

VELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Vellore.

W. Syme, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
2 Departmental Offices.
30 Combined Offices.
2 Telephone Offices.
1046.24 Miles of Posts.
3212.01 " of Wire.

MYSORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bangalore.

A. G. N. Bremer, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
22 Combined Offices.
706.74 Miles of Line.
2576.90 " of Wire.

MERCARA SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Tellicherry.

T. M. Bennett, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
2 Departmental Offices.
21 Combined Offices.
4 Telephone Offices.
421.0 Miles of Lines.
670.1 " of Wire.

EAST COAST DIVISION TELEGRAPHS.

Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.

M. J. Brind, Esq., Supdt. in charge of Division.
Mr. J. A. Rosemeyer, Hd. Clerk, Supt.'s Office.

EAST COAST RAILWAY SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.

W. H. Smith, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.
" J. M. Maloney, Inspecting Telegraph Master.
" Z. David, Inspecting Signaller.

CUTTACK SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Cuttack.

W. Wilby, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. A. Smith, Temporary Telegraph Master, False Point.
" S. Adams, Temporary Telegraph Master, Midnapore.
" F. Gibbons, Temporary Telegraph Master, Balasore.
" R. Paul, Permanent Telegraph Master in charge, Cuttack.
" F. A. D'Souza, Temporary Testing Telegraph Master, (testing) Cuttack.
" Sidheswara Dutta, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cuttack.

VIZAGAPATAM SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Vizagapatam.

M. A. Thompson, Esq., Asst. Supt. in charge.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. B. A. Perry, Permanent Telegraph Master, in charge of Cocanada Office.
" M. J. Blong, Permanent Telegraph Master, Berhampore, Ganjam.
" T. R. Greene, Permanent Telegraph Master, Bimlipatam.
" K. Ramdas Naidu, Temporary Telegraph Master, Vizagapatam.
" F. X. Cleur, Permanent Telegraph Master, Chicacole.
" F. X. D'Arango, Testing Telegraph Master, Chicacole.
" A. H. H. Mackenzie, Temporary Dy. Telegraph Master, Cocanada.
" K. Sreeramulu, Temporary Deputy Telegraph Master, Cocanada.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Guntur.

P. Thorpe, Esq., Sub-Asst. Supt. in charge of Sub-Division.

Telegraph Masters.

Mr. T. Lucas, Temporary Telegraph Master, Rajahmundry.
" M. J. E. Thomas, Temporary Telegraph Master, Masulipatam.
" G. Michaels, Temporary Telegraph Master, Bezwada.
" C. Kumaravelu Iyer, Temporary Telegraph Master, Guntur.
" D. Conn, Permanent Telegraph Master, Nellore.

Rules for Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under-Gazette Notification, P. W. D., No. 214, dated the 6th June 1891, with effect from 1st July 1891.

GENERAL.

1. *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 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

2. *Business Hours.*—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.

*In towns where Madras time as used by Railways, is adopted for convenience as local time, that custom should be followed.

V.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

3. *Telegram forms* are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

4. *Translation of telegrams.*—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency towns and Rangoon 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.

5. *Complaints.*—All complaints should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.*

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

1. *Definition, &c.*—Inland telegrams are those which are sent to or received from places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

2. *The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed*, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

3. *Offices where accepted.*—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at all Post Offices, except some Branch Offices.

4. Post Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called *Postal Combined Offices.*

5. Post Offices, which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland 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.

6. *Inland 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. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee.

7. *Railway Offices.*—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

8. *Objectionable telegrams.*—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit any 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.

9. *General Division.*—Inland telegrams are divided into the following:—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 23 to 29).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rule 29).
- (c) Private telegrams.

NOTE.—State telegrams have no priority over Private telegrams, and take their turn with the latter according to Class (Rule 45), in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, &c.

10. *Characters.*—Inland telegrams must be written legibly in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following:—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

NOTE.—There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as *I, II, &c.*

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full-stop (.), comma (,), semicolon (;), colon (:), note of interrogation (?), note of exclamation (!), apostrophe ('), hyphen (-), brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), inverted commas (" "), bar of division (/), underline.

(d) Conventional signs.

RP	Reply-paid telegram (Rule 82).
TC	Collated or repeated telegram (Rule 91).
CR	Telegram with Advice of delivery (Rule 92).
RO	Telegram to be delivered open (Rule 63).
MP	Telegram to be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 62).
BPD	Boat paid (Rule 76).
BPDN	Boat paid double (Rule 76).

11. *Language, &c.*—Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in English or in the vernacular, or in any foreign language, or in Cipher if written in Arabic numerals. Fictitious words, i.e., words not recognised in any language (such as *Anglerlog, Brutaster, &c.*), and wrongly spelt words are inadmissible.

NOTE.—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams, unless they represent Trade or Commercial marks, or are among the abbreviations sanctioned by Rule 43.

12. *Legibility and Forms.*—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

NOTE.—Books containing 100 forms for Inland telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices. (Price 4 annas each.)

13. *Erasures, &c.*—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the telegram or by his representative.

14. *Parts of a telegram.*—The different parts of which an Inland telegram is composed should be written down as follows:—

- (a) Special instructions (if any).
- (b) The Address.
- (c) Name of Office of origin.
- (d) Sender's name.
- (e) The Text.

15. *Special Instructions.*—The Sender must write upon the form* his Special Instructions (if any) regarding delivery at destination, prepayment of reply, Advice of delivery, Collation (or repetition), open delivery or delivery only to the Addressee himself, &c.

16. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name.

17. These Special Instructions should be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 10 (d) and between signs of parenthesis, and are not charged for.

NOTE.—Examples to illustrate the application of these rules about the Sender's instructions will be found in Rules 62, 63, 76, 82, 91, 92, &c.

18. *Address.*—The Address includes the Addressee's name and address and the name of the Office to which the telegram is to go. Care should be taken that the latter is written as given in the List of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*. The Address must contain all the information necessary to ensure delivery without search or inquiry. The Sender in all cases has to bear the consequence of insufficiency in the Address, which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 79).

19. The Addressee's name and address may be written in a preconcerted or abbreviated form. However, in order that a telegram so addressed may be delivered, the Addressee must have registered the Abbreviated Address at the Telegraph Office to which the telegram is addressed (Rule 69).

20. *Sender's name.*—This means the actual name or designation of 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 cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm; it may however be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names. If the Sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for. The Sender's name and address may, however, be transmitted free in a preconcerted or abbreviated form if registered under Rule 69.

21. *Text.*—No Private telegram or series of telegrams containing more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

NOTE.—Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 110.

22. *Signature.*—The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

23. *Definition.*—A State telegram is defined to be one sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

NOTE.—Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

* In the space marked *Official Instructions.*

24. *Principles to be observed.*—The Government of India has laid down the following principles to be observed in State telegrams, but their application rests with the Sender, not with the Telegraph Official.

"(1) When it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day, the message should be sent 'Deferred.' (2) When it is considered essential that the reply should be sent the same day, the message should be sent 'Ordinary.' (3) 'Urgent' messages should be used only—(a) in cases of real emergency; (b) in cases where the despatching officer knows that the line is blocked, and considers his message sufficiently important to take precedence of ordinary traffic. (4) Telegrams should, except when extreme precision is important, be expressed in as few words as are consistent with clearly conveying the intended meaning; and mere auxiliary or connective words which can obviously be filled in by the receiver, should be omitted."

25. *Payment, &c.*—State telegrams 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. 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.

26. *At Railway Offices.*—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency or when the Sender's Office or residence is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office.

27. *Abbreviated titles.*—In Inland State telegrams abbreviations of the titles of Government Officials are used. A list of the abbreviations sanctioned is published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

28. *Clear Line Telegrams.*—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have power to "clear the line" within Indian limits, i.e., to suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams 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.
- (13) An officer commanding a force in the field:—Provided that, if such officer shall not hold the rank of a General Officer, the power shall be limited to the case of messages for despatch to the head quarters of the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction the force is operating.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (Urgent) telegrams. The words *Clear Line* should be written before the Text.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

29. *Service telegrams* are the following:—

- (a) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office, except in the cases specified in Rule 79.
- (b) Those sent free on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

COUNTING WORDS.

30. *Chargeable words.*—All that the Sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 15, the Address (as defined in Rule 18), the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, and the Sender's name or designation. No other words can be transmitted, unless paid for as part of the Text, and Telegraph Officials are authorised to omit from the Address any words not essential for the correct delivery of the telegram.

31. Words, numbers, and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. 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.

32. *The maximum length of a word* is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

33. Every *isolated character*, letter or figure is counted as a word. The same applies to an *underline*.

34. The *initials* of persons and such abbreviations as *B.S.C.* or *R.A.* are treated as isolated letters however written by the Sender.

35. Expressions joined by a *hyphen* are counted according to the number of words which serve to form them.

36. Words separated by an *apostrophe* are counted as so many isolated words, unless they are nouns in the possessive case, as *General's*, *Charles's*, *brother's*.

37. *Compound words.*—Any compound word properly so called, which is generally recognized as such and can on occasion be shown in a dictionary to be written as a single word (i.e., joined up without a hyphen or apostrophe) is charged as a single word when so written (i.e., joined up without hyphen or apostrophe), provided that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. *Halfpenny*, *twopence*, *threepence*, &c., up to *elevenpence*, when written as a single word, count as one word only. The following are examples of admissible compound words:—*Rapeseed*, *Gingellyseed*, *Sheepskin*, *Cowhide*. Combinations and alterations of words contrary to usage are not allowed. Nevertheless proper names of towns and countries, family names, names of places, streets, &c., the names of ships and also numbers written in words are counted according to the number of words employed by the Sender to express them. All such names and numbers may be written as a single word, and if so written will be counted as one word for each six or portion of six syllables, see Rules 32 and 44.

NOTE.—To avoid error, Senders of telegrams are invited to write numbers in words, rather than in figures.

38. *Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:—*

Tapestry patterns.	Steamcoals.	Steamercargo.
Counteroffer.	Tuesdaymornng.	Coastsailing.
Bankaction.	Wheatcargo.	Hullsteamer.
Wireanswer.		Alright.
Innerharbour.		Alright.
Boursecredit.		Motherinlaw.
Sailinsurance.		

39. *Figures, letters.*—Telegrams.—Numbers written in figures are counted as follows:—The number of words to which a group of figures corresponds is obtained by dividing the number of figures and signs by three and adding a word for the excess, if any. The same rule is applicable to groups of letters not forming words in State telegrams and letters and figures and signs employed as Trade (or Commercial) Marks.

NOTE.—When Trade marks form part of the Text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

40. *Stops, &c.*—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, and apostrophes are not counted or signalled; but the decimal points and commas used with figures and also the bars used in expressing fractions are each counted as a figure and signalled. The two brackets or signs of parenthesis which inclose a passage, count as one word for the pair. The pair of inverted commas (double or single) which inclose a passage count also as a word.

41. *Ordinal numbers.*—The letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

NOTE.—It is not obligatory to put the conventional number of letters after numbers to convert them into ordinal numbers; thus *twenty-second* may be expressed by *22d*, *twenty-fifth*, by *25h*, &c.

42. *Letter Cipher.*—Groups of letters not forming words ("Letter Cipher") cannot be transmitted in Private telegrams.

43. *Abbreviations.*—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend*, and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt.*, *Rev.*, and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*) *lbs.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word. *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 *job*, *ch*, *am*, *pm*, are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations *B/L*, *C/O*, and *O/O* are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations of compound words or expressions except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

44. *Examples of counting.*—The following examples show how the rules for counting the words are to be interpreted:—

Example.	No. of words.	Example.	No. of words.
Irresponsibility (7 syllables) ...	2	Twentyone ...	1
A. B. (isolated letters) ...	2	Two hundred and thirty four ...	5
123 (3 figures not isolated. One group).	1	Two-hundred-and-thirty-four ...	5
1 2 3 (isolated figures) ...	3	Two hundred and thirty four (7 syllables) ...	2
1·2 (2 figures and a decimal point) ...	1	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	2
The business is urgent start without delay (7 words and 2 underlines) ...	9	44½ (6 figures and signs) ...	2
B. S. C. } (for Bengal Staff Corps) ...	3	44½ (5 figures and signs) ...	2
BSC } (for Bengal Staff Corps) ...	3	44½ (6 figures and signs) ...	2
Bso } (for Bengal Staff Corps) ...	3	Emvthf (6 letters in a State telegram) ...	2
R. A. } (for Royal Artillery) ...	2	Emvthf (6 letters in a Private telegram) ...	2
RA } (for Royal Artillery) ...	2	Inadmissible.	2
Readdressed ...	1	Ch 23 (Trade mark) ...	2
Re-addressed ...	2	ADVGMY (Trade mark) ...	2
So-called ...	2	A P (Trade mark) ...	2
So-called ...	2	M (Trade mark) ...	2
Don't ...	1	3 (Trade mark) ...	2
Don't ...	2	C. H. F. 45 (Trade mark) ...	4
Mother in law ...	3	20% ...	2
Mother-in-law ...	3	54-5 ...	2
Motherinlaw ...	3	54·5 ...	2
All right ...	2	54,5 ...	2
All-right ...	2	54/5 ...	2
Allright ...	2	17th ...	2
Alright (misspelt: inadmissible) ...	2	Received news of you indirectly (bad accounts) telegram direct (Text) ...	10
Weston Super Mare ...	1	vernments of Madras, ...	10
Weston-super-mare ...	1	from Pera reliable	10
Westonsupermare ...	1	the Central Provinces, British B. says "conversion	10
New South Wales ...	1	General, Rajputana, Central India, and by syndicate	10
New-South-Wales ...	1	including a passage	10
Newsouthwales ...	1	in inverted commas ...	15
Leveson-Gower (family name) ...	2	V.P.P. (for "Value payable parcel") ...	3
Levesongower (family name) ...	1	Vpp. (for "Value payable parcel") ...	3
John Henry (Christian names) ...	2	M O (for "Money Order") ...	2
Johnhenry (Christian names) ...	2	Mo (for "Money Order") ...	2
A. Gower (initial and family name) ...	2	As. (for "annas") ...	1
Agower (evasion inadmissible) ...	2	Co. (for "Company") ...	1
Bara Bazar ...	1	Etc. (for "et cetera") ...	1
Barabazar ...	1	Mr. (for "Mister") ...	1
New Oxford Street ...	3	Mrs. (for "Mistress") ...	1
Newoxford Street ...	3	No. (for "Number") ...	1
Prince of Wales (ship) ...	3	d. (for "pence") ...	1
Princeofwales (ship) ...	3	s. (for "shillings") ...	1
Twenty-one ...	2	Cwt. (for "hundredweight") ...	1

CHARGES.

45. *Classes.*—There are three classes of telegrams—Urgent, Ordinary, 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 ...	R. A. 2 0	R. A. 1 0	R. A. 0 8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures ...	0 4	0 2	0 1

46. *Urgent telegrams* receive instant transmission and have precedence over Ordinary telegrams and the right of special delivery at destination. In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an Urgent telegram can be sent from any Office at any time.

47. *Ordinary telegrams* are transmitted in their turn after Urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 p.m. (local time).

48. *Deferred telegrams* are transmitted when the lines are clear of Urgent and Ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

NOTE.—If the delivering Post Office fails to effect delivery of a Deferred 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.

49. *Free Address, &c.*—The Sender's Special Instructions if in accordance with Rule 17, the Address as defined in Rule 18, the name of the Office of origin and the Sender's name or designation are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted free and Telegraph Officials are authorised to omit from the Address any words not essential to correct delivery.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

50. *Charges how paid.*—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 25, 55, and 108 all charges must be prepaid as follows:—

(a) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in Telegraph stamps.

(b) At Postal Combined Offices in Telegraph stamps or Postage stamps at the option of the Sender.

(c) At Postal Receiving Offices in Telegraph stamps or Postage stamps or in cash at the option of the Sender.

(d) 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.

51. *Telegram stamps* are double-headed. The upper half is 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 is affixed to the telegram as a voucher to Government that it has been prepaid. The following are the Telegraph stamps in use:—one anna, two annas, four annas, eight annas, one rupee, R2½, R5, R10, R25, R50. They can be purchased at all Treasuries and Government Telegraph Departmental Offices.

52. *Affixing stamps, &c.*—Telegram stamps must be affixed on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram form—the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and the Sender should see that the stamps are defaced with the Office-stamp which bears the name of the Office and the date. When Telegraph stamps are used only in part payment of the cost of a telegram at a Government Office, as, for instance, in the case of a telegram paid for partly by a Reply-Pass (Rule 83), or at a Post Office in the case of a telegram paid for partly in Postage stamps, the entire stamps must be affixed lengthways on the telegram and no portion on the Receipt.

53. *Damaged stamps.*—Telegram stamps which have been cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discoloured, or damaged, are not accepted.

The value of damaged Telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, 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.

54. *Receipts* are given for telegrams at all Telegraph and Post Offices, but the upper halves of Telegraph stamps are not returned upon the receipts at Railway Offices in any case, or at other Offices in the cases named in the latter part of Rule 52.

55. *Telegrams from ships.*—Telegrams are sent without prepayment from seaports, when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, prepaid or not prepaid, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel, from which it is received, is known at the Telegraph Office. Telegrams transmitted without prepayment will not be delivered to the Addressees until they have paid the charges on them.

56. *Undercharges* made in error and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

57. *Overcharges* made in error are returned. No refund, however, is made of the value of stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Check Office, Telegraph Department, Calcutta, and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

CANCELLATION.

58. If the Sender of an Inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has begun, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned, if the stamps have been obliterated. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a Paid Service telegram (Rule 79) to the Terminal Office. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegram in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram: otherwise he is informed by post.

DELIVERY.

59. *Free Delivery.*—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. Beyond the free-delivery circle, telegrams will be sent by post without charge or (if not Deferred) by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rule 100).

60. *Re-addressing.*—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 retransmitted without extra charge. Similarly it will be retransmitted immediately to any new destination, without being sent out for delivery at the first address, if the Addressee has left written instructions at the Telegraph Office, or if his new address is known. Inland telegrams are also retransmitted to Ceylon, if the Addressee has left for that country, but in that case the full tariff to Ceylon is collected from the Addressee just as it would have been collected from the Sender, if the telegram had been addressed to Ceylon in the first instance.

61. *Reply given to messenger.*—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.

62. *Delivery to Addressee himself.*—A telegram taken to place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, to any adult member of his family, to any of his employes, lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form* the instructions (M P) as in Rule 10 (d) that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office at destination writes the request in full form upon the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

63. *Open Delivery.*—The Sender can also request the telegram to be delivered open by writing on the form* the instructions (R Q) as in Rule 10 (d). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded up with the Address written on the back.

64. *Undelivered telegrams.*—When an Urgent or Ordinary telegram cannot be delivered, the Office at destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. No such Report is sent in the case of Deferred telegrams unless Reply-Paid (Rule 88).

65. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, Bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good.

66. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given, who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the house, and the telegram is brought back to the Office to be delivered to the Addressee, when he claims it.

67. *Telegrams to be kept till called for.*—When the telegram is addressed to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for or care of Telegraph Office or such like, it is only delivered to the Addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

68. *Unclaimed telegrams.*—Telegrams unclaimed under Rules 66 and 67 are not kept over six weeks.

69. *Registered Addresses.*—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 per calendar year payable in advance on the 1st January, or Rs. 50 for all time, with an additional fee of Rs. 5 for every change of the word or words selected.

70. An Abbreviated Address may be registered on any date; thus, if on 1st November an Address is registered ten rupees are charged, and a second charge of ten rupees is made if the Address is renewed on 1st January following. The additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word or words selected, or transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering Office or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same, and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another: if it is a case of transfer a fee of ten rupees is charged.

71. Abbreviated Addresses are considered confidential.

72. No Abbreviated Address can be accepted, which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

73. 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, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons, who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the Address has not been registered.

* In the space marked *Official Instructions*.

74*. For Abbreviated Addresses only real words or names may be registered. Combinations of Christian names and surnames, combinations of parts of two names, combinations of two separate words, misspelt abbreviations of one or more words, are all inadmissible.

75*. The following are examples of inadmissible compounds:—

Granotel for *Grand Hotel*; *Macmeth* for *Macdonnell, Methven & Co.*;
Williamith for *William Smith*; *Fitzpatric* for *Fitzpatrick*.
Brooksons for *Brook and Sons*;

Persons wishing to register Abbreviated Addresses are invited to choose uncommon words, not their own names, to avoid all risk of telegrams being misdelivered to other persons of the same name.

76. *Delivery by boat.*—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship, which cannot be reached without a boat (i.e., when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier, or jetty), or at a place, which cannot be reached without a boat, the Sender must prepay boat-hire, otherwise the telegram will be handed to the Post Office by the Terminal Telegraph Office, for delivery at the Sender's risk. The indication (Bpd.) (Boat-hire paid) or (Bpdn.) (Boat-hire paid double, if the Sender wants the telegram sent on board at night) should be entered before the Address.† Boat-hire cannot be prepaid on Deferred telegrams, as they are usually delivered through the post. Boat-hire prepaid, but not expended, will be refunded on application being made by the Sender to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

II. The following list (which is subject to alteration) gives the amounts to be prepaid as above for boat-hire at certain places:—

Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
Achipur	R. A. 1 0	Diamond Harbour	R. A. 1 0
Akyab	1 0	Diamond Island:—	
Alleppy	1 0	Day	5 0
Amherst	5 0	Night	10 0
Bagitpur † {day	0 8	Elephant Point (to vessels at Pilot Station)	15 0
{night	0 12	Elephant Point (to vessels in river 1 to 5 miles above Elephant Point):	2 0
Bassein (Burma)	0 6	Elephant Point (vessels abreast of Elephant Point)	0 8
Berhampore (Ganjam) (ordinary days, including cooly-hire)	1 3	Gopalpur (Ganjam):—	
Berhampore (Ganjam) (Sundays and holidays, including cooly-hire)	2 8	Ordinary days	1 0
Bhagyakul † {day	0 8	Surf days	1 8
{night	0 12	Sundays and holidays	2 0
Bhairab † {day	0 8	Hooghly Point	1 0
{night	0 12	Ichhapura † {day	0 8
Bimlipatam (ordinary days)	1 8	{night	0 12
Bimlipatam (holidays, &c.)	3 0	Jainshar † {day	0 8
Bombay (vessel in harbour)	0 8	{night	0 12
Budge-Budge on telegrams for Fort Gloster (Bowraah)	0 1	Karachi	0 12
Calcutta	0 4	Karatiya † {day	0 8
Calicut	1 8	{night	1 2
Calingapatam (ordinary days, 1st October to 31st March)	1 0	Karikal:—	
Calingapatam (Sundays and holidays, 1st October to 31st March)	2 0	1st January to 31st May (day)	1 2
Calingapatam (ordinary days, 1st April to 30th September)	1 8	Ditto ditto (night)	2 4
Calingapatam (Sundays and holidays, 1st April to 30th September)	3 0	1st June to 15th October (day)	1 4
Cannanore	1 12	1st June to 15th October (night)	2 8
Chittagong	0 8	16th October to 31st December (day)	1 8
Cocanada	3 0	16th October to 31st December (night)	3 0
Cochin	2 0	Karimganji † {day	0 8
Dacca † {day	0 8	{night	0 12
{night	0 12	Kisherganji † {day	0 8
		{night	0 12
		Kumta	2 0

* Rules 74 and 75 apply only to Addresses registered in India, regarding Addresses registered in other countries, see foot-note to Rule 83, Sec. III, *Indian Telegraph Guide*.

† In the space marked *Official Instructions*.

‡ Senders of urgent and ordinary telegrams, to these places, who desire prompt delivery of their messages, should prepay boat hire during the months July to October, when the greater part of Eastern Bengal is under water.

Place.	Amount.	Place.	Amount.
Madanganj † {day ... 0 8		Subarnakhali† {day ... 0 8	
Madras {night ... 0 12		Surat— {night ... 0 12	
Mangalore ... 1 8		Domus (including eight annas	
Masulipatam ... 1 12		coolly-hire) ... 2 0	
Mirkadim † {day ... 0 8		Dutch bundur ... 0 2	
Moulmein {night ... 0 12		Magdala ... 0 4	
Mud Point ... 0 6		Oomra ... 0 8	
Munahigunj † {day ... 0 8		Talkola † {day ... 0 8	
Negapatam {night ... 0 12		Tangail ... {night ... 0 12	
Pamban ... 1 4		Tavoy (vessels at sea)—	
Pondicherry (21st January to 9th		Day ... 5 0	
October) ... 1 5		Night ... 10 0	
Pondicherry (10th October to 20th		Tellicherry:—	
January) ... 1 9		Ordinary rates: 5a.m. to 6 p.m. ... 1 8	
Quilon ... 0 12		Ditto 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. ... 3 0	
Rangoon* ... 0 4		Monsoon rates ... 3 0	
Ratnagiri ... 0 8		Sundays and Government holi-	
Sabhar † {day ... 0 8		days ... 3 0	
Saugor Island {night ... 0 12		Trivandrum ... 1 8	
Shivalya † {day ... 0 8		Tuticorin ... 2 0	
Sonarang † {night ... 0 12		Vengurla ... 1 0	
Srinagar (Bengal) † {day ... 0 8		Vizagapatam (boat)—	
{night ... 0 12		Ordinary days ... 1 8	
		Sundays and holidays ... 3 0	
		Ditto (catamaran) ... 0 5	

77. *Instructions about delivery.*—All instructions, which persons leave at Telegraph Offices, regarding the delivery or retransmission of their telegrams, should be renewed at intervals of at most six months.

RECTIFYING TELEGRAMS.

78. The Sender and the Receiver may, within seventy-two hours of despatch or arrival as the case may be, call for information or give instructions by telegraph regarding a telegram in the course of transmission or already transmitted. They can also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated entirely or in part. In all these cases they have to pay the following:—

(a) The cost of the telegram making the request.

(b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is wanted.

79. All rectifying, completing or cancelling telegrams and all communications relating to a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, exchanged between Telegraph Offices at the request of the Sender or Addressee are treated as Service telegrams, but charged for.

80. The charges made for Rectifying telegrams are refunded in full on application (supported by Receipts granted) to the Superintendent, Check Office, Telegraph Department, Calcutta, if the repetition shows that the word or words were transmitted incorrectly at first. However, when some of the words have been transmitted correctly and others incorrectly, the charge is not refunded for the words, which, in the Paid Service telegram making the inquiry and in the Paid Service telegram containing the Reply, point out the words correctly transmitted in the first instance.

81. No refund is made for the telegram, which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct as Private telegrams between the Sender and Addressee.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Replies.

82. The Sender of a Private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government official can prepay a reply, but the payment must not be less than eight annas or more than two rupees, or contain any fraction of an anna.

* On telegrams addressed to residents in Dacca, the boat-hire is four annas by day and eight annas by night.

Senders of urgent and ordinary telegrams, to these places, who desire prompt delivery of their messages, should prepay boat hire during the months July to October, when the greater part of Eastern Bengal is under water.

The Sender of a Reply-paid telegram should write the instructions (*R P*) (see Rule 10) (d) followed by the amount paid, thus, (*R P ten annas*) on the form.* These words are not charged for.

83. At destination the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee an Order or Pass, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the limits of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. The telegram, if sent, must be accompanied by the Pass.

NOTE.—A Pass issued for a Reply to an Inland telegram cannot be used to frank a Foreign Telegram or vice versa, nor can a Pass be used to frank a Reply-paid Telegram. Two or more Inland Passes may be used to frank one Inland telegram, but one Pass may not be used to frank two or more telegrams. A Pass cannot be used to frank a telegram on which Advice of delivery (Rule 92) is prepaid, nor can Passes be used in payment of Express or other Delivery charges, which must always be paid in cash or stamps.

84. When the charge for a telegram paid for by a Pass exceeds the value of the Pass, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps (Rule 50). If, on the other hand, the value of the Pass exceeds that of the Reply, no refund of the difference will under any circumstances be given.

85. The Pass is only available for thirty days (date of issue included) after which it lapses. When the Addressee does not use the Pass its value will be refunded by the Superintendent, Check Office, Telegraph Department, Calcutta, if application be made within thirty days as above.

86. If the Addressee refuses the Pass, the Office of destination at once sends a telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed. This telegram takes the place of the Reply paid for.

87. 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 Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

88. 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.

89. 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, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

90. 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 Rule 82 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

91. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be "Collated," i.e., repeated back by each Office engaged in its transmission to insure correctness. In this case he must write the instructions (*T C*) as in Rule 10 (d) on the form.* The charge for such repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating the charge, fractions of an anna are disregarded.

(C) Advice of Delivery.

92. The Sender of an Urgent or Ordinary (but not of a Deferred) telegram can require that a notice shall be telegraphed to him of the date and hour of its delivery. He should write on the form* the instructions (*C R*) as in Rule 10 (d). The charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee. This Advice of Delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

93. 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 Advice has priority in transmission over Ordinary telegrams.

(D) Multiple Telegrams.

94. Addressed to one Telegraph Office.—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, is charged for each destination after the first.

95. Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office.—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.

96. 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 write on the form* the word—*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 write the words *All Addressees on each copy*. In the absence of such 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.

97. Replies cannot be prepaid on Multiple telegrams.

* In the space marked *Official Instructions*.

(E) Telegrams for places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

98. Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices can be sent to destination according to the Sender's request by post. Urgent and Ordinary (but not Deferred) telegrams can also be sent by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for.

99. The Address of telegrams to be so despatched should be written as follows:—

(a) John Doe, Esq., Shergotty. Post Gya.

(b) John Doe, Esq., Nynan. Express Hooghly Point.

The name of the Terminal Telegraph Office is always entered last, as in the two examples above.

100. Express Charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the precise amount necessary is not known, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient. If this is not found sufficient at the Terminal Office, the telegram is posted.

101. Postage.—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, five annas must be paid as an additional charge to cover postage and registration.

102. Inland telegrams posted from Indian Ports.—Under the last rule Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to any Indian ports to be posted to places beyond Indian limits.

Example—

Address:—

Mrs. Johnson, 20 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, Post registered, Bombay.

From W. Johnson.

Text—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, according to the Class (Deferred, Ordinary or Urgent, at Sender's choice), plus five annas for postage, registration, &c.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

103. Telegrams as above may also be Multiple, i.e., addressed to more than one person, but in such case the Sender must pay a copying fee (Rule 94) for each additional Address, and also an additional postage and registration fee (five annas) for each. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants a copy delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send a separate telegram.

104. Inland telegrams posted from Negapatam, &c., for places in Ceylon.—Inland telegrams can be telegraphed to Negapatam, from which place they are despatched by post to Point Calimere, whence a daily mail boat goes to Ceylon.

Example—

Address—J. Young,

Oriental Hotel,

Colombo, Post Negapatam.

From—W. Collins.

Text—*Start by first steamer.*

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate according to Class (Deferred, Ordinary or Urgent, at Sender's choice) and nothing extra is charged for postage.

NOTE.—Telegrams for places in Ceylon can also be addressed to and posted from Tuticorin, from Pondicherry and from Madras and Bombay, to be despatched respectively by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Co. (from Tuticorin), of the Messageries Maritimes (from Pondicherry), and of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. (from Madras and Bombay). In the case of Tuticorin there is no extra charge for postage; in the case of Pondicherry, Madras and Bombay, there is an extra charge of five annas for postage and registration.

105. Employment of post.—In case of telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the Terminal Telegraph Office, that Office has the right to post such telegrams—

(a) In the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed;

(b) Whenever there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for portage on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for destinations over five miles distant from the Terminal Telegraph Office must be posted by that Office—

(a) When such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 99) or the Addressee.

(b) When the Office has no more rapid means of delivery at disposal.

(F) Semaphoric Telegrams.

106. Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of semaphores.

107. Semaphore Stations.—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices, which are Semaphore stations:—

Achipur.
Amherst.
Budge-Budge.
Diamond Harbour.

Diamond Island.
Elephant Point.
False Point Light-House.
Hooghly Point.

Mud Point.
Saugor Island.

108. Charges, &c.—The word *Semaphoric* should be written on telegrams* to be so signalled to ships. The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual Urgent or Ordinary charge plus a fixed fee of eight annas. Semaphoric telegrams cannot be classed Deferred. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

109. Rates.—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 Govern- ment Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary ...	1 0	0 2	
Deferred...	0 8	0 1	

110. Conditions.—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 has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. A list of such registered newspapers is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. 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 so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices, and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Preconcerted language 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), 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 designation, 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 should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram 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 Nos. 1, 2, and 3 would also bear the words *More to follow* in the Official Instructions.

111. The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 110 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.

112. Bearing Press telegrams.—Press telegrams may be accepted Bearing from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtains previous special sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs.†

113. Railway Offices.—“Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another as provided for in Rule 7.”

114. Delivery.—Press telegrams of all classes, Urgent, Ordinary, or Deferred, are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

115. Time kept.—The originals and copies of telegrams are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the Check Office, Telegraph Department, Calcutta, where they are preserved for four months and then destroyed.

* In the space marked *Official Instructions*.

† Such telegrams should invariably be addressed to the Director of Traffic, Calcutta.

116. *Secrecy.*—The originals and copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender and Addressee on proof of identity, or to a person properly authorised by one of the two.

117. *Copies.*—The Sender and Addressee of a telegram or their authorised representatives can be given certified copies of the telegram or of the copy delivered, if they apply to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the Superintendent of the Check Office within four months. For every such copy a copying fee of four annas per 100 words or fraction of 100 words must be paid in advance. Copies cannot be given unless the date and description of the telegrams are given.

118. *Preservation.*—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. 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.

119. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 117 or Rule 118, 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.

REFUNDS.

120. 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.

121. If an Ordinary or Urgent private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when it is a Collated telegram (Rule 91).

122. No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any Class or for a Deferred Private telegram.

123. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Superintendent, Check Office, Telegraph Department, 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 Collated telegram (Rule 91), or of a telegram on which the cost of a Reply or an Advice of Delivery has been prepaid.

124.* 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 (Rule 57).

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* Bhamo, in which case deduct two annas a word.

To	Via	Per word from India.	To	Via	Per word from India.
		R. A.			R. A.
ALL COUNTRIES, except Russia and Turkey.†	Turkey	3 7	Russia, excluding Caucasus.	Turkey—Odessa	3 6
Do	Teheran† or Suez	3 12	Do do	Turkey	3 3
Do	Madras—Amoor§	10 3	Do Caucasus	Turkey—Odessa	3 9
Do	via—B h a m o	6 15	Do do	Turkey	3 6
Do	Helampo.		Do	Fao	2 10
RUSSIA, including Caucasus.	Teheran	3 6	Do	Teheran—Batoum	3 11
Do	Suez	3 12	Do	Teheran—Odessa	3 14
Do	via—B h a m o	4 8	Do	Teheran—Roumania	3 11
	Helampo.				

* This rule is also applicable to overcharged state telegrams.

† Private telegrams in secret language for Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and Turkey cannot be accepted.

‡ Telegrams in which route is marked "via—Indo" should be altered "via Teheran."

§ This route is duplicated East of Blagovestchenk by the junction of the Chinese

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	3 12	26	97 8	51	191 4	76	285 0
2	7 8	27	101 4	52	195 0	77	288 12
3	11 4	28	105 0	53	198 12	78	292 8
4	15 0	29	108 12	54	202 8	79	296 4
5	18 12	30	112 8	55	206 4	80	300 0
6	22 8	31	116 4	56	210 0	81	303 12
7	26 4	32	120 0	57	213 12	82	307 8
8	30 0	33	123 12	58	217 8	83	311 4
9	33 12	34	127 8	59	221 4	84	315 0
10	37 8	35	131 4	60	225 0	85	318 12
11	41 4	36	135 0	61	228 12	86	322 8
12	45 0	37	138 12	62	232 8	87	326 4
13	48 12	38	142 8	63	236 4	88	330 0
14	52 8	39	146 4	64	240 0	89	333 12
15	56 4	40	150 0	65	243 12	90	337 8
16	60 0	41	153 12	66	247 8	91	341 4
17	63 12	42	157 8	67	251 4	92	345 0
18	67 8	43	161 4	68	255 0	93	348 12
19	71 4	44	165 0	69	258 12	94	352 8
20	75 0	45	168 12	70	262 8	95	356 4
21	78 12	46	172 8	71	266 4	96	360 0
22	82 8	47	176 4	72	270 0	97	363 12
23	86 4	48	180 0	73	273 12	98	367 8
24	90 0	49	183 12	74	277 8	99	371 4
25	93 12	50	187 8	75	281 4	100	375 0

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.	Words.	Charges.
	RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.		RS. A.
1	3 14	26	100 12	51	197 10	76	294 8
2	7 12	27	104 10	52	201 8	77	298 6
3	11 10	28	108 8	53	205 6	78	302 4
4	15 8	29	112 6	54	209 4	79	306 2
5	19 6	30	116 4	55	213 2	80	310 0
6	23 4	31	120 2	56	217 0	81	313 14
7	27 2	32	124 0	57	220 14	82	317 12
8	31 0	33	127 14	58	224 12	83	321 10
9	34 14	34	131 12	59	228 10	84	325 8
10	38 12	35	135 10	60	232 8	85	329 6
11	42 10	36	139 8	61	236 6	86	333 4
12	46 8	37	143 6	62	240 4	87	337 2
13	50 6	38	147 4	63	244 2	88	341 0
14	54 4	39	151 2	64	248 0	89	344 14
15	58 2	40	155 0	65	251 14	90	348 12
16	62 0	41	158 14	66	255 12	91	352 10
17	65 14	42	162 12	67	259 10	92	356 8
18	69 12	43	166 10	68	263 8	93	360 6
19	73 10	44	170 8	69	267 6	94	364 4
20	77 8	45	174 6	70	271 4	95	368 2
21	81 6	46	178 4	71	275 2	96	372 0
22	85 4	47	182 2	72	279 0	97	375 14
23	89 2	48	186 0	73	282 14	98	379 12
24	93 0	49	189 4	74	286 12	99	383 10
25	96 14	50	193 12	75	290 10	100	387 8

Charges for Telegrams to places in Asia, East of India.

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 Bhamo and via Moulmein, in which case deduct two annas a word.

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 Bhamo.	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Teheran.	Via Amoor.	Via Moulmein.	Via Haiphong.	Via Madras.	Via Hue.	Via Haiphong.
ANNAM*	2	11	2	23	0	10	3	...	...	...
CHINA:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offices common to the Eastern Extension A. and C. Telegraph Co. and to the Great Northern Telegraph Co.:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai	1	9	6	35	15	7	13	2	9	3
Gutzlaff, Saddle Island	...	6	35	15	7	13	...	9	3	11
Hongkong	1	9	4	11	8	7	13	2	3	3
Macao (usual rates)	...	5	14	14	3	2	9	3	6	3
Macao (Portuguese State Telegrams)	...	4	14	11	7	15	2	6	3	8
Note.—When the cables landing at Foochow are interrupted, and telegrams have to be sent to Foochow by Chinese land lines from Hongkong or Shanghai, the charges to Foochow are	...	4	11	8	7	13	...	...	...	...
Offices belonging to Chinese Government:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aichow, Damchow	1	9	6	35	15	9	4	2	3	3
Aigun, Helampo, Sianfu Sutchow	2	5	7	13	7	9	9	7	3	1
Anping, Changwha, Hankow, Kienning, Kingan, Nanchangfu, Taiwanfu, Takao, Wuchang	1	9	7	4	7	0	3	13	2	8
Aksu (Vensul) Kalashar (Harlasha) Kami (Harmi) Kashgar Kuché (Coocha) Kuyuen Malabashi (Marlapash) Turfan (Toolooan) Urumtsi (Bid-wha) (Tihua)	2	5	8	0	7	12	9	3	2	1
Baudao, Chefoo, Chohsien, Kaifong, Kaouchuen, Kionchow, Liukungtao, Lutai, Pehatang, Siaochan, Taku, Tientsin, Weihaiwei	2	5	7	5	7	1	3	14	2	1
Bichi, Kweiyang	1	9	6	0	5	12	9	1	2	8
Canton, Fumen, Shameen, Whampoo	1	9	5	14	14	3	2	3	13	3
Changchow, Kanchow, Tsuenchow	1	9	5	10	5	6	11	2	9	3
Chinchow	2	5	7	14	7	11	9	8	3	1
Chinchowfu, Hweilu	2	5	7	7	7	3	9	1	3	1
Ching Shan (Promontory) Gubeikow, Jehol, Laichow, Iaohokow, Lingching, Luchowfu, Tengchowfu, Tsintau, Tungchow	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chining, Chowching, Dauchow, Ocheng, Tsinanfu, Waehsien	2	5	7	4	7	0	9	13	3	1
Chinkiangpoo, Taichang	2	5	7	3	6	15	8	12	3	1
Chinhai, Chinkiang, Hangchow, Kashing, Nanching, Nanking, Ningpo, Shiakwan	1	9	7	0	6	12	8	10	2	8
Chiuping, Fatshan, Hweichow, Lienchow, Lien-shan, Sainan, Shaoking, Shiklung, Wuchow, Yingtuck	1	9	5	7	5	3	8	2	3	3
Chintu, Tichow	2	5	6	2	5	14	9	3	3	1

* Private telegrams in Preconcerted language for Tonquin are only accepted subject to the Addressee producing his Code-Book or Vocabulary for inspection, or furnishing a translation, if required, at destination. Private Cipher telegrams cannot be accepted.

NOTE.—The Teheran-Amoor route is duplicated East of Blagowestschenk by the junction of the Chinese and Russian land lines through Helampo and Blagowestschenk.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.									
	Via Bhamo.	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Teheran.	Via Amoor.	Via Moulmein.	Via Haiphong.	Via Madras.	Via Hue.	Via Haiphong.
Offices belonging to Chinese Government—contd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chowchow, Hoifoong, Swatow, Tamchow, Wangchow	1	9	5	8	5	8	10	2	3	3
Chuncking	1	9	7	8	7	5	9	8	2	3
Chuwen, Haitow, Hoihow, Kaohowfu, Kiungchow, Luichow, Onpao, Yamchow	1	9	5	14	5	11	8	15	2	3
Fungwangting, Kinchow, Port Arthur (Lushunkow), Shingking (Mukden), Taiyuenfu	2	5	7	8	7	5	9	2	3	3
Herma, Ninguta, Peking, Petune	2	5	7	11	7	7	9	4	3	3
Hokow, Kwangnan, Manhsao, Mongtze, Pakn-gai, Shuenwei, Tali, Tingyueh Momein	1	3	5	13	5	9	8	14	2	3
Huchow	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iehang, Patung	1	9	7	6	7	2	8	15	2	3
Kagee	1	9	7	4	7	0	8	13	3	3
Kaihua	1	3	7	14	7	11	9	8	2	3
Keelung, Lanchow, Onking, Shaushing, Taipohfu, Tamsui, Tatung, Wahu, Yenkwahwei, Yuyaw	1	9	7	16	13	8	11	2	3	3
Kiangyin	1	9	6	15	6	11	8	8	3	3
Kimchow	2	5	8	3	7	15	9	12	3	3
Kingchow, Shashe	1	9	7	5	7	1	8	14	2	3
Kingkiang	...	7	3	6	15	8	12	...	...	...
Kingmun	...	7	7	7	3	9	1	3	3	3
Kirin, Pingyao	2	6	7	10	7	6	9	3	3	3
Kiukiang	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kweichowfu, Wanshin	1	9	7	7	7	3	9	1	2	3
Kweilin, Nanning	1	9	5	10	5	8	11	2	3	3
Lanchow	2	5	8	17	13	9	10	3	3	3
Liangchow	2	5	8	2	7	14	9	11	3	3
Limechow, Nanyang, Pakhoi, Pasé Shaochow	1	9	5	13	5	9	8	14	2	3
Lingmen, Lingshiu, Tingchang	1	9	6	2	5	14	9	3	2	3
Lungchow	1	9	5	11	5	7	8	12	2	3
Luchow	1	9	6	2	5	14	9	3	2	3
Makong	1	9	5	14	5	11	8	15	3	3
Paotingfu, Shanhaikwan, Siangyang, Yinkow (Newchwang)	2	5	7	6	7	2	8	15	3	3
Pagoda Anchorage*	1	9	7	7	7	8	9	0	2	3
Parmar	...	5	7	5	3	8	8	...	...	...
Manwyne	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petangchow	...	7	11	7	7	9	4	3	3	3
Nganlo	...	7	6	7	2	8	15	3	3	3
Phonching, Tangking	1	9	6	0	5	12	9	1	2	3
Pinghan	1	9	5	12	5	8	13	2	3	3
Puching	1	9	7	3	6	15	8	12	2	3
Saho	...	7	4	7	0	8	13	3	3	3
Sharpeak	1	9	5	14	14	8	2	2	3	3
Singchoi	1	9	7	16	13	8	11	3	3	3
Soochow, Wusih	1	9	6	15	6	11	8	8	3	3
Tsitsihar, Tangkwan, Wenchuen	2	5	7	12	7	8	9	5	3	3
Tachuin	2	5	7	5	7	1	8	14	3	3
Wusung	1	9	6	9	6	5	8	2	2	3
Wusung Fort	...	6	9	6	5	8	2	...	...	...
Yangchow	2	6	7	16	13	8	11	3	3	3
Yenping	1	9	5	11	5	7	8	12	2	3
Yunanfu	1	3	7	13	7	9	9	7	2	3
COCHIN CHINA	2	13	1	7	2	5	11	2	...	...

* Telegrams intended for ships moored at Pagoda Anchorage are subject to a delivery charge of annas 11.

† Telegrams intended for ships moored at Wusung are subject to a delivery charge of Rs. 1-14.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.							
	Via Bhamo.	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Teheran—Amoor.	Via Moulmein—Hue.	Via Moulmein—Haiphong.	Via Madras—Hue.	Via Madras—Haiphong.
Offices belonging to Chinese Government—concl'd.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
COREA:—								
Binchong	8 0	7 12	9 9					
Chemulpo	2 88 4	8 0	9 14					
Echow	2 87 13	7 9	9 7					
Fusan*	2 3 15	8 11	10 8		3 54	24	75	4
Pingyang	2 88 0	7 12	9 9					
Séoul (or Han Yang)†	2 88 2	7 14	9 11					
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—								
Bali, Celebes, Madura, Sumatra	4 6	3 10	12 11					
Java	3 15	3 2	12 4					
MALAY PENINSULA:—								
Malacca ‡	3 3	3 12	11 4					
Penang	3 12	2 3	12 4					
Perak	3 3	2 12	11 14					
Singapore	2 13	2 15	11 8					
NORTH BORNEO:—								
Labuan	3 13	3 8	10 6					
MANILA PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	3 96 6	6 2	9 7	3 114	84	135	10	
SIAM	3 31	1 2	12 11	9				
TONQUIN	2 102	8 3	6	9 13				

* The above rates for Fusan are via Moulmein—Shanghai, via Madras—Shanghai, and via Teheran—Amoor—Shanghai. Telegrams can also be sent via Moulmein—Japan at Rs. 9-14, via Madras—Japan at Rs. 9-10, and via Teheran—Amoor—Japan at Rs. 10-0.

Telegrams can be sent to Ginsery and Kyong by Express from Fusan at an additional charge per telegram of Rs. 23-4.

† The above rates for Séoul are via Moulmein—Shanghai, via Madras—Shanghai, and via Teheran—Amoor—Shanghai. Telegrams can also be sent via Moulmein—Japan at Rs. 10-11, via Madras—Japan at Rs. 10-8, and via Teheran—Amoor—Japan at Rs. 10-13.

‡ For correspondence with the Native States of the Peninsular of Malacca these rates are raised by 1 anna.

The Native States are Selangar, Sungie—Ujong, and Telelu.

§ Private telegrams in Preconcerted language for Tonquin are only accepted subject to the Addressee producing his Code-Book or Vocabulary for inspection, or furnishing a translation, if required, at destination. Private Cipher telegrams cannot be accepted.

GENZAN.

The following are the rates to Genzan: via Moulmein—Japan Rs. 10-14, via Madras—Japan Rs. 10-10, and via Teheran—Amoor—Japan Rs. 10-15.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.							
	Via Bhamo—Shanghai.	Via Moulmein.	Via Madras.	Via Teheran—Amoor.	Via Moulmein—Hue—Hongkong.	Via Moulmein—Haiphong—Hongkong.	Via Madras—Hue—Hongkong.	Via Madras—Haiphong—Hongkong.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
JAPAN	4 0	8 7	8 3	8 8	5 11	6 9	6 13	7 11

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 in all cases except via Bhamo, in which case deduct two annas a word.

To	Via	Per word from India.	To	Via	Per word from India.
		R. A.			R. A.
ADEN and PERIM.	Bombay	2 9	RUSSIA ASIATIC:—		
Do. do.	Teheran—Batoum	6 5	—concl'd.		
Do. do.	—El Arich	6 5	2nd Region	Turkey	4 5
Do. do.	Teheran—Malta	6 10	Do.	Suez	5 6
BOKHARA	Teheran	3 9	TURKEY IN ASIA:—		
Do.	Turkey	3 12	All places except those below	Fao	2 7
Do.	Suez	4 13	Do.	Teheran—Batoum	3 8
Do.	Suez—El Arich	5 8	Do.	Suez	4 2
CEYLON* .....	.....	0 3	Do.	Suez—El Arich	4 3
PERSIA† (except Persian Gulf Offices)	Bushire	2 11	Do.	Teheran—Odessa	4 4
Do.	Suez—El Arich	5 10	Turkish Islands (except Cyprus)	Fao	2 10
Do.	Suez—London	5 1	Do.	Teheran—Batoum	3 11
PERSIAN GULF†:—			Do.	Suez	3 12
Bushire	Karachi	1 9	Do.	Suez—El Arich	4 6
Do.	Suez—El Arich	4 8	Do.	Teheran—Odessa	4 4
Do.	Suez—London	5 4	Do.	Fao	2 10
Charbar and Ormara ‡	Karachi	0 8	Cyprus	Teheran—Batoum	3 11
Gwadur ‡	Do.	0 14	Do.	Suez	3 4
Jask ‡	Do.	1 5	Do.	Teheran—Odessa	4 4
RUSSIA ASIATIC:—			Do.	Teheran—Malta	4 11
Do.	Via Bhamo He-lampo	3 12	Jedda, Mecca and other offices in Hedjaz	Aden	3 13
All places	Teheran	4 2	Do.	Turkey—El Arich	4 14
Do.	Suez—El Arich	6 1	Do.	Teheran—Batoum	.....
Do.	Moulmein—Japan	10 7	Do.	—El Arich	6 0
Do.	Madras—Japan	10 3	Yemen, || offices in	Bombay—Aden	3 2
1st Region	Turkey	4 0	Do.	Teheran—Batoum	.....
Do.	Suez	4 9	Do.	—El Arich	6 14
			Do.	Teheran—Malta	7 3

* From Offices in Burma the charge to Ceylon is 4 annas six pies a word. For List of Offices in Ceylon, see Section XVIII, *Indian Telegraph Guide*. Twelve annas boat-hire must be prepaid on telegrams intended to be delivered on board ships in Ceylon ports. In such cases the abbreviation XP, which is counted and charged for as one word, should be inserted before the Address as an indication that boat-hire has been prepaid.

† Telegrams for places in Persia, except Bushire, Ispahan, Kirmanshah, Meched, Salmas, Shiraz, Tauris, and Teheran, must be in plain French.

‡ To Charbar, Ormara, Gwadur and Jask, the charge from Karachi via Land Line is two annas a word. From Karachi via Cable the charge to Gwadur is seven annas, and to Jask fourteen annas.

§ From Jask telegrams can be sent as under:—

To Bunder Abbas by special messenger on camel at an extra charge of Rs. 25 per message, or by special boat at Rs. 30 per message. The former takes about four days, and the latter two days.

To Bassidore and Lingah by special boat at an extra charge of Rs. 30 per message.

To Muscat by special boat at an extra charge of Rs. 60 per message. In such cases "Express" or "XP" should be entered before the Address, and these extra charges must be prepaid by the sender.

Telegrams may also be sent to Bassidore, Lingah, from Jask or Gwadur, and to Muscat from Gwadur by fortnightly mail steamer. In such cases the words 'Post Jask' or 'Post Gwadur' must be added in the address, which words are charged for. For dates of departure of mail steamers consult B. 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.

§ Private telegram in secret language cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for places in the interior of Yemen can be posted at Hodeida.

Charges for Telegrams to Africa and Islands.

NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word.

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Telegrams.
ALGERIA	Turkey	3 6	R. A.
TANGIERS	Teheran or Suez	3 12	...
TRIPOLI			
TUNIS			
ASSAB	Bombay—Aden	2 10	...
Do	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	6 6	...
Do	Teheran—Malta—Aden	6 11	...
	Bombay—Aden	6 7	...
	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 2	...
	Teheran—Malta	10 8	...
	Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 0	...
BAGAMOTO	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	16 0	...
DAK-ES-SALAOM	Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 3	...
	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	16 3	...
	Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 6	...
	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	7 9	...
	Bombay—Aden	11 5	...
	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	11 10	...
	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 10	...
	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 10	...
OFFICES OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 14	...
	Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 0	...
	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 0	...
	Cadiz—Teneriffe	3 13	...
CANARY ISLANDS	Turkey—Teneriffe	4 3	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Lisbon	7 7	...
Ditto	Turkey—St. Vincent—Bathurst	7 13	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Ditto	7 13	...
AZORES			
Graciosa, Horta, Pico, Ponta	Turkey—Lisbon	3 13	3 12(a)
Delegada, St. Georges, Terceira	Teheran—Do	4 3	4 2(a)
Ditto	Suez—Do	8 4	5 13(b)
CAPE COLONY ORANGE FREE STATE, TRANSVAAL—	Bombay—Aden	12 0	9 9(b)
Port Nolloth	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	12 5	9 14(b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	12 9	...
Ditto	Malta—St. Vincent	12 9	...
Ditto	Malta—Cadiz	7 5	4 14(b)
Other places	Bombay—Aden	11 1	8 10(b)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	11 6	8 15(b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 7	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 7	...
All places	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 10	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 10	...
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 13	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 13	...
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 13	...

(a) For Portuguese Colonial messages only.

(b) For State Telegrams, British and Portuguese only.

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Telegrams.
CAPE VERD ISLANDS—			
Santiago	Turkey—Lisbon	6 0	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Lisbon	6 6	...
Ditto	Turkey—Senegal	7 1	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Senegal	7 7	...
St. Vincent	Turkey—Lisbon	5 3	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Lisbon	5 9	...
Ditto	Turkey—Senegal	7 14	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Senegal	8 4	...
DELAGOA BAY	Bombay—Aden	7 4	4 15 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 15	8 10 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 5	8 15 (b)
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 2	...
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 2	...
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 6	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 9	...
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 9	...
Egypt—*			
1st Region (Lower Egypt, including Cairo)—			
Alexandria	Turkey—El Arich	2 10	...
Ditto	Suez	3 4	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	3 11	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	4 11	...
Other places	Turkey—El Arich	2 10	...
Ditto	Suez	3 4	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	3 11	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	4 14	...
2nd Region (Upper Egypt, south of Cairo and north of Wadi Halfa in Nubia)†			
Ditto	Turkey—El Arich	2 13	...
Ditto	Suez	3 4	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	3 14	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	5 1	...
3rd Region (Upper Egypt, south of Wadi Halfa)—			
Souakim	Turkey—El Arich	3 13	...
Ditto	Aden or Suez	2 11	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	4 14	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	5 8	...
Other places	Turkey—El Arich	3 0	...
Ditto	Suez	3 4	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	4 1	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	5 4	...
MADERIA	Turkey—Lisbon	3 15	...
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—Lisbon	4 4	...
MAJUNGA	Bombay—Aden	8 7	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich	12 3	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta	12 8	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	14 5	...
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	14 5	...

* Telegrams can be delivered to passengers on steamers in the Suez Canal. They should be addressed to Suez for homeward-bound and to Port Said for outward-bound ships and to Ismailia for steamers there anchored.

The following is an example of the address required:—

To "Mrs. Johnson," steamer "Ganges" To follow.

† Private telegrams in secret language are not accepted for Assuan or Egyptian Offices south of the same.

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Telegrams.
MAJUNGA—concluded.			
Ditto	Suez—Cadiz—Teneriffe	14 8	..
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	14 11	..
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	14 11	..
Offices of the British East African Company.			
MALINDI, LAMU, WITU	Bombay—Aden	6 10	..
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 6	..
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	10 11	..
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 3	..
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 7	..
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 9	..
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	16 9	..
MASSOUAH	Bombay—Aden	2 11	..
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	6 7	..
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	6 12	..
MAURITIUS	Bombay—Aden	7 3	4 14 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 15	8 10 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 4	6 15 (d)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	18 10	17 4 (d)
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent	18 13	17 7 (d)
Ditto	Suez—Ditto	19 0	17 9 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Ditto	6 4	4 7 (b)
MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR	Bombay—Aden	10 0	8 2 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 5	8 8 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	10 5	8 8 (b)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	15 13	..
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 1	..
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	16 3	..
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	7 4	4 15 (b)
MOZAMBIQUE *	Bombay—Aden	10 15	8 10 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	11 5	9 0 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 5	9 0 (b)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 2	..
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 5	..
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 7	..
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	13 7	..
NATAL—	Bombay—Aden	7 3	4 14 (b)
Durban	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	10 15	8 10 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 4	8 15 (b)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 4	..
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 8	..
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 10	..
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 10	..
Ditto	Bombay—Aden	7 5	4 14 (b)
Other places			

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Telegrams.
NATAL—concluded.			
Other places			
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	11 1	8 10 (b)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	11 6	8 15 (b)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 7	...
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 10	...
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 13	...
OBOCK	Bombay—Aden	2 11	...
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	6 7	...
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden	6 12	...
SEYCHELLES	Bombay—Aden	6 13	4 3 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	9 9	7 15 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 14	8 4 (d)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	17 4	16 8 (d)
Ditto	Suez—Ditto	17 7	16 12 (d)
Ditto	Teheran—Ditto	17 9	16 4 (d)
WEST COAST—			
Accra	Bombay—Aden	12 11	...
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 3	6 12 (c)
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 4	6 15 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 9	7 2 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	10 9	7 2 (c)
Adda, Adjnah, Akuse, Appam, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Chama, Dixcove, Elmina, Pram Pram, Quittah, Salt Pond, Winnebah.	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe Lisbon—St. Vincent	10 6	6 14 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Cadiz—Teneriffe Lisbon—St. Vincent	10 6	7 0 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 11	7 4 (c)
Bathurst	Bombay—Aden	15 5	...
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	8 5	5 14 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	8 6	6 0 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	8 11	6 4 (c)
Benguela	Bombay—Aden	10 2	6 5 (e)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden	13 14	10 1 (e)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden Cadiz—Teneriffe	14 3	10 6 (e)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 6	7 14 (e)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 9	8 1 (e)
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 12	8 4 (e)

(b) For State telegrams, British and Portuguese only.

(c) For State telegrams, British, French, Portuguese and Spanish only.

(d) For Indian Government State telegrams only.

(e) For Portuguese State telegrams only.

• Telegrams for Ishamboane and Quilamane should be addressed to Mozambique to be posted thence to destination.

(b) For State telegrams, British and Portuguese only.

(d) For Indian Government State telegrams only.

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Tele- grams.
		R. A.	R. A.
WEST COAST—continued.			
Bissao, Bolama	Bombay—Aden	15 11	...
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	7 7	5 6 (c)
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent	7 11	5 10 (c)
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	7 13	5 12 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 11	...
Bonny	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Teneriffe	11 11	7 8 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 12	7 11 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 1	7 14 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 13	...
Brass	Bombay—Aden—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 11	7 8 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 12	7 11 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 1	7 14 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 14	...
Kamerun	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 13	...
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	11 14	...
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	12 3	...
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	14 3	...
Conakry	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	7 8	5 7 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	7 11	5 10 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	7 13	5 13 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 8	...
Gaboon	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 8	6 7 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 11	6 10 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 13	6 13 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 9	...
Grand Bassam	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	7 15	5 10 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	8 2	5 14 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	8 5	6 0 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Cadiz—Teneriffe	12 8	...
Ditto	Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 0	6 3 (c)
Kotonou (or Porto Novo), Wydah	Bombay—Aden—Cadiz—Teneriffe	...	...
Ditto ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	...	...

(c) For State telegrams, British, French, Portuguese and Spanish only.

To		Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
			Usual Rates.	State Tele- grams.
WEST COAST—concluded.			R. A.	R. A.
Kotonou (or Porto Novo), Wydah	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 4	6 7 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 6	6 9 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Lagos	Bombay—Aden		13 13	
Ditto	Turkey—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 15	7 2 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 0	7 5 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 5	7 8 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Loanda	Bombay—Aden		10 2	6 5 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden		13 14	10 1 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden		14 3	10 6 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 2	7 4 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 6	7 8 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	11 8	7 10 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Lome	Turkey—	Ditto	10 8	
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Ditto	10 9	
Ditto	Teheran—	Ditto	10 14	
Mossamedes	Bombay—Aden		10 2	6 5 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Batoum—El Arich—Aden		13 14	10 1 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Malta—Aden		14 3	10 6 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 3	8 4 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 6	8 8 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	13 9	8 10 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Principe	Bombay—Aden		12 7	
Ditto	Turkey—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 12	6 9 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 0	6 13 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	10 2	6 15 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
San Thomé	Bombay—Aden		11 15	
Ditto	Turkey—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 5	6 5 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 8	6 9 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Ditto	Teheran—	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 10	6 11 (c)
		Lisbon—St. Vincent		
Senegal	Turkey—	Cadiz	4 8	
		Teneriffe		
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—	Cadiz	4 14	
		Teneriffe		
Ditto	Turkey—	Lisbon	6 12	
		St. Vincent—Bathurst		
Ditto	Teheran or Suez—	ditto	7 13	

(c) For State telegrams British, French, Portuguese and Spanish only.

(e) For Portuguese State telegrams only.

To	Via	PER WORD FROM INDIA.	
		Usual Rates.	State Telegrams.
WEST COAST—concluded.		R. A.	R. A.
Sierra Leone	Bombay—Aden	13 13	...
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	8 15	6 2 (c)
Ditto	Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 2	6 6 (c)
Ditto	Bombay—Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 5	6 8 (c)
Ditto	Cadiz—Teneriffe	9 5	6 8 (c)
Ditto	Teheran—Lisbon—St. Vincent	9 5	6 8 (c)

MADAGASCAR, BOURBON, &c.

Telegrams for the Islands of Bourbon, Madagascar, Mayotta, Nossi Bé and Ste Marie and for the Comoro Islands can be addressed to Aden, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Mozambique or Zanzibar to be posted thence to destination. The Sender must prepay postage (Sec. III, Rule 125, *Indian Telegraph Guide*).

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. "N. A. Cables" stands for North Atlantic Cables, which includes 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.							
	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables.	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables—Key West—Jamaica—Panama.	Via Teheran or Suez—Key West—Jamaica—Panama.		
BAHAMA ISLAND—	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.		
Nassau	5 10 6	0	...	...	...	...		
BERMUDA*	7 27	8	...	...	...	...		
CANADA, Dominion of—								
Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec Provinces, Prince Edward's Island	4 54	11	...	...	...	...		
Columbia (British), North-Western Territories, Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Vancouver's Island	4 125	2	...	...	...	...		
MANITOBA	4 125	2	...	...	...	...		
COSTA RICA†	...	...	7 37	9 13	0 13	6		
FLORIDA.—								
Key West†	4 155	5	...	...	...	...		
Pensacola	4 84	14	...	...	...	...		
Other Offices	4 115	1	...	...	...	...		

* Telegrams for Turk's Islands (Antilles) are posted from Bermuda. They should be addressed as in Sec. III, Rule 118, *Indian Telegraph Guide*. The Sender has to pay postage (Sec. III, Rule 125, *Indian Telegraph Guide*).

† Telegrams for Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras are accepted at Sender's risk.

‡ The rate to Key West via Turkey, N. A. Cables, Galveston, Jamaica, is Rs. 15-0 per word, and via Teheran or Suez, N. A. Cables, Galveston, Jamaica, Rs. 15-6.

(c) For State telegrams, British, French, Portuguese and Spanish only.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.							
	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables.	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Turkey—N. A. Cables—Key West—Jamaica—Panama.	Via Teheran or Suez—Key West—Jamaica—Panama.		
GUATEMALA*—	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.		
San Jose	...	...	6 36	9	...	...		
Other Offices	...	...	6 86	13	13 4	13 10		
HONDURAS* (Republic)	...	...	6 137	3	...	...		
LOUISIANA—								
New Orleans	4 84	14	...	...	...	...		
Other Offices	4 115	1	...	...	...	...		
MEXICO†—								
Chihuahua City, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Matamoras, Monterey, Sabinas, Saltillo, Sanz	...	...	5 05	6	...	...		
Coatzacoalcos, Jaltipam, Reyes, Salina Cruz, San Geronimo, Tehuantepec, Vera Cruz, Zarabia, Salina Cruz	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 15		
Mexico City, Vera Cruz City	...	...	5 116	1	...	...		
Tampico	...	...	5 116	1	13 14	14 4		
Other Offices	...	...	5 146	3	13 11	14 1		
MINNESOTA—								
Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul	4 84	14	...	...	...	...		
Other Offices	4 115	1	...	...	...	...		
MIQUELON, NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. PIERRE	4 54	11	...	...	...	...		
MISSOURI:—								
St. Louis	4 84	14	...	...	...	...		
Other Offices	4 115	1	...	...	...	...		
NEW YORK STATE—								
Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Flatbush, Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island, Green Ridge, Long Island City, New Brighton, New Dorp, New York City, Port Richmond, Quarantine Saint George, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, West New Brighton, Yonkers	4 54	11	...	...	...	...		
Other Offices	4 74	13	...	...	...	...		
NICARAGUA—								
San Juan del Sur	...	...	7 07	6 12 13	13 3	...		
Other Offices	...	...	7 37	9 13 0	13 6	...		
SAN SALVADOR†—								
Libertad	...	...	6 107	0 13 2	13 7	...		
Other Offices	...	...	6 137	3 13 4	13 10	...		
UNITED STATES:—								
Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Virginia-West, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington-Territory	4 84	14	...	...	...	...		
Arkansas, Colorado, Dacotal, Indian-Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming	4 125	2	...	...	...	...		
Columbia (District), Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	4 115	1	...	...	...	...		
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	4 74	13	...	...	...	...		
Hoboken, Jersey City (New Jersey)	4 54	11	...	...	...	...		

* Telegrams for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras are accepted only at Sender's risk.

† Telegrams for Mexico (except Coatzacoalcos, Jaltipam, Mexico City, Reyes, Salina Cruz, San Geronimo, Tampico, Vera Cruz City and Zarabia) and San Salvador (except La Libertad) are accepted only at Sender's risk.

Charges for Telegrams to South America.

LISBON AND CADIZ ROUTES.

NOTE.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. From Offices in Burma add two annas a word:—

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.			
	Via Turkey—Lisbon—St. Vincent.	Via Teheran or Suez—Lisbon—St. Vincent.	Via Turkey—Cadiz—Noronha.	Via Teheran or Suez—Cadiz—Noronha.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY	8 3	8 9	7 9	7 15
BOLIVIA*	9 14	10 4	10 0	10 5
BRAZIL:—				
Pernambuco	6 9	6 14	6 9	6 14
All other Offices	8 3	8 9	7 9	7 14
CHILI	11 1	11 7	11 2	11 7
COLUMBIA*	13 15	14 5	14 1	14 7
EQUADOR*	13 4	13 10	13 6	13 10
French Guiana	11 10	11 15	11 11	12 3
PERU*	10 7	10 13	10 8	10 13

ROUTES THROUGH NORTH AMERICA.

[NOTE I.—The charges given below are from Offices in India. For charges from Offices in Burma, add two annas a word. N. A. Cables stand for "North Atlantic Cables," which include the Cables of the Anglo-American Co., Commercial Cable Co., Direct United States Cable Co., Compagnie Française du Télégraphe and Western Union Telegraph Company.]

[II.—The charge for telegrams via Turkey is 5 annas less than that via Suez or Teheran.]

* Routes marked with an asterisk are the normal routes via North America.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.							
	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja. maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Ja. maica—Panama.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Ja. maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja. maica—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja. maica.
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.
ANTIGUA	...	16 3	...	13 5	*12 13	...	...	...
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY	*8 9	...	...	11 6	19 0	...	...	...
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY	...	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
URUGUAY	...	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARBADOS	...	16 5	...	13 4	*12 15	...	...	...

* Telegrams for Bolivia, Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Ecuador (except Guayaquil and Santa Elena, and Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta) are accepted only at Sender's risk.

* Routes marked with an asterisk are the normal routes via North America.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.								
	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Ja- maica—Panama.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West—Ja- maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Key West.	Via Teheran or Suez—N. A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica.	
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
BOLIVIA†: All Offices.....	*9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
La Paz.....	...	...	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Offices.....	...	...	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	
BRAZIL: All Offices.....	*9 1	...	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	
Rio de Janeiro and Offices of Northern and Central Regions.	...	...	...	11 6	17 12	...	...	...	
Offices of Southern Region	...	...	...	12 2	18 7	...	...	...	
BRITISH GUIANA.....	...	18 4	...	15 4	*15 0	...	...	...	
CHILI.....	*9 7	...	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	
COLUMBIA‡—									
Buenaventura.....	*8 13	...	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	
Isthmus of Panama.....	8 6	...	*8 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Offices.....	*9 1	...	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	
Bayamo, Guantanamo, Manzanillo §	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6 6	...	
Cienfuegos.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7 0	14 0	
Havannah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6 3	14 12	
Santiago.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8 2	12 13	
Other Offices.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6 6	15 3	
CURACAO.....	...	19 10	...	*12 3	16 5	17 0	...	...	
DOMINICA.....	...	15 9	...	12 12	*12 3	...	...	...	
DUTCH GUIANA:—									
Paramaribo.....	...	17 0	...	*12 14	*12 14	17 9	...	...	
EQUADOR: All Offices.....	*9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Guayaquil, St. Elena.....	...	...	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Offices.....	...	...	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	
FRENCH GUIANA—									
Cayenne.....	...	...	...	*13 10	15 4	18 5	...	...	
Other Offices.....	...	...	...	*13 12	15 6	18 7	...	...	
GREENADA.....	...	16 4	...	13 3	*12 15	...	...	...	
GUADALOUPE MARTINIQUE.....	...	15 5	...	*12 1	*12 1	16 12	...	...	
JAMAICA.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9 2	12 5	
MARIE GALANTE.....	...	15 11	...	*12 6	*12 6	17 1	...	...	
PERU‡: All Offices.....	*9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arequipa, Ilo, Islay, Moquegna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puno.....	...	...	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	
Callao, Chorillos, Lima.....	...	...	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	
Mollendo.....	...	...	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	

† Telegrams for Bolivia are accepted only at Sender's risk.

‡ Telegrams for Columbia (except Buenaventura, Colon and Panama), Cuba (except Cienfuegos, Havannah and Santiago) and Ecuador (except Guayaquil and St. Elena) are accepted only at Sender's risk.

Private telegrams in secret language for any place in Cuba are accepted only on the understanding that the Receivers are liable to have to show their Code-Books to the Cuban authorities before such telegrams are delivered.

§ Telegrams for these places can be forwarded via Key West Santiago, at Rs. 8-5 via Suez or Teheran.

|| Telegrams for Peru (except Callao, Lima, Mollendo and Payta) are accepted only at Sender's risk.

* Routes marked with an asterisk are the normal routes via North America.

	PER WORD FROM INDIA.								
To	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Galveston.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Key West—Ja- maica—Panama.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Key West—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Key West—Ja- maica—Porto Rico.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica—Haiti.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Key West.	Via Teheran or Suez—N.A. Cables—Galveston—Ja- maica.	
PERU—concluded.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
Payta	...	...	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	
Piura	...	...	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Offices	...	...	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	
PORTO RICO	...	*15 7	...	14 8	12 1	...	...	...	
SAN DOMINGO (Republic)	...	18 12	...	*12 0	15 7	16 11	...	...	
SAN DOMINGO (Republic of Haiti)	...	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Haiti, Port au Prince	...	...	...	11 0	15 15	15 12	...	...	
Mole St. Nicolas	...	...	...	*10 1	15 15	14 12	...	...	
Anesa Va Vean, Aquin, Baradere, Gonaives, Jerome, Jacmel, Les Cayes, Miragoane, Petit, Goave, St. Marc.....	...	19 13	...	11 9	16 7	16 5	...	...	
SANTA CRUZ	...	15 12	...	14 2	*12 6	...	...	...	
ST. KITTS	...	16 4	...	13 10	*12 13	...	...	...	
ST. LUCIA	...	15 10	...	13 0	*12 3	...	...	...	
ST. THOMAS	...	15 9	...	13 15	*12 2	...	...	...	
ST. VINCENT	...	15 13	...	13 1	*12 9	...	...	...	
TRINIDAD	...	16 11	...	13 9	*13 6	...	...	...	
VENEZUELA	...	20 6	...	*13 13	17 1	18 10	...	...	

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 to Amoor, and deduct two annas per word via Moulmein.

To	PER WORD FROM INDIA.					
	Via Moulmein.		Via Madras.		Via Teheran—Amoor.	
	R.	A.	R.	A.	R.	A.
AUSTRALIA—						
New Caledonia	8	8	8	0	17	2
New South Wales.....	5	14	4	9	14	6
Queensland	7	11	7	3	16	5
South Australia	5	12	4	7	14	4
Victoria	5	13	4	8	14	5
TASMANIA	6	5	5	0	14	13
NEW ZEALAND.....	6	2	4	13	14	9

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.

* This route is duplicated east of Blagowestschenk by the junction of the Chinese and Russian land lines through Helampo and Blagowestschenk.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE—BRANCH.

W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., I.C.S., Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
M.R.Ry. C. KALYANASUNDARAM SETTAR, RAI BAHADUR AVERGAL, Assistant Supt. of Stamps and Stationery.
K. V. SINGARAVELU MUDALIYAR, Head Accountant, Stamp Office.
M.R.Ry. G. RAMAKRISHNAH, Manager, Stationery Office.

STAMPING PRIVATE DOCUMENTS.

Cash for stamping private documents will be received at the General Stamp Office, Madras, at the hours noted below:—

On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. From 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 2-30 to 4 P.M.

On Saturdays, (except the last Saturday of the month) and on the last day of the month. 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Cash will not be received on the last Saturday of the month.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
6th September 1892.

W. P. AUSTIN.
Superintendent of Stamps.

STAMP DUTIES AND COURT FEES.

Acts I. of 1879 and VII. of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers.

Subject to the exemptions contained in the second schedule, the following instruments chargeable shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the first schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively; that is to say,

- 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.
2. ADMINISTRATION BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
ADOPTION DEED. See Instrument, No. 88.	
3. AFFIDAVIT or declaration in writing on oath or affirmation made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath.	One rupee.
See Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 1).	
4. AGREEMENT TO LEASE	The same duty as a Lease (No. 89).
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT.	
(a) If relating to the sale of any Government security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange	One anna.
(b) Whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the right so relinquished	Four annas.
(c) If not otherwise provided for by this Act	Eight annas.
See Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 2).	

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.
6.	APPOINTMENT, in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
7.	APPRAISEMENT or valuation made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit.	The same duty as an award (No. 10).
See Exemption, Schedule II. (Nos. 3 and 4).		
	APPRENTICESHIP DEED. See Instrument, No. 31.	
8.	ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
9.	ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
	ASSIGNMENT. See Conveyance, No. 21, and Transfer, No. 60.	
	AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. See Instrument, No. 38.	
10.	AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount.
(a)	Where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000.	Five rupees.
(b)	In any other case	
See Exemption, Schedule II. (No. 6).		
11.	BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, not being a cheque, bond, bank note or currency note.	
(a)	When payable on demand and the amount exceeds Rupees 20	One anna.
(b)	When payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight—	
	RS.	RS.A.P.
	If the amount of the bill or note does not exceed 200	0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0
	If it exceeds 200 and does not exceed 400	0 4 0 0 2 0 0 2 0
	" 400 600	0 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 0
	" 600 1,000	0 10 0 0 5 0 0 4 0
	" 1,000 1,200	0 12 0 0 6 0 0 4 0
	" 1,200 1,600	1 0 0 0 8 0 0 6 0
	" 1,600 2,500	1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0
	For every Rupees 2,500 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000	1 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0
	For every Rupees 5,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 10,000 up to Rupees 30,000	3 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0
	And for every Rupees 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rupees 30,000	6 0 0 3 0 0 2 3 0
(c)	When payable at more than one year after date or sight	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note.
12.	BILL OF LADING	Four annas.
	If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.	
See Exemption, Schedule II. (No. 7).		
13.	BOND (not otherwise provided for by this Act or by the Court Fees Act of 1870). See Administration-Bond (No. 2), Customs-Bond (No. 24), Indemnity-Bond (No. 28), Security-Bond (No. 14).	
	When the amount or value secured does not exceed 10	Two annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 10 but does not exceed 50	Four annas.

Proper Stamp-duty.

Fifteen rupees.

The same duty as an award (No. 10).

Twenty-five rupees.

Two hundred and fifty rupees.

The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount.

Five rupees.

One anna.

drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
RS.	RS.A.P.	RS.A.P.
200	0 2 0	0 1 0 0 1 0
400	0 4 0	0 2 0 0 2 0
600	0 6 0	0 3 0 0 3 0
1,000	0 10 0	0 5 0 0 4 0
1,200	0 12 0	0 6 0 0 4 0
1,600	1 0 0	0 8 0 0 6 0
2,500	1 8 0	0 12 0 0 8 0
2,500 up to Rs. 10,000	1 8 0	0 12 0 0 8 0
10,000 up to Rupees 30,000	3 0 0	1 8 0 1 0 0
30,000	6 0 0	3 0 0 2 3 0

The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of such bill or note.

Four annas.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

When such amount or value exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed

And for every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of

Rupees 100 up to

And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of

See Exemptions, Schedule II. (Nos. 8).

14. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money received by virtue thereof.

(a) When the amount secured does not exceed

(b) In any other case

See Exemptions, Schedule II. (Nos. 8 and 12).

15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage.

16. CERTIFICATE OF SALE, granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue Officer.

17. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association

18. CHARTER PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purpose of the charterer

19. CHEQUE for an amount exceeding twenty rupees

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 or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors

21. CONVEYANCE, not being a TRANSFER mentioned in No. 60.

When the amount of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed

When it exceeds Rupees 50 but does not exceed

For every Rupees 100 or part thereof in excess of

Rupees 100 up to

And for every Rupees 500 or part thereof in excess of

See Exemptions, Schedule II. (Nos. 5 and 17).

CO-PARTNERSHIP. See Instrument, No. 32.

22. COPY OR EXTRACT, certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to Court-fees.

(a) If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee.

(b) In any other case

See Exemptions, Schedule II. (Nos. 9 and 10).

23. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty, and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

(a) If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee.

(b) In any other case

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
24. CUSTOMS BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
25. DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST of or concerning any property, when made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
26. DELIVERY ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS. See <i>Instrument, No. 29.</i>	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. See <i>Instrument, No. 33.</i>	
DUPLICATE. See <i>Counterpart, No. 23.</i>	
27. ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL, OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by letters patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act No. IX of 1884.	
In the case of an Advocate or Vakil	Five hundred rupees.
In the case of an Attorney	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
See <i>Exemption, Schedule II. (No. 11).</i>	
EXCHANGE. See <i>Instrument, No. 35.</i>	
EXTRACT. See <i>Copy, No. 22.</i>	
FURTHER CHARGE. See <i>Instrument, No. 30.</i>	
GIFT. See <i>Instrument, No. 36.</i>	
28. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 14).
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. See <i>Composition-deed, No. 20.</i>	
29. INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT OF A LOAN made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property.	
(a) When such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument.	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
(b) When such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument.	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange (No. 11) (b) for the amount secured.
30. INSTRUMENT IMPOSING A FURTHER CHARGE ON MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	
(a) When the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (a), of this schedule.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such instrument.
(b) When such mortgage is one of the description referred to in No. 44, Clause (b), of this schedule.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such instrument.
31. INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship (No. 9 of this schedule)	Five rupees.
See <i>Exemption, Schedule II. (No. 12) (c).</i>	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
32. INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Ten rupees.	
33. INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	Five rupees.
34. INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.
35. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE of any property.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greater value as set forth in such instrument.
36. INSTRUMENT OF GIFT (OTHER THAN A SETTLEMENT OR WILL).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
37. INSTRUMENT OF PARTITION	The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount of the value of the property divided as set forth in such instrument.
38. INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) CONFERRING OR PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	Ten rupees.
INSURANCE. See <i>Policy, No. 49.</i>	
39. LEASE. See <i>Agreement to lease, No. 4.</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 or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(b) Where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered and such lease does not purport to be for any definite term.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(c) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.
(d) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered.
Provided that when an agreement to lease is stamped with the <i>ad valorem</i> stamps 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.	
See <i>Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 13).</i>	
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.

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

41. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to get credit to the person in whose favor it is drawn ... One anna.
42. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion ... Ten rupees.
43. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY ... Fifteen rupees.
44. MORTGAGE-DEED not provided for by No. 14, No. 15, No. 29 or No. 55 of this schedule.
- (a) When at the time of execution possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ... The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
- (b) When at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for the amount secured by such deed.
- See Exemptions, Schedule II. (No. 12 and No. 14 (b)).
45. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ... One rupee.
46. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal, intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ... One anna.
47. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... Eight annas.

PARTITION. See Instrument, No. 37.

PARTNERSHIP. See Instrument, Nos. 32 and 33.

48. Repealed by Act V of 1888.

49. POLICY OF INSURANCE.

- (a) In the case of sea-insurance—
- (i) For or upon any voyage—
- (i) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2 annas or one-eighth of the per centum of the amount insured by the policy ... 0 1 0
- (ii) In any other case in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy ... 0 2 0
- (2) For time—
- (iii) In respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—
- Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months ... 0 2 0
- Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ... 0 4 0
- (b) 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 ... 0 2 0
- And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 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 ... 0 6 0
- And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 0 8 0

Description of Instrument.

Proper Stamp-duty.

49. POLICY OF INSURANCE—continued.
- 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 ... 0 4 0
- And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 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 ... 0 6 0
- And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 0 6 0
- V. In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force a policy which has been granted for six months or any 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.
- (e) In the case of any other insurance, except such a re-insurance as is described in division (d) of this article—
- When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ... 0 6 0
- And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of ... 0 6 0
- (d) In the case of a re-insurance by an Insured Company which has granted a policy of sea-insurance or a policy of insurance against loss by 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 ... One rupee.
- See Exemption, Schedule II, No. 14 (a). [Act I of 1888, § 3.]
50. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY, not being proxy, chargeable under No. 51.
- (a) When executed for the sole purpose of procuring the presentation of one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ... Eight annas.
- (b) When authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned in (a) ... One rupee.
- (c) When authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ... Five rupees.
- (d) When authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ... Ten rupees.
- (e) In any other case ... One rupee for each person authorized.
- Explanation.—For the purposes of this number more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.
- PROMISSORY NOTE. See Bill of Exchange, No. 11.

- Description of Instrument.* *Proper Stamp-duty.*
- 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 *Notarial Act*, No. 45.
- PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP**, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such. See *Notarial Act*, No. 45.
51. **PROXY** empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of—
 (a) Members of a Company whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable One anna.
 (b) Municipal Commissioners One anna.
 (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. 15).
53. **RE-CONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY**—
 (a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed ... 1,000 The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 21) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the re-conveyance. Ten rupees.
 (b) In any other case ... Ten rupees.
54. **RELEASE**, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—
 (a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed... 1,000 The same duty as a Bond (No. 13) for such amount or value as set forth in the release. Five rupees.
 (b) In any other case ... The same duty as a Bond (No. 13).
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.
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. 13) 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.
SPECIFICATION. See *Petition*, No. 48.
59. **SURRENDER OF LEASE.**
 (a) When the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees. The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
 (b) In any other case ... Five rupees.
 See *Exemption, Schedule II.* (No. 16).
60. **TRANSFER**—
 (a) Of shares in a Company or Association ... One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 21).
 (b) Of any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance—
 1. If the duty on such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy does not exceed five rupees. The duty with which such Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance is chargeable.
 2. In any other case ... Five rupees.

- Description of Instrument.* *Proper Stamp-duty.*
60. **TRANSFER—continued.**
 (c) Of any property under the Administrator-General's 1874, Section 31 ... Ten rupees.
 (d) Of any trust-property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration ... Five rupees.
 See *Exemption, Schedule II.* (No. 17).
- TRUST.** See *Declaration*, No. 25.
Revocation, No. 56.
- VALUATION.** See *Appraisalment*, No. 7.
61. **WARRANT FOR GOODS**, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be ... Four annas.

SCHEDULE II.

INSTRUMENTS EXEMPTED FROM STAMP-DUTY.

- Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—
 (a) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;
 (b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or
 (c) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.
- Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
 (a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a note or memorandum chargeable under No. 46 of Schedule I;
 (b) repealed by Act XII of 1891;
 (c) made by raiyats for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 (d) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;
 (e) repealed by Act XII of 1891;
 (f) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, Section 17.
- Appraisalment 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.
- Appraisalment 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 81, or Bombay Act III. of 1874, Section 18.
- Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.
- Bond when executed by—
 (a) the sureties of middlemen (lambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
 (b) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III. of 1876, Section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;
 (c) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.
- Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.
- Repealed by Act XII. of 1891.

* For remissions of duty, see Appendix No. I, Second Schedule.

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.
(b) Repealed by Act XII. of 1891.
12. Instruments—
(a) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, 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 virtue thereof;
(c) of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under Act XIX. of 1850, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.
13. Leases and Counterparts—
(a) leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875;
(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 Port St. George and Bombay) of inam lands;
(d) for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity;
(e) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity;
(f) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the persons from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity;
(g) given by a headman or lambardar for land-revenue or taxes collected by him;
(h) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker to be accounted for:
Provided the same be not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:
Provided also, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.
16. Surrender of lease when such lease is exempted from duty.
17. Transfers by endorsement—
(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;
(b) of a bill of lading;
(c) of a policy of insurance;
(d) of mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India;
(e) of securities of the Government of India;
(f) of a warrant for goods (No. 61 of Schedule I).

General Exemption.

18. Any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favor of, Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

APPENDIX No. I.

Reductions and Remissions of Stamp Duties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Simla, the 1st November 1895.

No. 5199-S.R.—Under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) it is hereby notified, that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which (a) any instruments, or (b) any particular class of instruments, or (c) any of the instruments belonging to such class, or (d) any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased—

- (1) to direct that the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the first column of the first schedule to this notification shall be reduced to the amounts respectively indicated in the second column of that schedule; and
- (2) to remit the duties chargeable on the instruments specified in the second schedule to this notification.

II.—All previous notifications under section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) are hereby cancelled, but not so as to affect their past operation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced.

1	2
Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
1. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, when the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees.	One anna.
2. Charter-party containing a clause as to the payment of compensation in case of breach of the contract evidence thereby.	One rupee.
3. 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.	(a) When the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument. Half the duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, Schedule I, Article II (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured. (b) When the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument. The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), Schedule I, Article II (b), on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4. Instrument of gift of shares in a Company or Association.	The same duty as that chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), Schedule I, Article 60 (a), on a transfer of shares for a consideration equal to their value as set forth in the instrument of gift.
5. Instrument of partition of land held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment to the Government.	Not to exceed the amount chargeable on a valuation of the land at five times the annual revenue.
6. Policy of insurance against railway accidents valid for a single journey only, when issued to a passenger travelling by the 1st or the 2nd class on any railway.	One anna.

Instruments on which Stamp-duty is reduced.—concl'd.

1	2
Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
7. <i>Power-of-Attorney</i> of the kind specified in the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), Schedule I, Article 50 (b) when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (XV 1882).	Eight annas.
8. <i>Proxy</i> executed by a female, empowering any person to vote— (a) at any one election of members of a Local Board held under the provisions of the Bombay Local Boards Act (Bombay Act I of 1884), or (b) at any one election of Municipal Commissioners held under the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act (Bombay Act II of 1884).	One anna.
9. <i>Trust Deed</i> — (a) Entered into before the 9th day of May 1895, in compliance with the rules for the time then being in force in the Bombay Presidency regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency.	Not to exceed Rs. 15.
(b) Entered into on or after the said 9th day of May, 1895, in compliance with the rules from time to time regulating such grants-in-aid.	The duty payable on a bond for like amount or value, or the sum of Rs. 15, whichever shall be less.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Instrument exempted from Stamp-duty.*1. *Agreements—*

- (a) of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), section 43;
- (b) such written agreements with respect to enhancement of rent of ex-proprietary or occupancy tenants as are referred to in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XII of 1881), section 12, clause (a);
- (c) executed under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883), section 35, sub-section (1);
- (d) made under Act II of 1886 (*an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture*), section 9, sub-section (2);
- (e) respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-revenue Code (Bombay Act V of 1879) or any rules made under that Act;
- (f) or declarations by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract when the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Loan Notes or in cash;
- (g) agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank;
- (h) made with Railway Companies or Administrations for the conveyance of goods;
- (i) made with Railway Companies or Administrations, which purport to limit the responsibility of those Companies or Administrations as declared by the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section;
- (j) or indemnity bonds 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, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazaar baskets, bread, meat, rice, and other perishable articles;

- (k) and security bonds required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Articles of Association—

See clause 11 *infra*.

2. *Bills of Exchange—*

drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

3. *Bills of Lading—*

executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

4. *Bond—**Security-bonds—*

- (a) taken under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon, and Hospital Assistant classes and their sureties;
- (b) executed under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under the Bombay Irrigation Act (Bombay Act VII of 1879), section 70. See also clause 1 (j) and (k) *supra*.

5. *Cheques—*

drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there when the same are negotiated in British India.

6. *Copies or Extracts—*

- (a) copies of instruments which the Village Registrar has to deliver to the parties under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act (XVII of 1879), section 58;
- (b) 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, or

(2) persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June 1895, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346;

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the copies or extracts might otherwise be chargeable.]

(c) *copies of entries—*

(i) in the certified copies of registers given under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), section 8;

(ii) in register books granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or

(iii) in registers and records given under the said Act, section 35;

when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;

- (d) copies or extracts certified by patwaris to be true copies of, or true extracts from, records or papers which they are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-

revenue Act (XVIII of 1881), section 146, when the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

7. Debentures—

(a) 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 interest coupons attached to the said debentures;

(b) the debenture bonds of the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor when the said bonds are negotiated in British India;

(c) the debentures specified in the following notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department, namely,—

No. 2897, dated 7th June 1894.

" 3965, " 7th August 1894.

" 5795, " 23rd November 1894

" 5911, " 30th " "

" 6258, " 27th December " "

" 3312, " 11th July 1895.

" 3580, " 26th " "

" 4930, " 17th October 1895.

" 5197, " 1st November " "

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of any stamp-duty with which the debentures might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.]

8. Instruments—

(a) executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of loans made or to be made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884), or under rule 147 of the rules framed under the Burma Land and Revenue Act, II of 1876;

(b) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, Executive Commissariat Officers by contractors;

(c) in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department or the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts;

(d) executed by officers of the Government or their sureties to secure the due accounting for property received by those officers by virtue of their office;

(e) whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris;

(f) conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by instruments known as "Sattas" (this clause applies only to the Central Provinces);

(g) pattas granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to holders of land under raiyatwar settlements;

(h) sanads of jagirs and other documents conveying lands granted to individuals by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration;

(i) of exchange executed by private persons when land is given by them for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to them by the Government;

[N.B.—This exemption is in respect of the stamp-duty which would otherwise be payable by private persons under section 29, clause (f), of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).]

(j) contracts executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act (I of 1882), for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under District Committees constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation (III of 1879);

Scale of Stamp-duty chargeable on Bills and Promissory Notes payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date.—concluded.

When the amount of the Bill or Note		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of 2, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of 3, for each part of the set.
Exceeds Rs.	But does not exceed Rs.			
1,200	1,600	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 0 8	Rs. 0 6
1,600	2,500	1 8	0 12	0 8
2,500	5,000	3 0	1 8	1 0
5,000	7,500	4 8	2 4	1 8
7,500	10,000	6 0	3 0	2 0
10,000	15,000	9 0	4 8	3 0
15,000	20,000	12 0	6 0	4 0
20,000	25,000	15 0	7 8	5 0
25,000	30,000	18 0	9 0	6 0
30,000	40,000	24 0	12 0	8 0
40,000	50,000	30 0	15 0	10 0
50,000	60,000	36 0	18 0	12 0
60,000	70,000	42 0	21 0	14 0
70,000	80,000	48 0	24 0	16 0
80,000	90,000	54 0	27 0	18 0
90,000	1,00,000	60 0	30 0	20 0

And so on, adding Rs. 6, 3 and 2, respectively, to the amount of Stamp-duty for a single Bill or sets of 2 and 3, for every 10,000 rupees or fractions thereof in excess of the sum last specified.

Note.—When the Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note is made payable at more than one year after date or sight, the same duty is chargeable as for Bonds of like amount.—See Table II.

II.—BONDS.

Scale of Stamp-duty payable on Bonds, other than Administration, Respondentia, Security, Customs, Bottomry, and Indemnity. The duty payable on the latter instruments are provided for by Schedule I, Nos. 2, 14, 15, 24, 25, and 65.

When the amount or value secured		Proper Stamp-duty.	When the amount or value secured		Proper Stamp-duty.
Exceeds Rs.	But does not exceed Rs.		Exceeds Rs.	But does not exceed Rs.	
0	10	Rs. 0 2	9,000	9,500	Rs. 47 8
10	50	0 4	9,500	10,000	50 0
50	100	0 8	10,000	10,500	52 8
100	200	1 0	10,500	11,000	55 0
200	300	1 8	11,000	11,500	57 8
300	400	2 0	11,500	12,000	60 0
400	500	2 8	12,000	12,500	62 8
500	600	3 0	12,500	13,000	65 0
600	700	3 8	13,000	13,500	67 8
700	800	4 0	13,500	14,000	70 0
800	900	4 8	14,000	14,500	72 8
900	1,000	5 0	14,500	15,000	75 0
1,000	1,500	7 8	15,000	15,500	77 8
1,500	2,000	10 0	15,500	16,000	80 0
2,000	2,500	12 8	16,000	16,500	82 8
2,500	3,000	15 0	16,500	17,000	85 0
3,000	3,500	17 8	17,000	17,500	87 8
3,500	4,000	20 0	17,500	18,000	90 0
4,000	4,500	22 8	18,000	18,500	92 8
4,500	5,000	25 0	18,500	19,000	95 0
5,000	5,500	27 8	19,000	19,500	97 8
5,500	6,000	30 0	19,500	20,000	100 0
6,000	6,500	32 8	20,000	20,500	102 8
6,500	7,000	35 0	20,500	21,000	105 0
7,000	7,500	37 8	21,000	21,500	107 8
7,500	8,000	40 0	21,500	22,000	110 0
8,000	8,500	42 8	22,000	22,500	112 8
8,500	9,000	45 0	22,500	23,000	115 0

And so on, adding Rs. 2-8-0 to the last amount specified as Stamp-duty for every additional Rs. 500, or parts thereof contained in the Bond.

Note.—Schedule II, No. 8 of the Stamp Act, provides that instruments or Bonds are chargeable with Stamp-duty when executed by

- the sureties of middlemen (Iambardars or khattadars) taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government;
- headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with Bengal Act III of 1876, Section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act; and
- any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.

III.—CONVEYANCES.

Scale of Stamp-duty payable on Conveyances, *not* being transfers of

- shares in a Company or Association;
- any interest secured by a Bond, Lease, Mortgage-deed or Policy of Insurance;
- any property under the Administrator-General's Act, 1874, Section 31; and
- any trust property from one trustee to another trustee without consideration.

The duty on these latter are provided for by Schedule I, No. 60.—*See the table overleaf.*

NOTE.—No Stamp-duty is payable (1) when the assignment is for copy-right by entry made under Act XX 1867, Section 5; or (2) in cases of transfers of

- Bills of Exchange, Cheque, or Promissory Note;
- Bills of Lading;
- a Policy of Insurance;
- Mortgages of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India;
- Securities of the Government of India; and
- Warrants of goods as defined in Schedule I, No. 61.

When the amount of consideration set forth		Proper Stamp-duty.		When the amount of consideration set forth		Proper Stamp-duty.	
Exceeds Rs.	But does not exceed Rs.			Exceeds Rs.	But does not exceed Rs.		
		RS.	A.			RS.	A.
0	50	0	8	10,500	11,000	110	0
50	100	1	0	11,000	11,500	115	0
100	200	2	0	11,500	12,000	120	0
200	300	3	0	12,000	12,500	125	0
300	400	4	0	12,500	13,000	130	0
400	500	5	0	13,000	13,500	135	0
500	600	6	0	13,500	14,000	140	0
600	700	7	0	14,000	14,500	145	0
700	800	8	0	14,500	15,000	150	0
800	900	9	0	15,000	15,500	155	0
900	1,000	10	0	15,500	16,000	160	0
1,000	1,500	15	0	16,000	16,500	165	0
1,500	2,000	20	0	16,500	17,000	170	0
2,000	2,500	25	0	17,000	17,500	175	0
2,500	3,000	30	0	17,500	18,000	180	0
3,000	3,500	35	0	18,000	18,500	185	0
3,500	4,000	40	0	18,500	19,000	190	0
4,000	4,500	45	0	19,000	19,500	195	0
4,500	5,000	50	0	19,500	20,000	200	0
5,000	5,500	55	0	20,000	20,500	205	0
5,500	6,000	60	0	20,500	21,000	210	0
6,000	6,500	65	0	21,000	21,500	215	0
6,500	7,000	70	0	21,500	22,000	220	0
7,000	7,500	75	0	22,000	22,500	225	0
7,500	8,000	80	0	22,500	23,000	230	0
8,000	8,500	85	0	23,000	23,500	235	0
8,500	9,000	90	0	23,500	24,000	240	0
9,000	9,500	95	0	24,000	24,500	245	0
9,500	10,000	100	0	24,500	25,000	250	0
10,000	10,500	105	0	25,000	25,500	255	0

And so on, adding Rs. 5 to the last amount specified as Stamp-duty for every additional Rs. 500, or parts thereof set forth in the conveyance.

SALE OF STAMPS.

NOTIFICATION No. I.—Fort St. George, February 11, 1888.

[As revised by the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department (Separate Revenue—Stamps—Non-Judicial—Amendment, &c.), dated the 27th March 1895, No. 1439, S. R.]

No. 83.—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 Honorable the Governor in Council under the authority conferred by section 55 of Stamp Act I. of 1879 and section 27 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 1886:—

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, general stamps used to denote 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.

CENTRAL DEPÔTS.

There shall be three central depôts for stamps of all descriptions, in charge of the Superintendents of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption. The Superintendents of Stamps in 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 Bengal Presidency, including the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, Assam and Burma, and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces shall be supplied from the central depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. 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 officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the Derar, the Central Provinces (save as provided in rule 2) and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, 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 indent 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 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 five 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

* 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.

periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that 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 Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, 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 depôt should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depôt, 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 Superintendents 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, 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 depôt 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 depôt or from another local depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt 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 submitted 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 depôt, 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 31), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (rule 30).

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 depôt. Sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores 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 depôt.

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 depôts 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 depôt is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depôts 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 solid.

21. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depôts 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 depôts, 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 depôts 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 depôts 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. A special extra commission of quarter of an anna in the rupee has been sanctioned with effect from 11th November 1892, on all sales of the large size registration envelopes.

Note.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission is calculated on the face value of the stamps.

24. 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 depôts on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in rule 22. On such sales discount at the rate of one half anna in the rupee is allowed.

25. A district officer may authorise the grant of discount at rate of quarter of an anna in the rupee to any *bond 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.

26. 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 authorised to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under rules 23 and 25.

BRANCH DEPÔTS.

27. Every subordinate branch or tahsil treasury shall be a branch depôt for the sale of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depôt is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depôt in the same station as the branch depôt, the local Government may direct the closing of the branch depôt.

28. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depôt.

29. The officer in charge of the branch depôt shall obtain his supplies from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depôt; 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 depôt. In cases where there is likely to be a distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depôt to branch depôts, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depôt treated by the Superintendent of Stamps as supplies to the local depôts to which the branch depôts are subordinate.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depôt in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

30. The supply to be kept in a branch depôt 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 depôt from time to time as may be necessary.

31. 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 depôt shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depôt and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

32. Sales from branch depôts will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depôts.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

33. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depôt will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in the depôt, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depôts subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the branch depôt. He will attach to the monthly statements for September and March rendered to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or in the provinces noted in the margin,* to the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer named by the local Government, 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 depôt on the September 18 and March 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 depôts that they have similarly counted the stamps in the branch depôts on the last day of the month of September of which the accounts are incorporated in March the head treasury accounts, and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps to be as stated in the margin.†

RS.	General	...	...	...
	Court-fees	...	...	...
	Telegraph	...	...	...
	Postage	...	...	...
RS.	General	...	...	...
	Court-fees	...	...	...
	Telegraph	...	...	...
	Postage	...	...	...

"The total values of stamps in this depôt and the branch depôts, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

General	...	...	...	...
Court-fees (including stamps for copies)	...	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	...	...	...

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for September March to which this certificate is attached." If there is any difference, add "with the exception of the following differences:—
.....the explanation of which is as follows:—

34. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depôt including the transactions of the subordinate branch depôts shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depôt, and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officers specified in rule 33, 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, 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. The statements may be forwarded to the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the local Government.

35. These statements shall be checked by the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 33, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depôts, and shall be used by them to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depôts. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depôt is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns, each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 33, will be supplied by the Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned by the local depôts subordinate to each.

36. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depôts 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 *plus* and *minus* memoranda or otherwise.

37. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 33, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transaction of the central and local depôts as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

38. 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 depôts under rule 36, the receipt of the certificates prescribed in rule 33, and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depôt.

39. 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 check of the receipts, issues and sales.

40. The local Governments of Bengal, Madras and Bombay shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depôts. 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.

41. The Superintendents of Stamps, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office, a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depôt and the issues to each local depôt of postage stamps during the month. Each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in rule 33, 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 depôts subordinate to him. Each 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. 11.

[Fort St. George Gazette, Part I, dated 13th March 1883, pages 200, 201.]

No. 84.—With reference to the foregoing rules and in supersession of those published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th August 1883 and 7th December 1883, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to issue the following additional rules under section 55, Act I. of 1879, and section 27, Act VII. of 1870:—

1. The office of the Superintendent of Stamps shall be a local depôt 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. Such of the packets received in a local depôt from the Superintendent of Stamps as bear 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 depôt shall be equal to the probable demand for one month. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depôt falls below the number issued in the preceding six weeks, the officer in charge of the branch depôt 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 depôt 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 tahsildar 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 licenses 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 licenses.

10. Every license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, 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 13, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government, by payment of ready money, stamps of the individual value of Rs. 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rs. 5 and upwards, shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 6½ per cent.

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 stamps exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps 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 registers, 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 demanded 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 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.

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 he can furnish so as to make up 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 authorised to sell.

24. The stock of stamps in the central depôt shall be verified annually by an officer of the rank of Assistant or Deputy Collector, unconnected with the Stamp Department and deputed by the Government for the purpose. The verification shall take place in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported. [G.O., dated 4th June 1894, No. 390, Revenue.]

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 Huzur 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 (or 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 6½ per cent. To licensed stamp vendors purchasing stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under (except 1 anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 rupees, discount will be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent.

7. To licensed stamp vendors purchasing 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 5 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 of endorsement. A register of sales will be kept in the prescribed form. Entries will be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book as such. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in column 4. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialed 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 these 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* vendor 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 Huzur Accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

12. The following are additional rules regarding vendors on discount:—(1) Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. (2) If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire 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 5, clause b, of the General Stamp Act, except as regards water-marked bill paper denoted by the Superintendent of Stamps and supplied to licensed vendors for sale.

14. When the system of *ex-officio* vend of court-fees stamps is productive of difficulty or inconvenience, or attended with risk, arrangements should be made by Collectors for substituting sale of 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. 3113.

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 also or at places other than his usual place of vend.—Board's Pro., 12th November 1884, No. 3844.

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; 8th March 1869; 8th October 1872, No. 1984; 4th April 1873, No. 528; 2nd June 1873, No. 913; Circular Memorandum, 3rd June 1873, No. 753; G. O., 27th October 1873, No. 1191; 11th November 1873, No. 2285; 25th March 1874, No. 674.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Simla, the 18th April 1879.

No. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, and in continuation of the Notification No. 1314, dated the 28th June 1878, the President in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the fee chargeable under the said Act on every application for the return of exhibits filed with petitions presented to a Collector in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 and 19 of the Bengal License Act, 1878.

Rules for the issue of *ex-officio* licenses to Postal officials for the sale of non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (b) Stamps.

The following is the text of the rules prescribed by Government for the sale of non-judicial stamps by postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters licensed for the purpose.

Collectors of Districts or other officers empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government may, at their discretion, grant licenses to officials in charge of Post offices to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (b) stamps.

2. The licenses will be issued on the application of the officials concerned submitted through their immediate superiors, i.e., a Superintendent of Post offices or a postmaster of the first class, as the case may be.

3. Postmasters, sub-postmasters and branch postmasters will be licensed by their official designation and not by name. (a) The engagement to be executed by them will likewise be drawn up in their official designation and be signed by them. (a)

4. Postal officials licensed to sell non-judicial (b) and Court-fee (b) stamps shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations applicable to licensed private vendors and should purchase the stamps required by them for sale from their own private funds.

5. The stamps kept for sale, the collections realized therefrom, and all registers and papers connected therewith should on no account be placed in any of the receptacles of the Post office or in the room in which the work of the Post office is conducted, but should be kept apart, the licensee in each case making his own arrangements for the purpose.

6. All correspondence connected with the purchase and the sale of the stamps being purely private, the usual postage chargeable thereon should be paid by the licensee from his private funds.

7. A license issued in the official designation of a Postal official will, in the event of his transfer or departure on leave, be transferable to his successor or *locum tenens*; (c) but the latter should execute a separate duly stamped engagement. (c) It will be compulsory on the relieving official to continue the sale and take over the stock of unsold stamps (not spoiled or rendered unfit for use) remaining with his predecessor, at its value *minus* the discount allowed thereon at the time of purchase. Any official who is not in a position so to take over the stamps and pay for them *forthwith* will not be appointed either temporarily or permanently to succeed an official who has been licensed to sell stamps. But, if after taking over the stamps an official permanently appointed should wish to discontinue the

(G.O. dated 14th July 1893, No. 626, Revenue.)

Board's Proceedings, 5th August 1893, No. 346 (Separate Revenue).

(a)	Do.	6th Sept. 1893,	" 519 (	do.	)
(b)	Do.	15th June 1894,	" 229 (	do.	)
(c)	Do.	17th May 1895,	" 207 (	do.	)

sale, he should, before doing so, get the license cancelled in the ordinary course through his immediate superior, i.e., a Superintendent of Post offices or a Postmaster of the first class.

8. In cases where the permanent official is absent only for a short time, his *locum tenens* should take over from his predecessor a stock of stamps sufficient for sale during the period of his incumbency, at cost price less discount.

9. If the out-going Postmaster should have no stock on hand, the in-coming Postmaster, should, without any loss of time, buy the necessary supply from the nearest treasury.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Sirsa, the 22nd May 1891.

No. 2170.—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 in supersession of the rules promulgated by notifications :—

No. 1288, dated the 3rd March 1892.	No. 1611, dated the 25th June 1886.
" 2955, " 1st December 1882.	" 2727, " 24th August 1886.
" 1444, " 16th March 1883.	" 5700, " 26th October 1887.
" 3515, " 16th October 1885.	" 1662, " 14th November 1890.
" 434, " 28th January 1886.	" 5881, " 19th December 1890.
" 590, " 5th May 1886.	

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

1. These rules shall come into force throughout British India on the date of this notification.

1. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meanings 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; and

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. (a) Hundis, other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 10 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. 30,000 in individual value, on impressed sheets bearing the word *Hundi*;

(2) Hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 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 10(b) or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and impressed by him in manner provided by rule 10.

(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 7 (a) as to the 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.

5. Promissory notes and bills of exchange shall, except as provided by section 10 of the said Act and by these rules, be written on plain impressed sheets or on impressed sheets bearing the word "*Hundi*."

6. All other instruments chargeable with duty may be written on impressed sheets (other than impressed sheets bearing the word "*Hundi*"), and, except as provided by section 10 of the said Act and by these rules, shall be so written.

7. (a) When two or more impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(b) When a single sheet (other than an impressed sheet bearing the word "*Hundi*") 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.

(c) 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, one or more adhesive "*Share Transfer Stamps*" hereinafter mentioned may be used to make up the required amount.

8. The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, or Lahore, or by the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad.

CHAPTER III.—Of Impressed Labels.

9. Impressed labels may be used for the following instruments and counterparts thereof, namely :—

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|---|---|
| (1). Administration-bonds; | 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 power; | (12). Notes of Protest; |
| (4). Articles of Association of a Company; | (13). Policies of Insurance; |
| (5). Articles of Clerkship; | (14). Revocations of trust; |
| (6). Bills-of-Lading; | (15). Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (provided that any such share warrant issued previous to the 14th November 1890 and bearing an adhesive share transfer stamp denoting the full amount of duty payable on the warrant shall be held to have been duly stamped); |
| (7). Charter-parties; | (16). Warrants for Goods; |
| (8). Declarations of trust; | 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; |
| (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; | (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; |
| (10). Leases printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter | (18). Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style, which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on impressed sheets; |
| | (19). Awards; |
| | (20). Bills-of-Exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India; |
| | (21). Bonds; |
| | (22). Certificates of sale; |
| | (23). Composition-deeds; |
| | (24). Conveyances; |
| | (25). Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property; |
| | (26). Instruments of apprenticeship; |
| | (27). Instruments of co-partnership; |
| | (28). Instruments of dissolution of partnership; |
| | (29). Instruments of exchange; |
| | (30). Instruments of gift; |
| | (31). Instruments of partition; |
| | (32). Leases; |
| | (33). Letters of license; |
| | (34). Mortgage-deeds; |
| | (35). Powers-of-attorney; |
| | (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. |

10. The following officers are empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in rule 9, namely :—

(a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi; and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, when the Collector is absent from Head-Quarters, and the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from head-quarters, (as amended by the notification of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 10th May 1895, No. 2208, S. R.—G.O., dated 27th May 1885, Mis. No. 2121, Revenue.

- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Moulmein and Akyal, and the Treasury Officer, Bassein;
 (c) The Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;
 (d) The Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

11. (a) Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in rule 9 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 eyelets.

(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 Collector, 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.

12. (a) The payment of duty on instruments (other than instruments which, under section 10 of the said Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) 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 17 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 10, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rules 11 (a) and 11 (b), and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV.—Adhesive Stamps.

13. 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.

14. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one anna."

15. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

- (a) Bills of Exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India, and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, 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.

16. When it is necessary, under section 15 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.

17. Every payment made under section 30 of the said Act shall be made in cash.

18. 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.

19. Any Magistrate convicting or trying an offender under chapter VIII of the said 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.

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 3rd 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 Superintendent of Stamps that the stamps were not impressed.

General Stamp Office, Madras,
18th March, 1882.

J. G. FERRAND,
Superintendent of Stamps.

Fort St. George Gazette, page 457.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Judicial.

Simla, 4th June 1879, No. 114.

I. J.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Act I. of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879) subject to the modifications noted below:—

(1). For the words "Local Government" and "British India," wherever they occur, the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be substituted.

(2). For the word "April" in the last paragraph of section 1 and in section 5, clause (a), the word "June" shall be substituted.

(3). In section 46, after the words "Central Provinces," add the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

Fort St. George Gazette, page 587.

Ootacamund, August 27, 1879.

In modification of the Notification, dated 28th June 1879, (vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1879, page 488), His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the powers of a Collector, under the Stamp Act I. of 1879, thereby conferred on all Revenue officers in charge of divisions, be restricted to officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector.

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 thousand 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 leviable on the institution of a suit, see the table annexed to this schedule.

SCHEDULE I.—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
1. <i>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.*</i>	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. <i>Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), section fifteen.</i>		A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. <i>Petition under the Indian Registration Act, sec. fifty-three.</i>		
4. <i>Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.</i>		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. <i>Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.</i>		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
6. <i>Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.</i>	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority,— (a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees..... (b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees..... When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court..... When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a)—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees..... (b)—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees..... When such decree or order is made by a High Court.....	Four annas. Eight annas. One rupee. One rupee. Eight annas. One rupee. Four rupees.
7. <i>Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.</i>	(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.
8. <i>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.</i>	(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. <i>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.</i>	For every three hundred & sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words.	Eight annas.
10. <i>[Repealed by Act VIII of 1890.]</i>		

(1). 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 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).

11. <i>Probate of a Will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.</i>	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. <i>Certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889.</i>	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.—1. 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 exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE I.—concluded.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
		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 negotiations or transfer of the security or for both purposes the value of the security is its market value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for so far as such value can be ascertained.
12-A. Certificate under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII. of 1827.	...	1. As regards debts and securities the same fee as would be payable in respect of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, 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.
[a] 13. Application to the Chief Court or the Court of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab for the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure [b].	When the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	Two rupees. XIV. 1882.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	The fee leviable on a Memorandum of appeal.
[c] 14. Application to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon for the exercise of the revisional jurisdiction of a High Court over the Court of Small Causes of Rangoon under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure [b] or Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1837 [d].	When the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed twenty-five rupees.	Two rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty-five rupees.	The fee leviable on a Memorandum of appeal. XIV. of 1882. IX. of 1837.

(2) In the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 19, clause viii., for the words and figures "and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act annexed, No. 12," the words and figures "and, save as regards debts and securities, a certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII. of 1827" shall be substituted.

[a] Inserted by Act XVIII. of 1884, s. 71, printed, Punjab Code, Ed. 1888, p. 255.

[b] For Act XIV. of 1892, see the revised Edition, as modified up to 1st July 1889, published by the Legislation Department.

[c] Inserted by Act XI. of 1839, s. 84, printed, Burma Code, Ed. 1839, p. 330.

[d] Printed, General Acts, 1835-68, Ed. 1839, p. 123.

SCHEDULE I.

Table of rates of ad valorem Fees leviable on the institution of Suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	10	0 12 0	570	580	43 8 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0
10	15	1 2 0	580	590	44 4 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0
15	20	1 8 0	590	600	45 0 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0
20	25	1 14 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0
25	30	2 4 0	610	620	46 8 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
30	35	2 10 0	620	630	47 4 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
35	40	3 0 0	630	640	48 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
40	45	3 6 0	640	650	48 12 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
45	50	3 12 0	650	660	49 8 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
50	55	4 2 0	660	670	50 4 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
55	60	4 8 0	670	680	51 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
60	65	4 14 0	680	690	51 12 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
65	70	5 4 0	690	700	52 8 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
70	75	6 10 0	700	710	53 4 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
75	80	6 0 0	710	720	54 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
80	85	6 6 0	720	730	54 12 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
85	90	6 12 0	730	740	55 8 0	5,000	5,100	280 0 0
90	95	7 2 0	740	750	56 4 0	5,100	5,200	285 0 0
95	100	7 8 0	750	760	57 0 0	5,200	5,300	290 0 0
100	110	8 4 0	760	770	57 12 0	5,300	5,400	295 0 0
110	120	9 0 0	770	780	58 8 0	5,400	5,500	300 0 0
120	130	9 12 0	780	790	59 4 0	5,500	5,600	305 0 0
130	140	10 8 0	790	800	60 0 0	5,600	5,700	310 0 0
140	150	11 4 0	800	810	60 12 0	5,700	5,800	315 0 0
150	160	12 0 0	810	820	61 8 0	5,800	5,900	320 0 0
160	170	12 12 0	820	830	62 4 0	5,900	6,000	325 0 0
170	180	13 8 0	830	840	63 0 0	6,000	6,100	330 0 0
180	190	14 4 0	840	850	63 12 0	6,100	6,200	335 0 0
190	200	15 0 0	850	860	64 8 0	6,200	6,300	340 0 0
200	210	15 12 0	860	870	65 4 0	6,300	6,400	345 0 0
210	220	16 8 0	870	880	66 0 0	6,400	6,500	350 0 0
220	230	17 4 0	880	890	66 12 0	6,500	6,600	355 0 0
230	240	18 0 0	890	900	67 8 0	6,600	6,700	360 0 0
240	250	18 12 0	900	910	68 4 0	6,700	6,800	365 0 0
250	260	19 8 0	910	920	69 0 0	6,800	6,900	370 0 0
260	270	20 4 0	920	930	69 12 0	6,900	7,000	375 0 0
270	280	21 0 0	930	940	70 8 0	7,000	7,100	380 0 0
280	290	21 12 0	940	950	71 4 0	7,100	7,200	385 0 0
290	300	22 8 0	950	960	72 0 0	7,200	7,300	390 0 0
300	310	23 4 0	960	970	72 12 0	7,300	7,400	395 0 0
310	320	24 0 0	970	980	73 8 0	7,400	7,500	400 0 0
320	330	24 12 0	980	990	74 4 0	7,500	7,600	405 0 0
330	340	25 8 0	990	1,000	75 0 0	7,600	7,700	410 0 0
340	350	26 4 0	1,000	1,100	80 0 0	13,000	14,000	595 0 0
350	360	27 0 0	1,100	1,200	85 0 0	14,000	15,000	610 0 0
360	370	27 12 0	1,200	1,300	90 0 0	15,000	16,000	625 0 0
370	380	28 8 0	1,300	1,400	95 0 0	16,000	17,000	640 0 0
380	390	29 4 0	1,400	1,500	100 0 0	17,000	18,000	655 0 0
390	400	30 0 0	1,500	1,600	105 0 0	18,000	19,000	670 0 0
400	410	30 12 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0	19,000	20,000	685 0 0
410	420	31 8 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0	20,000	21,000	700 0 0
420	430	32 4 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0	21,000	22,000	715 0 0
430	440	33 0 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0	22,000	23,000	730 0 0
440	450	33 12 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0	23,000	24,000	745 0 0
450	460	34 8 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0	24,000	25,000	760 0 0
460	470	35 4 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0	25,000	26,000	775 0 0
470	480	36 0 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0	26,000	27,000	790 0 0
480	490	36 12 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0	27,000	28,000	805 0 0
490	500	37 8 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0	28,000	29,000	820 0 0
500	510	38 4 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0	29,000	30,000	835 0 0
510	520	39 0 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0	30,000	31,000	850 0 0
520	530	39 12 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0	31,000	32,000	865 0 0
530	540	40 8 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0	32,000	33,000	880 0 0
540	550	41 4 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0	33,000	34,000	895 0 0
550	560	42 0 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0	34,000	35,000	910 0 0
560	570	42 12 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0	35,000	36,000	925 0 0
			3,300	3,400	195 0 0	36,000	37,000	940 0 0

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.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
32,000	34,000	1,015 0 0	1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,575 0 0	3,34,000	3,39,000	2,950 0 0
34,000	36,000	1,035 0 0	1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,600 0 0	3,39,000	3,44,000	3,000 0 0
36,000	38,000	1,055 0 0	1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,625 0 0	3,44,000	3,49,000	3,050 0 0
38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0	1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,650 0 0	3,49,000	3,54,000	3,100 0 0
40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,675 0 0	3,54,000	3,59,000	3,150 0 0
42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,500 0 0	3,59,000	3,64,000	3,200 0 0
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,525 0 0	3,64,000	3,69,000	3,250 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,550 0 0	3,69,000	3,74,000	3,300 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,575 0 0	3,74,000	3,79,000	3,350 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,600 0 0	3,79,000	3,84,000	3,400 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,625 0 0	3,84,000	3,89,000	3,450 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,650 0 0	3,89,000	3,94,000	3,500 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,675 0 0	3,94,000	3,99,000	3,550 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,700 0 0	3,99,000	4,04,000	3,600 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,725 0 0	4,04,000	4,09,000	3,650 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,750 0 0	4,09,000	4,14,000	3,700 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,775 0 0	4,14,000	4,19,000	3,750 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800 0 0	4,19,000	4,24,000	3,800 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,825 0 0	4,24,000	4,29,000	3,850 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850 0 0	4,29,000	4,34,000	3,900 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875 0 0	4,34,000	4,39,000	3,950 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900 0 0	4,39,000	4,44,000	4,000 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925 0 0	4,44,000	4,49,000	4,050 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950 0 0	4,49,000	4,54,000	4,100 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975 0 0	4,54,000	4,59,000	4,150 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0	4,10,000	..	3,000 0 0	4,59,000	4,64,000	4,200 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,325 0 0	..	..	..	4,64,000	4,69,000	4,250 0 0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,350 0 0	..	..	..	4,69,000	4,74,000	4,300 0 0

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or petition.	One anna.
(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;	

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

Fixed Fees—continued.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III. of 1859, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI. of 1865, or under Act No. XVI. of 1868, section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to a suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 rupees;	One anna.
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;	Eight annas.
or to deposit in Court revenue or rent;	
or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One rupee.
(d)—When presented to a High Court	Two rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	Eight annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper....	One rupee.
(a)—When presented to a District Court.....	One rupee.
(b)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court.....	Two rupees.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 16 of 1833, or Bombay Act No. V. of 1861 (to give Mamludars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law).	Eight annas.

SCHEDULE II.—continued.

Fixed Fees—continued.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
5. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.		
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.		Eight annas.
7. Undertaking under section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.		Eight annas.
8. [Repealed by Act XII of 1891.]		
9. [Repealed by Act XII of 1891.]		
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) of this number.....	Eight annas.
	(b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority.....	One rupee.
	(c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority.....	Two rupees.
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented.....	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority.	Eight annas.
	(b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority.....	Two rupees.
12. Caveat.		
13. Application under Act No. X. of 1859, section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI. of 1862, section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII. of 1869, section seven.		Five rupees.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.		Five rupees.
15. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.		

SCHEDULE II.—concluded.

Fixed Fees—concluded.

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE.
16. [Repealed by Act VI of 1889.]		
17. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:—		
i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court.		
ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates:		
iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed:		
iv. To set aside an award:		Ten rupees.
v. To set aside an adoption:		
vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.		
18. Application under section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.		
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.		Twenty rupees.
21. Complaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.		

SCHEDULE III.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

[Repealed by Act XIV of 1870.]

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 due 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 35 of "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I., Article 11, of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills

or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons:

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI. of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution A fee of 8 annas each.
Memoranda of appeal 2 rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned rules to take effect from and after the 1st April, 1872, in supersession of the rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April 1870, (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George Gazette* for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured, the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the value noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	1	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	3	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed stamp vendor or by the assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees' stamps. The stamp vendor's office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V.—A register shall be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register-writer; and in this register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The stamp vendor will, from time to time, replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the stamp vendor. The clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI.—It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and values are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys and to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to costs of references to High Court 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. 2,004, dated 14th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees Act VII. of 1870 came into force.

Fort St. George, 24th April 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by section 27, Act VII. of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fee stamps for general observance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted:—

I. At the office of the Superintendent of Stamps.
II. At all district and taluq treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.
2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Provided that Court Fee labels shall not be supplied to licensed vendors for sale at any place within a reasonable distance of which the labels can be obtained from an *ex-officio* vendor, and that licensed vendors shall not be allowed more than one per cent. discount for the sale of Court Fee labels.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required, or in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp, refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

(1st) when by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer, they are rendered unfit for use;

(2nd) or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;

(3rd) or when any stamp has been filed in any Court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said Court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 34 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees' stamps:—Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees' labels.

3rd October 1872, No. 3307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI. of 1831.

11th 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 no 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 X. of 1859 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 8 annas.

22nd August 1873, No. 2509.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a plaintiff, disclosing a reasonable case on the merits, is presented to any Civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects, not for any substantial defect, but on account of an entirely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute precisely the same case, in another form, against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the District in which the Civil Court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should in his opinion be refunded.

19th December 1873, No. 3816.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for refund of the amount paid to Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

No. 801.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, reduces to eight annas the fee payable—

- (a) on the plaint in every suit hereafter instituted in the Province of Oudh to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietory tenure where no consequently relief is prayed;
- (b) on every appeal hereafter presented in any such suit, whether instituted before or after the date of this Notification.

20th February 1874, No. 1293.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, remits the whole of the fees chargeable on applications in writing relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government.

6th 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 1865.

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 whole of British India.

3rd July 1874, No. 4193.

The fees chargeable on—

- (a) Copies of Village Settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency 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 plaint 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. 4685.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, the fees payable in suits by

Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue, shall be reduced to the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of representing the plaint.

5th February 1875, No. 855.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following remission:—

Whenever upon payment of the full fee chargeable under the said Act, a certificate of administration has been granted under Act XL. of 1858, or Act XX. of 1864, and a fresh certificate is for any reason subsequently granted in respect of the same estate, no fees shall be chargeable upon the fresh certificate so granted.

(STAMPS.)

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st July 1877, No. 2041, page 485.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII. of 1870, and in supersession of the Notification in the Financial Department, No. 4366, dated 31st October 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act in respect of—

1st.—Copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government, Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of Government before any Criminal Court.

2nd.—Copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader, or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation for the use of any Court or Magistrate or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceeding.

3rd.—Copies of judgments and depositions required by officers of the Police Department for conducting appeals on behalf of Government before any Criminal Courts.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th August 1877, No. 2127, page 510.

The 27th July 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act of 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the fee chargeable under the said Act on plaints filed in suits for possession of immovable property under section 9 of the Special Relief Act No. I., 1877, shall be one-half of the amount prescribed in the scale of fees or plaints mentioned in Schedule I., Article I. of the Court Fees Act.

Fort St. George Gazette, dated 7th May 1878, No. 170, page 267.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS

The 26th April 1878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce to one anna the Court Fee payable under the said Act for a petition to the Collector for relief under section 13 of the Madras Trades License Act, 1878.

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 214 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 executants.

Exempted.

21st May 1881, No. 669.

The fees payable under Schedule II., Article 1 (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. 1361.

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.

SIMLA, the 18th April 1883, No. 361.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 35 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. 1520, 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 8th May 1883, Part I., page 307).

OOTACAMUND, 19th May 1883, No. 76.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 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. 690.

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 the share.

NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, the 9th September 1884, No. 3619.

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 9 of Schedule I. of the Act, on copies furnished by the Revenue Courts and offices for the private use of persons applying for them.

The 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.

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 this 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 6th 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 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, 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.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

CALCUTTA, the 20th 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. 361, of 18th April 1883; or
- (b) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in Clause I. of Notification, No. 361, of 18th April 1883.

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.

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. 2568 of 20th August 1885.

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. 1683, of 19th Sept. 1870.	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:—
Financial do do. No. 2520, of 5th April 1872.	
Do. do. do. No. 7317, of 18th Dec. 1874.	
Home do. do. No. 1443, of 2nd Nov. 1883.	

(1). Copy of a charge framed under section 210 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, 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 548 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. 594, 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 1886, 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.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax, the 16th July 1886, No. 1983.

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 1886, shall be limited to one anna.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions, &c., the 5th November 1886, No. 4088.

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.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Exemptions and Reductions, &c., the 22nd April 1887, No. 2111.

In supersession of Notification No. 4347, dated the 26th 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.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

SALE, &c.

Calcutta, 11th January 1887, No. 139.

Read—Resolution of the Government of India in this Department, No. 2345, dated the 26th December 1884.
Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 230, dated the 20th April 1885.
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 953, 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:—

- (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. 361, dated the 18th April 1883, such labels should be regarded as impressed stamps for the purposes of refund under these rules.

Notification dated 21st December 1883, No. 6717.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 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 1886, may be paid by means of adhesive Court-fee labels.

4th April 1889, 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 33 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 last 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, intimation 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 8 As. for every Rs. 1,000 or fraction of Rs. 1,000.	No. 338, dated 19th Feb. 1861. (Act 36 of 1860, s. 18.)
Foreign Bills of Exchange drawn out of the British Territories in India.	Remitted till 5th October 1861.	No. 188, dated 5th Oct. 1861. (Act 40 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 Callagank, including Alguada Reef dependencies of British Barmah.	Ditto	No. 6647, 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 18 of 1865, s. 2.) See No. 1083, dated 6th June 1879.
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 constituting Prince Ghulam Muhammad, Shahzada Bahim-ud-din, and Shahzada Pakakhtier as Trustees of their portions of the Mysore Grant aggregating Rs. 15,60,000.	Exempted	No. 1629, dated 6th Aug. 1868. (Act 18 of 1863, 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 1863, 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. 891, dated 12th May 1870. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) (Superseded by No. 2280, 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. 6, 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 sureties 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 Chit-tagong.	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 immoveable property sold in execution of a decree by a Civil Court are transferred to the purchaser.	Exempted	No. 8906, 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 mensem.	Exempted	No. 332, dated 16th Jan. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Contracts for service in British Barmah under the Chief Commissioner of that Province, entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Barmah and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government Officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner.	Ditto	No. 599, 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.		
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.	Ditto	No. 1101, dated 13th Feb. 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 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. 1389, 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 27th 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 Bannu District within the limits specified below :— <i>Akmalzai Wazirs.</i> Bounded—north, independent territory; east, territory of Nawab Khwaja Muhammad Khan Khattak; south, Kurm River, Serrani tappahs and the Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Utmanzui Wazirs.</i> Bounded—north, independent territory and Kurm River; east, Banuohi tappahs and Murwat thall; south, Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Bhittannis.</i> Bounded—north, independent territory and Murwat thall; east, Murwat thall; south, Murwat thall; west, independent territory. <i>Bhittanni location of Karam tals.</i> Surrounded by Murwat thall. <i>Bungi Khels (Khattaks).</i> Bounded—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. 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. Instrument of divorce executed by a Mahomedan husband, whether by way of "tulak," "khoola," or otherwise. Conveyances by endorsement of rights secured by the instruments known as satas in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 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. Instruments of exchange of immovable property where no money is paid, or agreed to be paid, for equality of exchange.	Ditto	No. 1739, dated 13th March 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	Reduced to the stamp duty with which such document is chargeable.	No. 2201, dated 2nd April 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) (Cancelled as regards Instrument of divorce by Notification No. 183, dated 15th January 1875.)
	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. 3226, dated 22nd May 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	Reduced to one annpee.	No. 3910, dated 19th June 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	Exempted till 30th November 1874.	No. 5934, 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—concl. 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. In supersession of Notification No. 3969, dated 25th June 1874, which included mortgage also. Affidavits made as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.	Exempted	No. 6043, dated 9th Oct. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	Ditto	No. 7516, dated 31st Dec. 1874. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1875. Bonds executed by the sureties 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. Instruments of gift of immovable property when the value does not exceed Rs. 1,500.	Exempted	No. 503, dated 22nd Jan. 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	Reduced to the duty chargeable on a conveyance for a sum equal to the value of immovable property given.	No. 179, dated 16th April 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Within the limits of the Secunderabad Cantonment :— 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. 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 Sunnuds granted by Government to Bhoomias in Ajmere.	Exempted	No. 1039, dated 28th May 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Counterpart of any instrument	Ditto	No. 1243, dated 4th June 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties	Reduced, as in the case, to exceed the duty chargeable on the original.	No. 2255, dated 23rd July 1875. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
	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. 1483, dated 7th July 1876.
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 18 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—concl'd.		
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, 1869, 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. 1046, dated 23rd Feb. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Instruments executed by ryots or cultivators in the following mouzas of the Lalitpur District, North-Western Provinces, to secure the repayment of Takkavi advances made to them by or under the authority of Government :—	Exempted till 31st Dec. 1877.	No. 1173, dated 16th June 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
PARGANA. Mouza.		
Lalitpur... Pissaria Pali.		
Nem Khera.		
Singapur.		
Kulna.		
Kalathra.		
Balabahal... Barkhera.		
Richha.		
Mohole.		
Banpur... Chanki.		
Sindwaho.		
Digwar.		
Gondrapur.		
Mahtoni... Chyen.		
Cheria Latkanju.		
Midarwaho.		
Maraura... Bachranai.		
Bhaunta.		
Dongra Khurd.		
Gurha.		
Kheria.		
Malona.		
Tarauli.		
Putna.		
Chandra.		
Digwar.		
Guriana.		
Dhaulpura.		
Gaona Gundera.		
Narhat.		
Lamnow.		
Arjun Kheria.		
Dampura.		
Bareja.		
Samaria.		
Garoli Kalan.		
Samrana.		
Maharajpura.		
Jamunia.		
Gona.		

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1877—concl'd.		
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 4 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. 537F., dated 10th Dec. 1877. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
1878.		
Security Bond executed by a Thoozyee in British Burmah for the due performance of the duties of his office.	Ditto	No. 141, dated 26th April 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.) Superseded by No. 3020, dated 20th Sept. 1878.
Security Bonds (Hazir Zamini) executed to secure the personal attendance of Gomashtas and other Native employees 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 an annual assessment is less than 8 annas.	No. 1316, dated 28th June 1878. (Act 18 of 1869, s. 16.)
Security Bond executed by or on behalf of a Thoozyee 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 26th 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. 99-L.J. II., dated 22nd May 1879. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
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. 114-L.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. 1191, dated 13th 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—concl'd.		
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 pro. notes and receipts when drawn or executed in the Cantonment of Secunderabad.	Exempted	No. 119-I.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 20th 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-I.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 3rd 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 13th March 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Powers of Attorney furnished to relatives, servants, or dependants under section 68 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 1883.	Exempted	No. 444, 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		

Description of Instruments.	Stamp duty remitted or reduced.	Number and date of Notifications (with law under which issued).
1880—concl'd.		
them by or under the authority of Government for the purchase of seed and cattle:— Shahjahanpur. Etawah. Bareilly. Mainpuri. Etah. Farakhabad. Agra. Muttra. Cawnpore. Basti. Fatehpur. Jalaun. Hathras.		
Instruments of gift of shares in a Company or Association.	Reduced to the amount prescribed in Article 60 (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. 1379, dated 26th June 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.	Exempted	No. 2327, 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. 2329, dated 14th August 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Instruments executed for repayment of loans made under Northern India Takkavi Act X. of 1879.	Ditto	No. 3089, dated 2nd October 1880
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 161, and are in a form approved by the Governor-General in Council under section 10 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879.	Ditto	No. 3715, dated 13th November 1880. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
1881.		
Receipts given for payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes.	Exempted	No. 1163, dated 12th March 1881. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
All pattas 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. 334, 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. 2967, 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 interest at 4 per cent.)	Exempted	No. 279, dated 14th April 1882. (Act I. of 1879.)
Contract papers passed by Commissariat of the East, 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. 1733, dated 17th June 1882. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 3,50,000 dated 15th March 1882, which the Municipality of Madras were authorized to borrow on issue, renewal or sub-division. Nos. $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{90}{090}$ at Rs. 500 each.	Ditto	No. 2680, dated 28th July 1882. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
" $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{55}{055}$ " 1,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{40}{040}$ " 2,500 "		
" $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{185}{185}$ " 5,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{215}{215}$ " 5,000 "		
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.	Exempted	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. 1331, 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 50 (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. 3887, 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 Insurances 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. Nos. $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{60}{060}$ at Rs. 500 each. " $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{20}{020}$ " 1,000 "	Exempted	No. 651, dated 6th Feb. 1885. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
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 of 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 1883, No. 1, which the Municipality of Madura 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. $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{40}{040}$ at Rs. 100 each.		
6 per cent. Debentures: " $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{40}{040}$ at Rs. 100 each.		
" $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{120}{120}$ " 500 "		
" $\frac{041}{041}$ to $\frac{160}{160}$ " 500 "		
" $\frac{01}{161}$ to $\frac{108}{268}$ " 1,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{269}$ to $\frac{5}{275}$ " 2,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{274}$ to $\frac{20}{293}$ " 5,000 "		
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. 1041, 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. 1411, 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 incomes 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. 3,00,000 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. $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{10}{010}$ at Rs. 10,000 each.		
" $\frac{01}{011}$ to $\frac{26}{036}$ " 5,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{037}$ to $\frac{67}{103}$ " 1,000 "		
" $\frac{01}{104}$ to $\frac{06}{109}$ " 500 "		
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 Cponoor, Madras, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 2688, dated 23rd August 1886. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
The stamp duty on the undermentioned debentures for Rs. 27,000, dated 15th October 1886, which the Municipality of Madura was authorized to borrow, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 4518, 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 Ootacamund, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted	No. 89, dated 7th Jan. 1887. (Act I. of 1879, s. 8.)
Nos. $\frac{21}{081}$ to $\frac{22}{082}$... Rs. 5,000		
" $\frac{23}{083}$ to $\frac{24}{084}$ " 500		
" $\frac{25}{085}$ to $\frac{26}{086}$ " 500		
" $\frac{27}{087}$ to $\frac{28}{088}$ " 500		
" $\frac{29}{089}$ to $\frac{30}{090}$ " 500		
" $\frac{31}{191}$ to $\frac{31}{191}$ " 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 Cuddapah, Madras, on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Exempted	No. 6192, dated 23rd 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 28 " 500 "		
" 27 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 (S) 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. 481, 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 45 " 5,000 "		
The stamp duty chargeable on the undermentioned debentures, dated 1st November 1888, for Rs. 1,50,000 issued by the Municipality of Madras on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.	Ditto	No. 6910, 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.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, September 9th, 1889.

Dated 7th November 1881, published at page 699 of Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 10th November 1881.

All officers holding the rank of Sub-Collector or Head Assistant Collector in charge of divisions in all the districts are invested with the powers of a Collector under sections 15, 17, 30, 31, 45, and 51 to 54, Act I of 1879, to be exercised within the limits of their jurisdictions.

No. 274.—In continuation of the marginally noted Notification, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under clause 8, section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act (I. of 1879) to invest all Deputy Collectors in charge of Divisions in all the Districts of the Madras Presidency with the power of a Collector under sections 15, 17, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45 and 51 to 54 of the said Act to be exercised within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

18th July 1890.

No. 3517.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on the Memorandum and Articles of Association of any Association registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.

14th November 1890.

No. 1661.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the case of any company issuing share warrants as provided by section 30 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, such share warrants shall be exempt from payment of the duty specified in section 35 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon payment as composition for that duty to the Collector of Stamp Revenue of three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company.

No. 1662.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that impressed labels shall be used to denote the duty payable, under section 35 of the Indian Companies Act in accordance with section 30 of the said Indian Companies Act. Provided that any such share warrants issued previous to the date of this Notification and bearing an adhesive share transfer stamp denoting the full amount of duty payable on the warrant shall be held to have been duly stamped.

27th November 1890.

No. 5484.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit, both prospectively and with retrospective effect, from the 1st October 1875, the duty chargeable on security bonds taken under the authority of the Government, from medical students of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistant classes and their sureties.

21st January 1891.

No. 259.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, if any company limited by shares which has paid the full stamp duty chargeable on its share warrants or the composition therefor mentioned in Notification No. 1661, dated 14th November 1890, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital, the share warrants issued by such company under section 30 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, with respect to such additional capital shall be exempt from payment of the duty specified in section 35 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon payment as composition for that duty to the Collector of Stamp Revenue of $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the additional capital so issued.

19th December 1890.

No. 5881.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule in supersession of Rule 11 (a) of the rules promulgated by Financial Notification No. 1882, dated the 3rd March 1882.

"11 (a) The payment of duty on instruments (other than instruments which, under section 10 of the said Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India, and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India, shall be indicated only by impressed labels.

2nd June 1891.

No. 2318.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in this Department, No. 3646, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Madras has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 250 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 50,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow; and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 16th day of January 1891.

No. 1 for	...	Rs. 27,000
No. 2 for	...	20,000
Nos. 3 to 5 for	...	1,000 each.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879 the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above mentioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division or consolidation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—STAMPS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1891.

No. 4345.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I. of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under that Act on—

- (1) Copies of entries in the certified copies of registers given under Section 8 of Act VI. of 1886;
- (2) Copies of entries in register books granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under section 25 of the said Act; and
- (3) Copies of entries in registers and records given under section 35 of the said Act, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer, or petty officer.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

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.

W. P. ARSTIN, Esq., L.C.S. Collector.
 T. A. PACZESKY, Esq. Dy. do.
 C. KIERNANDER, Esq. Head Appraiser.
 T. H. PUDDIPHATT, Esq. Second 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 pot paper.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A license is required for the importation of arms and ammunition. No license is required for ordinary fowling-pieces and gunpowder for sporting purpose 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. Rules regulating import, &c., are published at pp. 259, 262 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st April 1879.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' baggage may be landed at any time under the following rules:—

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

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

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

Articles brought on for friends or relations are 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.

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

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.

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

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 levy of duty. If the baggage contains nothing dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any package containing articles not liable to duty, and which a passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to actual examination.

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.

The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to passengers from non-attendance of these officers, shall be severely noticed.

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 or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

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 his 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.

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

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

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

Bills of Lading for goods to be exported must bear a four-anna stamp.

Parcel tickets must also bear a four-anna stamp.

A.

Alphabetical List of Articles corrected up to 31st March 1890.

List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.		List according to Secretary of State's Committee.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED IN RETURNS.	
	Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.		Weight, Quantity or Number.	Value.
I. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		Value.	IX. CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE.		Value.
II. ANIMALS, LIVING—			X. CANDLES OF ALL SORTS.	Lbs.	"
1. Horses.	No.	"	XI. CANES AND RATTANS.	Cwt.	"
2. Other kinds.	"	"	XII. CAOUTCHOUC—		
III. APPAREL (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hostery).		"	1. Raw.	Cwt.	"
IV. ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)—			2. Manufactures.	"	"
1. Fire-arms and parts thereof.		"	XIII. CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c., (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof.		"
2. Gunpowder, common.	Lbs.	"	XIV. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—		
3. Do. sporting.	"	"	1. Alum.	Cwt.	"
4. Dynamite and other explosives.	Cwt.	"	2. Arsenic.	"	"
5. Other sorts.	"	"	3. Copperas.	"	"
V. ART, WORKS OF.		"	4. Khari salt.	"	"
VI. BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps and charts).	Cwt.	"	5. Sal Ammoniac.	"	"
VII. BORAX.	"	"	6. Sulphur (brimstone).	"	"
VIII. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS—			7. Sulphuric acid.	"	"
1. Asphalt.	Cwt.	"	8. Other sorts.	"	"
2. Bricks and tiles.	No.	"	XV. CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain).		
3. Cement.	Cwt.	"	XVI. CLOCKS AND WATCHES.	No.	"
4. Chalk and lime.	"	"	XVII. COAL—		
5. Clay.	"	"	1. Coke.	Tons.	"
6. Earthenware piping.	"	"	2. Patent fuel.	"	"
7. Other sorts.	"	"	XVIII. COFFEE.	"	"
			XIX. COM—		
			1. Unmanufactured.	"	"
			2. Manufactures of (excluding ropes).	"	"

* In Nos. 2-5 and 6 the Tariff Sub-heads as given in the Schedule appended to Act XI, of 1882 should be given.

† See also entry, No. XLVI.

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.
XX. CORALS, REAL ..	Lbs.	Value.	XXIX. FIREWORKS ..	Value.	
XXI. CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE (excluding jute) ..	Cwt.	"	XXX. FLAX—	Lbs.	"
XXII. CORKS ..	"	"	1. Raw ..	"	"
XXIII. COTTON—	"	"	2. Twist and yarn ..	"	"
1. Raw ..	Lbs.	"	3. Manufactures—	Yds.	"
2. Twist and yarn ..	Lbs.	"	i. Piece-goods ..	Lbs.	"
3. Manufactures—	"	"	ii. Thread, sewing ..	Yds.	"
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—	No.	"
(d) Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ..	No.	"	i. Cocoanuts ..	Cwt.	"
(e) Other sorts ..	Yds.	"	ii. Coconut kernel or kopra ..	"	"
ii. Lace and patent net ..	"	"	iii. Other sorts ..	"	"
iii. Hosiery, pure and mixed ..	"	"	2. Vegetables, fresh ..	"	"
iv. Thread, sewing ..	Lbs.	"	XXXII. GLASS—	S. ft.	"
v. Canvas ..	Yds.	"	1. Sheet and plate ..	Cwt.	"
vi. Other sorts ..	Lbs.	"	2. Beads & false pearls ..	Cwt. & gross.	"
XXXIII. DRESS OF GINGELLY-OIL ..	Cwt.	"	3. Bottles, common ..	"	"
XXIV. DRUGS AND MEDICINES (excluding Chemicals)—	"	"	4. Other ware ..	"	"
1. Aloes ..	"	"	XXXIII. GRAIN AND PULSE—	Cwt.	"
2. Assafoetida ..	"	"	1. Gram ..	"	"
3. Bedmusk ..	"	"	2. Rice in the husk (paddy) ..	"	"
4. Camphor, viz:—	"	"	3. Rice not in the husk ..	"	"
(a) Bheemsaini or Baras ..	Lbs.	"	4. Wheat ..	"	"
(b) Other kinds ..	"	"	5. Pulse ..	"	"
5. Cassia Lignea ..	Cwt.	"	6. Oats ..	"	"
6. Galangal ..	Lbs.	"	7. Jowari and hajra ..	"	"
7. Peruvian bark ..	"	"	8. Other sorts ..	"	"
8. Quinine ..	"	"	XXXIV. GUMS AND RESINS—		
9. Other sorts ..	"	"	(Foreign Trade).	"	"
XXV. DYING AND COLORING MATERIALS—	"	"	1. Cutch ..	"	"
1. Aniline and Alizarine dyes ..	Ozs.	"	2. Gambier ..	"	"
2. Cochineal ..	Cwt.	"	3. Rosin ..	"	"
3. Indigo ..	"	"	4. Gums ..	"	"
4. Madder or Munjeet ..	"	"	5. Arabic ..	"	"
5. Myrabolams ..	"	"	6. Benjamin ..	"	"
6. Safflower ..	"	"	7. Olibanum ..	"	"
7. Saffron ..	"	"	8. Other sorts ..	"	"
8. Turmeric ..	"	"	GUMS AND RESINS—(Coasting Trade).	"	"
9. Other sorts ..	"	"	1. Cutch and Gambier ..	"	"
XXVI. WARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN ..	"	"	2. Rosin ..	"	"
XXVII. EXHIBITIONS, ARTICLES FOR ..	"	"	3. Other sorts ..	"	"
XXVIII. FEATHERS ..	Lbs.	"	XXXV. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including plated ware) ..	"	"
			XXXVI. HEMP—	Cwt.	"
			1. Raw ..	"	"
			2. Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—	Yds.	"
			i. Cloth ..	No.	"
			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 drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof ..	Galls.	Value.
4. „ dressed or tanned ..	"	"	* (c) Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards ..	"	"
XXXVIII. HORNS ..	Cwt.	"	* (d) Spirit perfumed in wood or in bottles ..	"	"
XXXIX. HORNS ..	"	"	* (e) Colombo arrack ..	"	"
XL. ICE ..	"	"	* (f) Spirit—Other sorts ..	"	"
XLI. INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS—			3. Wines & Liqueurs—		
1. Musical ..	"	"	i. Champagne ..	"	"
2. Photographic ..	"	"	ii. Claret ..	"	"
3. Scientific, philosophical, &c. ..	"	"	iii. Port ..	"	"
XLII. IVORY—	Lbs.	"	iv. Sherry ..	"	"
1. Unmanufactured ..	"	"	v. Other sorts ..	"	"
2. Manufactured ..	"	"	* (a) Other Sparkling Wines ..	"	"
XLIII. JEWELLERY, &c.—	"	"	* (b) Liqueurs ..	"	"
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset. ..	"	"	* (c) Other sorts ..	"	"
2. Jewellery ..	"	"	4. Other sorts—		
3. Plate ..	"	"	* i. Cider and other fermented liquors ..	"	"
XLIV. JUTE—	Cwt.	"	* ii. Other sorts ..	"	"
1. Raw ..	"	"	LIQUORS—(Coasting Trade).		
2. Manufactures of—	No.	"	1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	"	"
i. Gunny { powerloom bags, hand loom ..	Yds.	"	2. Spirits—		
ii. Gunny { powerloom cloths, hand loom ..	"	"	i. Brandy ..	"	"
iii. Rope and twine ..	Cwt.	"	ii. Rum ..	"	"
iv. Other kinds ..	"	"	iii. Other sorts ..	"	"
XLV. LAC—	"	"	3. Wines and Liqueurs—		
1. Button ..	"	"	i. Champagne ..	"	"
2. Dye ..	"	"	ii. Claret ..	"	"
3. Shell ..	"	"	iii. Port ..	"	"
4. Stick ..	"	"	iv. Sherry ..	"	"
5. Other kinds ..	"	"	v. Other sorts ..	"	"
XLVI. LACQUERED WARE (OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE) ..	"	"	4. Other sorts ..	"	"
XLVII. LEATHER—	Cwt.	"	XLIX. MACHINERY AND MILLWORK—		
1. Unwrought ..	"	"	1. Steam engines and parts—		
2. Manufactures of—	Pairs.	"	i. Locomotives (excluding those for railways) ..	"	"
i. Boots and Shoes ..	"	"	ii. Other sorts ..	"	"
ii. Saddlery & harness ..	"	"	2. Agricultural (not being steam) ..	"	"
iii. Other sorts ..	"	"	3. Other sorts ..	"	"
XLVIII. LIQUORS—(Foreign Trade).	Galls.	"	L. MANURES—		
1. Ale, Beer, and Porter ..	"	"	1. Animal bones ..	Tons.	"
2. Spirits—	"	"	2. Guano ..	"	"
i. Brandy ..	"	"	3. Other kinds ..	"	"
ii. Gin ..	"	"	LI. MATCHES, LUCIFER AND OTHER ..	"	"
iii. Rum ..	"	"			
vi. Whisky ..	"	"			
v. Other sorts—	"	"			
* (a) Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures or in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ..	"	"			

* These particulars should be given in returns Nos. 2-1, 2-2 and 6 only. In the other foreign trade returns, totals only should be entered, without these particulars, against "2. (v) Other sorts," "3. (v) 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—continued.		
1. Floor-matting (China) ..	Sq. yds.	Value.	7. Tin—		
2. Other sorts ..	"	"	i. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	Value.
LIII. METALS—(Foreign Trade)			ii. Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) ..	"	"
1. Brass—			8. Zinc or Spelter—		
i. Unwrought ..	Cwt.	"	i. Unwrought ..	"	"
ii. Wrought ..	"	"	ii. Wrought or manufactured ..	"	"
2. Copper—			iii. Other sorts ..	"	"
i. Ore ..	"	"	9. Metals, unenumerated.	"	"
ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	"	"	METALS—(Coasting Trade).		
iii. Unwrought—			1. Brass—		
(a) Tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks ..	"	"	i. Unwrought ..	"	"
(b) Other sorts ..	"	"	ii. Wrought ..	"	"
iv. Wrought—			2. Copper—		
(a) Lametta ..	"	"	i. Ore ..	"	"
(b) Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ..	"	"	ii. Old for re-manufacture ..	"	"
(c) Sheets and other manufactures ..	"	"	iii. Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.) ..	"	"
3. Iron—			iv. Wrought—		
i. Ore ..	"	"	(a) Coin ..	"	"
ii. Old, for re-manufacture ..	"	"	(b) Lametta ..	"	"
iii. Cast (pig) ..	"	"	(c) Mixed or yellow metal, for sheathing ..	"	"
iv. Wrought—			(d) Sheets and other manufactures ..	"	"
(a) Bar ..	"	"	3. Iron—		
(b) Angle, bolt, and rod ..	"	"	i. Ore ..	"	"
(c) Sheets and plates (including tinned plates) ..	"	"	ii. Old for re-manufacture ..	"	"
(d) Galvanized (other than wire) ..	"	"	iii. Cast (pig) ..	"	"
(e) Hoops ..	"	"	iv. Wrought—		
(f) Anchors, cables, and kentledge ..	"	"	(a) Bar ..	"	"
(g) Nails, screws, and rivets ..	"	"	(b) Angle, bolt, and rod ..	"	"
(h) Wire—			(c) Sheets and plates (including tinned plates) ..	"	"
(i) Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work ..	"	"	(d) Galvanized (other than wire) ..	"	"
(j) Pipes and tubes ..	"	"	(e) Hoops ..	"	"
(k) Rice bowls ..	"	"	(f) Anchors, cables, and kentledge ..	"	"
(l) Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ..	"	"	(g) Nails, screws, and rivets ..	"	"
4. Lead—			(h) Wire ..	"	"
i. Ore ..	"	"	(i) Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ..	"	"
ii. Pig ..	"	"	4. Lead—		
iii. Wrought—			i. Ore ..	"	"
(a) Sheets, pipes, & tubes ..	"	"	ii. Pig ..	"	"
(b) Sheets, for tea canisters ..	"	"	iii. Wrought—		
(c) Other sorts ..	"	"	(a) Sheets, pipes, and tubes ..	"	"
iv. Other sorts ..	"	"	(b) Sheets for tea canisters ..	"	"
5. Quicksilver ..	Lbs.	"	(c) Other sorts ..	"	"
6. Steel—			iv. Other sorts ..	"	"
i. Cast ..	Cwt.	"			
ii. Hoop ..	"	"			
iii. 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, & DAMMER ..	Cwt.	Value.
5. Quicksilver ..	Lbs.	Value.	LXIV. PLANTS, LIVING ..	"	"
6. Steel—			LXV. PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS (other than paper) ..	"	"
i. Cast ..	Cwt.	"	LXVI. PROVISIONS—		
ii. Other sorts ..	"	"	1. Bacon and hams ..	Lbs.	"
7. Tin—			2. Bêche de mer ..	"	"
i. Unwrought ..	"	"	3. Butter ..	"	"
ii. Wrought—			4. Cheese ..	"	"
(a) Plates or sheets (not tinned iron) ..	"	"	5. Fishmaws and shark-fins ..	"	"
(b) Other sorts ..	"	"	6. Salted fish ..	"	"
8. Zinc or Spelter—			7. Fish dried, not salted ..	"	"
i. Unwrought ..	"	"	8. Flour ..	"	"
ii. Wrought or manufactured ..	"	"	9. Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved—		
9. Metals, unenumerated ..	"	"	i. Dates ..	Cwt.	"
LIV. MILITARY AND OTHER UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS ..	"	"	ii. Other sorts ..	Lbs.	"
LIV-a. MOWA OR MOWRA FLOWERS* ..	Cwt.	"	10. Ghee ..	"	"
LV. MUSK ..	Ozs.	"	11. Hog's-lard ..	"	"
LVI. NATURAL CURIOSITIES.	"	"	12. Other sorts of provisions ..	Cwt.	"
LVII. OILS—			LXVII. RAGS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR MAKING PAPER.		
1. Animal ..	Galls.	"	LXVIII. RAILWAY PLANT, AND ROLLING-STOCK—		
2. Essential ..	"	"	1. Locomotive engines and tenders ..	No.	"
3. Mineral—			2. Carriages and trucks ..	"	"
i. Kerosine ..	"	"	3. Materials for construction—		
ii. Other sorts ..	"	"	(a) Wooden sleepers ..	Cwt.	"
4. Vegetable, not essential—			(b) Steel rails and fish ..	"	"
i. Castor ..	"	"	(c) Sleepers and keys of steel or cast iron ..	"	"
ii. Coconut ..	"	"	(d) Other sorts ..	"	"
iii. Gingelly ..	"	"	LXIX. SALT ..	Tons	"
iv. Groundnut ..	"	"	LXX. SALTPETRE ..	Cwt.	"
v. Linseed † ..	"	"	LXXI. SEEDS—		
vi. Other sorts ..	"	"	1. Essential (to be enumerated under respective names)—		
LVII-a. OILCAKE ..	Cwt.	"	(a) Adjwan or Bishop's weed ..	"	"
LVIII. OIL & FLOOR CLOTH.	Sq. yds.	"	(b) Aniseed ..	"	"
LIX. OPIUM ..	Chests & Cwt.	"	(c) Coriander ..	"	"
LX. PAINTS, COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS.			(d) Cummin ..	"	"
1. Paints and Colors ..	Cwt.	"	(e) Fennel ..	"	"
2. Painters' materials ..	"	"	(f) Fenugreek ..	"	"
LXI. PAPER AND PASTEBOARD			&c., &c., &c.	"	"
1. Printing paper ..	Cwt.	"	2. Castor ..	"	"
2. Writing paper and envelopes ..	"	"	3. Cotton exports only ..	"	"
3. Other kinds of paper ..	Cwt.	"	4. Groundnut (exports only) ..	"	"
4. Pasteboard, mill-board, &c. ..	"	"			
LXII. PERFUMERY (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 collected 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. SEEDS—continued.			LXXVI. SPICES—continued.		
5. Linseed	Cwt.	Value.	6. Ginger	Lbs.	Value
6. Mowa or Mowra* ..	"	"	7. Nutmegs	"	"
8. Poppy	"	"	8. Pepper	"	"
9. Rape	"	"	9. Other sorts	"	"
10. Til or gingelly ..	"	"	LXXVII. STATIONERY (excluding paper)	"	"
11. Seeds imported by any public Society for gratuitous distribution	"	"	LXXVIII. STONE AND MARBLE	Cwt.	"
12. Other sorts	"	"	1. " Jade	"	"
LXXII. SHELLS & COWRIES—			LXXIX. SUGAR, REFINED OR CRYSTALLISED (including sugarcandy)	"	"
i. Shells (comprising chanks, sankhli, large ornamental shells, cowras, mother-of-pearl shells, and oyster shells)	"	"	1. Sugar, unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor and other saccharine produce	"	"
ii. Tortoise shell (including nakhla or nakh)	Lbs.	"	LXXX. TALLOW	"	"
iii. Cowries	Cwt.	"	LXXXI. TEA	Lbs.	"
LXXXIII. SHIPS AND PARTS OF.			LXXXII. TELEGRAPH, MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF	"	"
LXXXIV. SILK—			LXXXIII. TOBACCO—		
1. Raw (Trade Return No. 4-1)—			1. Unmanufactured	Lbs.	"
i. Silk, raw, (excluding tasar and other wild silks)	Lbs.	"	2. Manufactured—		
ii. Silk chasam or waste (excluding tasar and other wild silks)	"	"	i. Cigars	"	"
iii. Silk cocoons (excluding tasar and other wild silks)	"	"	ii. Other sorts	"	"
iv. Silk, raw, (tasar and other wild silks)	"	"	LXXXIV. TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES	"	"
v. Silk chasam (do)	"	"	LXXXV. UMBRELLAS	No.	"
vi. Silk cocoons (do)	"	"	LXXXVI. WAX (excluding candles)	Cwt.	"
1. Raw—(Other Return)	"	"	LXXXVII. WOOD—		
(a) Chasam (waste silk)	"	"	1. Teak	Cub.ft.	"
(b) Cocoons	"	"	2. Other timber	Tons.	"
2. Manufactures—			3. Firewood	"	"
i. Thread for sewing, &c.	Yds.	"	4. Ornamental—		
ii. Piece-goods	"	"	(a) Sandal	"	"
iii. Goods of silk mixed with other materials	"	"	(b) Ebony	"	"
iv. Other sorts	Lbs.	"	(c) Other kinds	"	"
LXXXV. SOAP (of all kinds) ..	Cwt.	"	5. Manufactures of	"	"
LXXXVI. SPICES—			LXXXVIII. WOOL—		
1. Betel-nuts	Lbs.	"	1. Raw	Lbs.	"
2. Cardamoms	"	"	2. Manufactures of—		
3. Cassia	"	"	i. Piece-goods	Yds.	"
4. Cinnamon	"	"	ii. Shawls	No.	"
5. Cloves	"	"	iii. Braids	Lbs.	"
			iv. Other sorts	"	"
			LXXXIX. ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—		
			1. Unmanufactured	"	"
			2. Manufactured	"	"
			XC. TREASURY—		
			1. Gold	Tolas.	"
			2. Silver	"	"

* 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 23 of Act VIII of 1878 is 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 drawback 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.

<i>Europe.</i>		<i>Asia.</i>
1. UNITED KINGDOM.	19. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (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 Maskat.
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. Hongkong.
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 MINICOT, WHICH IS TO BE REGARDED AS A BRITISH INDIAN PORT SUBORDINATE TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS).
6. GERMANY—		42. MEKLAN & SONMIANI.
i. Hamburg.	<i>America.</i>	43. PERSIA.
ii. Bremen, &c.	28. CANADA.	44. PHILIPPINES.
7. GREECE.	29. CENTRAL AMERICA.	45. SIAM.
8. HOLLAND.	30. SOUTH AMERICA—	46. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
9. ITALY—	i. Demerara.	47. TURKEY IN ASIA—
i. Ancona.	ii. Rio de Janeiro.	i. Smyrna.
ii. Brindisi.	iii. Buenos Ayres.	ii. Beyrout, and so on.
iii. Palermo.	iv. Callao.	48. OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA.
iv. Messina.	v. Valparaiso, &c.	<i>Australia.</i>
v. Leghorn.	31. UNITED STATES—	49. NEW SOUTH WALES.
vi. Genoa.	i. New York.	50. QUEENSLAND.
vii. Venice, &c.	ii. Boston.	51. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
10. MALTA.	iii. Charleston.	52. VICTORIA.
11. NORWAY.	iv. New Orleans, and so on.	53. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
12. PORTUGAL.	32. WEST INDIES—	54. TASMANIA.
13. RUSSIA—	i. Jamaica.	55. NEW ZEALAND.
i. Odessa.	ii. Cuba.	56. AGGREGATE RETURN OF TRADE PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.
ii. Riga, and so on.	iii. Trinidad, and so on.	
14. SPAIN—	33. OTHER COUNTRIES IN AMERICA.	
i. Barcelona.		
ii. Cadiz.		
iii. Gibraltar, and so on.		
15. SWEDEN.		
16. TURKEY IN EUROPE.		
17. OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.		
<i>Africa and Adjacent Islands.</i>		
18. ABYSSINIA.		

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

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

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

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

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.

EXPLOSIVES.—The import, export and transport of explosives is regulated by the rules issued by the Government of India and published at p. 550 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 12th July 1887.

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 for 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.

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.

Single rates of godown rent will be charged on all iron for ten days and thereafter at treble rates, and the rate of godown rent will be six pies per cwt. per month instead of per bazaar maund, as in the case of "Metals" in the accompanying schedule.

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.

No charge for godown rent to be made if the amount does not exceed six pies.

Rates for Godown Rent.

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

Rates for Godown Rent—concluded.

Per month. RS. A. P.	Per month. RS. A. P.
Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead..... 0 8 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale..... 0 2 0
Do. do. do. per tierce..... 0 4 0	Gunnies, per large bale..... 0 8 0
Sugar-candy, per tub..... 0 0 6	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 6 0
Tea, per whole chest..... 0 2 0	Cow hides, per large bale..... 0 12 0
Tea, per smaller box..... 0 1 0	Do. per smaller bale..... 0 8 0
Paint, per keg of 56 lbs..... 0 0 6	Goat skins, per bale..... 0 8 0
Salmon, herrings, or other fishes, per keg..... 0 0 6	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund..... 0 2 0
Turpentine, linseed or other vegetable oil, per jar..... 0 2 0	Tin plates, per box..... 1 0 0
All cordage, per cwt..... 0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000..... 0 0 6
Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund. 0 1 0	Valuables such as specie, jewellery, corals, gold thread, silver plate, &c., per case..... 2 0 0

PETROLEUM.—Rules regulating the importation, possession and transport of Petroleum as defined in India Act XII. of 1886, will be found published at pp. 6—12 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 7th January 1890.

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, Sections 55 and 82, Act VIII. 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. Application shall specify the name, tonnage and nature of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every port for which cargo is to be shipped. If goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____ under your command, the
You are permitted to export on the _____
undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

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

N.B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats,

All goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof in the prescribed 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.		Rate 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 167, clause 9, of Act VIII. of 1878. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

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

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the ports under certificate and seals.—Board's Circular Order, No. 4392, 8th July 1862.

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The holidays allowed, exclusive of Sundays, are only those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act. But of these, Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day alone are regarded as close holidays. On the other holidays, provision is made between 10 A.M. and 12 noon for the conduct of emergent business and for meeting any demands for the services of the establishment.

OVERTIME FEES.—The rate of overtime fees chargeable for work done by Customs officials before and after office hours on ordinary working days and on Sundays and close holidays is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day's pay of the persons actually employed for every hour of overtime or holiday work.

These rules are applicable to all ports.

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 rupees per chest of 2 Indian Maunds. In the latter case a pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

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

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1557.

ACT XI. OF 1882.

Repealed by the Indian Tariff Act XVIII. of 1894, and amended by Act XVI. of 1894.—See Appendix on page 1.

For subjects of Examination for Candidates for Revenue, Sea Customs Department, see Special Test Examinations.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT—MADRAS.

W. P. AUSTIN, Esq., I.C.S. Commissioner of Income Tax.
B. H. CHESTER, Esq., M.A. Collector of Income Tax.
M. R. R. C. N. NARAYANASAMI MUDR. Manager.

The Commissioner assesses incomes of Rs. 10,000 and upwards, (except salaries), as well as the profits of Companies.

The Collector assesses all incomes below Rs. 10,000, and all salaries.

The Commissioner's Office is at the Sea Custom House.

The Collector's Office is on the Beach in the northern wing of the building formerly occupied by the High Court.

SOURCES OF INCOME AND RATES OF TAX.

Source of Income.	Rate of Tax.
PART I.	
<i>Salaries and Pensions.</i>	
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.	(a) If the income amounts to Rs. 2,000 per annum, Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem, or upwards,—five pies in the rupee.
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.	(b) If the income is less than Rs. 2,000 per annum, or Rs. 166-10-8 per mensem,—four pies in the rupee.
PART II.	
<i>Profits of Companies.</i>	
Profits of a Company	Five pies 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 net profits so made during the year ending on the said thirty-first day of March.

List of District Registrars—concluded.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
11 North Arcot.	Conterminous with the Collectorate and agency of North Arcot	Chittoor.....	M.R.Ry. A. Subbarama Aiyar.
12 South Arcot.	Do. do. of South Arcot.	Cuddalore.....	" A. Periaswami Mudaliar, B.A. (on deputation); M.R.Ry. B. Srinivasa Raghavachary, B.A., Acting.
13 Tanjore	Do. do. of Tanjore	Tanjore	" R. Subramaniyam Aiyar, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
14 Tinnevely	Do. do. of Tinnevely	Tinnevely	" P. Krishnaswami Iyar, B.A.
15 Madura	Do. do. of Madura	Madura	" A. S. Venkata Row, B.A.
16 Trichinopoly	Do. do. of Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	" G. Swaminatha Iyer, B.A.
17 Salem	Do. do. of Salem	Salem	" V. Radhakrishna Aiyar.
18 Coimbatore	Do. do. of Coimbatore	Coimbatore	" M. Nataraja Aiyar.
19 South Canara	Do. do. of South Canara	Mangalore	Mr. F. F. Lemerle.
20 Tellicherry	Do. do. of Tellicherry	Tellicherry	M.R.Ry. K. Ramaswami Aiyar.
21 Calicut	Do. do. of Calicut	Calicut	" C. Sambasiva Aiyar.
22 Nilgiris	Do. do. of the Nilgiris	Ootacamund	" M. Sankara Menon.

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

In Bengal, the Garo, Khasia, Jynteah, and Nagah Hills, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Tributary Mehals of Orissa and Chota Nagpore, have been excluded from the operation of the Act.—(*Beverley's Regn. Manl.*, 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 Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th 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, Simla, 20th July 1871, No. 146.*)

What documents must be registered.

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

- i.—Instruments of gift of immovable property;
- ii.—Other non-testamentary instruments 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.—Non-testamentary instruments 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 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 nor to any endorsement upon, or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company, nor to any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of 100 rupees and upwards to or in immovable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign limit or extinguish any such right, &c., nor to decrees and orders of Courts and awards, grants of immovable property by Government, instruments of partition made by Revenue Officers, orders granting loans, and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, 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 purport 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 agricultural 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 "Puttahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilkas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII. of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

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

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

What other documents may be registered.

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

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

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

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

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

v.—Wills;

vi.—All other documents, 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;

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 IX. of 1871.*)

Deposit of Wills.

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

Description required in document relating to immovable property.

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

1. "Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to 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

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

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 Taluq, Jaghire, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4) Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
- (5) The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.”

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

Time prescribed for Registration.

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

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

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

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar, where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on 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 not 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, and the Registrar of the Lahore District) 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, and a copy of a decree order not affecting immovable property, 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, decree or order, desire the same to be registered. A copy of a decree order affecting immovable property should be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose sub-district the decree or order was made.

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 at the time of executing the power-of-attorney 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 at the aforesaid time 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 Loans Act, 1883, 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. I.

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. I.

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. I.

19. Every Revenue officer granting a certificate of sale to the purchaser of immovable property sold by public auction, shall send a copy of the certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property comprised in the certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his book No. I.

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

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

1. The following languages shall be deemed to be common languages, Section 19, mostly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts hereinafter named:—

- TELUGU.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, 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 Nilgiris.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.
In Coimbatore, Sub-Districts of Collegal and Talavadi.
In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincoittah.

MALAYALAM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.
In S. Canara, Sub-District of Hossdrug.
In Nilgiris, Gudalur.

HINDUSTANI.—District of Madras.
Sub-Districts of Kurnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

URIA.—District of Ganjam.

Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any office in 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 300	1 8 0
(e) When the value exceeds Rupees 300, but does not exceed Rupees 600	2 0 0
(f) When the value exceeds Rupees 600, but does not exceed Rupees 1,000	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 8 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 Gujiratti. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0 1 0
(c) Hindustani, Persian, Gujiratti, &c. For every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0 3 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 Gujiratti.

	RS. A. P.
6.—Attesting powers of attorney—	
(a) Special power	0 8 0
(b) General power	1 0 0
7.—Filing a translation—	
Extra fee of	1 0 0
8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under section 30 (b)—	
An extra fee of	10 0 0
9.—Registration by a Mofussil Registrar under section 30 (a) unless the document is registered, in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates—	
Extra fee of	5 0 0
10.—Issue of commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail—	
(a) For every attendance under section 31 at a private residence, for registration or acceptance of one or more documents, 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 38, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance—	
(1) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail	5 0 0
(2) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court	10 0 0
And in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the registering officer or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued. Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.	
(c) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of	5 0 0
11.—Memorandum under sections 64, 65, 66, and 67—	
Each copy required	0 8 0
I. A.—No fee will be levied for the safe custody of any document which remains unclaimed for 15 days after registration, or after registration is refused; but for every 15 days or part thereof after such first period calculated from the date when the document is ready for delivery, a fee of annas 8 shall be levied.	
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 fees under 10 (a) and (c) and IA. when it appears to him that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.	
II.—When a duplicate or counter-part of a document may be presented for registration on the same day as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counter-part 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 of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is expressed in a manner which shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document may represent, shall be determined from the stamp, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be determined from the case of releases, if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the value 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.	3 Rs. per day.	1st Class fare.	3 As. per mile.	Actual cost of passage.
	2nd do.	3 " do.	2 " do.	2nd do.	6 " do.	
	3rd do.	1 1/2 " do.	1 " do.	3rd do.	4 " do.	
Natives ..	1st do.	2 " do.	2 " do.	1st do.	6 " do.	
	2nd do.	1 " do.	1 " do.	2nd do.	2 " do.	
	3rd do.	As. 5 do.	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.

M. R. RY. S. HARI ROW AVERGAL, B.A., Registrar.

OFFICE—MUTUAL LANE, 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 requisitions of this Act in respect of registration, form an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability." (Sec. 6.)

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

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 situate;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, be accompanied, when registered, by Articles of Association signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and prescribing such regulations for the management of 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. 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 deemed to be members of the Company, and shall be entitled to exercise all the functions of an incorporated Company, and having power to do so, shall exercise the same. (Sec. 41.)

10. No Company shall be registered under a name identical with the name of any Company already registered, or the same as to be calculated to mislead, or where such subsisting Company is dissolved and testifies its dissolution to the Registrar requires. (Sec. 42.)

11. No notice of the registration of a Company shall be entered in the Register of Companies, unless the Registrar is satisfied that the Company is duly registered in P.

12. Every Company shall have a registered office of its business, and the name of the registered office shall be entered in the Register of Companies.

13. If any Company under the provisions of this Act is prohibited against carrying on business with less than seven members.

14. A General Meeting of the Company shall be held at the registered office of the Company, and the balance sheet of the Company shall be laid before the meeting.

Power of the Registrar to refuse registration.

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

* Section XX. The following Societies may be registered under this Act, and may, by subscribing their names

To what Societies the Act shall apply.

motion 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.

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.

the Memorandum of Association.

8. 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 determine, and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.

time direct; and all fees so paid shall be accounted for to Government.
Once in every year, on or before the 14th day succeeding the day on which, accord-

1 list of managing
filed.

names, addresses, and occupations of the Governors, Council, Directors, or governing body then entrusted with the management of the affairs

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 the governing body of such Society by their proper title.

the governing body of such society, or, under this Act may sue or be sued in the name of the President, Chairman, or Principal, Secretary, or Trustees as may be determined by the rules and regulations of the society, and in default of such determination, in the name of the person as shall be appointed by the governing body, shall be competent for any person having claim as President or Chairman, or Principal Secretary of the governing body, some other officer or

with the Registrar under this Act on one rupee for each inspection; and where a copy or extract of any document is to be certified by the Registrar, the words of such copy or extract shall be *prima facie* evidence of the contents of the original document in all legal proceedings.

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No. of Companies on the register.	Date of registration.	Name.	Object for which established.	Rs.	£s.	A.	P.	Madras.	Other districts.
86	14th Aug. 1863	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	28,973	9	5	Do.	
56	14th Nov. "	The Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Collecting monthly savings for investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to members.	19,99,956	5,86,677	6	0	Do.	
60	4th Feb. 1873	The Purswalkum Hindu Jananookula Permanent Society, Ltd.	Collecting monthly savings for investing in landed or other property and for granting loans to members and others.	2,07,000	1,86,902	10	1	Do.	
64	18th April "	The Purswalkum Hindu Santhasunga Nidhi, Limited.	Do do	3,00,000	43,940	9	6	Do.	
90	10th April 1875	The Coimbatore Swadesa Dravya Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	2,46,925	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	3	2	Saint Thomas' Mount.	
19 of do	7th "	The Cowl Bazaar Hindu Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	99,990	43,193	12	0	Bellary.	
3 of 1877-78	13th April 1877	The Madras Perpetual Building Society, Limited.	Granting loans to members to enable them to acquire lands and houses.	4,62,000	2,80,235	9	2	Madras.	
7 of do	22nd June "	The Madras Building Association, Limited.	Do do	6,50,000	2,11,465	0	10	Do.	
8 of 1878-79	3rd June 1878	The Madras Native Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do do	2,10,000	41,290	4	8	Do.	

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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 lands and houses.	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. A. P. 71,276 0 11	Madras.
6 of 1879-80	6th June 1879.	The Pursewalkum Hindu Santhatha Sanga Nidhi, First Branch, Ltd.	Saving money and granting loans to members.	2,70,000	1,90,321 4 8	Do.
6 of 1880-81	23rd Aug. 1880.	The Madras Arunachaleswarer Hindu Savings Permanent Fund, Limited.	Granting loans to members and others.	1,00,000	9,320 4 3	Do.
7 of do	26th "	The City of Madras Hindu Association, Limited.	Do do	2,00,000	78,186 11 0	Do.
10 of do	11th Oct. "	The National Deposit and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	50,000	47,235 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 Sennamanagaram Panchamukothbaveral Paropakara Sasavatha Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	50,000	17,984 8 7	Do.
18 of do	5th Dec. "	The Sriman Madwa Siddantha Onnani Nidhi, Limited.	To lend money to subscribers and strangers on the security of jewels.	1,00,000	46,236 11 2	Do.
21 of do	11th Jan. 1883.	The Adambankum Dhana Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,02,500	70,375 8 5	Saint Thomas Mount.
27 of do	2nd March "	The Sennal Hindu Sasavatha Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	To invest savings in landed property and jewels and to make advances on them.	2,00,000	59,886 14 2	Madras. Any such names of subscribers in this Act, or any such names of subscribers in this Act, or any such names of subscribers in this Act.
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	25th April "	The Madras Permanent Saving and Benefit Society, Limited.	Do do	60,000	32,323 6	Do.
do	22nd June "	The Madras Kamala Vinayagar Perpetual Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	60,000	843	Do.

11 of do	27th July "	The Madras Pursewalkum Hindu Janabakara Sasavatha Nidhi or Permanent General Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do do	8,00,000	4,19,545	Andiwash, North district.
18 of do	31st Aug. "	The Nilgiri Permanent Building Society, Limited.	Do do	5,00,000	1,17,993 18 9	Do.
14 of do	7th Sept. "	The Madras Building Company, Limited.	Do do	2,10,000	1,36,316 18 0	Madras.
15 of do	27th "	The Bellary Brucepettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do do	1,99,980	1,38,605 8 5	Bellary.
23 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 others.	20,000	14,190 0 0	Madras.
25 of do	9th Jan. 1883	The Arvan Bank, Vizagapatam, Unlimited.	To give loans and also to trade in gold, silver and precious stones.	1,00,000	50,000 0 0	Vizagapatam.
27 of do	10th "	The Nungambakam Sasavatha Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,02,500	1,48,003 4 8	Madras.
29 of do	13th Feb. "	The Conjeeveram Hindu Paraspaparakara Sasavatha Nidhi, Ltd.	Do	2,00,000	1,08,863 12 8	Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.
35 of do	14th Mar. "	The Conjeeveram Andisonpettah Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do	4,00,000	2,83,296 3 11	Do.
5 of 1883-84	15th May "	The Bellary Cowl Bazaar Public Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	To grant loans to subscribers and others.	1,49,994	86,922 8 5	Bellary.
10 of do	22nd June "	The Coimbatore Janopakara Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	1,50,000	1,20,590 0 0	Coimbatore.
18 of do	10th Aug. "	The Conjeeveram Andisonpettah Jananookula Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	1,05,000	71,126 19 2	Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.
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	13th "	The Conjeeveram Pillalpalayam Hindu Dravva Boshana Sangam, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	2,00,000	31,783 10 9	Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.
23 of do	20th "	The Chingleput Dhana Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	2,50,000	32,200 13 3	Chingleput.

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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	20th Oct. 1883	The Madras Hindu Perpetual Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 22,987 15 8	Madras.
26 of do	3rd Nov. "	The Madras Peddu Naick Pettah Hindu Mutual Benefit Fund, Second Branch, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	76,068 14 0	Do.
27 of do	15th "	The Panappakam Sakala Janopakara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,80,000	30,005 1 1	Panappakam, North Arcot dist.
28 of do	19th "	The Native Bank, Vizianagaram, Unlimited.	Banking Company	80,000	61,385 6 8	Vizianagaram.
29 of do	18th Dec. "	The Brincimamalai Hindu Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	60,000	27,456 9 5	St. Thomas' Mount.
30 of do	25th Feb. 1884	The Triplicane Hindu Permanent Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,09,920	25,674 0 1	Madras.
31 of do	28th April "	The Triplicane Hindu Permanent Savings Fund, Limited.	Do	59,990	13,357 8 9	Do.
32 of do	16th May "	The Kaveripak Hindu Dravya Paripalana Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,26,000	80,471 6 4	Kaveripak, North Arcot district.
33 of do	24th June "	The Kaveripak Janopakara Porul Sakala Nidhi, Limited.	Do	2,50,000	66,685 13 2	Do.
34 of do	13th Aug. "	The Tiruvallur Paraspara Upakararthi Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	49,570 4 1	Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.
35 of do	10th Oct. "	The Brincimamalai Hindu Jananoolu Permanent Society, First Branch, Limited.	Do	60,000	17,422 15 9	St. Thomas' Mount.
36 of do	13th "	The Madras Chintadry Sudesa Basha Hindu Parasparopakara Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	6,00,000	4,09,328 0 8	Madras.
37 of do	27th Nov. "	The Triplicane Arasady Karaga Venayagar Hindu Union Fund, Limited.	Do	50,000	18,189 8 0	such Act, Chingleput district.
38 of do	19th Dec. "		Do	20,000	14,054 8 7	

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

24 of do	21st Sept. "	The Wandlwash Kootu Cheettu Dhana 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	4,882 13 9	Wandlwash, North Arcot district.
25 of do	22nd "	The Chennal Ishta Siddhi Vinayakar Muthanthira Cheettu Nidhi, Limited.	Do	40,200	16,480 13 3	Madras.
26 of do	29th "	The Senkagiri Durgam Chanda Sahaya Vasa Dhana Sekara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	20,000	4,888 2 0	Senkagiri, Salem district.
27 of do	4th Oct. "	The Saidpet Karani Bazaar Pakshanthira Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	18,150	8,023 0 0	Saidpet, Chingleput district.
28 of do	7th "	The Hindu National Bank Permanent Savings Branch, Limited.	Do	2,00,000	22,232 15 2	Madras.
29 of do	8th "	The Adambaukam Hindu Dhana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	81,000	22,847 3 2	Adambaukam, Chingleput district.
30 of do	10th "	The Hindu Deposit and Benefit Fund, Limited.	Do	20,000	5,104 11 4	Madras.
31 of do	11th "	The Edapady Janopakara Vasa Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	20,000	10,600 0 0	Edapady, Salem district.
32 of do	13th "	The Conjeevaram Hindu Dhana Sekara Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	20,000	8,981 13 3	Conjeevaram, Chingleput district.
33 of do	18th "	The Mettupalayam Sri Venkatesa Perumal Pakshanthira Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	24,300	0,601 6 6	Mettupalayam, Chingleput district.
34 of do	27th "	The Sri Janopakara Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	94,080	39,888 0 1	Madras.
35 of do	7th Nov. "	The Ootacamund Deposit and Loan Society, Limited.	Banking Company	50,000	10,631 14 9	Ootacamund.
36 of do	10th "	The Madurai Paksha Dravya Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	31,050	23,948 5 0	Madurai.
37 of do	11th "	The Bhavani Vasa Dravya Sekara Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	15,918 10 3	Bhavani, Coimbatore district.
38 of do	16th "	The Mysam Sri Bala Subramania Swamiar Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Banking Company	20,000	29,717 8 0	Madurai.
39 of do	17th "	The Salem Janopakara Saswathia Vasa Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Ltd.	Mutual Loan Company...	20,000	16,451 12 5	Salem.

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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.
47 of 1887-88	21st Nov. 1887	<i>Banking or Loan Companies—contd.</i> The Sri Vallabhanagar Ekambareswara Venu Gopala Baktha Jana Pakshanthra Ela Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	Rs. 60,000	Rs. A. P. 34,415 1 10	Wallajanggar, North Arcot district.
49 of do	23rd "	The Madura Dhananookula Nidhi, Limited.	Do	80,000	29,722 15 8	Madura.
52 of do	5th Dec. "	The Pravalavaraswamy Nidhi, Limited.	Do	29,600	11,531 10 3	Madras.
54 of do	14th "	The Madura Meenakshiambal Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	19,475	7,552 2 0	Do.
55 of do	20th "	The Edappady Nandudeewara Svarniar Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	7,850 0 0	Edappady, Salem district.
59 of do	15th Jan. 1888.	The Anantapur Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	99,990	14,887 1 10	Anantapur.
61 of do	4th Feb. "	The Bellary Brucepettah Janopakarsa Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Banking Company	19,992	12,925 10 7	Bellary.
63 of do	9th "	The Bellary Brucepettah Teru Bazar Permanent Public Fund, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company...	19,992	14,182 4 9	Do.
64 of do	10th "	The Madras Hindu Vana Prajanookula Saawatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	27,496	7,949 10 0	Madras.
65 of do	13th "	The Saleni Dravva Sekara Vana Porul Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	20,000	16,194 6 4	Salem.
67 of do	24th Mar. "	The Muthialpettah Mutual Benefit Permanent Fund, Limited.	Do	2,52,000	18,609 6 7	Madras.
70 of do	28th "	The Chennai Dhana Sekara Vana Nidhi, Limited.	Do	85,106	11,089 8 0	Do.
1 of 1888-89	6th Apr. "	The Vellore Arasaram Sri Vallabha Ganesa Vana vasa Dhanopakarsa Nidhi, Limited.	Do	80,000	47,634 2 11	Vellore.

3 of do	19th "	The Bringimangar Draviopakarsa Dwitya Upa Nidhi, Limited.	Do	81,000	40,037 10 8	Saint Thomas Mount.
4 of do	19th "	The Vellore Madava Vana Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	36,153 0 2	Vellore.
5 of do	24th "	The Chennai Akamrapuram Masanthira Arjana Sekara Nidhi, Fourth Branch, Limited.	Do	1,20,000	19,481 10 1	Madras.
7 of do	25th "	The Conjeevaram Audison Pettah Hindu Janopakarsa Sasawatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,00,000	4,893 6 3	Conjeevaram, Chingleput district.
9 of do	6th June "	The Madras Choolay Sri Maha Lakshmi Mathanthiru Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do	30,000	8,537 8 8	Madras.
10 of do	27th "	The Madras Pudupett Sooga Sagara Saawatha Nidhi, Limited.	Do	84,000	21,559 1 1	Do.
11 of do	28th "	The Vellore Venu Jana Dhananookula 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	7,496 12 10	Madras.
15 of do	31st "	The Muthialpettah 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 5 5	Do.
17 of do	13th "	The Majmai Nafai Kar eedarani, Madras Limited.	Do	68,750	5,700 0 0	Do.
18 of do	31st "	The Nanthambakam Sri Kothandarama Swamiar Dhana Upakarsa Saawatha 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.	Do	1,00,000	12,069 11 2	Nellore.
22 of do	1st Nov. "	The Trichinopoly Hindu Savings Bank, Limited.	Banking Company	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	15th "	The Karkana Manifesthai Moominani, Madras, Limited.	Do	20,000	4,990 0 0	Madras.
27 of do	5th Feb. 1889.	The Saidapet Parasaparakara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	96,600	12,533 0 0	Saidapet, Chingleput district.

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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—concluded.</i>						
29 of 1888-89	14th Feb. 1889	The Sree Siva Subramania Swamikal Sasthath Nidhi, Limited.	Mutual Loan Company.	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 7,299 3 9	Madras.
34 of do	28th Mar. "	The Walajabad Dhana Sekara Nidhi, Limited.	Do	1,50,000	.....	Walajabad, Chingleput district.
Total.. 161.			Total ...	2,26,59,897	84,64,591 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 Varthaka Vithal Dhananjaya Sangam, Limited.	Enabling members to carry on trade	2,00,000	1,39,416 0 0	Coimbatore.
1 of 1880-81	24th June 1880	The Nilgiri Railway Company, Limited.	Constructing a railway on the Right system from Mettupalayam through Kallar and Coonoor to Ootacamund.	15,000	15,000 0 0	Do.
22 of do	9th Mar. 1881	The Madras Stable Company, Limited.	Carrying on business in the letting of horses and carriages on hire and in the keeping of livery stable.	2,50,000	1,89,875 0 0	Madras.
12 of 1883-84	10th July 1883	The Calicut Pier and Warehouse Company, Limited.	To carry on business of warehousemen and to levy crange and other dues and tolls	5,000	5,000 0 0	Calicut.
1 of 1885-86	1st Apr. 1885	The Ennore House Company, Limited.	To acquire horse and landed property in the villages of Kalliwak and Ennore for the purpose of renting, planting and selling.	20,000	10,271 3 11	Madras.
21 of do	5th May "	The Tuticorin Salt Company, Limited.	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits so obtained among the Shareholders.	20,000	16,398 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.	1,00,000	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.	1,00,000	61,000 0 0	Do.
349 of do	26th Feb. 1886	The Nilgiri 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 Kayalpatnam Salt Company, Limited.	Selling the salt at commission sale and dividing the profits among the members.	10,000	10,000 0 0	Kayalpatnam, Tinnevely district.
97 of do	28th Jan. 1887	The Madras Co-operative Association, Limited.	To establish and carry on the business of importers, salesmen and manufacturers of general merchandise and to import or export goods of all descriptions.	1,00,000	24,760 0 0	Madras.
6 of 1887-88	9th May "	The Madras Metal 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.	4,00,000	2,00,000 0 0	Do.
60 of do	2nd Feb. 1888	The Merchants' Company, Limited.	Do.	2,00,000	1,54,000 0 0	Do.
62 of do	7th "	The Veeravanalloor Lokambikai Viapara Company, Limited.	To trade in cloth	25,000	20,000 0 0	Veeravanalloor, 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	250 0 0	Trichinopoly district.
5 of 1888-89	23rd April "	The Trichinopoly Varthaka Sangam, Limited.	To deal in cloths, grain, leather, and salt, &c.	20,000	2,328 5 7	Trichinopoly.
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	8,265 7 0	Madras.
23 of do	3rd Dec. "	The Robinson 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	37,788 15 4	Madras.

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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 Káyalpatnam Salt Manufacturing and Trading Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell at commission sale all salt on behalf of license holders under Government for such manufacture and also to buy and sell certain Indian commodities, &c.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. A. P.	Aranganeri, Taluk, Tinnevely district.
Total... 21		<i>Mills and Presses.</i>	Total...	41,35,000	11,95,878 7 10	
6 of 1876-77	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.	6,00,000	4,85,500 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	69,827 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.
18 of do	13th Oct. "	The Ripon Press and Sugar Mill Company, Limited.	Pressing cotton and crushing sugar-cane.	1,25,000	78,863 3 2	Bellary.
19 of do	19th "	The Western Press Company, Limited.	Pressing into bales raw cotton, wool, jute, hemp and other fibrous materials.	60,000	55,500 0 0	Do

17 of 1883-84	8th Aug. 1883	The Sabapathy 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	16th Nov. "	The Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	To carry on the manufacture of cotton twist and cloth by the erection of a spinning and weaving mill at Calicut.	6,00,000	5,88,623 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	3,82,500 0 0	Ambasamudram, Tinnevely district.
51 of 1883-86	4th June 1886	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.
330 of do	16th Feb. 1886	The Mylitta Silk Mills Company, Limited.	Reeling, spinning and carding cocoons of silkworms 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 Coral 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.
68 of do	27th Mar 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 "	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	2,10,045 7 0	Coimbatore.
14 of do	21st July "	The Tadipatri 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.
26 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...	60,25,000	50,47,923 18 4	

List of Companies Working up to 1894—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 1879-80 ...	17th Nov. 1879...	The North Travancore Land Society, Limited.	Purchasing and cultivating, planting lands, &c., in Travancore.	5,00,000	4,01,000 0 0	Madras.
11 of 1881-82 ...	10th Aug. 1881...	The Talair Valley Planting Company, Limited.	For the cultivation of cinchona and other products, &c.	1,25,000	1,11,700 0 0	Coimbatore.
19 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.
26 of do ...	28th Feb. 1882 ...	The Bygghoney 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 1882-83 ...	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	38,013 3 11	Ootacamund.
20 of do ...	1st Nov. " ...	The Anaimudi Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona and other products.	1,25,000	1,19,250 0 0	Coimbatore.
34 of do ...	12th March 1883	The Industrial Development Association, Malabar Plantation Company, Limited.	To purchase plants to cultivate lands in Malabar and to trade in timber and other produce, &c.	2,00,000	40,000 0 0	Bellary.
10 of 1884-85 ...	3rd June 1884...	The Chittavarral Planting Company, Limited.	To plant, cultivate and dispose of cinchona and other products.	45,000	29,624 0 0	Bodinayakanur, Madras district.
Total... 6		<i>Mining and Quarrying Companies.</i>	Total...	12,20,000	9,02,927 6 6	
77...	1st May 1874 ...	The Southern India Alpha Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	6,00,000	47,206 0 2	Madras.

3 of 1881-82 ...	8th Feb. 1876 ...	The Wynad Prospecting Company, Limited.	Acquiring and prospecting auriferous quartz reefs in Wynad.	43,100	36,600 0 0	Vythery, South Wynad.
4 of 1882-83 ...	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.
17 of do ...	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.
13 of 1883-84 ...	10th Oct. " ...	The Honnali 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.
324 of 1885-86 ...	17th July 1883 ...	The Pulvanhalli Gold Mining Company, Limited.	Gold Mining Company	3,00,000	2,10,207 10 2	Do.
Total... 7	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.
2 of 1888-89 ...	11th Apr. 1888 ...	<i>Ice-Manufacturing Companies.</i>	Total...	14,31,100	7,49,393 3 3	
Total... 1		The South Indian Ice Company, Limited.	To manufacture and sell ice	60,000	58,262 8 0	Do.
36 of 1882-83 ...	30th Mar. 1883 ...	<i>Other Companies.</i>	Total...	60,000	58,262 8 0	
39 of 1884-85 ...	10th Jan. 1885 ...	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.
43 of do ...	12th Feb. " ...	The Madurantakam Hindu Janapakara Nidhi, Limited.	To defray the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a member.	Members. 2,000	...	Madurantakam Chingleput district.
		The World Generation Relief Fund, Limited.	To provide for the payment of an allowance for the celebration of marriages, deaths, &c.	Members. 5,000	...	Virugambakam, Chingleput district.

List of Companies Working up to 1891—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—contd.</i>						
49 of 1884-85	26th Feb. 1885	The Madurantakam Taluk Palligaram Hindu Kutumba Dharma Parishad, Limited.	To defray the funeral and other expenses attendant on the death of a member.	Members. 8,750	Rs. A. P. ...	Madurantakam, Chingleput district.
15 of 1885-86	18th Apr. "	The Mail Náma Hindu Jana Dhanopakarani, Limited.	Do. "	Members. 2,400	...	Mail Náma, North Arcot district.
59 of do	11th June "	The Native Officials' Retiring and Provident 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 Tirumalaivaaroor Sri Prasanna Venkatesa Swamy 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	...	Tirumalaivaaroor, Chingleput district.
119 of do	7th Sept. "	The Chingleput Sarva Jananookula Nidhi, Limited.	Vide Company No. 39 of 1884-85 above.	Members. 4,000	...	Chingleput.
168 of do	19th Oct. "	The Kenracheri Sri Anthe Vinayaka Swamy Hindu Kutumba Suba Jeeva Poshana Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to the nominees on the occurrence of death and puberty among subscribers.	Members. 7,200	...	Kenracheri, Chingleput district.
245 of do	19th Dec. "	The Madurantakam Taluk Jameen Kudunkkalur Sri Agatheswara Swamy Hindu Kutumba Suba Jeeva Poshana Nidhi, Limited.	Vide Company No. 158 of 1885-86 above.	Members. 4,500	...	Nallur, Chingleput district.

268 of do	11th Jan. 1886	The Divyamangala Tiruk- shiana Mulala Suba Pras- athutha Dhana Sahaya 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. 1,900	...	Tiruvathur, North Arcot district.
290 of do	25th "	The Retnamangalam Isakham- man Hindu Jana Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Vide Company No. 168 of 1885-86 above.	Members. 4,500	...	Retnamangalam, Chingleput dis- trict.
291 of do	26th "	The Olalur Sri Vedagiri Viq- ayakar Hindu Kutumba Suba Subha Rakshaka Nidhi, Limited.	Do. "	Members. 5,000	...	Olalur, Chingleput district.
339 of do	22nd Feb. "	The Sattampaukam Sakala Suba Ratnakara Nidhi, Limited.	To provide for the payment of a certain fixed sum to every subscriber to meet the expenses of puberty, marriage and death among his or her nominees.	Members. 400	...	Sattampaukam, North Arcot district.
369 of do	23rd Mar. "	The Chittanakavur Sri Mu Hindu Kutumba Subha Suba Dhana Sahaya Nidhi, Limited.	Do. "	Members. 1,500	...	Chittanakavur, Chingleput dis- trict.
9 of 1886-87	12th Apr. "	The Perambai Hindu Kutum- bopakara Nidhi, Limited.	Providing for the payment of a certain fixed sum to subscribers to meet the expenses of deaths and puberty of their nominees.	Members. 6,000	...	Perambai, South Arcot district.
92 of do	11th Jan. 1887	The Khambadkone Dhanabi Vradhi Sahaya Company.	Providing for the payment of a certain amount to subscribers to meet the expenses of births, Upanayanas, marriages and deaths.	Unlimited number of mem- bers.	...	Khambadkone, South Canara district.
109 of do	18th Mar. "	The Madras Christian Col- lege.	To establish and carry on at Madras and elsewhere schools or colleges where students may obtain on moder-ate terms a sound, liberal Christian and general education of the highest order.	Members. 20	...	Madras.

List of Companies Working up to 1894—concluded.

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 1867-88...	3rd Oct. 1887...	<i>Other Companies—concl.</i> The Malabar Christian Family Provident Fund.	Payment of a bonus to the persons 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 Vyasamudram Kandukur Kallana Sahaya 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. A. P. 9,961 0 0	Kandakur, Cuddapah district.
Total...20			Total...	20,000	9,961 0 0	
General Total...236			General Total...	3,55,50,497	1,64,28,938 9 11	

Nature of Companies.		Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
Banking or Loan Companies	...	161	RS. 2,26,50,397	RS. A. P. 84,64,501 13 0
Trading Companies having Capital	...	20	41,35,000	11,95,878 7 10
Trading Companies having no Capital	...	1	60,25,000	50,47,923 18 4
Mills and Presses	...	18	12,20,000	9,02,927 6 6
Tea, Coffee, Cinchona or other Planting Companies	...	8	14,31,100	7,49,393 3 3
Mining and Quarrying Companies	...	7	60,000	58,262 8 0
Ice-Manufacturing Companies	...	1	20,000	9,961 0 0
Other Companies having Capital	...	19	.....	.....
Other Companies having no Capital	...	236	3,55,50,497	1,64,28,938 9 11
Total				

Grand Total ... 3,57,22,854 1,76,71,039 7 11

Adding to the above the 24 Companies having capital out of the 27 Companies registered in 1893-90 as per accompanying list, Enclosure No. 1, the total of their nominal and paid-up capital being ...

Statement showing the Collections of Land Revenue and other Sources of Revenue.

District.	OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.						SALT REVENUE.	
	Land Revenue.	Income Tax.	Stamps.	Abkari.	Opium.	See Customs and Excise.	Sub-Division.	Amount.
1 Ganjam	RS. 14,22,490	43,398	1,93,463	2,31,187	23,073	RS. 31,958	Chattrapur	RS. 15,36,150
2 Vizagapatnam	18,56,824	67,900	2,68,059	4,83,957	1,04,905	7,242	Chitacole	20,39,204
3 Godavari	55,18,266	1,38,496	6,17,196	12,84,769	1,83,203	8,337	Cocanada	10,04,188
4 Kistna	63,51,116	1,21,230	8,73,123	10,27,421	44,798	94,355	Masulipatam	7,77,108
5 Nellore	27,87,207	73,917	2,25,838	3,93,081	9,266	83	Nellore	21,82,782
6 Cuddapah	18,97,604	64,221	2,01,509	4,31,167	3,152	5,907	Chingleput (Madras)	48,72,795
7 Anantapur	10,22,555	29,587	1,03,783	6,39,650	8,105	7,514	Arcoot	602
8 Bellary	16,13,868	73,441	1,43,568	2,87,985	7,372	26,71,540	Negapatam	19,53,781
9 Kurnool	83,940	4,67,149	8,25,954	2,64,665	10,024	3,631	Tinnevely	33,60,533
10 Madras	29,00,018	50,918	1,94,266	10,27,413	11,279	7,860	Erode	4,395
11 Chingleput	28,06,388	97,187	3,14,897	7,10,857	1,951	937	Calicut	1,17,804
12 North Arcot	41,54,373	62,654	3,32,617	11,16,482	4,835	7,529	Madras Town Circle	2,879
13 Tanjore	60,18,105	1,31,412	7,70,667	3,63,603	5,176	3,902	Commissioner	...
14 Trichinopoly	16,72,761	48,449	2,66,254	4,28,427	4,627	5,586	Dy. Commissioners	...
15 Madras	27,33,195	2,35,753	6,44,870	2,61,171	3,024	1,05,777	Total	1,78,46,130
16 Tinnevely	20,78,917	1,04,430	5,34,832	7,49,840	8,878	3,932		
17 Coimbatore	28,55,301	63,897	3,57,269	1,93,594	6,952	19,53,781		
18 Nilgiris	1,34,880	37,568	49,639	7,54,003	2,011	19,53,781		
19 Salem	23,97,834	62,507	2,38,074	4,52,985	2,011	19,53,781		
20 South Canara	13,17,884	41,548	2,78,071	4,84,352	19,580	19,53,781		
21 Malabar	20,24,061	99,470	8,65,996	10,240	2,36,200	19,53,781		
22 Presidency Audit	399	...	...	...	...	19,53,781		
23 Presidency Bank	...	29,467	1,493	...	...	19,53,781		
24 Mysore	...	8,563	1,163	...	...	19,53,781		
25 Travancore	4,124	...	...	10	...	19,53,781		
26 Forest Account	1,162	10,183	...	...	...	19,53,781		
27 Salt Account	...	17,947	391	11,01,869	9,053	19,53,781		
28 Other Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	19,53,781		
29 Military Department	...	...	...	...	...	19,53,781		
30 P. W. Department	...	...	...	...	...	19,53,781		
31 Bombay Acctt. Current	...	...	...	...	45,000	19,53,781		
Total	5,38,99,644	22,05,922	78,73,210	1,29,14,004	17,57,623	37,83,320		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CHARGES OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anantapur.	Head Asst. Collr., Penukonda.	1 Penukonda	617	80,272	1,04,903
		2 Hindupur	481	81,678	1,20,018
		3 Madakasira	439	67,993	83,982
		4 Dharmavaram	1,226	118,724	1,37,161
		Total	2,793	348,667	4,46,064
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Anantapur.	Anantapur	789	104,309	1,23,075
		1 Gooty	1,052	142,917	2,05,226
		2 Tadpatri	641	112,656	1,63,199
		Total	1,693	255,573	3,68,455
		Grand Total	5,275	708,549	9,37,594
	Sub-Collr., Vellore.	Government taluks.			

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaries and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Arcot—contd.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Chittoor.	Government taluks.			
		1 Chittoor including Narganti, Bangari, Thimba and Gudipati.	793	200,265	2,76,708
		2 Palmaner	439	48,074	61,942
		Zemindari.			
		3 Punganuru	648	91,852	1,66,929
		Total	1,880	340,191	4,05,479
		Grand Total	7,366	2,113,921	26,31,332
	Sub-Collr., Tindivanam.	Government taluks.			
		1 Tindivanam	816	316,018	5,72,994
		2 Tiruvannamalai including the mitta of Vettavalam.	1,010	205,403	2,77,094
		3 Villupuram including the mitta of Mandagapattu	508	301,746	5,14,866
		Total	2,334	823,167	13,71,954
South Arcot.	Head Asst. Collr., Chidambaram.	Government taluks.			
		1 Vriddhachalam	596	222,793	4,10,057
		2 Chidambaram	402	282,275	7,33,522
		Total	998	505,068	11,43,579
		General Duty Deputy Collector, Tirukkoyilur.			
		1 Tirukkoyilur	569	257,132	4,32,150
		2 Kallakurichi	863	240,181	3,53,757
		Total	1,437	497,313	7,85,907
	Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Cuddalore.	Government taluks.			
		Cuddalore including the mittas of Alagivina-tham, Chinnamanayakan-poliem and Naduviraput	448	337,303	4,14,934
		Grand Total	5,217	2,162,851	37,16,374
Bellary.	Head-Asst. Collector, Hospet, now Bellary as a temporary measure.	Government taluks.			
		1 Hospet	540	92,512	1,53,691
		2 Kudligi	863	94,296	1,23,615
		3 Hadagalli	585	104,040	1,16,514
		4 Harpanahalli	603	82,241	99,494
		Total	2,591	373,089	4,93,314
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Bellary.	Government taluks.			
		1 Bellary	961	180,353	2,52,172
		2 Rayadrug	893	97,801	1,36,603
		Total	1,859	278,154	3,88,775
		General Duty Dy. Collr., Adoni.			
		1 Adoni	839	160,795	2,15,325
		2 Alur	686	88,083	2,16,452
		Total	1,525	248,883	4,31,777
		Grand Total	5,975	900,126	13,18,866

* The peishcush of the villages transferred to the Chingleput district from the Kalahasti zemindari not having been yet apportioned, the total peishcush of the zemindari has been entered against Kalahasti.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sopch Canara.	Head Asst. Collr., Coondapoor.	1 Udipi	787	253,717	3,33,198
		2 Coondapoor	512	120,263	2,11,735
		Total..	1,299	373,985	5,49,934
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Mangalore.	Mangalore	620	*282,630	3,72,291
Cuddapah.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Puttur.	1 Kasaragad	1,032	280,659	2,47,555
		2 Uppinangadi	951	118,807	1,44,782
		Total..	1,983	399,466	3,92,337
	Grand Total..		3,902	1,056,081	13,14,562
Chingleput.	Sub-Collector, Chingleput.	1 Madurantakam	696	263,137	3,77,891
		2 Conjeeveram	514	218,671	3,61,936
		3 Chingleput	436	137,291	1,69,200
		Total..	1,646	619,099	9,12,027
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Tiruvallur.	1 Tiruvallur.. .. .	753	236,509	2,57,957
		2 Ponneri	347	122,418	1,86,254
Saidapet.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Saidapet.	Saidapet	341	224,472	2,15,036
	Average Huzur collections		..	..	995
	Grand Total..		3,092	1,202,498	15,72,269
Erode.	Sub-Collr., Erode.	1 Karur	612	211,794	2,89,695
		2 Dharapuram	836	249,221	3,69,197
		3 Bhavani	715	119,860	1,13,428
		4 Erode	598	247,008	4,08,896
		Total..	2,761	827,892	11,81,216
Pollachi.	Head Asst. Collr., Pollachi.	1 Udamalpet	583	143,058	2,13,734
		2 Palladam	741	270,390	3,94,610
		3 Pollachi	710	183,669	2,51,533
		Total..	2,034	597,115	8,59,877
Coimbatore.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Coimbatore.	1 Coimbatore	804	807,194	3,37,376
		2 Satyamangalam	1,185	184,103	3,55,106
		Total..	1,989	491,299	6,92,482
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Kollegal.	Kollegal	1,076	88,533	89,316
	Grand Total..		7,860	2,004,839	28,32,591

* Includes Amindiyi (3,722).

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cuddapah.	Sub-Collr., Madanapalle.	1 Rayachoti	997	113,236	1,20,721
		2 Kadiri	1,153	134,915	1,36,541
		3 Vayalpad	831	127,043	1,41,851
		4 Madanapalle	837	127,352	1,60,879
		Total..	3,823	502,546	5,59,992
Cuddapah.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Siddhout.	1 Badvel	755	93,152	1,21,705
		2 Siddhout	606	66,810	85,839
		3 Pullampet	979	149,109	2,00,456
		Total..	12,340	309,071	4,09,000
Cuddapah.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Jammalamadugu.	1 Jammalamadugu	616	101,296	2,14,718
		2 Proddatur	478	98,418	1,94,640
		3 Pulivendla	701	105,842	1,89,653
		Total..	1,795	305,556	5,99,011
Cuddapah.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	764	154,899	2,41,468
	Average Huzur collections		..	..	196
	Grand Total..		8,722	1,272,072	18,09,667
Gaujam.	Collr., Chatrapur.	Muliah tracts	..	..	..
		1 Pandakhhallo	Not given separately	2,353	*
		2 Korada	84	3,742	15
		3 Bonaba	86	861	..
		Total..	70	6,956	15
Gaujam.	Government taluks.	1 Chicacole	290	29	178,859
		1-A Naupada Salt-pans	12	0	2,72,892
	Zamindaris.				
	Principal Asst. Collr., Chicacole.	2 Srikarmam	20	539	15,925
		3 Karakavalsa	..	..	8,787
Gaujam.	Collr., Chicacole.	4 Mangavalsa	49	0	4,105
		5 Gottipalli and Yembaram	..	..	4,932
					4,049

* The kattubadi of this mitta is included in the Goomsur taluk.

† This quit-rent is paid by the Korada Chief as compensation to Government for abandoning the suit against him for denuding Government forests—vide Government Order, dated 15th July 1882, No. 695, Judicial Department.

‡ The revenue is included in that of the Vizianagram Zemindari.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Headquarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1803.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam—contd.	Principal Asst. Collr., Chica-cole—contd.	6 Pata Tekkali	SQ. M. ACS.	14,919	RS. 9,716
		7 Raghunadhapuram		15,682	9,804
		8 Tembur		3,823	4,910
		9 Navgam		2,408	2,257
		10 Nandigam		10,555	9,127
		11 Talagam	172 0	13,346	9,735
		12 Bharnigam		35	82
		13 Penta		668	548
		14 Chimman Gokarlappalli		29	141
		15 Khullada		1,541	2,257
		16 Bejjipalli		198	328
		17 Potuluru		48	68
		18 Tarla	54 0	30,703	3,655
		19 Chakipalli	0 604	850	868
		20 Korusulakotturu	0 498	631	393
		21 Turtipeta	2 186	421	255
		22 Chinnatingam	0 428	379	425
		23 Peddatigam	0 382	486	424
		24 Tallavalsa	0 575	343	424
		25 Yellamanchilli	1 632	683	626
		26 Jarjangi	4 190	2,477	953
		27 Buddam	1 384	416	89
		28 Belamarapalavalsa	2 131	872	1,013
		29 Gopalapuram	8 154	5,203	3,605
		30 Chittivalsa	15 138	5,299	2,045
		31 Utlam	19 572	12,188	12,461
		32 Danta	8 618	3,504	2,309
		33 Tilari	19 501	7,277	3,601
		34 Sowdam	3 249	1,131	675
		35 Akkayavalsa	2 168	930	278
		36 Santa Lakshimpuram	0 370	636	1,192
		37 Talasamudram	1 516	845	2,383
		38 Susaram	0 480	370	333
		39 Rajapuram	0 133	238	76
		40 Siddibeharakattura	0 360	207	102
		41 Jannapadu	0 396	81	82
		42 Malagam	1 599	1,009	571
		43 Parlakimedi	614 0	252,050	85,293
		Maliah tracts.			
		44 Parlakimedi maliah tract	358 0	52,309	* 2,530
		Total	1,670 232	657,938	4,60,599
		Government taluks.	SQ. MILES.		
		1 Berhampur	495		
		1-a Mohiri Hills	28	291,621	3,66,980
		1-b Ganjam salt-pans	1		

* This is the kattubadi of the Maliah Dissoyies. The duty of collecting and paying it over to Government was entrusted to the Zemindar.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Headquarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1803.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam—contd.	Senior Asst. Collr., Berhampur.	Zemindaris.	SQ. MILES.		RS.
		2 Pedda Kimeri	237	47,345	23,071
		3 Chikati	118	44,238	23,563
		4 Surangi	72	14,455	3,527
		5 Jarada	48	7,599	2,003
		6 Jalandra	81	27,863	7,161
		7 Baruya	9	9,178	3,862
		8 Peta			3,899
		9 Mundasa	130	42,795	13,355
		10 Budarsinghi	43	3,155	515
		Maliah tracts.			
		11 Suranci	47	1,233	45
		12 Budarsinghi		1,356	25
		13 Jarada	Not given separately.	841	25
		14 Jalandra		1,782	30
		15 Mandasa		2,024	35
		Total	1,309	495,485	4,58,096
		Government taluk.			
		1 Goomsur	1,162	185,870	2,27,328
		Zemindaris.			
		2 Dharakota	132	189,120	23,758
		3 Sergada	30	12,383	5,292
		4 Chinnakimedi or Pratapagiri	229	39,045	20,133
		5 Aska		7,778	4,849
		6 Kuria	19	6,131	5,428
		7 Devabhumi		4,463	5,188
		8 Bodagada	136	16,106	3,774
		Total	1,708	310,896	2,90,750
		Maliah tracts.			
		1 Peddakimedi Maliahs	335	31,672	RS. 500
		2 Chokapad	434	7,550	
		3 Goomsur Maliahs		63,162	
		4 Bodaguda Maliahs	319	16,261	230
		5 Chinnakimedi Maliahs inclusive of Kattingia, Daringabadi, Chendragiri, Rumisi, Birkot, Chendiput and Raipur.	1,901	122,100	† 50
		Total	3,009	240,825	780

* The revenue of this khandam is included in that of the Goomsur taluk.

† This represents the Nazarana of the Kattingia muttah.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam—conclud.		<i>Zemindaris.</i>	<i>SQ. MILES.</i>		<i>RS.</i>
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Chatrapur.	1 Palur ...	22	6,611	24
		2 Humma ...	8	3,862	740
		3 Kallikota ...	213	62,066	18,682
		4 Biridi ...	65	16,175	4,382
		5 Atagada taluk ...	294	96,522	59,928
		Total ...	602	185,243	83,756
		Grand Total ...	8,368 sq. m. & 232 acres.	1,896,803	12,93,996
		<i>Government taluks.</i>			
	Sub-Collr., Rajahmundry.	1 Rajahmundry ...	453	141,375	1,77,779
		2 Amalapuram ...	506	256,081	6,55,652
		3 Ramachandrapuram ...	399	291,194	10,26,446
		Total ...	1,358	658,650	18,99,777
Goddavari.	Head Asst. Collr., Ellore.	1 Ellore ...	729	171,985	2,81,353
		2 Yernagudem ...	610	128,622	1,72,002
		3 Tanuku ...	371	204,048	8,03,088
		Total ...	1,710	504,655	12,56,443
	Special Asst. Agent, Purushothapattanam, now Polavaram as a temporary measure.	1 Polavaram ...	497	51,235	40,097
		2 Bhadrachalam ...	911	42,336	17,843
		3 Chodavaram ...	602	19,610	4,375
		4 Yellavaram ...	1,027	25,957	12,866
		Total ...	3,037	139,138	75,181
		<i>Government taluk.</i>			
	Head-quarters Dy. Collector, Cocanada.	1 Peddapuram ...	390	161,785	2,51,420
		2 Pithapuram ...	192	83,824	2,75,343
		3 Cocanada ...	190	120,907	55,363
		4 Tuni ...	222	57,504	41,225
		Total ...	994	421,020	6,23,351
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Narsapur.	1 Narsapur ...	437	230,325	7,20,790
		2 Bhimavaram ...	321	121,994	5,06,235
		Total ...	758	352,319	12,27,025
		Huzur collections ..	...	...	25,167
		Grand Total ...	7,857	2,078,782	51,06,994

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1.	2	3	4	5	6
Kistna.	Sub-Collr., Gun- tur.	1 Répalle ...	644	222,757	10,20,671
		2 Bapatla ...	679	181,940	7,53,933
		3 Guntur ...	500	166,817	4,26,605
		4 Sattenapalle ...	714	133,617	3,78,370
		Total ...	2,537	710,131	25,79,599
	Head Asst. Collr., Bezawada.	1 Nandigama ...	661	126,701	2,03,685
		2 Bezawada ...	427	106,477	1,85,874
		3 Nuzvid zemindari ...	694	153,623	3,09,974
		4 Vissanapet zemindari ...	324	61,118	20,890
		Total ..	2,106	447,924	7,20,423
	Dy. Collr. General Duty, Vinnakonda.	1 Vinnakonda ...	643	82,445	1,48,864
		2 Narasaraopet ...	712	156,377	3,52,509
		3 Palnad ...	1,066	142,011	3,37,056
		Total ..	2,421	380,833	8,38,429
Kurnool.	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Musilipa- tam.	1 Bandar ...	783	198,384	3,61,303
		2 Gudivada ...	595	118,310	6,64,608
		Total ..	1,333	316,694	10,25,911
		Grand Total ..	8,397	1,855,582	51,64,362
	Head Asst. Collr., Nandyal.	1 Nandyal ...	854	96,292	1,95,334
		2 Sirvel ...	613	65,168	1,62,343
		3 Koilkuntla ...	572	86,544	2,37,433
		Total ..	2,039	248,004	5,95,160
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Pyapalli.	1 Pattikonda ...	1,134	139,703	2,04,533
		2 Ramallakot ...	846	124,971	1,69,762
		Total ..	1,980	263,674	3,74,295
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Kurnool.	Nandikotkur ...	1,322	88,560	2,05,260
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Cumbum.	1 Cumbum ...	1,056	117,602	1,39,384
		2 Markapur ...	1,117	99,971	1,81,565
		Total ..	2,173	217,573	2,20,949
		Grand Total ..	7,514	817,811	19,95,664
Madras	Collr. of Madras.	Government taluk and district of Madras.	27	452,618	77,975

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madura.	<i>Government taluks.</i>				
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
	Sub-Collr., Dindigul.	1 Dindigul	1,120	391,090	4,11,926
		2 Palni	905	195,050	2,29,539
		3 Periyakulam	1,264	263,253	2,90,580
		4 Kodaikanal	*	18,380	26,719
		Total	3,349	867,773	9,58,764
	<i>Zemindaris.</i>				
	Head Asst. Collr., Ramnad.	1 Ramnad	2,104	653,535	3,49,139
		2 Sivaganga	1,680	412,624	2,84,464
Nellore.		Total	3,784	1,066,159	6,33,603
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Madura.	Melur	494	148,656	2,37,882
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Madura.	1 Madura	446	261,195	2,62,699
		2 Tirumangalam	745	264,621	3,65,353
		Total	1,191	525,816	6,28,052
	Grand Total				
			8,808	2,608,404	24,58,301
Malabar.	<i>Sub-Collr., Tellicherry.</i>				
		1 Chirakkal	648	310,941	2,24,393
		2 Kottayam	402	195,485	1,21,035
		3 Kurumbanad	538	304,077	2,40,596
		Total	1,648	810,503	5,86,024
	Head Asst. Collr., Palghat.	1 Palghat	613	372,133	3,15,948
		2 Ponnani	390	449,290	3,51,530
		Total	1,003	821,423	6,67,478
	Spl. Asst. Collr., Malapuram.	1 Ernad	811	339,488	2,27,629
		2 Walavanad	963	332,355	2,79,572
Nilgiris.		Total	1,774	671,843	5,07,201
	Dy. Collr., Wynaad, Manantoddy.	Wynaad	820	76,762	1,62,826
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Calicut.	Calicut	339	237,682	1,46,099
	Dy. Collr., Cochin.	Cochin	2	23,715	17,708
	Grand Total				
			5,586	2,641,928	20,87,336

* Included in the area shown under Palni taluk.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluka, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nellore.	<i>Government taluks.</i>				
			SQ. MILES.		RS.
	Sub-Collr., Ongole.	1 Ongole	797	225,240	3,30,776
		2 Kandukur	787	148,475	3,08,672
		3 Kanigiri	1,014	131,222	49,521
	<i>Zemindaris.</i>				
		4 Darsi	616	84,631	*
		5 Podili	564	68,466	*
		Total	3,778	658,034	6,83,969
	<i>Government taluks.</i>				
Nellore.					
	Head Asst. Collr., Nellore.	1 Kavali	548	83,109	1,61,914
		2 Udayagiri	871	100,227	60,684
		3 Atmakur	640	101,154	2,16,922
		Total	2,059	284,490	4,39,520
	<i>Government taluk.</i>				
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Nayudupet.	1 Rapur	596	61,311	1,04,899
	<i>Zemindaris.</i>				
		2 Venkatagiri	426	56,387	3,73,463
		3 Polur	353	69,593	
Nilgiris.		Total	1,380	187,291	4,78,362
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Nellore.	1 Nellore	638	197,912	6,20,552
		2 Gudurt	910	136,009	2,94,706
		Total	1,548	333,921	9,15,258
	Average Huzur collections.				
					9,593
	Grand Total				
			8,765	1,463,736	25,31,702
	<i>Collr., Ootacamund.</i>				
		1 Todanad	339-03	29,350	85,365
		2 Kundahs	100-86	2,252	
		3 Merkanad	99-89	14,178	
		4 Paranginad	137-65	28,620	
Salem.		Total	677-43	74,400	85,365
	Head Asst. Collr., Gudalur.	South-East Wynaad ..	279-79	25,397	54,736
	Grand Total				
			957-22	99,797	1,40,101
	<i>Sub-Collr., Hosur.</i>				
		1 Hosur	1,217	155,768	1,88,365
		2 Dharmapuri	941	178,442	1,91,794
		3 Krishnagiri	659	152,128	1,75,521
		Total	2,817	486,338	5,55,680

* Included in the Venkatagiri estate.

† The Magisterial charge is under the General Duty Deputy Collector, Nayudupet.

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1803.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Salem—concluded.	Head Asst. Collr., Tirupattur.	1 Tirupattur	538	188,826	1,67,315
		2 Uttangarai	910	188,113	1,40,181
	Total		1,448	326,939	3,07,496
	Head-quarter Dy. Collr., Salem.	1 Salem	1,071	417,379	4,45,970
		2 Atur	841	188,209	2,21,129
	Total		1,912	600,588	6,67,099
Tanjore.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Namakkal.	1 Namakkal	715	300,047	3,55,570
		2 Tiruchengode	637	248,679	3,51,213
	Total		1,352	548,726	7,06,783
	Grand Total		7,529	1,962,591	22,37,060
Tinnevely.	Sub-Collr., Kumbakonam.	1 Kumbakonam	342	377,658	8,55,866
		2 Mayavaram	283	244,835	6,11,146
		3 Shiyalli	171	119,803	2,89,626
	Total		796	742,296	17,56,638
Tinnevely.	Head-Asst. Collr., Negapatam.	1 Nannilam	293	215,907	7,70,477
		2 Negapatam	240	220,348	4,23,221
	Total		533	436,255	11,93,698
	General Duty Dy. Collr., Mannargudi.	1 Mannargudi	301	187,434	4,48,528
		2 Tirutturaippundi	485	180,308	3,63,148
	Total		786	367,742	8,11,676
Tinnevely.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Tanjore.	Tanjore	690	410,447	6,63,193
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Tanjore.	Pattukottai	904	271,374	1,80,828
	Grand Total		3,709	2,228,114	46,06,033
Tinnevely.	Sub-Collr., Tuticorin.	1 Ottapidaram	1,061	342,145	2,07,118
		2 Tenkarai	542	287,603	5,76,832
	Total		1,603	629,748	7,83,950
	Head Asst. Collr., Shermadevi.	1 Nanguneri	730	174,418	2,98,717
		2 Tenkasi	374	154,940	2,06,048
		3 Ambasamudram	481	183,616	4,29,965
	Total		1,585	512,974	9,34,780

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—continued.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand, being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1803.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tinnevely—concluded.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Srivilliputtur.	1 Srivilliputtur	585	190,517	3,59,106
		2 Sattur	570	184,829	2,14,939
	Total		1,155	374,846	5,74,045
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Tinnevely.	1 Tinnevely	327	184,728	3,65,434
		2 Sankaranayinarkoyil	717	213,799	1,82,050
	Total		1,044	398,527	5,47,484
	Grand Total		5,387	1,916,095	28,40,209
Trichinopoly.	Head-Asst. Collr., Musiri.	1 Musiri (Turaiyur zemindari is included).	762	282,619	3,43,207
		2 Kulittali (Marungapuri and Kadavar zemindaris are included).	900	213,700	2,30,260
	Total		1,662	526,319	5,73,467
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	542	360,829	4,36,920
Vizagapatam.	General Duty Dy. Collr., Ariyalur.	1 Perambalur	674	195,006	2,30,663
		2 Udaiyarpalayam (Udaiyarpalayam zemindari is included).	753	290,563	2,70,698
	Total		1,427	485,569	5,01,361
	Grand Total		3,631	1,372,717	15,61,748
Vizagapatam.	Government taluks.				
	Principal Asst. Collr., Vizianagram.	1 Palkonda	334	208,821	1,71,467
		2 Agency tracts of Palkonda.	168	11,824	
	Zemindaris.				
		1 Chipurupalle	549	156,831	
		2 Bimlipatam	207	115,309	
		3 Vizianagram	294	166,658	
		4 Gajapatinagaram	333	123,796	
	Total		1,885	783,239	1,71,467

Statement showing the charges of Divisional Officers for the year 1894-95—concluded.

District.	Designation of officer and Head-quarters station.	Taluks, Zemindaris and other separate tracts.	Area in square miles.	Population according to census of 1891.	Land Revenue demand being the average of five faslis ending with fasli 1303.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vizagapatam—concluded.	Senior Asst. Collr., Parvatipuram.	<i>Zemindaris.</i>	SQ. MILES.		RS.
		1. Bobbili	268	128,785	...
		2 Saluru	180	83,699	...
		3 Agency tracts of Saluru	200	7,002	...
		4 Parvatipuram	401	109,185	...
		5 Agency tracts of Parvatipuram.	398	40,239	...
		6 Do. Gunapur	3,000	113,822	...
		7 Do. Rayagada		91,228	...
		8 Do. Bissem-cuttack.		62,145	...
		Total ...	4,447	636,105	...
	Head Asst. Collr., Narasapatnam.	<i>Government.</i>			
		1 Golconda	525	118,514	1,16,033
		2 Agency tracts of Golconda	739	29,327	1,810
		3 Sarvasiddhi	360	154,966	1,24,325
		<i>Zemindaris.</i>			
		1 Viravilli	424	197,866	...
		2 Agency tracts of Viravilli.	131	3,334	...
		3 Anakapalle	297	152,157	...
		Total ...	2,476	656,164	2,60,168
	Special Asst. Collr., Koraput.	<i>Zemindaris.</i>			
		1 Agency tracts of Jey-pore.	7,823	140,580	...
		2 Nowrangapur		116,399	...
		3 Malkanagiri		28,277	...
		4 Koraput		74,476	...
		5 Pottanghi		117,990	...
		6 Padva		19,118	...
		Total ...	7,823	496,840	...
	Head-quarters Dy. Collr., Vizagapatam.	<i>Zemindaris.</i>			
		1 Vizagapatam	173	97,801	...
		2 Srungavarapukota	274	129,323	...
		3 Agency tracts of Srungavarapukota.	164	4,020	...
		Total ...	611	230,644	...
		Grand Total ...	17,242	2,802,992	4,31,635
		Zemindari revenue for which talukwar particulars are not known.	...	...	10,65,962
		Total ...	17,242	2,802,992	14,97,597

Names of District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats under Madras Act 5 of 1884.

DISTRICT BOARDS.	31 Sidhout.	<i>Tinnevely District.</i>
1 Anantapur.	32 Madanapalle.	76 Tinnevely.
2 Arcot, North.		77 Tuticorin.
3 Arcot, South.	<i>Ganjam District.</i>	78 Shermāderi.
4 Bellary.	33 Berhampore.	79 Srivilliputur.
5 Canara, South.	34 Goomsur.	
6 Chingleput.	35 Chicacole.	<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>
7 Coimbatore.	36 Parlākimedi.	80 Trichinopoly.
8 Cuddapah.		81 Musiri.
9 Ganjam.	<i>Goddāvari District.</i>	82 Ariyalūr.
10 Godavari.	37 Rajahmundry.	
11 Kistna.	38 Ellore.	<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>
12 Kurnool.	39 Narsapur.	83 Narsapatnam.
13 Madura.	40 Cocanada.	84 Vizagapatam.
14 Malabar.		85 Vizianagram.
15 Nellore.	<i>Kistna District.</i>	86 Pārvatipur.
16 Nilgiris.	41 Rēpalle.	
17 Salem.	42 Masulipatam.	UNION PANCHAYATS.
18 Tanjore.	43 Bezvāda.	<i>Anantapur District.</i>
19 Tinnevely.	44 Guntūr.	1 Gooty.
20 Trichinopoly.	45 Vinukonda.	2 Tadpatri.
21 Vizagapatam.		3 Uravakonda.
	<i>TALUK BOARDS.</i>	4 Pamidi.
	<i>Anantapur District.</i>	5 Yadiki.
		6 Dharmavaram.
	<i>Kurnool District.</i>	7 Kalyandrug.
	46 Kurnool.	8 Pennkonda.
	47 Nandyāl.	9 Bukkapatnam.
	48 Pyapali.	10 Hindupur.
	49 Cumbum.	11 Madakasira.
	<i>North Arcot District.</i>	<i>North Arcot District.</i>
	50 Madura.	12 Chittoor.
	51 Melūr.	13 Palmanér.
	52 Ramnad.	14 Arcot.
	53 Sivaganga.	15 Ambur.
	54 Dindigul.	16 Ranipet.
	55 Palvi.	17 Sholinghur.
	56 Periyakulam.	18 Kālahasti.
	57 Tirumangalam.	19 Tirutani.
	<i>Malabar District.</i>	20 Arkōnam.
		21 Arni.
	<i>Bellary District.</i>	22 Wandiwash.
	58 Tellicherry.	23 Pōlūr.
	59 Calicut.	24 Kuppamu.
	60 Malapuram.	25 Chandrageri.
	61 Pālgat.	26 Renigunta.
	62 Wynaad.	
	<i>South Canara District.</i>	<i>South Arcot District.</i>
	16 Mangalore.	27 Tindivanam.
	17 Kāsaragōd.	28 Villupuram.
	18 Uppinangadi.	29 Chengam.
	19 Udipi.	30 Vriddachala.
	20 Coondapoor.	31 Porto-Novo.
	<i>Chingleput District.</i>	32 Panruti.
	21 Chingleput.	33 Tirukoilūr.
	22 Saidāpet.	34 Tettagudi.
	23 Tiruvallūr.	35 Mannargudi.
	<i>Coimbatore District.</i>	36 Bhuvanagiri.
	24 Coimbatore.	<i>Bellary District.</i>
	25 Erode.	37 Rāyadrug.
	26 Pollāchi.	38 Kanekal.
	27 Satyamangalam.	39 Nīruguppa.
	28 Kollegāl.	40 Herihal.
	<i>Caddapah District.</i>	41 Kuditani.
	29 Cuddapah.	42 Yemiganūr.
	30 Proddutur.	43 Alūr.
		44 Kumbakōnam.

Names of District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats, &c.—continued.

41 Kowtalam.	105 Rajampet.	166 Atmakuru.	
45 Kosgi.	106 Nandaluru.	167 Veldurti.	
46 Hospet.	107 Chitvel.	168 Gudur.	
47 Kampli.	<i>Ganjam District.</i>		
48 Kamalapuram.	108 Chatrapur.	169 Pattikouda.	
49 Narraindevarakerra.	109 Ganjam.	170 Pyapalli.	
50 Kúdligi.	110 Gopálpur.	171 Kodumur.	
51 Kottúr.	111 Ichápur.	172 Maddekerá.	
52 Harpanahalli.	112 Purushottapur.	173 Koilkuntla.	
53 Hadagali.	113 Sompét.	174 Owk.	
54 Hampasagar.	114 Báruva.	<i>Madura District.</i>	
55 Kurugodu.	115 Russellkonda.	175 Sholavandán.	
<i>South Canara District—Nil.</i>		176 Tirumangalam.	
<i>Chingleput District.</i>		177 Usilampatti.	
56 Chingleput.	116 Aska.	178 Periyár.	
57 Tirupódr.	117 Tekkali.	179 Melúr.	
58 Madurántakam.	118 Narasannapet.	180 Nattam.	
59 Uttramerur.	119 Calingapatam.	181 Vedasandur.	
60 Karanguzhi.	120 Varanasi.	182 Batlagundu.	
61 Wálabábad.	121 Battili.	183 Ayyampalaiyam.	
62 Sriperumbudur.	<i>Godavari District.</i>		
63 Cheyúr.	122 Pithápuram.	184 Nellakóta.	
64 Saidápet.	123 Sámalkót.	185 Ayakudi.	
65 Tiruvotiyúr.	124 Peddápúram.	186 Kalayambuthur.	
66 Sembium.	125 Tuni.	187 Kodakámal.	
67 Kunnathur.	126 Dowláshweram.	188 Kilamangalam.	
68 Ponnéri.	127 Amalápuram.	189 Melamangalam.	
69 Pulicat.	128 Mandapeta.	190 Bodináyananur.	
70 Tiruvallúr.	129 Attili.	191 Uttamapalaiyam.	
<i>Coimbatore District.</i>		192 Chinnamanúr.	
71 Mettupálaiyam.	130 Gundagolaun.	193 Cumbum.	
72 Singánallúr.	131 Koováli.	194 Ramnád.	
73 Kanniamuthur.	132 Tanuku.	195 Kíjakarai.	
74 Perundurái.	133 Penugonda.	196 Paramakudi.	
75 Bhaváni.	134 Pallakollu.	197 Aruppukóta.	
76 Dháráouram.	135 Achanta.	198 Kamuti.	
77 Kángyam.	136 Bhimavaram.	199 Palayampatti.	
78 Aravakurehi.	<i>Kistna District.</i>		
79 Pallápetti.	137 Avanigedda.	200 Devipatnam.	
80 Pólláchi.	138 Gndiváda.	201 Rámesvaram.	
81 Vétakáranpudúr.	139 Challapalli.	202 Tondi.	
82 Palladam.	140 Jaggayapet.	203 Devakóta.	
83 Tirupúr.	141 Núzvid.	204 Sivaganga.	
84 Udamalpet.	142 Kondapalli.	205 Tirupatúr.	
85 Satyamangalam.	143 Mangalagiri.	206 Karakudi.	
86 Gopichettipalaiyam.	144 Krósur.	207 Ilayángudi.	
87 Kollegál.	145 Répalle.	208 Mána Madura.	
88 Chinnadharapuram.	146 Tenali.	209 Tirpuvanam.	
89 Anamalais.	147 Bápatla.	<i>Malabar District—Nil.</i>	
90 Sular.	148 Chirala.	<i>Nellore District.</i>	
<i>Cuddapah District.</i>		210 Gúdur.	
91 Kamalapuram.	149 Vetapalem.	211 Sangam.	
92 Chennur.	150 Narsaraopet.	212 Allúr.	
93 Proddutur.	151 Cilakalurpet.	213 Náyudupet.	
94 Jammalamadugu.	152 Dácheppalle.	214 Sularpet.	
95 Polivendla.	153 Vinukonda.	215 Rápúr.	
96 Vempalli.	154 Pedana.	216 Venkatagiri.	
97 Sidhout.	155 Ponnur.	217 Kávali.	
98 Badvel.	156 Mailavaram.	218 Udayagiri.	
99 Madanapalle.	157 Sattensapallee.	219 Atmakúr.	
100 Váyalpad.	<i>Kurnool District.</i>		
101 Kadiri.	158 Nandyál.	220 Alúr (Kottapatam).	
102 Ráyachóti.	159 Kalava.	221 Addanki.	
103 Piler.	160 Panem.	222 Kandukúr.	
104 Porqumásmilla.	161 Betamcherla.	223 Kanigiri.	
	162 Chagalmarre.	<i>Nilgiri District—Nil.</i>	
	163 Sirval.	<i>Salem District.</i>	
	164 Nandikotkur.	224 Rasipur.	
	165 Vilpanur.	225 Atúr.	
		226 Hosúr.	
		227 Dharmapuri.	
		228 Krishnagiri.	

Names of District Boards, Taluk Boards and Union Panchayats, &c.—concluded.

229 Námakal.	260 Tranquebar.	291 Satár.
230 Tiruchengóđ.	261 Tiruválúr.	292 Virudupati.
231 Omalur.	262 Nannilam.	293 Paliyangudi.
232 Taramangalam.	263 Kodavasal.	294 Kadayannallur.
233 Etapur.	264 Nidámangaham.	295 Varttirayiruppu.
234 Denkanikota.	265 Tiruturaipeñdi.	<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>
235 Pedanayakanpalayam.	266 Mutupet.	296 Lagodi.
236 Tedavur.	267 Vedarniem.	297 Puvalur.
237 Pennagaram.	268 Patukóta.	298 Manachanallur.
238 Gengavalli.	269 Adirámpatnam.	299 Musiri.
239 Chandarappatti.	<i>Tinnevelly District.</i>	300 Kulitalai.
240 Palakoda.	270 Pettai.	301 Tiraiyúr.
241 Tummumpatti.	271 Melaviraragavapuram.	302 Ariyalúr.
242 Viraganur.	272 Kilaviraragavapuram.	303 Udayárpálaiyam.
243 Tindamangalam.	273 Sankaranainárkoil.	304 Jayankondacholapuram.
244 Tatiengarpet.	274 Sivagiri.	305 Perambalur.
245 Morupatti.	275 Alvar Tirunagiri.	306 Kurumbalur.
246 Kaveripatanam.	276 Srivaikuntham.	307 Kilappaluvur.
247 Mohanur.	277 Kulasekharapatnam.	<i>Vizagapatam District.</i>
248 Nanjai Edayar.	278 Trichendur.	308 Narsapatnam.
249 Velur.	279 Káyalpatnam.	309 Yellamanchilli.
250 Vengarai.	280 Satankulam.	310 Chódavaram.
251 Podanur.	281 Etaiyápuram.	311 Srungavarapukota.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>	282 Tenkási.	312 Gajapatinagarum.
252 Tiruvadi.	283 Ambásamudram.	313 Chipurupalle.
253 Vallam.	284 Kalladakurchi.	314 Razam.
254 Ayyampet.	285 Viravanallur.	315 Pálkonda.
255 Melatur.	286 Shermádevi.	316 Sálúr.
256 Swamimalai.	287 Nāngunéri.	317 Bobbili.
257 Valangiman.	288 Srivilliputur.	318 Párvatipur.
258 Tiruvadamardúr.	289 Rajapalayam.	319 Kasimkota.
259 Shiyáli.	290 Sivakási.	320 Pondur.

Population of 177 Towns as defined by the Census of 1881 and 1891 in numerical order.

No.	Names of Towns.	Popu-lation in 1881.	Popu-lation in 1891.	No.	Names of Towns.	Popu-lation in 1881.	Popu-lation in 1891.
1	Madras	405,848	452,518	29	Kurnool	20,329	21,376
2	Trichinopoly	84,442	90,609	30	Panroody	20,172	8,956
3	Madura	73,807	87,428	31	Chedambaram	19,837	18,640
4	Calicut	67,065	65,958	32	Sreerungam	19,773	21,632
5	Tanjore	54,745	54,390	33	Guntoor	19,646	23,359
6	Nagapatam	53,855	59,221	34	Munnargoody	19,409	20,395
7	Bellary	53,460	59,467	35	Cuddapah	18,982	17,379
8	Salem	50,647	67,710	36	Srivillipootore	18,256	21,448
9	Combaconam	50,098	54,307	37	Palamcottah	17,964	18,686
10	Cuddalore	54,545	47,355	38	Periyacoolam	16,446	16,363
11	Coimbatore	38,967	46,383	39	Chicaole	16,355	18,241
12	Vellore	37,491	44,925	40	Tuticorin	16,231	23,107
13	Conjeeveram	37,275	42,548	41	Cochin	15,698	17,001
14	Palghat	36,339	39,431	42	Vaniyambady	15,426	15,838
15	Bunder	35,056	38,609	43	Poodocottah	15,384	16,885
16	Mangalore	32,099	40,922	44	St. Thomas' Mount	15,013	13,137
17	Vizagapatam	30,291	34,487	45	Koolashekharapatnam.	14,972	15,924
18	Cocanada	23,556	40,553	46	Bobbily	14,943	14,468
19	Nellore	27,505	29,336	47	Tripatore	14,278	16,499
20	Tellicherry	26,410	27,196	48	Dindigul	14,182	20,203
21	Cannanore	26,386	25,122	49	Sivagherry	13,632	8,987
22	Ellore	25,092	29,332	50	Ankapally	13,341	17,010
23	Rajahmundry	24,555	28,397	51	Tripatty	13,232	14,242
24	Berhampore	23,599	25,633	52	Pulney	12,974	16,940
25	Tinnevely	23,221	24,768	53	Shendamangulam	12,575	13,354
26	Mayavaram	23,044	23,765	54	Ootacamund	12,335	15,053
27	Vizianagarum	22,577	30,831	55	Veervanallore	12,318	13,951
28	Adoni	22,441	26,243	56	Rajahpoolliem	12,021	13,301

Population of 177 Towns as defined by the Census of 1881 and 1891 in numerical order—
concluded.

No	Names of Towns.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	No.	Names of Towns.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.
57	Tenkasy	11,987	12,861	118	Valangimann	7,285	7,244
58	Keelakary	11,887	12,396	119	Narsapore	7,184	7,464
59	Saulore	11,856	12,917	120	Cumbum	7,170	5,731
60	Canyalputnam	11,806	11,465	121	Veillam	7,168	8,097
61	Pittapore	11,593	13,731	122	Dharmapoor	7,090	6,339
62	Peddapooram	11,278	13,658	123	Yemmiganore	6,963	9,687
63	Kalladacoorchy	10,936	11,096	124	Hindoopore	6,694	7,905
64	Sivakasy	10,833	12,184	125	Tooragore	6,637	7,467
65	Aroopocottah	10,831	12,673	126	Cundocore	6,601	7,577
66	Parlakimedy	10,812	16,390	127	Hurpanhully	6,536	7,842
67	Arcot	10,718	10,928	128	Proddotoore	6,510	6,841
68	Goodyattam	10,641	18,747	129	Addank	6,481	7,480
69	Ramnaud	10,519	13,619	130	Yadiky	6,409	4,699
70	Amboor	10,390	10,586	131	Pullaputty	6,351	...
71	Wallajahnugger	10,387	10,485	132	Tiruvallur	6,242	12,944
72	Sydapett	10,290	5,702	133	Ooravacondah	6,203	8,557
73	Hospett	10,219	12,878	134	Porayur	6,189	14,468
74	Juggayapett	10,072	9,717	135	Sirtondanallore	6,087	5,914
75	Calastary	9,935	11,764	136	Baupatta	6,086	6,928
76	Parvatipore	9,933	10,053	137	Vartiroviroooo	6,053	7,425
77	Erode	9,864	12,330	138	Alwar Tiroonagary	5,956	5,077
78	Kamptee	9,828	10,529	139	Bhavany	5,930	7,341
79	Trinomallee	9,592	12,155	140	Dharmavaram	5,916	6,836
80	Palcondah	9,531	10,867	141	Trichengode	5,889	7,511
81	Viroothooputty	9,506	14,075	142	Ariyaloor	5,871	6,730
82	Bezavada	9,336	20,741	143	Oosoor	5,869	5,756
83	Paramacody	9,287	10,001	144	Vempully	5,811	5,638
84	Caroor	9,205	10,750	145	Chittore	5,809	9,965
85	Ongole	9,200	10,860	146	Ahtoor	5,744	9,295
86	Tiruvallore	9,181	5,023	147	Oodayarpolliem	5,703	7,739
87	Trivettore	9,098	7,429	148	Madanapully	5,700	6,527
88	Chirala	9,081	10,581	149	Noozveed	5,657	7,637
89	Nundianl	8,907	10,737	150	Pooroor	5,649	8,631
90	Krishnagerry	8,856	9,726	151	Mungalogherry	5,617	6,426
91	Ambasamoodram	8,770	9,944	152	Chingleput	5,617	6,180
92	Rayadroog	8,766	10,362	153	Ichapore	5,528	5,911
93	Budwail	8,638	5,443	154	Vullyoor	5,459	4,907
94	Amalaupooram	8,623	9,254	155	Gooty	5,373	6,605
95	Tadpatry	8,585	10,283	156	Penoccondah	5,331	6,363
96	Bimlipatam	8,582	9,827	157	Sranganapocote	5,329	5,715
97	Tiroovanthu	8,473	7,907	158	Tiroonageswaram	5,275	5,041
98	Colleganl	8,462	9,046	159	Kamidy	5,260	6,120
99	Devicottah	8,451	9,929	160	Ettiyapooram	5,167	6,821
100	Siragunga	8,343	8,809	161	Pottoor	5,156	6,136
101	Ahtoor	8,334	9,295	162	Namcall	5,147	6,341
102	Villoopooram	8,241	7,950	163	Santauncoolam	5,116	5,430
103	Narasannapett	8,230	5,821	164	Pollachy	5,082	5,805
104	Sunkaraneinarcoll	8,212	8,566	165	Oodamalpet	5,061	9,968
105	Dowlaiswarem	8,002	10,492	166	Ganjam	5,037	4,695
106	Vencatagerry	7,989	9,623	167	Siroogoppa	5,013	5,478
107	Kazipore	7,969	10,539	168	Kadiry	5,004	6,059
108	Porto Novo	7,823	14,061	169	Anantapore	4,907	6,994
109	Sreeveicoontam	7,781	7,209	170	Jummalmadoogoo	4,846	5,866
110	Poonganore	7,672	5,565	171	Coonoor	4,778	6,049
111	Shermadery	7,624	9,333	172	Oodip	4,449	7,272
112	Trichendore	7,582	7,511	173	Rayacholy	4,367	4,383
113	Palcole	7,510	8,657	174	Voilpand	3,695	4,016
114	Kadayanallore	7,467	8,200	175	Tindivanam	3,526	9,195
115	Vridhachellam	7,347	7,893	176	Amalaupooram	3,165	9,254
116	Pettah	7,321	9,642	177	Canigherry	2,869	3,710
117	Dharapooram	7,310	7,680				

MADRAS MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

GOVERNED BY MADRAS ACT I. OF 1884 AS AMENDED BY ACTS VII. OF 1884
AND II. OF 1892.

OFFICE—No. 22, Erra Balu Chetti Street, Black Town.

Lieut.-Colonel G. M. J. MOORE, C.I.E.—President.

Rai Bahadur P. Ramasawmy Chettiar Avargal, Revenue Officer.

R. E. Ellis, Esq., Assoc. M.I.C.E., Engineer.

Dr. J. Nield Cook, Health Officer, (on leave).

Dr. Hubert H. Marshall, Acting Health Officer.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—H. Ormerod, Esq.; M.R.Ry. P. Theagaraya Chetty Garu; M.R.Ry. R. Balakishnama Chetty Garu; M.R.Ry. R. N. Pragasam Mudaliar Avargal.

No. 2 Division.—M.R.Ry. Salla-Gurusawmy Chetty Garu; M.R.Ry. C. Yetherajulu Nayudu Garu; M.R.Ry. P. M. Sivanguana Mudaliar Avargal; Cowasjee Eduljee, Esq.

No. 3 Division.—Haji Mahomed Abdul Hadi Badsha Sahib; M.R.Ry. P. V. Kistnasawmy Chetty Garu; M.R.Ry. M. Varadarajulu Chetty Garu; V. Mahomed Sheriff, Khan Bahadur; M.R.Ry. G. Subbarayalu Chetty Garu.

No. 4 Division.—M.R.Ry. M. Ramakishnaia Pantulu Garu; J. DeCaster, Esq.; B. H. Elliot, Esq.

No. 5 Division.—M.R.Ry. V. Varadappa Nayudu Garu; The Hon'ble P. Rungiah Nayudu Garu; M.R.Ry. W. S. Venkataramanulu Nayudu Garu; M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Kalayanasundram Chettygar Avargal.

No. 6 Division.—N. Subrahmanyam, Esq.; Rai Bahadur A. Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avargal; R. F. Grant, Esq.

No. 7 Division.—M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Krishnama Charriar Avargal; M.R.Ry. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar Avargal; M.R.Ry. G. Subramanea Iyer Avargal; Surgeon-Major G. L. Walker.

No. 8 Division.—Surgeon-Major J. Maitland; Dewan Bahadur R. Itagoonath Row Garu; M.R.Ry. R. Balajee Row Avargal.

Officers.

Samuel Loane, Esq., Assistant Mechanical Engineer.

M.R.Ry. T. S. Venkataswariah, Supervisor, Centre Range.

V. Manicka Pather, Supervisor, North Range.

M. Abdul Azeez Khan Sahib, Supervisor, West Range.

M.R.Ry. C. Ramadas Naidu, Supervisor, South Range.

" B. V. Moothiapillay, Sanitary Inspector, 1st Division.

" P. Venkatasawmy Naidu, Sanitary Inspector, 2nd Division.

Mr. J. Rath, Sanitary Inspector, 3rd Division.

M.R.Ry. D. Jesudasen Pillay, Sanitary Inspector, 4th and 5th Divisions.

" K. D. Subramania Iyer, Sanitary Inspector, 6th Division.

" M. Govindarajulu Naidu, Sanitary Inspector, 7th Division.

" S. Babu Rao, Sanitary Inspector, 8th Division.

" D. Kistna Row, Superintendent, Revenue Department.

" T. Singara Mudaliar, B.A., 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 Coonoor Road; on the East by Cochrane's Canal; and on the West by the Western Limit of the jurisdiction of the High Court at Madras.

5th Division.—Bounded on the North by Strahan's Road, D'Mellow's Road and Elephant Gate Bridge Road; on the South and East by the Coonoor 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 Coonoor.

6th Division.—Bounded on the North by Coonoor Road and Namasivaya 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-Ponnamman 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 Cooum, the Cooum, 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 Cooum 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 Cooum.

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 Mailapur Tank.

Election of Commissioners.

In order to be qualified to be elected a Commissioner, a person must

- (a) be of the male sex;
- (b) have completed his twenty-fifth year;
- (c) be acquainted with the English language;
- (d) be resident in the City of Madras or within two miles of the limits thereof; and must

- (e) have paid for the year preceding that in which the election takes place, taxes due under this Act, in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than one hundred rupees, or have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier as owner, tenant or mortgagee, of a house assessed at a monthly rental of not less than Rs. 100.

And, further, in order to be qualified to be elected or nominated a Commissioner, a person must not be at the date of the election or nomination

- (f) a Commissioner or officer or servant holding office under this Act or a Presidency Magistrate;
- (g) a person who has been sentenced by any Court to imprisonment (being imprisonment not inflicted in default of payment of a fine), whipping or transportation, which sentence has not been annulled, unless the Governor in Council has directed, by an order which he is hereby empowered to make if he shall see fit, that such sentence shall not operate as a disqualification;
- (h) a person who has been convicted of an offence under Section 18, provided that such conviction has not been annulled;
- (i) an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent;
- (j) a person interested, otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company, in any contract or work made with, or done for, the Commissioners.

When an undivided Hindu family or a company has fulfilled the conditions prescribed in clause (e) of this section, only one member thereof shall be eligible as representing such family or company to be elected a Commissioner.

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

- (a) be of the male sex;
- (b) have completed his twenty-first year;
- (c) reside within the division for the Commissioner of which he votes, and have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, taxes, under this or any previous Act due in respect of such year, to the aggregate amount of not less than Rupees twenty-five; or
- (d) have paid for the year preceding that in which he votes, house-tax to an amount not less than twenty-five rupees in respect of immovable property belonging to him situate in such division; or
- (e) have been, for the six months preceding the year in which the election takes place, the occupier as owner, tenant or mortgagee of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, assessed at a monthly rental of not less than twenty-five rupees; or
- (f) 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.

And he must not have been convicted of an offence under section 18 (a).

A person owning immovable property in more divisions than one may vote in each division in which he possesses the necessary qualification.

Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings.

This tax is payable in two equal moieties half-yearly after the person liable to pay it has exercised any of the trades, &c., specified in the following Schedule A, for sixty days in the half-year.

Non-payment of the tax within fifteen days from the date of service of 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, the cost of service of notice, and such other costs as may be awarded by the Magistrate.

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 shall not be entitled to exemption on the ground that the income from each or all of such 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	Amended by Madras Act II of 1892, s. 69.	500
(B)—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 taxes 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		
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...		
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		250
Practising Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Proctors, Notaries Public, Pleaders or Vakeels		
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 proviso hereinbefore provided for Companies by this Schedule

	Yearly.
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	Rs. 150
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 Vakeels, not assessed under Class I.	
Practising Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, not assessed under Class I.	
Owners or Farmers of Markets, Hotel-keepers, Lodging or Boarding House-keepers, Shop-keepers, not assessed under Class I.	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries.	
Owners of any Printing Press, or Press for Cotton, Jute, Hides or other materials, of any Coffee-cleaning or other Establishment, Mill or other industry, not assessed under Class I.	
Professional Artists, Artizans, Manufacturers, Painters, Photographers, Actors, Musicians, Dancers, Horse-dealers, and Dealers of every description not specified above, and not assessed under Class I.	
CLASS III.	
Companies of any of the descriptions mentioned in Class I., the capital of which is more than 1 lakh, but does not exceed 2 lakhs of rupees—subject to the provisions hereinbefore 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 Vakeels, not assessed under Class I. or Class II.	
Veterinary Surgeons, Builders, Land or Marine Surveyors, Practising Licentiates of Medicine, Apothecaries, not assessed under Class II.	
Hakims, Vydians or other such Native Medical Practitioners	
CLASS IV.	
All Companies not hereinbefore provided for—subject to the provisions provided for Companies by this Schedule	
All persons holding any office or appointment, public or private (not being a military 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.
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	Rs. 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 or days, 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.

An annual tax is levied upon all buildings and lands, except those exempted from Tax on Buildings and Lands, at such rate not exceeding 4 per centum upon the annual value thereof, within the populous parts of the city, and upon all other buildings and lands which are within 150 yards of a stand pipe fountain, reservoir or pump of drinking water supplied by the Commissioners, and not exceeding 2 per centum upon the annual value thereof elsewhere 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 Commissioners;
- animals exempt from Municipal tax under Section 25 of "The Indian Volunteers Act, 1869";
- 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 liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and shall also pay the amount of the tax payable by him in respect of such vehicle or animal.

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.....	3 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 8 0
For every ass.....	0 4 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. I. of 1881 for the half-year ending the day of 18--

(Description of Vehicles and Animals.)	Tax for the half-year.	Tax for the half-year.
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Four-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by two or more horses...	10 0 0	Every other vehicle with springs. 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.	5 0 0	Horse over thirteen hands..... 5 0 0
Two-wheeled vehicle with springs drawn by one or more horses, mules, bulls or bullocks.....	3 0 0	Horse of or under thirteen hands or mule..... 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

Signature.
Residence.

Date

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 entering the city.

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 or animal on which it is chargeable, or any of its appurtenances or any part of the load of such vehicle 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 4 0	On every buffalo, bull or bullock, laden..... 0 0 6
Do. other do. do. 0 2 0	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.

Class I.

Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits	Yearly.
RS.	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 7 gallons and upwards, for each shop per diem ...	75

Class II.

Shops for the sale of Wines, Beer, or Spirits, which the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to assess under Class I. ...	
Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons, for each shop per diem ...	50
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st-Class Toddy Shops ...	

Class III.

Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons, for each shop per diem ...	25
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 2nd-class Toddy Shops ...	

Class IV.

Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and under, for each shop per diem ...	12
Shops for the sale of Toddy rated by the Collector as 3rd-class Toddy Shops ...	

Appeals.

Complaints, applications and objections, made in writing within the prescribed periods against assessments for the levy of taxes on Arts, Professions, Trades, and Callings; on salaries of persons exempted from payment under Schedule A; on Houses, Buildings, and Lands; and on places used for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and all complaints against any other tax or toll assessed or demanded by the Commissioners; shall be heard by the President assisted by two Commissioners.

Appeals from decisions of the President shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates.

No appeal to the Magistrates shall lie unless the tax assessed or revised as aforesaid has been paid, and unless a petition of appeal is presented to them within fourteen days from the date of such decision of the President, and unless a notice in writing of intention to appeal to the Magistrates is given to the President within seven days from the date of such decision, such notice setting forth the grounds of appeal and the name, occupation, and residence of the appellant and of his Attorney or Vakil, if any, with his place of residence or business.

Upon the hearing of such appeal no ground of appeal shall be relied upon which has not been set forth in the petition of appeal, except with the permission of the Magistrates. The Magistrates may, if they think fit, in any case in which an appeal lies to them under this Act, state a case and refer it for the decision of the High Court; and they shall do so in every case involving a question of law if either the President or the appellant, within one week after the adjudication of the appeal, applies in writing to them to do so and deposits such sum as the Magistrates think necessary to defray the cost of such reference.

Where a case has been so referred, the High Court may pass such order thereupon as it thinks just.

Fees on Notices of Demand.

FEE.	FEE.
RS. A.	RS. A.
Under 5 rupees	0 1
5 and under 20 rupees	0 2
20 " 50 "	0 4
50 and under 100 rupees	0 6
100 rupees and upwards	0 8

Table of Fees payable on Distraints under this Act.

SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.	FEE.	SUMS DISTRAINED FOR.	FEE.
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 4
10 " 15 "	0 12	45 " 50 "	2 8
15 " 20 "	1 0	50 " 60 "	3 0
20 " 25 "	1 4	60 " 80 "	3 12
25 " 30 "	1 8	80 " 100 "	4 8
30 " 35 "	1 12	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 I.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 amended by Act II. of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892.

Sections.	Fee.	Remarks.
166	Registration of cart or other springless vehicle by person becoming intermediately possessed of it in the course of any half-year.	RS. A. P. 2 0 0
210	Registration of transfer of debenture bonds	1 0 0
238	To put up verandahs, balconies, sun-shades not touching the ground	Rs. 5 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.
238	Do. do. supported on ground	Rs. 10 per 100 sq. ft. per annum.

No charge over existing pials or land within the line of existing pials.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 amended by Act II. of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892—contd.

Sections.	Fee.	Remarks.
239	To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over pials (Municipal land)	*1 rupee per day for 10 days and 8 annas daily thereafter.
239	For erecting pandals for ceremonies, &c., when over the street	*1 rupee per diem for pandal not extending more than 3 feet into the street from the drain, beyond this 5 rupees per day. No permission to be given exceeding 15 days.
290	To put up scaffolding, hoards, &c.	1 rupee for each 33 lineal feet of frontage and 3 feet of breadth for every 10 days; 2 rupees for 11 to 20 days; 3 rupees for 21 to 30 days, and so on. For breadths between 3 feet and 6 feet four times these rates.
294	Deposit in streets, &c.	1 rupee per 100 square feet per day.
320	To keep a public latrine for any period not exceeding one year	RS. A. P. 3 0 0 Each per annum.
332	Dangerous and offensive trades— To use a place for any of the following purposes:— 1. Dhobies	Free under G.O. No. 475, M. Mis., dated 22nd May 1886.
	2. Boiling paddy	RS. A. P. 1 0 0 Each per annum.
	3. Melting tallow	10 0 0 Do.
	4. Do. sulphur	10 0 0 Do.
	5. Boiling or storing offal, blood, bones, or rags	50 0 0 Do.
	6. Washing or drying wool or hair	50 0 0 Do.
	7. Soap-house	50 0 0 Do.
	8. Dyeing-house or yard	6 0 0 Do.
	9. Camphor-boiling house	5 0 0 Do.
	10. Oil-boiling house	5 0 0 Do.
	11. Oil mill or press	75 0 0 Do.
	12. Tannery	10 0 0 Do.
	13. Brick-kiln	2 8 0 Do.
	14. Pottery-kiln	20 0 0 Do.
	15. Lime-kiln	50 0 0 Do.
	16. Sago manufactory	50 0 0 Do.
	17. Distillery	50 0 0 Do.
	18. Any manufactory from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise	50 0 0 Do.
332	19. Place for storing hides, fish, horns, skins from which offensive and unwholesome smells arise	50 0 0 Do.

* No fee for the erecting of pandals, toranams, &c., in public streets on occasion of festivals and processions connected with temples and other places of public worship in the city.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 amended by Act II. of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892—contd.

Sections.	Fee.	Remarks.
19a. Place for storing salt-fish.	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	Each per annum.
20. Gunpowder manufactory...	100 0 0	Do.
21. Manufactory of fireworks.	15 0 0	Per annum.
22. Place for storing explosive or combustible materials.	25 0 0	Each per annum.
22a. Place for storing petroleum in quantities between 50 and 500 gallons.	2 8 0 per annum.	Per every 50 gallons.
23. Any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life, health or property.	100 0 0	Each per annum.
To use a place for any of the following purposes:—		
335 1. Livery or hack-stable	0 8 0	For each stable not exceeding 5 stalls.
2. Horse lines	5 0 0	For 5 to 10 stalls
3. Veterinary infirmary	10 0 0	11 " 20 "
	25 0 0	21 " 50 "
	35 0 0	51 " 75 "
	50 0 0	76 " 100 "
	100 0 0	101 " 200 "
	150 0 0	201 " 300 "
	and so on	No charge for 2 stalls or less.
4. Cart-stand	7 8 0	Per ground, Re. 1 for each ground or part of ground in excess of one ground per annum. No less fee than Rs. 7-8-0.
5. Cattle-shed or yard for public resort in which twenty sheep or goats or ten horned cattle are kept or allowed to be together in non-populous parts.	1 0 0	Each.
Do. in the populous parts for six or more sheep or goats or for four or more cattle.	2 0 0	Each.
338 To use a place or portion of a place for the sale or storage (for other than private use) of—		No charge for 3 or less. Places licensed as hack-stables exempted.
1. Wood including timber, planks, and bamboo and palmyra rafters	10 0 0	Each per ground per annum. No less charge than for a ground.
2. Firewood	6 0 0	Do. do do.
3. Firewood in bundles, straw, &c., (retail sale)	1 0 0	Each per annum.
4. Thatching materials	5 0 0	Per ground or part of ground per annum.
5. Hay	15 0 0	Do do do.
6. Grass	3 0 0	Per ton.
7. Straw		
8. Coal or charcoal		
341 Import of timber		
Do. of inferior redwood (not suitable for building purposes) including stumps and roots	1 0 0	Do.
Do. of palmyra rafters, bamboos, casuarina posts and junglewood posts	0 12 0	Do.
Do. of firewood	0 3 0	Do.

Schedule of Fees chargeable under Section 420 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 amended by Act II. of 1892 for licenses, permissions, sanctions and registrations as revised by the Standing Committee on 22nd July and 14th October 1892—concl'd.

Sections.	Fee.	Remarks.
343 1. Bake-houses classified by the Standing Committee.	1st class Rs. 30 per annum 2nd do. " 15 do. 3rd do. " 5 do. 4th do. " 1 do.	For trash bazaars.
2. Manufactory of ice	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Per annum.
3. Do. Aerated water	100 0 0	Do.
346 Slaughter-houses	100 0 0	Do.
Meat-stalls	3 0 0	Do.
347 Slaughter of cattle	0 8 0	Per head.
Do. sheep, goats and pigs	0 1 0	Do.
	100 0 0	For first and second class.
359 New market, opening of	50 0 0	For third and fourth class.
361 { Annual license for markets classified by the Standing Committee	200 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 25 0 0	First class. Second do. Third do. Fourth do.
379 Registration of burial and burning grounds	10 0 0	Per each.
383 New do. do.	10 0 0	Do.

Ootacamund, June 26, 1884—NOTIFICATION.

No. 95.—The following bye-laws made by the Commissioners under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act I. of 1884 and approved by Government, are published as required by Section 415 of the said Act:—

Bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, (Madras Act No. I. of 1884).

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:—

- For import by sea—to the Collector of Sea Customs, or to the Conservator of the port.
- For import by rail—to the Agent of the Madras Railway and to the Agent of the South Indian Railway, respectively.
- 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. 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 fees, 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 depôt 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 50 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, 80 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 authorised 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.

Supplemental bye-laws under Section 341 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, (Madras Act No. I. of 1884), confirmed by Government and republished under Section 416, Act I. of 1884.

When any timber or firewood is exported beyond the limits of the city, a sum equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon if imported into the city, shall be refunded on application by the owner thereof to the President in the form or to the effect following; viz:—

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of application for refund of license fee on timber and firewood.

To

THE PRESIDENT,

Municipal Commission, Madras.

SIR,

Please grant me a refund of Rupees _____ on the _____ hereunder described and to be exported beyond the limits of the City of Madras.

Number (in words at length) and nature of article.	Address or mark, if any, given thereon.	Description of article.	Quantity (in words at length) and not in figures alone.	Whence imported and, if by sea, by what vessel.	When.	Number and date of license granted on import.	Where to be exported to.	By what route to be exported.	At what time it would be at the station through which it passes out.	Where available for inspection in the mean-time.	Remarks.
			* Ton. C. ft.								

* Of 50 cubic feet, if timber, and 80 cubic feet, outside measurement, if firewood.

Date. _____
(Signature of applicant.)
(Place of his residence.)
(Place of his business.)

2. Such application shall be made at least 48 hours before the date of the intended export, beyond the limits of the city and shall be accompanied by the original license granted on import thereof under bye-law 5 of the existing bye-laws under Section 341.

3. All timber and firewood so intended for export shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by the President or the Vice-Presidents or by such Officers or Subordinates as may be deputed by the President for the purpose.

4. Every person so exporting as aforesaid, shall, after the timber or firewood has been exported beyond the city, deliver to the President a certificate of its having been so exported, under the hand of the Licensing Officer through whom it shall have so passed out or of any of his Officers or Subordinates and countersigned by one of the Inspectors specially employed by the President to see such export, and such certificate shall be in the words or to the effect following; viz:—

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

Form of certificate under supplemental bye-law 4 of the supplemental bye-laws for refund of timber and firewood license fees.

It is hereby certified that _____ and carrying on business at _____ has this day exported beyond the City of Madras consigned to _____ by the _____ the following _____; viz:—

Number (in words at length) and nature of article.	Address or mark, if any given thereon.	Description of article.	Quantity (in words at length) and not in figures alone.	Remarks.
			* Ton. C. ft.	

Counter-signature of the Inspector.

Date. _____

(Signature of the Licensing Officer through whom the _____ has been passed out).

5. The licensing Officer granting such certificate shall send addressed to the President direct a duplicate of such certificate, marked as such, as soon as practicable after the issue of the original and, if such certificate shall be signed by any Subordinate of such Licensing Officer, the duplicate shall be countersigned by such Licensing Officer.

6. On the President being satisfied as to the export, he shall make a refund of a sum equivalent to nine-tenths of the license fee that would be payable thereon, if imported into the city, on a proper discharge.

Provided that when any timber or firewood is exported within 4 months from the introduction of a change in the rate of license fee

(a) if such change was an enhancement in the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the lower rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported; and

(b) if such change was a reduction of the rate, the sum shall be calculated at the reduced rate, unless the exporter shall prove to the satisfaction of the President that license fee at the higher rate has been paid on the timber or firewood exported.

7. In reckoning the fee to be refunded, the measurements prescribed in bye-law 6 of the existing bye-laws under Section 341 shall be adopted.

Bye-laws under Section 347 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1883, (Madras Act No. I. of 1884).

1. No person will be allowed to bring any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs, into any slaughter-house, without a license to be granted on payment of a fee to be fixed by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Governor in Council, and not exceeding the rates specified in Section 347.

2. No license will be valid without the signature of the President or of one of the Vice-Presidents or of some other person authorized by the President in that behalf.

3. Licenses will be issued by the President or by any person authorized by the President in that behalf, and the President may also authorize such person to collect the fees sanctioned for such licenses.

4. Every license shall be issued in the name of some person or persons and for a limited time, and shall be invalid if transferred to any one else or if not made use of before the expiry of the specified time.

5. Licenses will be obtainable at or near the gate of each slaughter-house during the usual hours of slaughtering, and in special cases at the Municipal office.

6. Whoever brings or causes to be brought any cattle, sheep, goats or pigs into a slaughter-house without a license, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 50 for each offence.

* Of 50 cubic feet if timber, and 80 cubic feet, outside measurement, if firewood.

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 1834 (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 35 or 36, 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, Act I. of 1884 (Madras), as modified by Section 25 of Act VII. of 1834 (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 8, 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.

Office of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Municipality—Central Vaccine Depôt, Chintandripet.

A List of Vaccine Depôts in the Town of Madras.

TRI-WEEKLY VACCINATION.

Hours between 7 and 10 A.M., except Sundays.

Depôts.	Working days.	Division.
1. Tondiarpet, Tiruvatur High Road	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	1st Division.
2. Monegar Choultry	Do do	3rd do.
3. China Bazaar, Police Station	Do do	2nd do.
4. Chintandripet, next to Police Station	Do do	7th Division, North Ward
5. Vepery, Smithfield Market.	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	4th and 5th Divisions.
6. Egmore, Poonamallee Rd.	Weekly, Tuesday	5th and 6th do.
7. Thousand Lights, Mount Road.	Bi-weekly, Thursday & Saturday.	6th and 7th do.
8. Poolipore Bazaar, Triplicane	Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday	
9. Mylapore, Cutcherry Road.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	8th Division.

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 (n) 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 Road,	Armenian Street,	Pursewalkum High Road,
Popham's Broadway,	Jehangeer Street,	Vepery High Road, or
The Esplanade Road,	Moor Street,	Perambur Barracks Road,
Poonamallee Road,	Triplicane High Road,	
Mount 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 sections 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 depot 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 (n).

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 (e) of Act I. of 1884, having been published under section 415 as modified by section 25 of Act VII. of 1884, 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.

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-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.

18 DEATHS in the DISTRICT of

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Residence at time of death.	Residence previous to last illness.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parentage, those of *mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-Europeans*; and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Seedees* be reported as such, and not as *Mussulmans*.

The following are the names of the Registrars of Births and Deaths and the places where their Offices are located:—

OFFICE HOURS.—From 7½ to 10½ A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M.

Divisions.	Names of the Registrars.	Location of Offices.
I	C. Venkatachella Mudali	Munnarsawmy Covil Street, Royapuram.
II	G. Davarajulu Chetty	Tannah Station, Chinna Bazaar Road.
III	C. Rajurathna Mudali	Municipal Office.
IV	T. Iyasawmy Mudali	Slaughter House, Gantz Road, Parambore.
V	A. Chengalroya Mudali	Arathanum Paupier Road, Smithfield Market, Vepery.
VI	C. Virasawmy Naidu	Tannah Station, Nore Virasawmy Iyer Street, Nungambakum.
VII	C. Gurusawmy Mudali	Tannah Station, Wallaja Road, Triplicane.
VIII	P. S. Parianayagam Mudali	Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.

N.B.—No fee is charged for registration.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE.

Rates and Fares.

Time.	Pair Horse Carriage.	Drawn by a Single Horse.		Jutta and 2 Bullock Carriages.	Single Bullock Carriage.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.		
Per day (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.)	7 rupees	3 rupees	2½ rupees	1½ rupees	1 rupee.
Per half day (6 A.M. to 12 noon; 12 noon to 6 P.M.; 6 P.M. to 12 P.M.)	4 " "	1½ " "	1½ " "	12 annas	8 annas.
Per Trip (For 1st mile)	1 " "	8 annas	6 annas	2 " "	1½ " "
(For 2 miles)	....	....	....	....	2 " "
(For every subsequent mile)	8 annas	4 annas	3 annas	1 anna	1 anna
Rate of speed	6 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	4 miles an hour.	3 miles an hour.
Stoppage over ¼ hour	annas 4.	2 annas	2 annas	1 anna	1 anna.

For each ¼ of an hour of detention.

List of Fares.

Distances.	M. F.	FROM CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION TO	DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES.									
			Pair Horse Carriage.		1st Class Carriages drawn by a Single Horse or pair of Ponies.		2nd Class Carriages drawn by a Single Horse or pair of Ponies.		Jukkas and pair Bullock Carriages.		Single Bullock Carriages.	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
5	1	Adyar Toll-bar	3	8	1	12	1	5	7	6	0	0
2	1	Ameer Mahal	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
0	6	Baptist Chapel, New Town	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
4	6	Caladipet Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	5	0	0
3	2	Chief Office of the I. G. of Police	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
1	1	Choolay Market	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	3	0	0
1	5	Cochrane's Basin	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	3	0	0
3	5	Codambankum Toll-bar	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
2	0	College Hall	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
3	2	Commander-in-Chief's House	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
3	6	Copala Eswara Temple	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
1	3	Doveton College	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
4	5	Ennore Road Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	5	0	0
0	4	Fort St. George	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
0	3	Gojelly Bazaar	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
4	0	Government Bakery	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
1	4	Government Central Museum	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	4	High Mosque, Triplicane	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
2	6	Ice House, St. Thomé	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
3	3	Kilpank Toll-bar	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
2	0	London Mission Burial Ground	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
3	7	Lax Church	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	7	Madras Club	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
1	0	Madras General Market	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	5	Medical Stores	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
2	1	Monegar Choultry	3	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
4	4	Mount Road Toll-bar	2	0	1	8	0	12	4	3	0	0
2	6	Munro's Bridge	2	0	1	8	0	12	4	3	0	0
0	7	Napier Park	1	0	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	7	North Black Town Church	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
2	2	Old Railway Terminus	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
2	4	Parthasarathy Temple	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
2	5	Perambur Lines	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
3	2	Perambur Railway Station	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
1	6	Pier	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
3	0	Poonamallee Road Toll-bar	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
1	7	Powder Mills	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	1	Presy. Magt.'s Court, Egmore	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
2	3	Pullian Tope	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
1	4	Pursewalkum Bazaar	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	6	Pursewalkum Burial Ground	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
0	6	Putchappah's Hall	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
1	5	Revenue Board Office	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
4	2	Rifle Butts	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	5	0	0
2	4	Royapetta Police Station	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
0	6	S. I. Railway Station, Egmore	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
2	6	Saint George's Cathedral	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
3	6	Saint Thomé Cathedral	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
2	5	Saint Peter's R. C. Church	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
1	0	Salt Cotars	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0
1	5	Spur Tank	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
3	2	Starling Road Toll-bar	2	8	1	4	0	15	5	4	0	0
3	0	Sullivan's Garden	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
2	5	Thousand Lights	2	0	1	0	0	12	4	3	0	0
4	5	Trivettore Toll-bar	3	0	1	8	1	2	6	5	0	0
1	5	Vepery Hospital	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
1	1	Vizianagram Rajah's Fountain	1	8	0	12	0	9	3	2	0	0
0	4	Yagambra Eswara Temple	1	0	0	8	0	6	2	1	6	0

BUCKINGHAM CANAL, P. W. ESTABLISHMENT.

A. S. Russell, Esq. Executive Engineer—Office, Madras Basin.
 Mr. H. M. Bond Asst. Engineer, Madras Sub-Division Officer—
 Office, Madras Basin.
 Hony. Capt. and Dy. Commy. J. Lalor... Asst. Engineer, Northern Sub-Division Officer—
 Office, Ramapatnam.
 M.R.Ry. V. Kristnaswamy Mudaliar ... Overseer, Pulicat.
 " C. Murugesu Mudaliar do. Iskapalli.

M.R.Ry. C. Vartharaju Mudaliar..... Temporary Overseer, Sadras.
 " S. Manicka Mudaliar..... Temporary Overseer, Kottapatam.
 " A. Ayodharamiah..... Manager and Accountant, Madras.

This canal is a salt water tidal channel; runs nearly parallel to the coast line, and very close to it. It extends from Madras northward, 196 miles, where it joins the fresh water high level Kistna system of canals, the junction being effected by a two-chambered lock, the Kistna system being 7 feet higher: the Kistna system of canals being connected with that of the Godavari, through communication is therefore available to Coconada and elsewhere northward in the Godavari District. Southward of Madras, the canal is cut as far as Alambarai, where it is joined with the Mercanum backwaters, and by this backwater, which is some 12 miles in extent, there is water communication up to Mercanum in the South Arcot District. The total distance of navigable waterway is over 460 miles.

In the Buckingham Canal are absorbed the old Cochrane's Canal and the East Coast Canal. The extension of these canals during the famine of 1876-78 was one of the most important works executed during that period; when the northern and southern canals were also connected by means of the junction canal, the whole now forming one system of some 261 miles.

The canal is gradually approaching to a complete and efficient condition. A large estimate, over 63 lacs of rupees, is now being worked out, which provides for completing the canal thoroughly and for making it a safe means of navigation. The estimate provides for abandoning all backwaters; for providing means (flood gates) at all river and large drainage crossings to shut off floods, and for giving the canal a proper section, by which 3 feet depth, below the lowest tide level known, will be secured. The canal will thus have about 4 feet water at least except during the periods of the lowest tides of the year. The experience of the prolonged drought of 1890 and 1891 shows that, owing to the premature closing of the sea bars, the water level in the canal is liable to fall very low in years of deficient rainfall. The necessary measures to rectify this by close attention to the maintenance of sea bars, and by constructing locks to enable the water level in the canal to be held up to high tide level just previous to the closing of bars, are under consideration, and the building of several locks is already in progress.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 92,91,954, including expenditure from its commencement.

The different descriptions of boats plying on the canal are, the Madras top boat; the Madras open cargo boat, principally employed in the shell and firewood traffic; the Northern cargo boat, called Dinghees; the Northern Rahadaree boat, which are passenger boats, but carry cargo as well, and are of very large carrying capacity, and well protected. Until 1890 there were no suitable cabin boats on the canal for the accommodation of European travellers on long journeys, but two such boats have recently been constructed at the expense of Government, and are available for hire at a rent of Rs. 1½ per diem, on application to the Executive Engineer. As these boats are much used during the cold weather months by travellers to Seven Pagodas, &c., early application is advisable.

Steam traffic between Bezwada and Madras is likely soon to be started, a firm at Bezwada having taken steps to do so.

The following are the towns and other places of some consequence on the northern canal: Ennore, Pulicat, Coromandel, Doorgarajpatam, Kristnapatam (where the Nellore traffic is shipped and unshipped, Nellore distant 16 miles), Eskapally, Ramapatam (station of the American Baptist Mission), Kotapatnam, which is 2 miles from the canal on east side, while Ongole is 8 miles off on west side by road. The junction of the canal with that of the Kistna Canal is at Pedda Ganjam, on 196th mile of the canal.

The present toll stations of the canal are at Shadeyancopum Lock (8 miles), Kristnapatam (92), Myrand (110), Kottapatam (178), on the north canal. On the south canal, at Adyar and Paupanchavady.

On the southern canal, the most important places are Covelong (15), Mahabalypuram or Seven Pagodas (28½), Sadras (36).

There are bungalows on the canal at Seven Pagodas, Sadras, Ennore, Coromandel, Kristnapatam, Eskapally, Ramapatam, Kanaparty, belonging to the canal.

Annual license fees:—Cargo boats Rs. 2½ per ton of 60 cubic feet, which entitles the vessel to use all the canals, without any further payment.

Passenger boats, 1st Class, Rahadaree, Rs. 5 per ton.

Do. do. 2nd do. do. " 3 "

Do. do. Budgrows..... " 5 "

Do. do. Top boats..... " 3 "

1st Class.—Rahadaree and budgrows, paying 5 rupees per ton can charge any rate. 2nd Class.—Rahadaree and top boats, 2 pice per mile per passenger, in the general cabin or roof, or 3 pice in the separate cabins. The space per passenger is 7½ square feet, a cooly head-load of baggage is allowed each.

Passenger boats are allowed to carry cargo as well as passengers.
 There is no fixed tariff for cargo.

PART IV.—MILITARY.

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 "Almanac":—

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. (Part 5.)

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. [* has passed an examination in the Native Languages by the higher (or lower) standard, and] has attained such a knowledge of his drill as to qualify him as an officer of Infantry (or Cavalry, or Artillery) in all its branches as to qualify him in the command of a company (or troop, or battery) in all situations. He also possesses a fair

* To be inserted if the officer has so passed.

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.)

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 was, as the case may be) spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ [* has passed an examination in the Native languages by the higher (or lower) standard] 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 _____ regiment, a candidate for 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 _____ 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) 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 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.)

D.

Medical Officer's Certificate.—For appointment as Probationer and for admission. (Paras. 2, 7, 11 and 17.)

I certify 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.)

* To be inserted if the officer has so passed.

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 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 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 Engineer 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 Gomastah'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			b " 2,000
	26	16	16	" 2,000
Ast. 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	" 300
" " 2nd	16	7	7	" 200

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 allowances;
- (ii) promotion to Major General;
- (iii) attaining to 52 years of age.

THE MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

1. Revised regulations for appointments to the Military Accounts Department in India are contained in Clause I. A. Circulars of 1884, and Clause 56, I. A. Circulars of 1891.

2. The establishment of the Military Account Department and the Staff salaries of the several grades are as below:—

		RS.	Consolidated Salary.
Controllers of Military Accounts	4	2,200	
Military Accountant, 1st Class	3	1,650	
" " 2nd	5	1,400	
" " 3rd	4	1,200	
" " 4th	4	1,000	
Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class	5	750	Do. do.
" " 2nd	4	600	
" " 3rd	4	500	

3. Controllers of Military Accounts hold their appointments for five years subject to vacation on attaining Colonel's allowance.

4. 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.

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 II. 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	2,000	do.
1 Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India	800	With Regimental pay and allowances.
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	"
7 do. 2nd	400	"
11 do. 3rd	300	"
4 do. 4th	200	"
10 Superintendents of Factories	600	"
6 Assistant do.	200	"

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 *visu voce* 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 allowances.

5. Other appointments in 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	Rs. 800	} With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1 Do. Judge Advocate General	600	
1 Assistant Judge Advocate General	500	

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	do.
1 Do. do. for Musketry	500	do.
2 Dy. Asst. Adjutants General for Musketry	300	do.
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 Asst. Adjutant General	500	do.
6 Depy. Asst. do.	400	do.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 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				£
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension				200 a year.
Ditto	ditto	15th	ditto	250
Ditto	ditto	20th	ditto	300
Ditto	ditto	25th	ditto	450
Ditto	ditto	30th	ditto	600
Ditto	ditto	30th	ditto	700

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 Governors in Council for officers of civil departments of the Army or of Corps not under the direct orders of a Commander-in-Chief. In the case of officers temporarily serving under the Commander-in-Chief of a Presidency other than their own, applications for leave should be forwarded for final sanction through the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which they are serving to the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which they belong, except in urgent cases, when the authority to grant leave will rest with the former, a report of the grant in every case being at once made to the Adjutant General of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

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, who 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 permanent 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.

Simla, 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.

* Army Regulations, India, Vol. I., Part I., Article 1613, 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.G.O., Nos. 209 of 1882, 192 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. R. 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.]

Clause 52.

In continuation of Special India Army Circular of this date, the Governor-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:—

After arrival in India			£
After the commencement of the 5th year's service for pension			200 a year.
Ditto	10th	ditto	250 "
Ditto	15th	ditto	300 "
Ditto	20th	ditto	400 "
Ditto	25th	ditto	450 "
Ditto	30th	ditto	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 1860, 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. H. COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offy. 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. 228, dated 4th 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. H. 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.:—

I.—Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September 1866.

II.—Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the local service.

III.—Officers on the General List who entered the service under the "new conditions of appointment" and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.

IV.—Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September 1866.

Rates of Ordinary Pension.

<i>Rates of Ordinary Pension.</i>						<i>Per annum.</i>
						<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>After 20 years' service for pension</i>						<i>191 12 6</i>
" <i>24 " " " " " " " " " " " "</i>						<i>292 0 0</i>
" <i>28 " " " " " " " " " " " "</i>						<i>365 0 0</i>
" <i>32 " " " " " " " " " " " "</i>						<i>456 5 0</i>
" <i>35 " " " " " " " " " " " "</i>						<i>600 0 0</i>
" <i>38 " " " " " " " " " " " "</i>						<i>750 0 0</i>

Rates of Additional Pension.

After 20 years' service from date of first commission.....					£ 97 per annum.
21	"	"	"	"	105
22	"	"	"	"	115
23	"	"	"	"	126
24	"	"	"	"	138
25	"	"	"	"	152
26	"	"	"	"	168
27	"	"	"	"	186
28	"	"	"	"	206
29	"	"	"	"	230
30	"	"	"	"	257
31	"	"	"	"	289
32	"	"	"	"	327

5. 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 £345 per annum, with the additional pension noted in paragraph 4.

6. The pensions for Classes III. and IV. are—

After 20 years' service for pension	£ 250 per annum.
" 21 " " "	" 365 "
" 28 " " "	" 500 "
" 32 " " "	" 700 "
" 38 (not applicable to an officer joining the Staff Corps on probation on or after the 1st July 1881)	" 750 "

* 7. Service for pension is governed by the furlough rules under which an officer may be serving.

Under the rules of 1796 all periods of leave within Indian limits reckon as service; all absences beyond Indian limits do not count as service.

Under the rules of 1854 and 1868 the following periods of furlough and leave reckon as service:—

Combatant Officers.

2 years in 20 years' service.				
3	"	24	"	"
4	"	28	"	"
5	"	32	"	"
6	"	38	"	"

Under the rules of 1873 all leave within Indian limits and all furlough earned by length of service, (i.e., one year for every five years' service in India) reckon as service.

8. Officers will be allowed to commute a portion, not exceeding one-third, of their pensions, which commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Rates of Pension from 1st January 1881.

After 17 years' service.....	£292 per annum.
" 20 " "	" 365 "
" 25 " "	" 500 "
" 30 " "	" 700 "

2. In addition to the above pensions for length of service the following are granted :—

<i>Surgeon-General.</i> —After 5 years' active employment as such, inclusive of 6 months' leave on medical certificate or 4 months on private affairs	£350 per annum.
--	-----------------

Deputy Surgeon-General.—After 5 years' active employment as such, inclusive of 6 months' leave on medical certificate or 4 months on private affairs

3. The periods of leave allowed to reckon as service for pension for officers serving under the rules of 1854 or 1868 are:—

2	years in 17 years' service.
3	" 20 " "
4	" 25 " "
5	" 30 " "

Officers under the rules of 1796 or 1875 count service as noted above in paragraph 7.

4. A Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General who has completed his tour of service and has reverted to British pay, may at once proceed to and reside in England and qualify for a higher pension.

INDIAN VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Rates of Pension from 1st July 1881.

After 25 years' service, including 4 years' furlough or leave of absence ... £350 per annum.
 " 30 " " " 5 " " " " 450 "

The commutation of a portion of the pension, not exceeding one-third, as sanctioned for Combatant officers, is allowed to officers of the Veterinary Department.

HALF PAY.

Combatant officers receive the same rates of half pay as those granted to officers of the same ranks in the British Service.

Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons receive the British rates of half pay for their relative ranks.

The rates are laid down in Article 951, Royal Warrant, 11th March 1887.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES IN THE MADRAS COMMAND.

SECUNDERABAD DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Secunderabad.

TROOPS.

Secunderabad.—21st Hussars; S—R. H. A.; 23rd Field Batty., R. A.; 42nd Field Batty., R. A.; 7th Wn.; R. A.; 2nd Bn. Suffolk Regt.; 2nd Bn. Welsh Regt.; 3rd M. I.; No. 2 Co., Sappers and Miners; 5th M. I.; 19th M. I.; 20th M. I.; 22nd M. I.; Raichur.—Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rif.

BURMAH DISTRICT.

CHIN HILLS COMMAND.

Head-Quarters Kalewa (tempy.).

TROOPS.

Kalewa.—Det. 3rd M. I. Haka.—31st M. I. Mindat Sakan.—Det. 9th M. I. Falam.—Det. 31st M. I.

RANGOON DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Rangoon.

TROOPS.

Rangoon.—No. 11th So., R. A.; 18th Wn., R. A.; 1st Bn. Wore. R.; Rangoon Naval Vols.; Rangoon Art.; Rangoon Vol. Engrs.; Rangoon Vol. Rifles; Burma State Railway Vol. Rifles; Det. Sub-mar. Mining Co.; 17th M. I.; 26th M. I. Moulmein.—Moulmein Vol. Art.; Moulmein Vol. Rifles; Moulmein Vol. Res.; 14th M. I. Port Blair.—Det. 1st Bn. Wore. R.; South Andamans Vol. Rifles; Det. 26th M. I. Meiktila.—Det. 2nd Bn. R. Innis. Fus.; Det. Upper Bur. Vol. Rifles; 29th M. I. Thayetmyo.—2nd Bn. R. Innis. Fus.; No. 3 Co., Madras Sappers and Miners; 9th M. I. Fort Sledman.—32nd M. I. Bampton.—Det. 32nd M. I. Loikaw.—Det. 32nd M. I. Taroy.—Det. Moulmein Vol. Rifles. Mergui.—Det. Moulmein Vol. Res. Shwegyin.—Det. Moulmein Vol. Rifles. Akyab.—Det. Rangoon Vol. Rifles. Bassin.—Det. Rangoon Vol. Rifles. Prome.—Det. Burma S. Ry. Vol. Rifles. Tounghoo.—Det. Burma S. Ry. Vol. Rifles. Peye.—Det. Burma S. Ry. Vol. Rifles. Femeihin.—Det. Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; Det. Burma State Ry. Vol. Rifles.

MANDALAY DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Mandalay.

TROOPS.

Mandalay.—No. 6 Mountain R. A.; 2nd Bn. Wilts. R.; Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; Bur. Co., S. and M. Fort Dufferin.—12th M. I.; 33rd M. I. Myingyan.—Hd.-Qrs. and Wing 3rd M. I.; 1st M. Pioneers. Maymyo.—10th M. I. Shwabo.—2nd Bn. York R.; Det. Upper Bur. Vol. Rifles; Wing 3rd M. I. Bhamo.—Det. 2nd Bn. York R.; Det. Upper Burma Vol. Rifles; 30th M. I.; No. 5 Bn. Mn. Batty. Bernardmyo.—Det. 2nd Bn. York R. Thabeik Kyin.—Det. 3rd M. I. Kyoukmyoung.—Det. 3rd M. I. Saden.—Det. No. 5 Bn. Mn. Batty.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Belgaum.

TROOPS.

Belgaum.—29th Fld. Batty. R. A.; 2nd Bn. R. Scots; Det. S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles; 2nd M. I.; 7th M. I. Bellary.—45th Fld. Batty., R. A.; 1st Bn. Ches. R.; Bellary Vol. Rifles; Det. S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles; 1st M. I.; 16th M. I. Hubli.—S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles. Gooty.—Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Bangalore.

TROOPS.

Bangalore.—19th Hussars; M.—R. H. A.; 5th Fld. Batty., R. A.; 21st Fld. Batty., R. A.; 1st Bn. Northn. R.; Bangalore Rifle Vols.; Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles; 2nd M. I.; Hd.-Qrs. A and B Depot, and Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 6 Cos. Sappers and Miners; 8th M. I.; 21st M. I.; 24th M. I. Mercara.—Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. Mysore.—Det. Bangalore Vol. Rifles. Kolar.—Det. Bangalore Vol. Rifles. South Coorg.—Det. Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. West Mysore.—Det. Coorg and Mysore Vol. Rifles. Jalarpet.—Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles. Salem.—Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles. Arsikere.—Det. S. Mahratta Ry. Vol. Rifles. Yercaud.—Yercaud Vol. Rifles.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Wellington.

TROOPS.

Wellington.—1st Bn. Dorset R. Trichinopoly.—4th M. I.; 23rd M. I.; Det. S. I. R. Vol. Rifles. Ootacamund.—Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. Cannanore.—Det. 1st Bn. Dorset R.; Det. Malabar Vol. Rifles; 13th M. I.; 25th M. I. Malapuram.—Det. 1st Bn. Dorset R. Calicut.—Det. 1st Bn. Dorset R.; Malabar Vol. Rifles. Quilon.—28th M. I. Trichoor.—Det. 28th M. I. Trevandrum.—Det. 28th M. I. Negapatam.—S. I. R. Vol. Rifles. Coonoor.—Det. Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. Loredale.—Det. Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. Madura.—Det. S. I. R. Vol. Rifles. Cochin.—Det. Malabar Vol. Rifles. Tellicherry.—Det. Malabar Vol. Rifles. Podanur.—Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles. Coimbatore.—Det. Nilgiri Vol. Rifles. Tanjore.—Det. S. I. R. Vol. Rifles.

MADRAS DISTRICT.

Head-Quarters Fort St. George.

TROOPS.

Fort St. George.—4th E., R. A.; Wing 1st Bn. Ches. R.; Madras Art. Vols.; Madras Vol. Guards. Madras.—Det. S. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles; Det. Madras Ry. Vol. Rifles; Body-Guard; 15th M. I.; 27th M. I. Berhampore.—Centl. Ben. Lt. Horse; 6th M. I. Vizianagram.—11th M. I. Vizagapatam.—Euro. Infy. Vet. Co.; East Coast Vol. Rifles. Coconada.—Det. East Coast Vol. Rifles. Perambore.—Madras Railway Vol. Rifles. St. Thomas' Mount.—23rd Fld. Batty. R. A.; 49th Field Batty. R. A.; Wing 27th M. I. Pallaveram.—E. A. V. Co. Arkonam.—Det. Madras Railway Vols. Rajahmundry.—Det. East Coast Vol. Rifles. Waltair.—Det. East Coast Vol. Rifles.

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.
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 birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.	Age next birthday.	Number of years' purchase.	Present value of the annuity of £100.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
21	15.00258	1,500 5 2	25	14.65191	1,465 3 10
22	14.96111	1,496 2 3	26	14.80690	1,480 17 10
23	14.92519	1,492 13 5	27	14.74746	1,474 14 11
24	14.88969	1,488 19 5	28	14.67951	1,467 19 0

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.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
29	14.60551	1,460 11 0	55	10.30351	1,030 7 0
30	14.52581	1,452 11 8	56	10.08363	1,008 7 3
31	14.44054	1,444 1 1	57	9.86670	986 13 5
32	14.35005	1,435 0 1	58	9.64896	964 17 11
33	14.25257	1,425 5 2	59	9.42649	942 13 0
34	14.14731	1,414 14 8	60	9.19800	919 16 0
35	14.03442	1,403 8 10	61	8.95666	895 13 4
36	13.91478	1,391 9 7	62	8.70132	870 2 8
37	13.79016	1,379 0 4	63	8.43435	843 8 8
38	13.66060	1,366 1 2	64	8.16571	816 11 5
39	13.52738	1,352 14 9	65	7.89583	789 11 8
40	13.38854	1,338 17 1	66	7.62437	762 8 9
41	13.24313	1,324 6 3	67	7.37082	737 1 8
42	13.08568	1,308 11 4	68	7.11881	711 17 8
43	12.92050	1,292 1 0	69	6.86850	686 11 8
44	12.74483	1,274 9 8	70	6.62170	662 11 8
45	12.55834	1,255 16 8	71	6.38068	638 1 4
46	12.36096	1,236 1 11	72	6.14448	614 8 11
47	12.14690	1,214 13 10	73	5.90561	590 11 3
48	11.92339	1,192 6 9	74	5.65540	565 10 10
49	11.69128	1,169 2 7	75	5.39538	539 10 9
50	11.45362	1,145 7 3	76	5.12566	512 11 4
51	11.21356	1,121 7 1	77	4.81532	481 10 8
52	10.98145	1,098 2 11	78	4.50565	450 11 3
53	10.75133	1,075 2 8	79	4.20762	420 15 3
54	10.52560	1,052 11 3	80	3.91477	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.

TABLE OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.
	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	RS. A. P. 5,500 0 0	Consolidated.
	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
1	Adjutant General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
1	Deputy Adjutant General.....	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
	Assistant do.	500 0 0	

* A special extra allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem 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.
	AIDES-DE-CAMP.		
		RS. A. P.	
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.
	DISTRICT STAFF.		
	District Commands.		
2	1st Class District.....	3,500 0 0	Consolidated.
7	2nd do. do.....	2,200 0 0	
2	Aides-de-Camp to do.	250 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
9	Asst. Adjutants General.....	500 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
9	Dy. do. do.	400 0 0	
2	Colonels on the Staff	800 0 0	Do. do.
	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.
3	Do. do. 3rd "	500 0 0	
4	Do. do. 4th "	400 0 0	
7	Dy. Assts. do. 1st "	300 0 0	
10	Do. do. 2nd "	200 0 0	
	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.		
1	Asst. Commissary General, 2nd Class ...	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
1	Do. do. 3rd "	500 0 0	
1	Do. do. 4th "	400 0 0	
1	Dy. Asst. do. 1st "	300 0 0	
2	Do. do. 2nd "	200 0 0	
	GARRISON.		
1	Garrison Quarter Master, 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	Depty. Asst. Adj. Genl. (for do)	300 0 0	
	JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.		
1	Judge Advocate General in India	2,200 0 0	Consolidated.
2	Deputy Judge Advocates General.....	800 0 0	
2	Do. do.	600 0 0	With Staff Corps pay of rank.
6	Asst. Judge Advocates General.....	500 0 0	

* One of the Aides-de-Camp at Madras receives an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 100 as Interpreter, and Rs. 30 Moonshee allowance.

Table of Staff Appointment and Salaries—concluded.

No.	Appointments.	Staff Salary.	Remarks.	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.				
1	Director General of Ordnance.....	2,500 0 0	Consolidated.	
4	Inspectors General of Ordnance.....	2,000 0 0		
1	Deputy Director General of Ordnance ...	800 0 0	do.	
4	Assts. to Inspector General of Ordnance	300 0 0	With Regimental pay and allowances of rank, except Majors of Engineers.	
5	Ordnance Officer { 1st Class	500 0 0		
7		2nd. "		400 0 0
10		3rd. "		300 0 0
9		4th. "		200 0 0
	Superintendents of Factories	600 0 0		
	Assistant do.	200 0 0		
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.				
1	Quarter Master General.....	2,200 0 0	Consolidated. With Staff Corps pay of rank. With Warrant pay and allowances 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.....	2,000 0 0	Consolidated. Ditto. Ditto.	
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		
MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.				
4	Controller of Military Accounts	2,200 0 0	Consolidated Salary.	
3	Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	1,650 0 0		
5	Ditto 2nd do.	1,400 0 0		
4	Ditto 3rd do.	1,200 0 0		
4	Ditto 4th do.	1,000 0 0		
5	Asst. Military Accountants, 1st Class.....	750 0 0	Ditto ditto Ditto ditto Ditto ditto	
4	Ditto 2nd do.	600 0 0		
4	Ditto 3rd do.	500 0 0		
1	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.	500 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	Supt., Remount Depot at Oosoor.....	400 0 0		

NOTE.—Majors of Artillery holding appointments in the Ordnance Department in India and not in receipt of consolidated salaries are entitled to the Regimental pay and allowances of their rank in addition to Staff pay.

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.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bt. Colonels	125 0 0	
Lieut. Colonels	125 0 0	30 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 Squadron Commander....." 800				Fourth ditto....." 180
Second Squadron Commander....." 210				Adjutant....." 250
				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.....	230	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 80 to Rupees 85 only to those regiments that are armed with Enfield Rifles.—P.G., 25th April 1872, No. 1,378.

The Adjutant will also draw Rupees 50, Office allowance.

All Infantry Officers are to maintain one Charger.

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 3 0
Major after 2 years	809 6 4	759 3 0	759 3 0	640 14 0
Major.....	691 1 0			415 6 0
Captain.....	473 0 4	417 7 8	433 10 0	256 10 0
Lieutenant.....	305 4 0	265 12 0	265 12 0	203 12 5
2nd Lieutenant.....	250 10 4	213 5 0	213 5 0	

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Quarter Master on first appointment.....	300 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.....	306 0 0	306 0 0	306 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 30 if attached to Field Battery, is claimable under the regulations regarding chargers in addition to the above rates.

Riding Masters of Cavalry appointed prior to 1st April 1878 receive Rs. 12-2-10 per mensem 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-Lieutenant-Colonel or Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel after 25 years' service.....	1,093 2 0
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel or Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel after 15 years' service.....	1,056 9 7
Surgeon-Major after 15 years' service.....	825 11 5
Surgeon-Major on appointment.....	789 3 0
Surgeon-Captain after 10 years' service.....	451 14 5
Do. do. 6 do.	433 10 2
Do. do. 5 do.	335 12 2
Surgeon-Lieutenant on appointment or under 5 years' service.....	317 8 0

* Cavalry only includes horse allowance for 1 horse.

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 on appointment : 640 14 6	Surgeon-Lieutenant or Surgeon
After 15 years' service 677 6 11	Captain under 5 years' service..... 236 10 0
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel or	After 5 years' service 304 14 2
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col..... 852 3 7	" 6 do. 592 5 2
After 25 years' service..... 888 12 0	" 10 do. 410 9 5

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Pay and Indian Allowances.

	For any Month.
	RS. A. P.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India	1,220 0 0
Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel	1,020 0 0
Veterinary Major or Veterinary Captain after 10 years' service as such	750 0 0
Veterinary Captain under 5 years' service as such	600 0 0
Veterinary Captain after 5 years' service as such	650 0 0
Veterinary Lieutenant under 5 years' service as such	400 0 0
Veterinary Lieutenant after 5 years' service as such	450 0 0
Veterinary Lieutenant after 10 years' service as such	500 0 0

English Pay.

	Daily
	£. s. d.
Principal Veterinary Officer in India	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	1 7 0
do. 30 do.	1 10 0
Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel	1 5 0
After 25 years' service	1 7 0
do. 30 do.	1 10 0
Veterinary Major or Veterinary Captain—If promoted to the rank of Veterinary Captain after the 31st May 1888	0 15 6
If promoted to the rank of 1st class. Veterinary Surgeon on or before 31st May 1888	0 16 0
After 5 years' service in the rank or ranks of Veterinary Captain, Veterinary Major, or 1st class Veterinary Surgeon—If promoted to any of those ranks after the 31st May 1888	0 17 6
If promoted to any of those ranks on or before the 31st May 1888	0 18 0
After 10 years' service in the rank or ranks of Veterinary Captain, Veterinary Major	1 0 0
After 15 years' service in that rank or ranks	1 2 0
After 30 years' total service	1 4 0
Veterinary Lieutenant on appointment as Veterinary Lieutenant	250 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-Lieut.-Colonel and Surgeon-Major....	150 0 0
Major, Surgeon Captain.....	120 0 0
Captain, Paymaster, Surgeon of 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class.....	75 0 0
Lieutenant, Quarter-Master, Surgeon under 6 years' service, Veterinary Surgeon, Riding Master	50 0 0

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

For each authorized Charger.....Rupees 30

Number of Horses authorized for each rank.

Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry.....	{ Field Officer..... 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
	{ Major 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 and Rangoon..... each	200 0 0
Acting Adjutant, Bangalore.....	150 0 0
Do. do. St. Thomas' Mount and Mandalay..... each	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 Squadron of Cavalry.....	50
Do. do. (repair of arms, &c.)	40

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.

	RS. A. P.
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.....	40 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.

	RS.
Director of Military Education in India.....	300
Inspector and Superintendent of Army Schools, Madras.....	300
Sub-Insp. of Army Schools { On appointment 270	} Consolidated.
(including the Asst. to the Director of Mil. Education { After 5 years' service 300	
" 10 " 350	
" 15 " 400	

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The consolidated monthly rates of pay will be:—

	RS.
Senior Asst. Surgeon... { 1st Grade	400
" { 2nd "	300

* In command of Royal Artillery at stations. With an army in the field three chargers. Majors of Horse Artillery allowed 3 chargers only.

† Includes Rs. 30 for Office rent which is not admissible when public quarters are provided.

‡ Vide G.O.G., Nos. 216 and 251, dated 13th and 20th July 1869, pages 202 and 203.

Asst. Surgeon	1st Class	above 5 years' service	Rs. 200
	do.	below do.	150
	2nd Class	above do.	110
	do.	below do.	85
Do.	3rd Class	above do.	50
Military Pupil			26-4-0

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 Depot, Medical Store Depot, 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 to 250 beds	" 60

During illness or leave not exceeding 30 days the staff allowance will not be forfeited. 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	1st Grade ... 40	20
	2nd " ... 30	10
	3rd " ... 20	5
Sub-Hospital Assistant	12	4
Native Military Pupils, 1st year	6	2
Do. do. 2nd "	7	2
Do. do. 3rd "	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 5 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: pay until relieved.

PORT 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, retiring for the several warrant grades in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

2. The following are the rates, which will have effect from the 1st instant:—

PAY AND ALLOWANCES AND STAFF PAY.

3. All Warrant Officers will receive a monthly net "warrant pay" according to rank which, with a monthly sum as "warrant allowances" intended as a full equivalent for batta, tentage and house-rent will together constitute the monthly "warrant pay and allowances."

4. When in effective employ in the Ordnance, Commissariat, or any Department where no other special departmental Staff or consolidated salary is allowed, they will receive in addition to the warrant pay and allowance a warrant Staff pay according to grade.

5. When a Warrant Officer is out of employ owing to no fault or seeking on his part, or if he resigns his appointment with the full approval of Government, he will, whilst so unemployed, be entitled to his "warrant pay and allowances."

6. When put out of employ for misconduct or incapacity, or if he resigns his appointment without, in the opinion of Government, sufficient grounds for so doing, he will only be entitled to his net "warrant pay." In particular cases, however, he may be allowed,

as a maximum, the invalid scale of pay of his rank, but only with the special sanction of Government.

7. The following are the monthly rates of pay and allowances for the several grades:—

GRADES.	Net or Warrant Pay.	Indian Warrant Allowances.	Total Warrant Pay and Allowances.	Staff Pay when effective, and not receiving departmental Staff or consolidated Pay.	Total receipts when in effective employ.
Deputy Commissary	Rs. 120	Rs. 180	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 500
Assistant Commissary	75	150	225	150	375
Deputy Asst. Commissary	60	120	180	120	300
Conductor	50	50	100	60	160
Sub-Conductor	40	40	80	45	125

8. For broken periods the daily pay and allowances will be calculated at one-thirtieth of the monthly pay.

9. The extra Staff allowance of Rupees 60 and Rupees 30 to permanent Conductors of the 1st and 2nd class, will continue to be paid as heretofore in the Ordnance Department.

10. Warrant Officers in receipt of the effective Staff pay will, when on leave, be subject to reduction on the same principle as that applied to Commissioned Officers.

No. 688 of 1881.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 6th September 1881, is reproduced:—

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.					
26 do. do.	do	do.	14	do.	do.
28 do. do.	do	do.	12	do.	do.

4. The retiring pensions will be—

	England or the Colonies, Per annum.	India, Per mensem.
Deputy Commissary	£ 216	Rs. 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	56

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	56
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	85
Deputy Assistant Commissary	65	60
Conductor	54	50
Sub-Conductor	43	42

If he has served less than half the prescribed periods, but more than 14 years altogether he will receive—

Deputy Commissary	86	85
Assistant Commissary	65	60
Deputy Assistant Commissary	54	50
Conductor	43	42
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.

9. All warrant officers at present on the establishment as such on the 22nd January 1893, 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.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF INDIA.

Simla, the 26th October 1894.

JUDICIAL.

No. 980.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c. 62), the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to fix the 1st day of April 1895 as the date on which the said Act shall come into operation.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 981.—In pursuance of the Madras and Bombay Armies Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c. 62), under which the military control hitherto exercised by the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will cease, the Governor-General in Council hereby announces the changes in the administration and organization of the Army of India, which will be carried out with effect from the 1st April 1895.

2. The Bengal Army will, for purposes of administration, be organized in two portions—the Bengal Command and the Punjab Command.

3. The Army of India will consist of the following Commands:

Punjab.
Bengal.
Madras.
Bombay.

These Commands will be under Lieutenant-Generals who will be styled the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and will all be under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the control of the Government of India.

4. Each Lieutenant-General Commanding will be invested with the powers detailed in Special India Army Circular, of this date, and will be assisted by the Army and Departmental Staff specified in paragraph 9. The business now transacted by the Military Departments of the Governments of Madras and Bombay will be transacted by the Military Department of the Government of India, whenever, under the regulations in Special India Army Circular of this date, it cannot be disposed of by the Lieutenant-General Commanding, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

COMMANDS.

5. In accordance with these arrangements, the district commands as now sanctioned with existing staffs will be distributed as follows:

PUNJAB COMMAND.		MADRAS COMMAND.	
Head-Quarters—*		Head-Quarters, Ootacamund.	
1st class Districts. Lahore. Punjab Frontier Force. Rawal Pindi.	2nd class Districts. Peshawar. Sirhind.	1st class Districts. Burma. Secunderabad.	2nd class Districts. Bangalore. Belgaum. Madras. Mandalay. Rangoon. Southern.
BENGAL COMMAND.		BOMBAY COMMAND.	
Head-Quarters—*		Head-Quarters, Poona.	
1st class Districts. Meerut. Oudh.	2nd class Districts. Allahabad. Assam. Bundelkhand. Narbudda. Presidency. Rohilkhand.	1st class Districts. Mhow. Poona. Quetta.	2nd class Districts. Aden. Bombay. Deesa. Nagpore. Sindh.

TROOPS.

6. The composition of the several forces will be as follows:

BRITISH TROOPS.

The regiments, batteries, battalions, and companies stationed within the Command.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Punjab Command.

Cavalry.—15 Regiments, viz., the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Cavalry; the four Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

Artillery.—5 Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Infantry.—37 Regiments (40 Battalions), viz., the 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 40th, and 45th Bengal Infantry; the nine Infantry Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Guides Infantry, and the 1st, 4th, and 5th Regiments of Gurkhas.

Bengal Command.

Cavalry.—9 Regiments, viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 14th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry.

Artillery.—2 Bengal Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—22 Regiments (24 Battalions), viz., the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 39th, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Bengal Infantry, and the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas.

Madras Command.

Cavalry.—3 Regiments.

Sappers.—Corps of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
Company of Burma Sappers.

Infantry.—32 Regiments.

Bombay Command.

Cavalry.—7 Regiments.

Artillery.—2 Mountain Batteries.

Sappers.—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Infantry.—26 Regiments.

* Will be notified hereafter.

LOCAL CORPS.

7. No change is made in the position of the Hyderabad Contingent or other corps under the Government of India.

8. MILITARY (AND MARINE) DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Secretary to the Government of India.
2 Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.
3 Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Works.
Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Finance Branch).
Deputy Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch).
Assistant Accountant-General (*ex-officio* Assistant Secretary, Finance Branch.)

Director-General of Ordnance.
Deputy Director-General of Ordnance.
Director-General of Military Works.
Deputy Director-General of Military Works.
Commissary-General-in-Chief.
Commissary-General for Transport.
Superintendents, Army Clothing Department.
Director of the Army Remount Department.

COMMANDS AND STAFFS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Personal Staff.

Military Secretary.
Persian Interpreter.

Three Aides-de-Camp.

GENERAL AND DEPARTMENTAL STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General in India.
Deputy Adjutant-General in India.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General—additional (temporary).
Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General (or Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General) for Royal Engineers.
Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.
Inspector-General of Artillery in India.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Brigade-Major to Inspector-General of Artillery in India.
Quartermaster-General in India.
Deputy Quartermaster-General in India.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—additional (temporary).
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Assistant Quartermaster-General (Intelligence).
4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General (Intelligence).
4 Staff Captains or Staff Lieutenants (Intelligence).

Director of Military Education in India.
Judge Advocate-General in India.
Assistant Judge Advocate-General.
Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.
*Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

9. COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.
Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Inspector of Gymnasia.†
Inspector of Army Signalling.†
Superintendent, British Army Schools.†
Principal Medical Officer.
Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
Commissary-General.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BENGAL.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.
Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Principal Medical Officer.
Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer (Principal Veterinary Officer in India).

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
Commissary-General.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF MADRAS.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.
Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.
Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Inspector of Gymnasia.†
Inspector of Army Signalling.
Superintendent, British Army Schools.†
Principal Medical Officer.
Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
Commissary-General.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces.

Personal Staff.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.
Aide-de-Camp.
Native Aide-de-Camp.

Staff.

Deputy Adjutant-General.
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

Colonel on the Staff Royal Artillery.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
Principal Medical Officer.
Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer.

Departmental Staff.

Inspector-General of Ordnance.
Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department.
Commissary-General.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

10. The appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the British service will be made under existing rules, these officers being appointed by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India.

11. Appointments to 1st class district commands of officers of the Indian service, to all 2nd class district commands, and appointments of Colonels on the Staff, will be made under existing rules by the Governor-General in Council on the nomination of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

12. The Adjutant-General in India and Quartermaster-General in India will be nominated by the Commander-in-Chief in India; these nominations will be forwarded, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the Secretary of State for India for

* The Principal Veterinary Officer in India will also be Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Bengal Command.

† For the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

‡ For the Madras and Bombay Commands.

confirmation, and for the concurrence in the case of an officer of the British service, of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of all four Commands will be eligible for appointment to the Staff at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India.

13. Staff appointments which are not reserved for any particular branch of the service will, as far as possible, be equally divided between the British and Indian services, and an officer serving in one Command may be appointed to the Staff in any other. All appointments that may carry the rank of substantive Colonel will be made by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and, in the case of officers of the British service, with the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Other appointments to the General Staff will, as a rule, be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, subject to the approval of the Government of India. Station and other minor Staff appointments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the nomination of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding. All regimental promotions of British Officers in Native corps will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General to whose Command the corps permanently belongs.

14. First appointments of British officers to native regiments will be made by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The first appointment or promotion of a Native commissioned officer will be made on the nomination of the Lieutenant-General, and be subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, and will be published in the General Orders of the Government of India.

15. All appointments in the—
Medical Department of the Army,
Judge Advocate-General's Department,
Veterinary Department,
Ordnance Department,
Military Works Department,
Military Accounts Department,
Commissariat-Transport Department,
Clothing Department,
Remount Department,
will be made under existing rules, except where otherwise specified. Departmental promotions will be notified in the *Gazette of India* or *London Gazette* in accordance with existing practice.

16. The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Principal Medical Officers of the several Commands and districts, if of the Army Medical Staff, as well as the Principal Veterinary Officer in India and Inspecting Veterinary Officers, will be appointed as at present by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India; officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service will be appointed by the Government of India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

17. Furlough or leave, other than privilege leave, will be granted to Lieutenant-Generals, General Officers Commanding Districts, Deputy Adjutants-General of Commands, and officers at the Head-Quarters of the Army in India, by the Commander-in-Chief. In the case of Lieutenant-Generals the approval of the Government of India is necessary. Furlough or leave to other officers will be sanctioned within the regulations by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces with which the applicant is serving. The grant of furlough or leave will be notified in the General Orders of the Government of India, the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, or in the orders of the Command, as the case may be. Departmental officers, other than officers of the Military Accounts and Army Remount Departments, will submit their applications through the local head of the Department to the Lieutenant-General, who will grant the leave with the previous concurrence of the head of the department with the Government of India. When the furlough or leave is not provided for by regulations, the application will be referred for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Government of India as the case requires. In urgent cases, the grant may be made in anticipation of sanction. Details of procedure for the grant of furlough and leave will be found in Appendix I of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

18. Pensions and retirements of commissioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army who may retire in India, will be granted by the Government of India.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS NOW PERFORMED, BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

19. Questions which have hitherto been referred by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies to the Military Departments of the Governments of those

presidencies will, in future, be decided locally or referred, where necessary, through the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the Government of India. Business relating to estates of deceased commissioned and warrant officers, hitherto transacted by the Military Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, will in future be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

RELATIONS OF THE STAFF AT THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA TO LIEUTENANT-GENERALS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

20. The Adjutant-General in India will issue to the Army in India all orders of the Commander-in-Chief relating to the personnel, duties, training, discipline, equipment, and general efficiency of the troops. The Quartermaster-General in India will continue to issue circulars and executive orders on matters customarily dealt with in his department. All decisions and instructions of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding by the chief officer of the department concerned.

21. In all departmental matters affecting a department exclusively, which may necessitate reference to the Commander-in-Chief, the department concerned will submit the matter to the Commander-in-Chief personally, or by minute paper or office note, and he will communicate the instructions received to the head of the department with the Command concerned, who will, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, give effect to the same. Papers on which the Commander-in-Chief may have passed decisions will be communicated to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer to be noted. All questions involving military as apart from departmental matters, should be discussed with the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, or Principal Medical Officer, as the case may be, in order that military considerations or those affecting general military policy may be fully weighed before submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

22. When the Commander-in-Chief is on tour, heads of departments will forward all papers for submission to His Excellency to the Adjutant-General, or the Quartermaster-General in India, according to the nature of the business, who will communicate the Commander-in-Chief's orders thereon to the head of the department concerned.

23. There will be a Controller of Military Accounts with each Command, who will be the financial adviser of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, as well as of the Government of India in the Military Department. The Controller will not be under the orders of the Lieutenant-General as regards his departmental duties, but only in matters of military discipline.

24. All matters of primary importance, or which affect the Army at large or more than one Command, changes in regulations, in organization, or those in which a principle is involved, will be submitted by Lieutenant-Generals to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Other matters (which will be defined in the subsidiary orders of the Commander-in-Chief) of particular application or of purely local concern, but which may require to be submitted to the Government of India, will be dealt with by Lieutenant-Generals in direct communication with the Government of India.

The procedure here indicated will be adopted in Madras and Bombay as regards original references, which do not concern individual officers, from the 1st March 1893.

25. The Deputy Adjutant-General will be the channel through which all orders of the Lieutenant-General will be issued to the forces under his command. Departmental questions affecting troops in the Command should be discussed with the Deputy Adjutant-General before submission to the Lieutenant-General Commanding. On all purely departmental matters on which local heads of departments have taken their orders direct from the Lieutenant-General, they will issue them to their departments. On questions relating to the troops and departments generally, orders will be issued through the Deputy Adjutant-General.

26. All departmental matters of purely local concern affecting the troops in the Command, that the Lieutenant-General Commanding cannot himself dispose of will, subject to the reservations in paragraph 24 above, be dealt with by the local head of the department, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General, in direct communication with the head of the department with the Government of India, who will, if necessary, refer the question to the Government of India.

27. The heads of departments with the Lieutenant-General Commanding will, under regulations detailed in Special India Army Circular of this date, communicate with the heads of their departments with the Government of India, or with the Commander-in-Chief in India, as the case may require.

Officers in charge of departments of military administration with each Command, except Controllers of Military Accounts, will act in regard to their executive duties in subordination to the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

28. Subsidiary instructions relating to the changes introduced by the reorganization of the Army herein announced, are detailed in the Special India Army Circular and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India of this date.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL DISTRICTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.—Public Dept., dated 4th June 1867.—Consequent upon recent changes in the Medical Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the limits of the several Medical Districts at the Presidency; and that the dependent duties of the District Surgeons shall henceforward be as herein detailed:—

1ST DISTRICT.

Surgeon-Major G. L. WALKER, M.D., Sub pro tem.

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.

Surgeon-Major W. B. BROWNING, (on other duty).

Surgeon-Major D. F. DYMOTT, M.B., Sub pro tem.

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.

Brigade Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel H. J. HAZLETT.

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.

Surgeon-Major J. MAITLAND, M.D., (on other duty.)

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. A. J. STURMER, Officiating.

All places within Municipal limits, between the Mount Road and the Sea, inclusive of the Adyar. { Surgeon to Royapettah Hospital and the Club, Official Visitor, St. Thomé Dispensary.

Surgeon-Major H. ALLISON, M.D.—(on leave).

Surgeon-Major J. SMYTH, M.D., Officiating.

Fort Saint George ... { Fort Surgeon, with Port and Marine duties and Health Officer for the Port of Madras.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, KILPAUK.

Surgeon-Captain C. H. LEE PALK, Superintendent.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL.			
McVittie, Charles Edwin ...	1 Apr. 1895		P. M. O., Madras Command.
SURGEON-COLONEL.			
Churchill, A. F., M.D. ...	27 Oct. 1892	12 May 1895	P. M. O., Mandalay District and Chin Hills Command.
*Wilson, W. D., M.B. ...	18 Jul. 94	29 Oct. 89	P. M. O., Secunderabad and Belgaum Dists.
BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONELS.			
With the rank of Lt.-Colonel from the second date after each Officer's name in column army rank.			
Burnett, W. F. ...	{ 6 Oct. 92 2 Oct. 86 }	17 Mar. 1894	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bangalore.
Anderson, A. ...	{ 14 Apr. 94 31 Mar. 88 }	7 Apr. 94	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
*Brown, A. L. ...	{ 18 Jul. 94 31 Mar. 88 }	18 Feb. 92	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Rangoon.
SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONELS.			
Thomsett, R. G. ...	30 Sep. 1893	19 Jan. 1894	Medl. charge, Station Hospital, Mandalay.
*Martin, J. ...	31 Mar. 94	23 Oct. 92	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Meiktila.
SURGEON-MAJORS.			
*Emerson, I. B. ...	4 Feb. 1889	15 Jan. 1890	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Cannanore.
*Carleton, A. W., M.B., F.R.C.S.I. ...	4 Feb. 89	5 Mar. 89	Secunderabad District.
*Johnston, W. T., M.D. ...	5 Aug. 89	30 Sep. 89	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Belgaum.
V.C. *Lloyd, O. E. P. ...	4 Aug. 90	15 Jan. 90	Mandalay District.
*Harding, A. ...	4 Aug. 90	1 Sep. 94	Secunderabad District.
Cusack, R. O. ...	6 Mar. 92	10 Mar. 90	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bellary.
Cowen, W. D. A. ...	6 Mar. 92	20 Mar. 90	Bangalore District.
Forman, R. H., M.B. ...	6 Mar. 92	2 Mar. 93	Rangoon District.
Robinson, G. W. ...	6 Mar. 92	15 Jan. 90	Medl. charge, Station Hospital, Wellington.
Poynder, G. P. ...	6 Mar. 92	14 Nov. 90	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Madras.
Woods, C. R., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. ...	31 Jul. 92	15 Jan. 90	Medical charge, Station Hospital, No. 1, Secunderabad.
Macnamara, M. F., F.R.C.S.I. ...	31 Jul. 92	28 Mar. 92	Belgaum District.
Nicholas, J. H., F.R.C.S.I. ...	31 Jul. 92	8 Jan. 92	Medl. charge, Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
*Lucas, T. R., M.B. ...	5 Feb. 93	8 Jan. 92	Bangalore District.
*Hetherington, R. P., M.B. ...	5 Feb. 93	7 Apr. 91	Eng. (P. A.) 6 months.
Poole, W. C. T., M.B., F.R.C.S.I. ...	5 Feb. 93	9 Jan. 94	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bhamo.
Young, G. H., F.R.C.S.I. ...	30 Jul. 93	19 Mar. 92	Mandalay District.
Nichols, F. P., M.B. ...	30 Jul. 93	18 Feb. 92	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Shwebo.
*Trevor, H. O. ...	4 Feb. 94	13 Oct. 91	Secunderabad District.
Pechell, A. A., M.B. ...	29 Jul. 94	11 Dec. 90	Medl. charge, Station Hospital, Thayetmyo.
*Farmer-Brighurst, E. D., F.R.C.S., EDIN. ...	16 Jan. 95	15 Jan. 90	Medl. charge, Station Hospital, Poonamallee.
SURGEON-CAPTAINS.			
Kelly, M., M.D. ...	2 Feb. 1884	21 Feb. 1889	Southern District.
Donnet, J. J. C. ...	2 Feb. 84	30 Jan. 95	Secunderabad District.
*Russell, G. B., M.B. ...	2 Aug. 84	21 Mar. 91	Personal Asst. to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.

RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF ARMY RANK.	DATE OF ARRIVAL IN INDIA.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-CAPTAINS—(continued.)			
Zimmermann, B. F.	31 Jan. 1885	18 Feb. 1892	Belgaum District.
*Johnson, C. W., M.B.	31 Jan. 85	28 Oct. 91	<i>Eur. (M. C. & P. A.), 7 months, from 30th August 1895.</i>
James, H. D.	31 Jan. 85	2 Jan. 93	Rangoon District.
Davis, E.	30 May 85	2 Dec. 94	Station Hospital, Belgaum.
FitzGerald, A. O.	30 May 85	19 Jan. 94	Rangoon District.
Macleod, R. L. R., M.D.	30 May 85		Secunderabad District.
Bean, W. H.	30 May 85	9 Oct. 92	<i>Eng. and Aus. (M. C. & P. A.), from 23rd Aug. 1894 to 28th Apr. 1895. Exten. to 22nd Feb. 1896.</i>
Brannigan, J. H.	1 Aug. 85	18 Mar. 93	Mandalay District.
Daly, T.	1 Aug. 85	18 Mar. 93	Madras District.
Mills, B. L., M.D., F.R.C.S.	30 Jan. 86	20 Oct. 93	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Bernardmyo.
Donegan, J. F.	28 Jul. 86		Mandalay District and Chin Hills Command.
Hall, R. J. D.	28 Jul. 86	18 Oct. 93	Rangoon District.
Thurston, H. C.	5 Feb. 87	18 Oct. 90	<i>Eur. (M. C.) 6 months, from 6th Sept. 1895.</i>
Cockerill, J. W., R.H.S.	5 Feb. 87	25 Oct. 88	Belgaum District.
Gray, W. L., M.B.	5 Feb. 87	26 Mar. 89	<i>With Force in Chitral.</i>
Way, L.	1 Feb. 90	26 Feb. 91	Secunderabad District.
Bray, G. A. T.	29 Jul. 90	28 Sep. 91	Bellary.
Connor, J. C., M.B.	31 Jan. 91	8 Jan. 92	Bangalore District.
Shanahan, D. D.	31 Jan. 91	6 Dec. 91	Bangalore District.
*Whitstone, C. W. H., M.B.	31 Jan. 91	6 Dec. 91	<i>Eur. (P. A.) to 30th Nov. 1895.</i>
Gibbard, T. W., M.B.	28 Jul. 91	6 Apr. 93	Mandalay District and Chin Hills Comd.
Austin, J. H. E.	28 Jul. 91	2 Mar. 93	Mandalay District and Chin Hills Comd.
Crawford, G. S.	30 Jan. 95	2 Apr. 93	<i>Eng. (M. C. & P. A.) 4 months, from 9th Aug. 1895.</i>
Hinge, H. A.	27 Jul. 95	27 Feb. 95	Medical charge, Station Hospital, Mallapuram.
Erskine, W. D., M.B.	27 Jul. 95	27 Feb. 95	Madras District.
Moore, G. A.	27 Jul. 95	2 Oct. 94	Mandalay District.
O'Reilly, H. W. H., M.B.	27 Jul. 95	4 Oct. 94	Rangoon District.
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT.			
Samman, C. T.	30 Jan. 1893		Medical charge, Station Hospital, Calicut.

STAFF.**Army Medical Staff.****Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.**

McVITTIE, Surg.-Major-Genl. C. E., I.M.S., Appointed, 1st Apl. 1895.

Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Comd.

Russell, Surg.-Capt. G. B., M.B., A. M. S.—Appointed, 21st May 1895.

Principal Medical Officers of Districts.

Wilson, Surg.-Col. W. D., M.B., A.M.S.—P. M. O., Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts.

Churchill, Surg.-Col. A. F., A.M.S.—P. M. O., Mandalay District and Chin Hills Command.

Blenkinsop, Surg.-Col. F. H., I.M.S.—P. M. O., Rangoon District.

Hunt, Surg.-Col. S. B., I.M.S.—P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Districts.

Bateman, Surg.-Col. D. F., I.M.S.—P. M. O. Madras District.

Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.

FAWCETT, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel. E., I.M.S.

Staff Surgeon, Bangalore.

CARR-WHITE, Surgeon-Captain P., I.M.S.

Fort Surgeon.ALLISON, Surgeon-Lt.-Col. H., M.D., I.M.S., 26th January 1883, Fort St. George.—*On leave.*
SMYTH, Surg.-Major J., M.D., Officiating.**Standing Medical Committee.**

The MILITARY STANDING MEDICAL COMMITTEE at the PRESIDENCY is under the control of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, 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 Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army.

Indian Medical Service.

SIBTHORPE, Surg.-Maj.-Genl. C., F.R.C.P.I.—Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Secretary to the Surgeon-General.SIMPSON, Surgeon-Captain. D., M.B., Sub *pro tem*.**Principal Medical Storekeeper.**

DOBIE, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colon. S. L., 1st Jul. 1893.

Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon.**Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.**

KING, Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel. W. G., M.B., 30th Aug. 1893.

Staff at the Presidency.

RANK AND NAMES.	Date of Appt.	REMARKS.
Bateman, Surg.-Colonel.....	P.M.O.	Madras Command.
Hazlett, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. J.....	16 Feb. 93	Surgeon, 3rd District, Madras including "Body Guard."
Price, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W., M.D.....	3 Oct. 91	Senior M. O., Genl. Hospl., and Princpl., Medl. College, Madras.
Brantfoot, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. M., M.B.....	1 Jul. 81	Supdt., Lying-in Hospital, Madras.
Dobie, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. S. L.....	1 Jul. 93	Principal Medical Storekeeper.
Browne, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. R., M.D.....	29 Sep. 90	Senior Surgeon, General Hospital.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
Allison, Surg.-Lt.-Col. H., M.D.....	26 Jan. 88	Fort Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
King, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. G., M.B.....	30 Aug. 93	Sanitary Commissioner.
Sturmer, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. J.....	4 Aug. 93	Ag. Surgeon, 4th District.
Maitland, Surg.-Major J., M.D., Surg.-Capt.....		Ag. Senior Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.
Walker, Surg.-Major G. L., M.D.....	2 Apr. 95	Surg., 1st District & Medl. Insp. of Emigrants.
Pope, Surg.-Maj. T. H., M.D.....	9 May 92	Supt., Ophthalmic Hospital.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
Mallins, Surg.-Major C., M.D.....		Ag. Dy. Sanitary Commissioner and Insp. of Vaccination.
Dymott, Surg.-Major D. F., M.B.....		Surgeon, 2nd District.—Sub <i>pro tem</i> .
Browning, Surg.-Major W. B.....		Surgeon, 2nd District—Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.
VanGeyzel, Surg.-Major J. L., M.B.....	26 Jan. 88	Chemical Examiner, Madras.
Smyth, Surg.-Major J., M.D.....	24 Dec. 87	Resdt. Surgeon, Genl. Hospital.—Ag. Professor of Anatomy, Medl. College, and Fort Surgeon.
Bannerman, Surg.-Major W. B., M.D.....	1 Sep. 93	Dy. Sny. Commr. and Insp. of Vaccination.— <i>Eur. (P. A.)</i>
Crawford, Surg.-Capt. F. J., M.D.....	31 Aug. 90	Second Surgeon, General Hospl.— <i>Eur. (M. C.)</i>
Simpson, Surg.-Capt. D., M.B.....	26 Mar. 95	Secy., Surg.-Genl. with Govt. of Madras.—Sub <i>pro tem</i> .
Robertson, Surg.-Capt. R., M.B., C.M.....	3 Jul. 94	Ag. 2nd Surgeon, General Hospital.
Grant, Surg.-Capt. A. E.....	1 Sep. 90	Asst. Physician, General Hospital.
Molesworth, Surg.-Capt. W.....		Off. Addl. Medl. Officer, Genl. Hospl.
Giffard, Surg.-Capt G. G.....	12 Apr. 94	Ag. Resdt. Surgeon, General Hospital.
Palk, Surg.-Capt. C. H. L., M.B.....		Supt., Lunatic Asylum.
Elliot, Surg.-Capt. R. H., M.B.....		Ag. Supt., Ophthalmic Hospital.

Madras Medical College.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

PRICE, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W., M.D.—Principal.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.....	PRICE, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W., M.D. (a).....	19 Nov. 91
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.....	BROWNE, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. R., M.D. Eur. (P. A.) 17 June 1890	
PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.....	MAITLAND, Surg.-Major J., M.D.—Ag. (a).....	23 Jan. 1891.
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.....	CRAWFORD, Surg.-Capt. F. J., M.D. Eur. (P. A.).....	23 Jan. 1891.
PROF. OF OPHTHALMOLOGY & PHYSIOLOGY.....	ROBERTSON, Surg.-Capt. R., M.B., C.M., Ag. (a).....	
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.....	BRANFOOT, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A.M., M.B. (a).....	1 Jul. 81
PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.....	POPE, Surg.-Maj. T. H. M.D., Eur. (P. A.) 22 May 94	
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.....	ELLIOT, Surg.-Capt. R. H., M.B. B.Sc. (a) Ag.	
	VANGHEYSEL, Surg.-Maj. J. L., M.B., F.C.S. (a) 19 Feb. 90	
	MAITLAND, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D. (a) 19 Aug. 93	
	STURMER, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. J., Ag. (a)	
	ALLISON, Surg.-Lt.-Col. H., M.D. (a) Eur. (P. A.) 16 August 83	
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY.....	SMYTH, Surg.-Major J., M.D.—Ag. (a).....	24 Dec. 85
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.....	SMYTH, Surg.-Major J., M.D. (a).....	
PROFESSOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.....	GIFFARD, Surg.-Capt. G. G., Ag. (a).....	8 Mar. 92
LECTURER ON PHYSICS.....	GRANT, Surg.-Capt. A. E., M.B. (a).....	13 Mar. 91
LECTURER ON COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.....	VANGHEYSEL, Surg.-Maj. J. L., M.B., F.C.S. (a).....	Sep. 2
LECTURER ON MIDWIFERY TO FEMALE STUDENTS.....	THURSTON, Esq., E. Ag.	
ASST. TO THE PROF. OF ANATOMY AND LECTURER ON BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA.....	FALCONER, Asst.-Surg. S. E., L.R.C.P. & S., EDIN.	
ASST. TO THE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY.....	HOLLINGSWORTH, 1st Class Asst. Surg. R.	1 Oct. 85
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.....	RAMA ROW, Civil Apoth. G., M.B., C.M.	21 Oct. 90
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.....	KOMAN, Civil Apoth. M.C., L.M.S.	1 June 95
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY.....	RAMA ROW, Civil Apothecary C. B., L.M.S.	4 Dec. 89
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.....	RAMASAWMY NATADU, 1st Class Hospl. Asst. N.	
ASSISTANT TO THE PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE.....	NARRAINSAWMY NAIDU, Civil Apoth. T., L.M.S. 5 Oct. 79	
	CHANDRASEKAR, P. S., M.B.	10 July 95

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, a Senior Civil Medical Officer at the Presidency.

Members of the Committee available two at a time.

HAZLETT, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. H. J.	BROWNING, Surg.-Maj. W. B.
PRICE, Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W., M.D.	VANGHEYSEL, Surg.-Maj. J. L., M.B.
BRANFOOT, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. M., M.B.	SMYTH, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D.
KING, Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. G., M.B.	SIMPSON, Surg.-Capt. D.
STURMER, Surg.-Lt.-Col. A. J.	ROBERTSON, Surg.-Capt. R., M.B.
MAITLAND, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D.	MOLESWORTH, Surg.-Capt. W.
WALKER, Surg.-Maj. G. L., M.D.	GIFFARD, Surg.-Capt. G. G.
MALLINS, Surg.-Maj. C., M.D.	PALK, Surg.-Capt. C. H. L.
DYMOTT, Surg.-Maj. D. F., M.B.	ELLIOT, Surg.-Capt. R. H., M.B., B.S.E.

The Civil Standing Medical Committee meet at the Office of Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, No. 5, Haddow's Road, Nungumbankum, every Saturday.

(a)—These Officers compose the College Council.

Indian Medical Service.

First Commission.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	DATE OF RANK.	Will complete tour of service.	Purlo Regls.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL 1.						
1870	Sibthorpe, Charles, F.R.C.P.I.	13 Feb. 47	18 May 1894	18 May 1899	68	Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.
SURGEON-COLONELS 4.						
65	Hunt, Samuel Bradshaw.	10 Nov. 40	1 Mar. 93	1 Mar. 93	68	P. M. O., Bangalore and Southern Dist.
66	*Bateman, Daniel Frederick	26 Nov. 40	1 Jul. 93	1 Jul. 93	68	P. M. O., Madras Dist.
68	*Blenkinsop, Frederick Henry	11 Jan. 40			68	P. M. O., Rangoon Dist.

Season of Appt.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	DATE OF RANK.	Pur. Reg.	REMARKS.
BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS. 11.					
With the rank of Lieut.-Colonel from the second date after each Officer's name in column, Army rank.					
1867	McGann, Terence Joseph, F.R.C.S.E.	15 Apr. '43	25 Jul. 90	4	Senior Surg. and Sanitary Commr. with the Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore.
67	Hazlett, Henry James	16 May 44	7 Mar. 91	68	Surgeon, 3rd District, Madras, including "Body Guard."
69	Price, William, M.D.	18 Dec. 45	1 Mar. 93	68	Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medl. College and S. M. O., Genl. Hospl., Madras.
69	Sinclair, David, M.B., F.H.S.	26 Jan. 47	13 May 93	68	Inspector-General of Prisons, Sanitary Commr. and Chief of the Civil Medl. Dept., Burma.
69	*North, John	27 Aug. 46	1 Jul. 93	SC	1st Madras Lancers.—Leave out of India (P. A.) for 1 year, 1 Juny. 1895.
69	*Fawcett, Edward, F.R.C.S.I.	17 Mar. 47	4 Apr. 94	SC	Staff Surgeon, Secunderabad.
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.					
68	*Mookerjee, Preo Nath	1 Jul. '44	1 Apr. 1883	SC	Civil Surgeon, Sagaing District.
68	Fitzpatrick, John Francis, M.D.	24 Nov. 44	1 Apr. 88	68	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, and Hony. Surg., N.V. Rifles.
69	Backhouse, Joseph, F.R.C.S.I.	7 Jul. 45	1 Oct. 89	68	26th M. I. and Medical Storekeeper, Rangoon.
70	Cook, Henry David, M.B.	2 May 47	1 Apr. 90	68	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nilgiris, and in Medical charge, Madras Comd., Head Q. Staff and Command.
72	Branfoot, Arthur Mudge, M.B.	27 Feb. 48	30 Mar. 92	68	Supt., Lying-in-Hospital, and Prof. of Midwifery, Medl. Coll., Madras.
72	Johnson, William Edward, M.D.	29 Nov. 45	30 Mar. 92	68	Madras Sappers and Miners.
72	*Dobie, Stanley Locker	19 Dec. 48	30 Mar. 92	S.C.	Principal Medl. Storekeeper, Madras Command.
72	Bevan, George Frederick	12 Mar. 49	30 Mar. 92	68	21st Madras Infy.
72	Dobson, Andrew Francis, M.B.	10 Jun. 48	30 Mar. 92	68	Residency Surgeon, Bangalore.

First Commission.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	DATE OF RANK.	Furlo Regis.	REMARKS
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—(Contd.)					
1872	Little, Charles, M.D.	... 8 Dec. 1848	30 Mar. 1892	68	Sanitary Commissioner, Insp.-Genl. of Dispensaries and Supt. of Vaccn. in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.
72	Mayne, Thomas	... 10 Apr. 49	30 Mar. 92	S.C.	24th M. I.
72	Rogers-Harrison, Augustus Napoleon.	... 17 Oct. 49	1 Oct. 92	68	District Medl. and Sanitary Officer, Salem.
72	Esmonde-White, Henry Fitz-Lawrence Plunkett French, F.R.C.S.I.	... 10 Oct. 49	1 Oct. 92	68	Physician to the Maharajah of Travancore.
73	Browne, William Richard, M.D.	... 23 May 50	1 Apr. 93	68	Senior Surgeon, Genl. Hospl., and Professor of Surgery, Medical College.— <i>Eur. (P. A.) 316 days, from 16th Aug. 1895.</i>
73	Leapingwell, Arthur Henry	... 12 Nov. 47	1 Apr. 93	68	District Medl. and Sanitary Officer, and Supt. of Jail, Vizagapatam.
73	Allison, Hazlett, M.D.	... 30 Apr. 51	30 Sep. 93	68	Fort Surgeon, Fort St. George, with Port and Marine duties, Medical Inspector of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medl. College.— <i>Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 8th June 1895</i>
73	*Wilkins, Thomas James Hackett	... 6 Oct. 50	30 Sep. 93	68	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar.
74	Benson, Percy Hugh, M.B.	... 1 Feb. 52	31 Mar. 94	68	Chemical Exmr. to the Mysore Govt., Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Mysore.
74	Lancaster, John, M.B.	... 5 Jul. 49	31 Mar. 94	68	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, N. Arcot.—Civil Surg., Coonoor with charge of Kotagiri.
74	King, Walter Gawen, M.B.	... 4 Dec. 51	31 Mar. 94	S.C.	Sanitary Commr., Madras.
74	O'Hara, William	... 30 Jan. 52	30 Sep. 94	68	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.
75	Thomas, George Tucker	... 25 Sep. 51	31 Mar. 95	68	Civil Surgeon, Moulmein.— <i>Furlo out of India (P. A.) 9 months, 19th Mar. 1895.</i>
75	*Sturmer, Arthur James	... 1 Feb. 51	31 Mar. 95	68	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna—Ag. Surgeon 4th Dist. and Profr. of Medl. Jurisprudence, Medl. College.
75	*Adams, Archibald, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	... 20 Mar. 50	31 Mar. 95	75	Medical Officer, Western Rajputana States—Offg. Residency Surg and Chief Medl. Officer in Rajputana.
75	*Ferrand, Edward	... 17 Mar. 51	30 Sep. 95	S.C.	6th M. I.— <i>Eur. (P. A.), from 1st Aug. 1894 to 31st Jul. 1895, Exten. 8 months.</i>
75	*Pedroza, Francis Hoskins	... 21 Jul. 48	30 Sep. 95	68	d. d. Madras District.
SURGEON-MAJORS.					
76	Maitland, John, M.D.	... 1 Dec. 52	31 Mar. 88	75	Surg., 4th Dist. and Profr. of Medl. Jurisprudence, Actg. Senior Surg., Genl. Hospl., and Profr. of Surgery, Medl. College.
76	Walker, George Lemon, M.D., M.C.H.	... 29 Jul. 49	31 Mar. 88	75	Surg., 1st Dist. and Medl. Inspector of Emigrants. Sub <i>pro tem.</i>
76	*Swaine, Charles Lethbridge, M.D.	... 23 Jul. 52	31 Mar. 88	75	4th Infantry, H. C.
76	*Smith, Maurice Henry	... 23 Apr. 50	31 Mar. 88	75	3rd M. I.
76	Lee, William Alexander	... 13 Aug. 54	30 Sep. 88	75	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, and Supt. of Jail, Cuddalore.
77	Eyre, Montague Stokes, M.B.	... 17 Dec. 53	30 Sep. 88	S. C.	23th M. I.

MISSION.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	DATE OF RANK.	Fur. Regis.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-MAJORS—(continued.)					
77	Nailer, Henry Augustus Fitzroy, M.B.	... 16 Mar. 60	31 Mar. 1889	75	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer and Supt. of Reformatory School, Chingleput.
77	*Chatterjee, Nityananda	... 11 Nov. 53	31 Mar. 89	75	13th M. I.
77	Bennett, Charles Henry, M.D.	... 11 Feb. 53	1 Oct. 89	S.C.	20th M. I.
77	*Thornhill, William Henry, M.D.	... 3 Dec. 54	1 Oct. 89	S.C.	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Officer and Supt. of Jail, Nellore.
77	*Reporter, Maneckjee Eduljee	... 28 Nov. 50	1 Oct. 89	75	11th M. I.
8	*Pope, Thomas Henry, M.D.	... 16 Jun. 53	30 Mar. 90	75	Supt., Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology, Medl. College, Madras.— <i>Furlo to Eur. for 1 year and 3 months, from 1st Aug. 1905.</i>
8	Pemberton, Robert	... 7 Jun. 52	30 Mar. 90	75	Civil Surgeon, Gunjur.—Ag. Civil Surgeon, Cochin.
8	*Warliker, Damodar Purshotum	... 17 Jul. 54	30 Mar. 90	75	1st M. I.
8	*Moran, James Joseph, M.D.	... 27 Feb. 55	30 Mar. 90	75	15th M. I.
8	Quayle, William Adair, M.D.	... 9 Dec. 55	30 Mar. 90	75	Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Nimar.— <i>Eur. (P. A.) 1 year.</i>
8	*Armstrong, Henry	... 29 Oct. 54	30 Mar. 90	75	3rd Madras Lancers.
8	Mallins, Clement, M.D.	... 15 May 55	30 Sep. 90	S.C.	1st Lancers, H. C.—Ag. Dy. Sany. Commr. and Insp. of Vaccn., Madras.
8	Damla, Edulji Manekji	... 23 Sep. 52	30 Sep. 90	75	M. I. Depot, Pallaveram.
8	*Carruthers, Herbert St. Clare	... 18 Apr. 56	30 Sep. 90	75	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Rajahmundry.—Ag. Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Officer, Calicut.
8	*Thomas, William Frederick	... 6 Jan. 53	31 Mar. 91	75	<i>Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 12th July 1895.</i>
8	*Wortabet, Henry George Luther, M.D.	... 5 Nov. 53	31 Mar. 91	S. C.	3rd Infantry, H. C.
8	Frenchman, Edulji Pаланji	... 21 Nov. 55	31 Mar. 91	75	Civil Surgeon, and Supt. of Jail, Bassein.
8	James, Richard, M.B.	... 29 Apr. 55	31 Mar. 91	S. C.	3rd Lancers, H. C.
8	Sarkies, Sarkies Carrapiet	... 4 Sep. 56	31 Mar. 91	75	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.
8	Bain, David Stuart Erskine	... 23 Jul. 55	31 Mar. 91	75	Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
8	Marsden, James Cort	... 10 Feb. 55	31 Oct. 91	75	Civil Surgeon, Cochin.—Ag. Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Rajahmundry.
8	*Reeves, Francis Casement	... 30 Sep. 55	31 Oct. 91	S. C.	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Supt. of Jail, Madras.
8	Poynder, John Leopold	... 11 Mar. 55	31 Oct. 91	75	Civil Surgeon and Supt., of Jail, Sambalpur.—Offg. Civil Surg., Raipur.
8	*Hoey, John	... 22 Dec. 53	31 Oct. 91	75	25th M. I.
8	*Dymott, Donald Frederick, M.B.	... 8 Jul. 56	31 Mar. 92	75	22nd M. I.—Surg., 2nd District, Madras, (Sub <i>pro tem.</i>)
8	*Cama, Rustom Hormosji	... 15 Apr. 57	31 Mar. 92	S. C.	9th M. I.
8	Browning, Winthrop Benjamin	... 6 Jul. 55	31 Mar. 92	75	Surg., 2nd Dist., Madras.—Surg. to H. E. the Governor (Sub <i>pro tem.</i>)
8	Henderson, Cecil	... 7 Nov. 54	31 Mar. 92	75	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of Jail, Hoshungabad.
8	Divecha, Framji Ruttonji	... 22 Oct. 54	31 Mar. 92	S. C.	8th M. I.— <i>Ind. (P. A.) 1 year, from 1st Mar. 1895.</i>
8	Thompson, Croasdale Miller, M.B.	... 2 Jun. 57	31 Mar. 92	75	Secy. to the Surgeon-General with Govt. of Madras.—Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.—(Sub <i>pro tem.</i>)
8	Rundle, Cubitt Sindall, M.B.	... 13 Mar. 54	31 Mar. 92	75	Civil Surgeon, Thayetinyo.
8	*Evans, James William	... 4 Jan. 57	31 Mar. 92	75	Civil Surgeon, Cochin.—Ag. Dist. Medical and Sanitary Officer and Supt. of Jail, Bellary.

First Com- mission.	NAMES.	DATE OF BIRTH.	DATE OF RANK.	Fur. Regls.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-MAJORS—(continued.)					
1880	Van Geyzel, John Lawrence, M.B.	19 Jun. 57	2 Oct. 1892	75	Chemical Examiner, Madras, at
80	Harington, Hastings Norman Victor.	12 Jan. 55	2 Oct. 92	75	Prof. of Chemistry, Medl. Co.
					Medl. Officer, Deoli Irregular For
					and Medl. charge, Haraoth at
					Tonk Pol. Agency.—Offg. Resd
					Surgeon, Meywar.
80	*McKee, Gerard Macklin Eccles	18 Jun. 54	2 Oct. 92	75	23rd L. I.
80	*Sanjana, Navesji Cursetji	22 Oct. 53	2 Oct. 92	75	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Office
80	*Hakim, Hormasji Merwanji	3 Feb. 55	2 Oct. 92	75	Tinnevely.
					Dist. Medical and Sanitary Office
					Anantapur.
80	Burton, John Adolphus	10 Dec. 54	2 Oct. 92	S.C.	7th M. I.
80	Doyle, Francis Joseph, F.R.C.S.I.	28 May 57	2 Oct. 92	75	1st Infy., H. C.—Offg. 3rd Lrs. II.
80	*Kelawala, Manekshaw Jamshedji	8 Nov. 56	2 Oct. 92	75	4th M. I. (Pioneers).
80	*Kharegat, Mervanji Pestanji	20 Nov. 55	2 Oct. 92	75	32nd (4th Bur. Bn.) M. I.
81	*Newland, Arthur George Ed.	25 Nov. 57	2 Apr. 93	S.C.	31st (6th Bur. Bn.) M. I.
81	*Patch, Arthur Theophilus Lodge, M.B.	7 Nov. 55	2 Apr. 93	75	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Office
					Kurnool.
81	*Ross, Ronald	13 May 57	2 Apr. 93	S.C.	19th M. I.
81	*Adams, Charles, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.	21 Mar. 53	2 Apr. 93	S.C.	Civil Surg., Chittoor—Dist. Me
					and Sanitary Officer, Vello
					(Sub pro tem.)
81	Da Costa Edward Ronald (h.p. 162 days.)	16 Jul. 53	2 Apr. 93	75	16th M. I. and in Medl. charge
					Cantt. Hospital, Bellary.
81	Kanga, Jamshedji Khurshedji	25 Oct. 53	2 Apr. 93	75	Madras District.
81	*O'Hara, Alfred James	18 Apr. 54	2 Apr. 93	75	Dist. Medical and Sanitary Office
					and Supt. of Jail, Cuddapah.
81	Roë, Robert Bradley	22 Aug. 58	1 Oct. 93	75	Civil Surgeon and Supt. of J.
					Amraoti.
81	*Smyth, John, M.D.	27 Sep. 57	1 Oct. 93	75	Resident Surg., Genl. Hospl.,
					Professor of Pathology, Medl. College.—Ag. Fort Surgeon, Port and Marine duties, Medical Insp. of Seamen and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.
81	Greany, Hugh, M.D.	23 Mar. 59	1 Oct. 93	75	5th Infy., H. C.
81	*Youngerman, Edward Pettingall, M.B.	4 Feb. 58	1 Oct. 93	S.C.	2nd Madras Lancers.—Eur. (P. A.) for 1 year, from 14th June 1895.
82	*Reilly, Edwin William	29 Sep. 59	1 Apr. 94	75	Civil Surgeon, Akola.
82	Scott, James, M.B.	20 Jul. 57	1 Apr. 94	S.C.	5th M. I.
82	*Davis, Robert Evans Stuart, M.B.	29 Oct. 55	30 Sep. 94	75	Suptd. and Medl. Officer, Bangalore Prison.
82	Neilson, William Henry, M.B.	28 Dec. 54	30 Sep. 94	75	Medl. Officer, Erinpurah Irregular Force.
83	Evans, Arthur Owen	30 Jul. 59	31 Mar. 95	75	Civil Surg., Supt. of Jail and Health Officer, Akyab.
83	*Bannerman, William Burney, M.D.	6 Jul. 58	29 Sep. 95	75	Insp. of Vaccination and Sanitary Commr.—Eur. (P. A.) 1 year, from 15th Dec. 1895.—Exten. 4 months.
83	*Thomson, Henry, M.B.	1 Feb. 57	29 Sep. 95	75	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Office, South Canara and Supt. of Mangalore.—Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 23rd Mar. 1895.
SURGEON-CAPTAINS.					
86	Hall, Gilbert Capel	27 Jul. 63	30 Sep. 86	S.C.	Eur. (M.C.) from 14th Apr. 1895 to 13th Apr. 1895.—Exten. 6 months.
86	*Castor, Richard Henderson	12 May 61	30 Sep. 86	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Yemethin.
86	Maidment, Frederick George	23 Feb. 59	30 Sep. 86	S.C.	Eur. (M.C.) from 17th Apr. 1895 to 16th Oct. 1895.—Exten. 6 months.

mission.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	Date of Rank.	Fur. Regls.	STATIONS, &c.
SURGEON-CAPTAINS—concluded.					
86	Doyle, Ignatius Purcell, D.S.O.	1 Jun. 63	30 Sep. 1886	S.C.	27th M. I.—With Force in Chitral.
87	Crawford, Frederick James, M.D.	26 Apr. 64	31 Mar. 87	S.C.	Second Surg., Genl. Hospital and Prof. of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras.—Eur. (M. C.) 1 year, from 28th Mar. 1895.
87	*Simpson, David, M.B.	4 Sep. 59	31 Mar. 87	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry.—Secy. to the Surg.-Genl. with Govt. of Madras (Sub pro tem.)
87	Robertson, Robert, M.B., C.M.	10 Dec. 64	31 Mar. 87	S.C.	Addl. Medl. Officer, Genl. Hospl., Madras.—Ag. 2nd Surg., Genl. Hospl. and Prof. of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Medl. College, Madras.
87	Moore, Thomas Charles	9 Dec. 63	31 Mar. 87	S.C.	2nd M. I.
87	*Dewes, Frederick Joseph	3 Jan. 61	1 Oct. 87	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Minbu.
87	Pinto, Joseph Orphino	4 Feb. 61	1 Oct. 87	S.C.	17th M. I.
87	*Strickland, Percy Charles Hutchinson.	14 Aug. 63	1 Oct. 87	S.C.	33rd Regt. (3rd Bur. Bn.) M. I.
87	Stewart, Thomas William	12 Oct. 62	1 Oct. 87	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Toungoo.
88	*Grant, Allan Ewert, M.B., C.M.	17 Aug. 62	31 Mar. 88	S.C.	Asst. Physician, Genl. Hospl., and Prof. of Hygiene, Medl. College, Madras.
88	Pereira, Frank Charles, M.B.	28 Apr. 62	31 Mar. 88	S.C.	Dist. Medl. and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore.
89	Williams, Charles Louis, M.D.	2 Feb. 64	30 Sep. 89	S.C.	Eur. (P. A.)
89	Vickers, Wilfrid Constant, M.B., M.C.	6 Mar. 63	30 Sep. 89	S.C.	Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna.
90	Sutherland, William Dunbar, M.B., C.M.	13 Sep. 66	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Damoh.—Offg. Civil Surg., Sambalpur.
90	Carr-White, Percy, M.B.	20 Jun. 65	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Staff Surgeon, Bangalore.
90	Wright, Edmund Hasell	14 Sep. 63	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Offg. 3rd Infantry, H. C.
90	Molesworth, William	30 Dec. 65	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Offg. Addl. Medl. Officer, General Hospital Madras.
90	Fearnside, Clarence Forbes, M.B.	23 Feb. 64	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Supt. of Jail, Cannanore.
90	Johnston, Charles Arthur, M.B.	28 Feb. 67	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	2nd Infy., H. C.
90	Giffard, Gerald Godfray	19 Jan. 67	31 Mar. 90	S.C.	Ag. Resident Surgeon, Genl. Hospital, and Prof. of Pathology, Medl. College, Madras.
91	Entrican, James, M.D.	2 Sep. 61	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	30th Regt. (5th Bur. Br.) M. I.
91	Pridmore, Walter George, M.B.	23 Sep. 61	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	12th Regt. (2nd Bur. Bn.) M. I.
91	Denovan, Charles, M.D.	19 Sep. 63	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	Ag. Dist. Medl. and San. Officer, South Canara.
91	Penny, Jeremiah	5 Jul. 64	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	29th M. I.—Eur. (M. C.) from 10th Mar. 1894 to 9th Jun. 1895.—Exten. 14 months.
91	Graves, Douglas Henry McDonell, M.B.	19 Oct. 67	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	With Force in Chitral.
91	Dallas, Stuart Alexander Charles	11 Aug. 67	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	Civil Surgeon, Chanda, Central Provinces.
91	Palk, Charles Henry Leet, M.B.	14 Nov. 66	23 Jul. 91	S.C.	Suptd., Lunatic Asylum, Madras.
92	Elliot, Robert Henry, M.B. B's., LOND., F.R.C.S., ENG.	23 Aug. 64	30 Jan. 95	S.C.	Acting Supt., Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, and Prof. of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology, Medl. College, Madras.
92	Mitter, Robert King, M.B.	23 Aug. 64	30 Jan. 95	S.C.	With Force in Chitral.
92	Armstrong, Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot.	18 Sep. 66	30 Jan. 95	S.C.	Offg. Ready, Surg. and ex-officio Asst. to the Resd. in Nepal.
92	Gabbett, Putteney Charles	19 Oct. 68	27 Jul. 95	S.C.	Offg. Wing, 6th M. I., Cuttack.
92	Macrae, John Lewis, M.B., C.M.	8 Aug. 68	27 Jul. 95	S.C.	In Medl. charge, Detachment, N. I. and Station Hospl., Port Blair.

First Com- mission.	NAMES.	Date of Birth.	DATE OF RANK.	Fur. Regis.	REMARKS.
SURGEON-LIEUTENANTS.					
1893.	Bidie, George	... 13 Sep. 1864	30 Jan. 1893	S.C. 6th Infy., H. C.—Eur. (M. C.) from 22nd Sep. 1894 to 21st Sep. 1895—Extens. 3 months.	
93	Morton, John Plowden, M.B., C.M.	... 27 Jan. 66	30 Jan. 93	S.C. Offg., 10th M. I.	
93	Skarman, Eric Harding	... 21 Jul. 65	29 Jul. 93	S.C. Offg., 6th Infy. H. C.	
93	Stodart, Thomas, M.B., C.M.	... 13 Mar. 66	29 Jul. 93	S.C. Offg., 1st Madras Lancers.	
93	Bhola Nauth	... 23 Jan. 66	29 Jul. 93	S.C. Offg., 8th M. I.	
93	Foulkes, Thomas Howard	... 2 Apr. 70	29 Jul. 93	S.C. Offg., 10th M. I.	
94	Berry, Alfred Eugene	... 21 Jun. 69	29 Jan. 94	S.C. Offg., Wing, 31st M. I.	
94	Fraser, Herbert St. John	... 3 Apr. 68	29 Jan. 94	S.C. Eur. (M. C.) 1 year from 13th Sep. 1895	
94	Pearce, Charles Ross, M.B., C.M.	... 28 Jun. 58	28 Jul. 94	S.C. With Force in Chitral.	1895
95	Wall, Frank	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C. Offg., 6th M. I.	
95	Mathew, Charles Montague	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C. Offg., 14th M. I.	
95	Blenkinsop, Frederick Linton	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C.	
95	Moore, Alfred	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C.	
95	Illington, Edmund Moritz	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C.	
95	Watson, Thomas Edgar	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C.	
95	Webster, Charles George	...	29 Jan. 95	S.C.	

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

Ewing, Edward	18 Feb. 95	29 Mar. 92	10 Feb. 95	Ootacamund	Inspg. Vety. Officer
Adams, Walter Seymour	15 Jun. 95	26 Mar. 67	5 Jun. 79	Kurnool	Madras Command. Army Remount Depôt.

VETERINARY-MAJOR.

*Bostock, Arthur ... 30 Apr. 95 8 Dec. 91 30 May 95 Secunderabad ... Station Hospital.

VETERINARY-CAPTAINS.

*Fenton, Gerald Herbert	27 Apr. 89	30 Sep. 89	.....	Eng. (M. C.) 6 months from 20th June 1895
Burke, Richard William	27 Jul. 91	10 Nov. 90	19 Aug. 94 Bellary	... Station Hospital.
F.R.C.V.S.				
Hazleton, Edwin Hills	12 Sep. 83	23 Sep. 92	29 Oct. 94 St. Thomas' Mount	Station Hospital.
F.R.C.V.S.				
Evans, George Henry	27 Aug. 94	31 Mar. 85	1 Apr. 92 Rangoon	... Supt., Civil Vety. Dept. Burma.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANTS.

Eassie, Fitzpatrick	11 Sep. 89	11 Dec. 90	Sep. 95	Bangalore	Station Hospital.
Harris, C. B. M.	27 Aug. 90	28 Sep. 91			C. V. Dept. on prob.) Eur. (M. C.) 6 months from 7th Sept. 1895.
Wilkinson, E.	10 Sep. 90	4 May 93	21 Jun. 95	Bangalore.	
Tatam, Walter John	18 Feb. 91	19 Mar. 92			Eng. (M. C.) 6 months and (P. A.) 1 month
Trydell, Arthur Stuart	3 Jun. 91	29 Mar. 92			Eng. (M. C.) 6 months (P. A.) 1 month, from 4th Jan. 1895.-Exter (P. A.) until begin- ning of this Troop's Season.
Sullivan, H. A.	13 Apl. 92	29 Mar. 93	19 Apl. 95	Bangalore	Ind. (M. C.) 3 months 8th Aug. 1895.
Smith, Alfred	21 Jan. 93	11 Oct. 93	16 Nov. 94	Secunderabad.	
Clark, A. E.	21 Jun. 93	11 Oct. 93	Sep. 95	Madras	Supt. C. V. Dept. (on prob.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Asst. to the Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer.	Attached to
Asst. Surg.	M. Parasurama Naicker	12 Apr. 1871	Do.	Chingleput.
Do	Peter Muneswami	30 Aug. 1878.	Do.	Trichinopoly.
Do	M. Thummon Singh, M.D.	19 Apr. 1882	Do.	Salem.—Ag. Civil Surg., Chittoor, Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>
Do	Edmund Lerede Chalke, M.D., C.M.	20 Feb. 1883	Do.	Bellary.—Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
Do	Charles Arthur Lafrenats, L.M.S.; Hon'y. Asst. Surg. to H. E. the Viceroy.	18 June 1883	Do.	Malabar.—Ag. Civil Surg., Tellicherry.
Do	Avid Noronha, L.M.S.	15 Sep. 1883	Do.	Tinnevely.—Acting Assistant to District Medl. and Sany. Officer Salem.
Do	Codanda Ponapa Ganapati, L.M.S.	1 Nov. 1883	Do.	Mangalore.—Ag. Civil Surg., Cannanore.
Do	Alfred John Hesterlow, L.M.S.	17 Oct. 1884	Do.	Vellore.
Do	Nuhed Mohamed Osman Sahib, L.M.S.	Do.	Civil Surg., Negapatam.	
Do	J. Hadden, L.B.C.P.S.	8 Oct. 1884	Asst. to the Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Godavari.	
Do	A. P. Fernandez, L.M.S.	3 Oct. 1884	Do.	Medical Officer, East Coast Railway.
Do	M. Sabapathi Kandayya Pillay, M.D.	27 Jan. 1885	Do.	Cuddalore.—Ag. Civil Surg., Guntur.
Do	Cornelius Theodore Saldanha, L.M.S.	27 May 1885	Do.	Madura.—On leave without allowances for 4 months.
Do	M. Allsworth, M.B., C.M.	27 May 1886	Do.	Nellore.
Do	C. Mooneswamy Moodelly, L.M.S.	23 Nov. 1886	Do.	Anantapur.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Coimbatore.
Do	J. Lynchlander, L.M.S.	11 Jan. 1887	Do.	Kistna.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Madura.
Do	B. F. Gonzalez, L.M.S.	1 Aug. 1888	Do.	Kurnool.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Rajahmundry.
Do	P. D. S. Amirthaswamy Pillay, L.M.S.	6 Nov. 1889	Do.	Ganjam.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Bellary.
Do	D. Gnanan Pillay, L.B.C.P.S.	27 Apr. 1890	Do.	Coimbatore.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Cuddapah.
Do	R Sundrum, M.B., C.M.	6 Feb. 1893	Do.	Tanjore.
Do	P. Krishnaswami, L.M.S.	19 June 1893	Do.	Cuddapah.—Ag. Asst. to Dist. Medl. and Sany. Officer, Cuddalore.
Do	T. H. Lakshmanaperumal, L.M.S.	8 June 1893	Do.	Vizagapatnam.
Do	J. Srinivasagum Pillay, B.A., L.R.C.P., S.E.	14 June 1893	Acting Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna.	
Do	John Shortt Evers, L.M.S.	18 Apr. 1894	Do.	Calicut.
Do			Do.	Tinnevely.

CHANGES IN THE POSITION AND DESIGNATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE APOTHECARY BRANCH OF THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May 1894.

Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, will comprise the following grades:—

1	2
Old designations.	New designations.
<i>Commissioned Officers under Royal Warrant, dated 19th July 1890.</i>	<i>Commissioned Officers under Royal Warrant, dated 12th March 1894.</i>
I.—Senior Apothecary, 1st grade, ranking as honorary Captain or honorary Lieutenant as the case may be.	I.—Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.
II.—Senior Apothecary, 2nd grade, ranking as honorary Lieutenant.	II.—Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.
<i>Warrant Officers.</i>	<i>Warrant Officers.</i>
III.—Apothecary, 1st grade.	III.—Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, above 5 years' service as such.
IV.—Apothecary, 2nd grade.	IV.—Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, under 5 years' service as such.
V.—Assistant Apothecary, 1st grade.	V.—Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, above 5 years' service as such.
VI.—Assistant Apothecary, 2nd grade.	VI.—Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, under 5 years' service as such.
VII.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary.	VII.—Assistant Surgeon, 3rd class, ranking as Sub-Conductor but junior of that rank.

The examination at present required to be passed previously to promotion from 1st grade Assistant Apothecary to 2nd grade Apothecary (para. 271, Army Regulations, India, Volume VI) is abolished; but that before the promotion of an Assistant Apothecary from the 2nd grade to the 1st (para. 274, *ibid*) is retained as conditional to the advancement of a 2nd class Assistant Surgeon to a higher rate of pay after five years' service.

The pay, allowances, pensions, etc., of Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, will be according to the rates at present authorised for the corresponding former grades as shown in column 1, para. 2. It is to be clearly understood that these changes do not sanction any expense beyond what is already allowed, and that promotion will continue to be made as at present as vacancies occur in the authorised establishment of the higher grades or classes.

VACCINE DEPARTMENT—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Staff of the Vaccine Department comprises:—

1 Inspector of Vaccination and Dy. Sanitary Comr.	53 Deputy Inspectors.	155 Probationary Vaccinators.
	4 Assistant Dy. Inspectors.	70 Peons.
	265 First Class Vaccinators.	
	426 Second Class do.	

Municipalities.—51 1st Class Vaccinators, 47 2nd Class Vaccinators and 12 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	9	19	1	2
Vizagapatam.....	2	15	12	6	2
Godavery.....	3	16	33	8	3
Kistna.....	3	13	25	12	3
Nellore.....	3	9	18	4	3
Chingleput.....	2	8	13	4	2
Madras.....	1	8	8	8	1

Districts.	Deputy Inspectors.	First Class Vaccinators.	Second Class Vaccinators.	Probationary Vaccinators.	Peons.
North Arcot.....	3	14	16	6	3
South Arcot.....	2	10	23	4	2
Trichinopoly.....	1	8	6	1	1
Tanjore.....	2	9	24	4	2
Madura.....	3	14	23	6	3
Tinnevely.....	3	7	15	15	3
Cuddapah.....	3	11	20	4	3
Kurnool.....	2	8	2	8	2
Bellary.....	2	9	12	3	2
Anantapur.....	2	3	7	7	2
Salem.....	3	9	28	9	3
Coimbatore.....	3	10	24	8	3
Malabar.....	3	12	31	17	3
South Canara.....	2	5	10	9	2
Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam.....	2	3	12	2	2
Hill Tracts of Ganjam.....	2	3	3	2	1

In addition, Ootacamund, Gudalur and Coonoor have 1 First Class Vaccinator each, and Ammini Divi Islands 1 Hospital Assistant to work as a Vaccinator.

In the Military Cantonnments of Bangalore and Secunderabad 2 First and 3 Second Class and 1 Probationary Vaccinators, and at Kamptee 1 Second Class Vaccinator is employed. Secunderabad Cantonment has besides 1 Superintendent of Vaccination.

Deputy Inspectors of the Uncovenanted Service.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
1	C. Soobroya Chetty	Madras Town	Madras.
2	K. Vurdarajooloo Naidoo	Saidapett	Chingleput.
3	P. Krishnasawmy Naidoo	Chingleput	
4	Mahadava Sing	Chittoor	
5	P. Samidoss Mudali	Vellore	North Arcot.
6	T. Aroomdogam Pillay	Karvetnagar	
7	T. M. Veerappa Pillay	Cuddalore	South Arcot.
8	K. Sabapathy Nadar	Virdachellam	
9	W. P. Chackrapani Naidoo	Tanjore	Tanjore.
10	M. Murugesu Mudali	Negapatam	
11	M. Visvanatha Mudali	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
12	E. Krishnan Nambyar	Madura	
13	C. Rungasawmy Pillai	Dindigul	Madura.
14	C. Ponnusawmy Pillai	Permagudi	
15	Anandakrishna Pillai	Sattur	
16	Pariath Kannan	Tinnevely	Tinnevely.
17	M. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Shermadayi	
18	S. Visvanatham Naidu	Cuddapah	
19	Mohideen Hussain	Madanapulley	Cuddapah.
20	A. Bauboo Naidoo	Sidhout	
21	P. Narayanasawmy Naidoo	Kurnool	Kurnool.
22	Chinnasawmy Pillai	Cumbum	
23	C. Gopalasawmy Naidoo	Bellary	Bellary.
24	P. Cooposawmy Naidoo	Hirpunalli	
25	Meer Muzzer Ali	Anantapur	Anantapur.
26	A. Munisamy Naidoo	Penukondah	
27	Soobroya Pillay	Salem	Salem.
28	T. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Krishnagiri	
29	N. Muthukrishna Naidoo	Namakkal	
30	Moorthuza Hoossain	East Coimbatore	Coimbatore
31	M. Cunniah Naidoo	South do.	
32	Prabalanadham Pillai	North do.	
33	Mahomed Abdulla	Calicut	
34	Tarachund	Tellicherry	Malabar.
35	Singra Chari	Palghat	
36	Ponnann Kannan	No. I., South Canara	South Canara.
37	B. Krishnojee Row	No. II., do.	
38	Y. Kumarasawmy	Kavali	
39	T. Ramasawmy Naidoo	Ongole	Nellore.
40	Satwajee Row	Nellore	

Deputy Inspectors of the Uncovenanted Service—concluded.

No.	Name.	Circle.	District.
41	A. N. Kumarasawmy Mudali.....	Masulipatam.....	Kistna.
42	Narayanasaamy Naidu.....	Guntoor.....	
43	Mahomed Hauker.....	Vinukondah.....	
44	M. Buthrudeen.....	Ellore.....	Godavery.
45	Raja Ram.....	Lajahmundry.....	
46	T. N. Krishnan.....	Pittapur.....	
47	C. V. Moonesawmy Naidu.....	Vizagapatam.....	Vizagapatam.
48	Ramakrishna Naidu.....	Vizianagaram.....	
49	F. Dalvasigamony.....	Gunapur.....	
50	Balajee Row.....	Jeypore.....	Ganjam.
51	S. Sunniah Naidoo.....	Ganjam Hill Tracts.....	
52	A. Susinatha Pillay.....	Chicacole.....	
53	R. Suriyanarayana Naidoo.....	Chatrapur.....	

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY—VACCINE DEPOTS.

TRI-WEEKLY VACCINATION.

1. Tondiarpet..... Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
2. Monegar Choultry..... Do. do. do.
3. China Bazaar Police Station..... Do. do. do.
4. Chintadripet, Central Depot..... Do. do. do.
5. New Smithfield Market, Vepery..... Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
6. Poonamallee Road, Egmore..... Once a week, Tuesday.
7. Mount Road, Thonsand Lights..... Bi-weekly, Thursday and Saturday.
8. Cutcherry Road, Mylapur..... Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
9. Poolipone Bazaar, Triplicane..... Do. do. do.

These institutions are opened tri-weekly (Sundays excepted), from 7 to 10 A.M. on the days mentioned opposite, to vaccinate children brought to Depôts 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 9 Vaccine Depôts.

- Mr. C. Soobaroya Chettiar, 1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.
- " A. Ramanjaloo Naidu, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, 1st & 3rd Divisions.
- " E. Nursimuloo Naidu, Do. do. 2nd, 4th & 5th do.
- " Mahomed Ibrahim Sahib, Do. do. 6th, 7th & 8th do.
- " P. Soobaroya Naicker, Do. do. 7th Division, North Ward.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

- Brig.-Surgeon-Lt.-Col. W. Price, M.D., Senior Medical Officer.
- Surgeon-Major D. F. Dymott, M.B., 1st Physician.
- Surgeon-Lt.-Col. W. R. Brown, M.D., Senior Surgeon, (on furlough).
- Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., Acting do.
- Surgeon-Major J. Smyth, M.D., Resident Medical Officer, (on other duty).
- Surgeon-Captain G. G. Giffard, M.D., Acting do.
- Surgeon-Captain F. J. Crawford, M.D., 2nd Surgeon, (on furlough).
- Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson, M.B., Acting do.
- Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant, M.B., 2nd Physician.
- Surgeon-Captain G. C. Hall, M.D., Additional Medical Officer, (on furlough).
- Surgeon-Captain W. Molesworth, M.B., Acting do.
- Mr. C. A. Hellein, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class.
- " A. O. Trutwein, Head Steward, (Sub. pro tem).
- P. Narasimuloo Naidu, 1st Asst. Steward, do.
- P. Ranganayakn Naicker, Acting 2nd Assistant Steward.
- Subbiah Naidu, 3rd do.
- Ramakrishna Moodelliar, Acting Kitchen Steward.
- Cooposawmy Moodelliar, Clerk (Steward's Office).
- Ologanatha Moodelliar, Copyist, do.
- Mrs. M. A. Nisbet, Matron Superintendent.

- P. V. Dorasawmy Iyer, 2nd Linen Clerk.
- Thaimanasawmy Moodelliar, Assistant Linen Clerk.
- Sergeant-Major W. Ellery, Hospital Sergeant.
- B. Parthasarathy Naidu, Hospital Writer.
- Narayanasaamy Pillai, 2nd do.
- P. Runganatha Naicker, 3rd do.
- Ruthnavalu Moodelliar, Clerk to Assistant Surgeon.
- Rev. William Scott, B.A., Chaplain.

Out-patients attended to from 7 to 9 A.M. Visitors to the sick allowed from 5 to 7 P.M., Mondays excepted.

Scale of Charges sanctioned for Civil patients who may avail themselves of the benefit of this Institution.

With salaries or means under 12 Rupees per mensem—Free.

With from 12 to 25 Rs. per mensem	Per diem.	With from 150 to 199 Rs. per mensem	Per diem.
Do. 25 to 49 "	0 2 0	Do. 200 to 299 "	1 0 0
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
	0 12 0		5 0 0

Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers not performing Regimental duty are charged Civil rates for their wives and families.—G.O.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.

ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL.

PETER'S ROAD, ROTAPETTAH.

Open to all classes of the community for treatment as in-door and out-door patients.

- Surgeon-Major J. Maitland, M.D., Medical Officer, (on other duty).
- Surgeon-Lt.-Col. A. J. Sturmer, Officiating do.
- Khajis Latifuddin, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary, Senior Apothecary.
- T. M. Kunju Nedungadi, L.M. & S., Junior do.
- Syed Mohidin Sahib, 1st Class Hospital Assistant.
- J. Christian, 3rd Class do.
- M. I. Siva Ram, do. do.
- Mrs. F. O'Donnell, Matron.

GOVERNMENT LEPER HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

Surgeon-Major G. L. Walker, M.D., Superintendent.

Resident Apothecary—Civil Apothecary, M. Nur Muhomed.

The Government Leper Hospital is an asylum lepers for supported by Government; in it, European, Eurasian and Native lepers of both sexes are lodged, fed and treated gratis. It is situated on the Monegar Choultry Road in Washermanpet, near Black Town, and affords accommodation for upwards of 200 European and Native individuals suffering from the most loathsome disease to which human flesh is heir. The females, both Europeans and Natives, are kept in a separate enclosure. There is another separate enclosure which forms the Criminal Leper Ward; a small prison accommodating 23 leper convicts who are transferred here from the various Jails in the Presidency when found to be suffering from leprosy. The wards are kept scrupulously clean, and the sick are well fed and clothed. Gardening is the chief employment of the inmates and helps greatly to relieve the monotony of their existence.

The visiting hours are from 3 to 6 P.M. daily.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

MARSHALL'S ROAD—EGMORE.

Opened 1st April 1886.

- Superintendent..... Surgeon-Major T. H. Pope, M.D., B.S.C., (on furlough).
- Ag. do. Surg.-Capt. R. H. Elliot, M.B., B.S.C., F.R.C.S., and F.R.C.P., I.M.S.
- Resident Apothecary..... J. R. Parrie, L.M. & S.
- Hospital Writer & Steward... C. Kundasawmy Moodelliar.

The Institution comprises the Hospital and Dispensary, the former consisting of nine separate wards for In-patients and the latter for applicants seeking out-door relief. Two of the wards are set apart for males and females respectively of the higher castes, and high caste servants are entertained to attend on them and cook their food, &c. Poor patients of both sexes, of all classes, admitted into Hospital, are fed and clothed free of expense; while those whose means or salary averages Rs. 25-0-0 and above per month are charged at the rates fixed for the Government Civil General Hospital.

The practice of the Ophthalmic Hospital is open to all members of the profession including native practitioners, with the consent of the Superintendent after reference to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Operations are performed every Saturday and Wednesday 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 LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Pantheon Road Egmore—Opened 26th July 1844.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. A. M. Branfoot, M.B., Superintendent.
S. E. Falconer, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), 1st Class Asst. Surg., Resident Medl. Officer.
W. T. Kenny, L.M. & S., Civil Apothecary.
K. D. Mugaseth, L.M. & S., Temporary Assistant Surgeon.
B. J. D'Prager, Civil Apothecary.

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 are the same as those fixed for the Government Civil General Hospital. 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.

Information regarding Special Wards for Lying-in or Gynecological Cases.

1. A few special wards are available at a payment according to the following rates, viz.:—
Salary or income Rs. 200 to 299 a month... Rs. 2 per day.
Rs. 300 to Rs. 499 a month... " 3 do.
Salary or income Rs. 500 and upwards... " 5 do.
2. Patients are permitted to wear their own clothes, but clean white sheets and bed linen in sufficient quantity are supplied by the Hospital.
3. Private servants or children, cannot, as a rule be admitted with the patient unless she is suckling. In exceptional cases an ayah is permitted to remain to attend to an infant.
4. All patients will be dieted entirely by the Hospital and proper arrangements will be made for the nursing.

Midwifery Nurse-Pupil Class.

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 previous to entry into the Midwifery Class. 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 Examination of Candidates for the Midwifery Nurse-Pupil Class.

RULES FOR MIDWIFERY NURSE-PUPILS.

1. Applications for Candidates.—
1. Candidates for Pupil-Nurse vacancies should apply in writing to the Superintendent of the Lying-in Hospital.
2. Their application must contain information on the following points:—
(a) Condition.—Whether married, widowed, or single.
(b) Age, &c.—Date and place of birth, and present address.

(e) Race.—Whether European, Eurasian or Native.

(d) State of Health.—Age of youngest child, if any.

3. If married or widows, they should not be less than 20 or more than 35; and, if single, not under 25 years of age.

II. Examination of Candidates.—

This must embrace the subject of physical as well as mental fitness. The examination at Madras will be conducted at the Lying-in Hospital, and at up-country stations by the Senior Medical Officer.

1. 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) Certificate of moral character and respectability.

2. When examined up-country, the certificate of physical fitness, and the dictation paper of each pupil-candidate, 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.

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.

3. 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.

4. No candidate can be entertained as a Nurse-pupil while pregnant or suckling, and no child will be permitted to reside in the quarters of pupils.

5. The pupils will reside in the Hospital compound, and will occupy furnished quarters.

6. Pupils undergo training as Sick Nurses for a period of six months before admission to the Midwifery Class at the Lying-in Hospital.

7. Under provision of Civil Travelling Allowance Code, 1883, Nurses will have to pay their own expenses to and fro.

8. Candidates in receipt of Government allowance who resign before term of tuition is completed, will be liable to be called upon to refund the amount received in stipend.

9. 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 fine, extra duty, suspension, or dismissal.

10. 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.

11. Each Nurse must pay Rs. 15 in advance for dieting, &c., on joining the Lying-in Hospital.

(Signed) A. M. BRANFOOT, M.B., Surg.-Lt.-Colonel,

Superintendent, Lying-in Hospital.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st November 1895.

NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Mrs. J. M. Adolphus	Eurasian	99, Barrack Street, Chintadripet.
" S. A. Arnett	European	Cook's Road, Otary.
" M. W. Barnes	Eurasian	C/o Mrs. M. Brown, Old Family Quarters, St. Thomas' Mount.
" E. Balfour	do.	Industrial School, Popham's Broadway.
" E. Bowden	do.	10, Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.
" S. Bilton	European	C/o Mrs. Lord, 111, High Road, Vepery.
" E. S. Bronkhurst	Eurasian	27, Murugappa Mudely Street, Purse.
" O. M. Burghall	do.	107, Harris Road, Pudupet. (walkum.)
" L. E. Burgess	do.	Peter's Road, Royapettah.
Canakamah	Hindu (Barber)	21, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah.
Mrs. M. Carr	Eurasian	55, 1st Street, Park Town.
Miss G. Castellas	do.	17, Hunter's Road, Vepery.
Mrs. H. Campbell	European	Pallaveram.
" A. L. Cruickshanks	Eurasian	C/o Mrs. Williams, Tannah Street, Purse-walkum.
" C. Croghan	do.	Tannah Street, Pursewalkum.

List of Midwives practising at MADRAS, corrected up to 1st November 1895—concluded.

NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Mrs. E. D'Cruiz	Eurasian	56, Centre Street, New Town.
" E. A. G. Dawes	do.	C/o. Sub-Post Mistress, Perambore.
" F. Dunn	do.	Asst. Head Nurse, General Hospital.
" A. G. Day	do.	Family Station Hospital, St. Thomas' Mount.
" C. Dawes (formerly C. Dias)	do.	2nd Street, New Town.
Ellen Blades	Native Christian	No. 9, Portuguese Church Street, 1st Lane, Madras.
Mrs. S. Forsyth	European	Clemens Street, Pursewalkum.
" E. A. Freeman	do.	Durmarajen Covil Street, Washermanpet.
" M. Gilbert	do.	Nurse, Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital, Washermanpet.
" E. Gernon	Eurasian	Pallaveram.
Grace Ammall	Native Christian	Free Church Mission Hospital, Royapuram.
Mrs. A. E. Hunt	European	C/o. J. Hunt, 9th Field Battery, R.A., St. Thomas' Mount.
" F. Halge	Eurasian	1st Street, New Town.
" M. A. Harris	do.	14, Old Jail Street, Black Town.
" A. Hosie	do.	Naval Hospital Road, New Town.
" H. Hillier	do.	30, Jones Street, Madras.
" E. Humphreys	do.	Myrtle Cottage, Tannah St., Pursewalkum.
" C. Jackman	do.	57, Main Road, Royapuram.
Intherany	Native Christian	50, Mowbray's Road, Royapettah.
Mrs. Kate Kelly	Eurasian	23, Soonkarama Street, Black Town.
" A. M. Lincoln	do.	Church Road, Vepery.
" A. E. McIntosh	do.	General Hospital.
" M. A. J. B. Morrissey	European	do.
Mary Daniel	Native Christian	Lying-in Hospital.
Margaret	do.	do.
Martha Devadasen	do.	10, Cantoor Sadayappen Street, Periamet.
Mrs. H. McGrath	Eurasian	69, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.
" F. O'Donnell	do.	Matron, Royapettah Hospital.
" A. Prosser	European	C/o. Matron, Lying-in Hospital, Egmore.
" C. Pope	Eurasian	Siruvallur.
Ponnammah	Hindu (Kavaray)	3, Solayappa Mudelly Street, Pursewalkum.
Mrs. L. Ringrose	Eurasian	3rd Street, New Town.
" J. G. Secluna	do.	34, Popham's Broadway.
Miss F. C. Squirah	do.	C/o. Mr. R. J. Meneaud, Tannah Street, Royapuram.
Mrs. W. J. Smith	European	C/o. Mr. R. Kelly, Perambore Barracks Road, Vepery.
" C. Smith	Eurasian	Veteran Lines, Pallaveram.
R. Sarathamba	Hindu	Sawmynatha Gramany Street, Periamet.
Mrs. M. J. Smith	European	May Cottage, Pallaveram.
" A. Sterling	Eurasian	Pereira Street, Park Town.
" S. Teague	do.	C/o. Mrs. A. Hosie, Naval Hospital Road, New Town.
Thoyarama	Hindu (Barber)	Flower Bazaar, Triplicane.
Mrs. M. E. Wilson	Eurasian	Perambur.
" J. Wood	do.	3, Hunter's Road, Vepery.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSIL, corrected up to 1st November 1895.

PLACE.	NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Adoni	Thippammah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Alur	Ammaneamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Bellary).
Allahabad	Mrs. M. A. Archer	Eurasian	Sri Loco. Barracks, E. I. Ry.
Alatur	D. Manickam	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispary. (Palghat).
Anikal	Julia	do.	do. (Bangalore Dist.)
Ariyalur	Manickam Ammall	Hindu	do.
Atrur	Namagiri Ammall	do.	do. (Salem Dist.)
Avnigedda	Authylutchmee	do.	do. (Kistna Dist.)

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSIL, corrected up to 1st November 1895—contd.

PLACE.	NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Ayyampettai	V. Sundram	Hindu (Kavaray)	Local Fund Dispary. (Tanjore Dist.)
Bangalore	Mrs. A. Perrett	Eurasian	7, Cheerful Villa, St. John's Road.
Do.	" S. E. Probert	do.	Mackan Street, do.
Do.	" E. King	do.	do. do.
Do.	" E. Moore	do.	C/o. Asst. Surg. J. Moore, 28, Cubbon Road.
Do.	Rajammah	Hindu (Mudely)	Head Nurse and Midwife, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	Marriammah	Native Christian	Midwife.
Do.	Mrs. E. L. Taylor	Eurasian	2/64, Seppings Rd., St. John's Hill.
Do.	" E. Foote	do.	121, Narayana Pillay Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	" S. Lucas	do.	5, Casurina Street, St. John's Hill.
Do.	" S. Dale	European	25, Dickinson Road.
Do.	" E. Sullivan	Eurasian	2, Wellington Street, Richmond Town.
Do.	" M. Terry	European	Matron of the Maternity Hospital for Women and Children.
Do.	" E. Grainger	Eurasian	Railway Quarters, City Station, S. M. Ry.
Do.	" A. Probyne	do.	Parade Barracks.
Do.	" H. Fernandez	do.	3, Cockburn, Road, St. John's Hill.
Do.	" M. S. Sheppard	do.	C/o. Overseer's Lodge, Maharajah's Palace.
Do.	" J. Harrod	do.	Benson Road, Benson Town.
Do.	" E. Walshe	European	C/o. Mrs. Burke, No. 5, Wood Street.
Do.	" Paupamah	Hindu	Cantonment Hospital.
Do.	Thiravayam	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary (Ailapat City).
Do.	Mrs. M. A. Thipthorpe (formerly A. Rozario)	Eurasian	144, St. John's Hill.
Badagara	M. Pannooty	Native Christian	Taluq Board Hospital, (Telli-cherry).
Bapatla	Veeramah	Hindu	Civil Dispensary, (Kistna Dist.)
Bellary	Poongavarum	do.	Sabapathy Moodelliar Hospital.
Bowringpet	Mrs. M. Simmons	Eurasian	Midwife.
Cochin	Miss J. H. Baillie	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Chowghat	Mrs. E. C. Philip	do.	Civil Hospital.
Chodavaram	A. Kannamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Cannanore	Mrs. M. A. Riordan	European	Fort.
Chamrajanagar	Dorachiammal	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Channapatna	Ameena Bee	Muhamadan	do. (Bangalore Dist.)
Chidambaram	Ranganoyagee	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Chingleput	C. Benjamin	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Chickballapur	Ammakannoo	do.	Civil Dispensary.
Chittoor	Mrs. M. Henderson	Eurasian	Matron, Lying-in Hospital, L. F.
Cocanada	Ammoye Ammal	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Condapur	Eliza Karkada	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Conjeevaram	Kanakambujam	Hindu	Midwife.
Coimbatore	Mrs. Maria Beale	Eurasian	Jail Road.
Coonoor	" C. Cawdery	do.	Midwife.
Do.	" G. Slyn	do.	do.
Cuddalore, N. T.	Nagamah	Hindu	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do. O. T.	Mrs. E. Fewkes	Eurasian	Midwife, Lying-in Hospital.
Do.	" A. S. Olney	do.	do. do.
Cuddalore	" E. Elliott	do.	do. Mt. Capper.
Do.	" L. Pollett	do.	do. Finial Lodge.
Calcutta	" A. Cardoza	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Davangere	Amarabathy Ammal	Hindu (Mudelly)	21, Gireelaboo's Lane.
Dharapuram	M. Boussard	Native Christian	Dispensary.
Dindigul	Sellathamall	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
			Civil Dispensary.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSIL, corrected up to 1st November 1893—contd.

PLACE.	NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Devanahalli	Anna Fernandez	Native Christian	Civil Disp., (Bangalore Dist.)
Dodaballapur	Martha	do.	Taluk Dispensary.
Ellamanchelli	P. Lutchmaham	Hindu (Kavaray)	Midwife, (Vizagapatam Dist.)
Gubbi	Gnanamirtham	Native Christian	do. (Tumkur Dist.)
Gudiyatam	Ammathoye	do.	Municipal Hospital. (Dist.)
Gadivada	Elizabeth	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Kistna)
Guntur	Rookmoney	Hindu (Kavaray)	Midwife, Lutheran Mission.
Gandarwakottai	Amaravathy	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary, (Tanjore District).
Hariharpur	S. Rachel	Native Christian	Midwife.
Harpanahalli	Mariamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Hospet	Mary Rose	do.	Civil Dispensary.
do.	P. Thoyamah	Hindu	Municipal Dispensary.
Holalkere	Mariamah	Native Christian	Taluk Hospital.
Hosur	Thoyamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Huvinahadgalli	Annamah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Hoskote	Gnanamah	do.	Midwife, (Bangalore Dist.)
Jalarpet	Mrs. L. H. McCoy	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. W. McCoy, Apothecary, Railway Dispensary.
Jami	G. Venkamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hosp., (Vizagapatam District).
Karkal	Martha Soans	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Kolar	Dorcas	do.	Civil Hospital.
Kudligy	Thoyamah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Kunigal	Pragasamah	Native Christian	Taluk Board Hospital, (Tumkur District).
Kasaragod	Maria Seshoo	do.	do. (S. Canara).
Karoor	Muthial	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Kirkee	Mrs. A. W. Coutts	Eurasian	Elphinstone Road.
Kurnool	Miniamah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Chand Bee	Mahomedan	do.
Lalgudi	Muthulatchmee	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Lanzowli	Mrs. A. C. Faulkner	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Brown, Station Master.
Madanapalle	Esther Balachensoo	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Madurantakam	Dayawayee	do.	do.
Magadi	Nathala D'Souza	do.	do.
Makah	Thoyaramah	Hindu	do.
Malur	Mrs. Sarah Williams	European	do.
Manaparai	Maruthoye	Hindu	do.
Masulipatam	Varathoye	Native Christian	Midwife.
Mangalore	Mercia Baboo	do.	Municipal Hospital.
Mannargudi	V. Pragasem	do.	Local Fund Dispensary.
Mysore	Mrs. J. English	European	Matron, Maharanees Female Hospital.
Molkalmuru	Vulliamah	Hindu	Taluk Disp., (Chittaldroog).
Namakal	Katija Bee	Mahomedan	Local Fund Dispensary.
Nandyal	Thoye	Hindu	do.
Neemuch	Mrs. S. J. Adams	Eurasian	Midwife.
Neelamangala	Antoniamah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Negapatam	Mrs. L. Watson	Eurasian	Holland Street.
Nellore	" C. Thomas	do.	Midwife.
Ootacamund	" J. Cowen	European	Matron, St. Bartholomew Hosp.
Do.	" L. Bouvard	do.	Mona Cottage.
Do.	" M. Sherwood	do.	Cheerful Cottage.
Do.	Ruthnamah	Native Christian	St. Bartholomew Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. E. Kirkby	European	C/o. Sergeant-Major Kirkby, Nilgiri Volr. Rifles.
Do.	" L. Key	do.	C/o. Miss. Fullerton, Nazareth Convent.
Palghat	Chellammah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.

List of Midwives practising in the MOFUSSIL, corrected up to 1st November 1893—contd.

PLACE.	NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Palamecottah	Chinnammall	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Parvatipur	Mooneammall	do.	Local Fund Hospital, (Vizagapatam District).
Palani Hills	S. Gnanamah	Native Christian	Municipal Hospital.
Pattambi	Karimbil Thala	Hindu	2nd Class Vaccinatrix.
Peddapoor	Ruthamah	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Palkonda	G. Thotamah	Hindu	do.
Perambalur	Alamelu	do.	do.
Penukondah	B. Thoyaramah	do. (Kavaray)	do.
Poonna	Miss F. Parke	European	Petty Staff Lines.
Puttur	Teresa Coello	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital, (S. Canara).
Poodookotah	Lutchmi Bhai	Mahratta	Maharajah's Hospital.
Do.	Karupayee	Hindu	Civil Dispensary.
Do.	Veerayee	do.	Ponamaravathy Dispensary.
Quilon	Mrs. M. Quinless	Eurasian	Matron, Victoria Lying-in Hospital.
Rajahmundry	Elizabeth	Native Christian	Midwife.
Rajam	Somalamah	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Renigunta	Mrs. L. Webber	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Green.
Rangoon	" L. M. D'Monte	do.	7, Barr Street.
Do.	" S. Mariner	do.	289, Dalhousie Road.
Salem	Lydia	Native Christian	C/o. Rev. W. Robinson, London Mission.
Do.	Ammoye	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Sathiavedu	Achammall	Native Christian	Local Fund Dispensary.
Shikarpur	Anna Maria Noronha	do.	Taluk Hospital.
Sorab (Shimoga)	Chinnappillay	do.	do.
Singapore	Miss C. Wolfe	European	C/o. J. A. Beardon.
Do.	Mrs. A. Bacon	do.	General Post Office.
Sankaranainarcovil	Amaravathy	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospital.
Tiruvady	Alamelu	Hindu	do. (Tanjore Dist.)
Tellicherry	Mrs. C. Edwards	Eurasian	Civil Hospital.
Do.	" L. Hornby, (formerly L. Hinton)	do.	C/o. Sergt.-Instr. J. Hornby, Malabar Volr. Rifles.
Tiruverankurichy	Amirtham	Hindu	Local Fund Dispensary.
Tiruvellore	Mary Abraham	Native Christian	Wesleyan Mission Dispensary.
Tannku	Lydiamah	do.	Local Fund Hospital.
Tirthahally	Nathala D'Costa	Native Christian	Midwife, (Shimoga District).
Tiruporur	Jeevaruthnum	do.	Municipal Dispensary.
Tirupaty	Thoye	Hindu	Devastanum Civil Hospital.
Trivandrum	Mrs. G. V. Spooner	Eurasian	Matron, Maternity Hospital.
Do.	" A. Matcher	do.	Midwife.
Trichinopoly	Ammaneamah	Hindu	Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Mrs. R. Reay	Eurasian	C/o. Mr. Reay, Station Master, S. I. Railway.
Do.	" A. Martin	do.	C/o. Mr. W. Jelly, Kemp's Town.
Do.	" D. A. Clerk	do.	Matron, Municipal Hospital.
Do.	Samathanathammal	Native Christian	Midwife.
Tripatore	Mrs. Hanna Cook, (formerly H. Butler)	European	Midwife.
Uttramallur	Galiamah	Hindu	Local Fund Hospital.
Uttranaad Chatram	Autheamah	do.	do. (Tanjore Dist.)
Vayitri	Elizabeth Thammiah	Native Christian	Municipal Dispensary.
Veeraranjadrapet	Rachel	do.	Civil Dispensary, (Coorg).
Vizagapatam	Buthrammah	do.	C/o. Medl. Practitioner, Victoria Gosha Hospital.
Do.	M. Neelakantamah	do.	do.

PLACE.	NAME.	RACE.	ADDRESS.
Vizagapatam ...	Mrs. M. A. Bartrcliffe	Eurasian ..	Fort.
Do. ...	Mrs. L. B. Bouche	do.	Midwife.
Do. ...	„ R. Eadon	do.	do
Do. ...	S. Chittammah .....	.....	do.
Do. ...	N. Ramanujayamah .....	.....	do.
Do. ...	B. Seethayamah .....	.....	do.
Vinukondah ...	C. Pideamah	Native Christian	Local Fund Hospl., (Kistna Dt.)
Whitefield ...	Mrs. E. Crooks	Eurasian ..	Midwife.
Do. ...	„ M. Meyers	do.	Woodhouse Cottages.
Do. ...	„ R. White	European ..	Midwife.

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Locock's Gardens, Kilpauk, provides accommodation for 711 inmates of all classes. At present there are 460 patients.

Surgeon-Captain C. H. Leet Palk, M.B. Superintendent, in charge.
 Assistant-Surgeon H. H. M. Judge Deputy Superintendent.
 Civil Apothecary M. L. Noronha Junior do.
 Hospital Asst. Dorasawmy Junior Apothecary.
 K. Annu Chetty Steward.
 A. C. McKenzie Assistant Steward.
 M. Audinarayana Iyer Writer.
 Mrs. M. Fellowes Matron.
 „ Kaye Head Nurse.

Six 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, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.
 The 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 for Civil Lunatics, 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.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 1885.

Patron.—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Vice-Patrons.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock, Lady Grant Duff, The Lady Napier and Ettrick, Mary Lady Hobart, The Lady Kinloss, Lady Adam, H. H. The Nawab Begam Sahiba of the Carnatic, The Nawab Rahmut-un Nisa Begum Sahiba, The Maharani of Vizianagaram, The Rani of Venkatagiri and Rani Gajapati Rao.

Ex-officio Governors.—The Wife of the Governor of the Presidency, The Surgeon-General, The Surgeon of the 1th District.

Life Governors.—The Maharaja of Vizianagaram, G.C.I.E., The Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., The Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I., The Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur of Dacca, The Rajah of Kalahasti, Raja G. N. Gujptee Row, C.I.E., Rajah Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliyar, A.C., C.I.E., Rajah T. Rama Row, The Rajah of Ramnad, The Rajah of Bobbili, K.C.I.E., Lala Krishna Doss Bala Moccoon Doss.

Governors for 1894.—The Prince of Arcot, The Hon. S. Subramania Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur, C.I.E., The Hon. V. Bashyam Aiyangar, Dewan Bahadur, The Hon. C. Sankara Nair, The Hon. J. Grose, Rao Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar, Rai Bahadur A. Thanakoti Mudaliyar, M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Pantulu Garu, M.R.Ry. Bysani Rangachetty, Garu, Walji Lalji Sait Sahib, Mirza Mahomed Ismail Khan Bahadur, Raja of Devorakota, M.R.Ry. Koteiswami Tevar, The Zemindary of Tirur.

Committee of Management.—Patron.—His Excellency the Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.; President.—Her Excellency The Lady Wenlock, C.I.; Vice-President.—Surgeon General C. Sibthorpe; Members of Committee.—The Lord Bishop of Madras, The Hon. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., The Hon. J. Grose, The Hon. the Maharajah of Vizianagaram, G.C.I.E., The Prince of Arcot, The Rajah of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy Mudaliyar, Kt., C.I.E., Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel W. Price, M.D., Surgeon-Lt. Colonel A. M. Brantfoot, M.B., Surgeon-Lieut. Colonel H. D. Cook, The Hon'ble Dr. Duncan, Surg. Major Maitland; Surgeon-Major W. B. Browning, The Hon. V. Bashyam Iyengar, Rai Bahadur A. Thanakoti Mudaliyar, The Jaghirdar of Arnee, The Hon'ble S. Subramania Aiyar, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur Mohamed Mahmood Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur V. Krishnama Chariar, Lady Collins, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Grose, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Elwes, Mrs. Shephard, Miss Gell, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Firth; Honorary Secretary.—Major The Hon. R. T. Lawley.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY HOSPITAL SAIDAPET.

W. Reess, Esq., M.A. Acting Principal, College of Agriculture.
 Mr. S. L. D'Silva Officer in charge, Veterinary Hospital.
 „ W. Borthwick 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 5½ 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:—

(a) If sent between 6-30 and 7-30 A.M., advice will be given gratis, and medicines will be supplied at cost price.

(b) 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.

(c) 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 Re. 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 Sir ARTHUR JOHN HAMMOND COLLINS, Kt., Q.C., (*Barrister-at-Law*).

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. A. Parker, C.S.

" " H. H. Shephard, M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law*).

" " S. Subramanya Aiyar, C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur.

" " J. A. Davies, (*Barrister-at-Law*), C.S.; (Offg.)

OFFICERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

Appellate Side.

D.W.G. Cowie, Esq., C.S., M.A. (*Barrister-at-Law*), Registrar, (on leave).

R. H. Shipley, Esq., C.S. Ag. Registrar.

C. G. Todhunter, Esq., C.S., Deputy Registrar.

E. B. Powell, Esq., (*Barrister-at-Law*), Government Pleader.

Original Side.

Appointed.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>), Advocate-General	1889
J. G. Kernan, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>), Clerk of the Crown	1885
Willie Grant, Esq., B.A., (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>), Crown and Public Prosecutor	
E. Barclay, Esq., Government Solicitor	1876
T. W. Rawlins, Esq., B.C.S., Accountant-General	1888
H. G. Wedderburn, Esq., (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>), Administrator General	1888
K. Brown Esq., B.A., (<i>Barrister-at-Law</i>), Law Reporter	1888
J. Steavenson, Esq., B.A., Registrar	1878
T. C. Clarke, Esq., First Assistant Registrar (Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>)	1884
J. R. Atkinson, Esq., 2nd Assistant Registrar and Manager (Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>)	1888
D. E. W. Leighton, Esq., Sheriff of Madras	1895
M.R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., Chief Interpreter	1887
C. Chelvapillai Nayudu, Deputy Interpreter, &c.	1887
M. G. Zynul Abdin Sahib Bahadur, Persian and Hindustani Interpreter	1883
M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramanath Josee, Guzurathi Clerk	1886

INSOLVENT COURT.

J. Steavenson, Esq., B.A., Chief Clerk. J. G. Kernan, Esq., Official Assignee.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURTS.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Salaries.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Judge	2,333	5	4	Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Judge	6	W. F. Grahame, (On <i>furlo.</i>)	1,166	10	8	Europe.
Ag. do	50	H. A. Sim	2,333	5	4	Cuddalore.

BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.

Judge	18	L. Moore	2,333	5	4	Bellary.
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CANARA—SOUTH.

Judge	48	H. G. Joseph, (On <i>Sub-leave.</i>)	963	15	7	
Ag. do	45	W. C. Holmes, (Granted <i>furlo.</i>)	2,333	5	4	Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge	44	S. Russell	2,333	5	4	Chingleput
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COIMBATORE.

Judge	12	T. Weir	2,333	5	4	Coimbatore.
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CUDDAPAH.

Judge	21	W. G. Underwood	2,333	5	4	Cuddapah.
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GANJAM.

Salaries.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Judge	37	J. P. Fiddian.....	2,333	5 4 Berhampur.

GODAVARI.

Judge	16	G. T. Mackenzie	2,333	5	4	Rajahmundry.
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KISTNA.

Judge	54	F. H. Hamnett	2,266	10	8	Masulipatam.
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KURNOOL.

Judge	33	W. M. Thorburn	2,333	5	4	Kurnool.
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MADURA.

Judge	43	J. W. F. Dumergue	2,333	5	4	Madura.
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MALABAR—NORTH

Judge	38	A. Thompson (On <i>furlo.</i>)	1,166	10	8	Europe.
To act as do.	63	B. Macleod	1,944	7	1	
Ag. do.	60	M. D. Bell†	1,588	14	3	Tellicherry.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

Judge	14	J. A. Davies, (On other duty)	2,333	5	4	Madras
Ag. do.	35	H. H. O'Farrell	2,333	5	4	Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge	36	G. F. T. Power	2,333	5	4	Nellore
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NILGIRIS

Judge	12	T. Weir	2,333	5	4	Coimbatore.
Addl. Sess Judge	32	The Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., (On other duty)	2,000	0	0	Calcutta.
Ag. do.	62	E. C. Rawson	1,722	3	7	Ootacamund.

SALEM.

Judge	30	W. J. Tate	2,333	5	4	Salem.
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TANJORE.

Judge	40	T. M. Horsfall	2,333	5	4	Tanjore.
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TINNEVELLY

Judge	28	H. T. Ross	2,333	5	4	Palamcottah.
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TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge	45	W. C. Holmes, (on other duty)	2,333	5	4	Mangalore.
Ag. do.	60	R. D. Broadfoot	1,944	7	1	Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge	13	H. B. Farmer	2,333	5	4	Vizagapatam.
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SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

First Grade—Pay Rs. 800.

1. W. E. T. Clarke, Esq., B.A., (*Barrister-at-Law*)
2. C. Venkoba Chari, Rao Bahadur
3. E. K. Krishnen, B.L.

*2nd Grade Judge, Ag. in the 1st Grade.

†Ag. 2nd Grade Judge.

‡Also Magistrate, 1st Class, and Justice of the Peace, and also District Munsif of the Nilgiris.

Second Grade—Pay Rs. 650.

1. T. Ramaswami Aiyangar Madura (Madura, West).
2. S. Gopala Chari, B.A., B.L. (on furlo) Tinnevely.
3. C. V. Gopalan Nayar. Rao Bahadur. Madura (East).
4. V. Srinivasa Charulu, B.A. Kumbakonam (Tanjore).
5. S. Subbaiyar Tellicherry (North Malabar).

Third Grade—Pay Rs. 500.

1. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar Negapatam (Tanjore).
2. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu Bellary and Salem (Bellary).
3. A. Venkatarama Poi Calicut (Malabar, South).
4. O. Chandu Menon Mangalore (South Canara).
5. N. Swaminatha Aiyar Ellore (Godavari).
6. K. Krishna Rao Coconada (Godavari).

Temporary.

1. T. Ramachandra Rao, Nellore.

Acting.

- N. Sarvothama Rao Tinnevely.

DISTRICT MUNSIFS.

1st Grade 400—2nd Grade 300—3rd Grade 250—4th Grade 200 Rupees.

ANANTAPUR.

1st Grade.

- O. Sivarama Krishnamma, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law) Gooty.
- K. Murtirazu Pantulu (on leave) Penukonda.

ARCOT—NORTH.

1st Grade.

- T. M. Ranga Chariyar, B.A. Arni.
- N. R. Narasimmayya, B.A., B.L. Vellore.

3rd Grade.

- V. Subramaniyam, B.A., B.L. Tirupati.
- T. Gopala Krishna Pillai Sholinghur.

4th Grade.

- T. Swami Aiyar, B.A. Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

1st Grade.

- S. Doraswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L. Cuddalore.

2nd Grade.

- M. A. Kuppuswami Aiyangar. Vilepuram.
- M. Visvanatha Aiyar, B.A. Tindivanam.

3rd Grade.

- T. B. Vasudaya Sastri, Ag. in Tinnevely, Chidambaram.

4th Grade.

- T. Varadarajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L. Tirukoilur.
- T. Srinivasa Aiyangar Vriddachalam.
- S. Mahadeva Sastri, Sub. pro tem. Chidambaram.

BELLARY.

2nd Grade.

- V. Suriya Narayana Bellary.

3rd Grade.

- A. Ragunatha Row Narayandevarkeri.

CANARA—SOUTH.

1st Grade.

- I. P. Fernandez Puttur (Uppinangudi).
- U. Babu Rao, B.L. Kasargod.

2nd Grade.

- S. Raghunathaiyar, B.A., B.L., Sub. pro tem 1st Gr. Mangalore.
- M. Mundappa Bangera, B.A., B.L. Kundapur.

4th Grade.

- J. F. D'Souza, B.A., B.L., Ag. Udipi.
- K. Gvindan Nambiyar, Ag. in Ernad Karakal.

CHINGLEPUT.

1st Grade.

- S. Kishnaswami Aiyar Poonamallee.
- T. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A. Chingleput.

3rd Grade.

- V. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Tiruvalur.

4th Grade.

- A. Anthinarayana Aiyar, B.A. Conjevaram.

COIMBATORE.

1st Grade.

- P. S. Gurumurthi Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Erode.

2nd Grade.

- T. T. Ranga Chariyar, B.A., B.L. Coimbatore.

3rd Grade.

- S. Swaminatha Sastri, B.A., B.L. Karur.

4th Grade.

- T. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar Udamalpetta.

CUDDAPAH.

1st Grade.

- T. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L., Nandalur, (on dep.)

2nd Grade.

- P. Sambayya Madanapalle.

4th Grade.

- V. G. Narayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Cuddapah, Ag. in Penukonda.
- V. C. Mascarenhas, B.A., B.L., Proddatur, Ag. in Karakal.
- P. N. Satagopalu Nayudu, Sub. pro tem 4th Gr., Nandalur.
- G. Kothanda Ramanajulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Ag. 4th Gr., Proddatur.
- C. M. Padmanabha Chari, B.A., B.L., Ag. 4th Gr. in Cuddappah.

GANJAM.

1st Grade.

- A. Lakshminarasimham Chetty, B.A., B.L., Chicacole.
- K. Ramalinga Sastri Chicacole.
- V. Ranga Row, B.A., B.L. Berhampore.

3rd Grade.

- T. S. Krishna Aiyar, Sub. pro tem 2nd Gr. Aska.
- V. Krishnamurti Pantulu, M.A. Sompetta.

4th Grade.

- G. Kothandaramanjulu Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Sub. pro tem 4th Gr., Aska.

GODAVARI.

1st Grade.

- M. Ramayya Pantulu Cocanada.
- K. Rangamannar Aiyangar Rajahmundry.
- E. Subbaroyudu Nayudu Narasapur.

2nd Grade.

- E. J. S. White, (on furlo.) Ellore.

3rd Grade.

- D. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L. Peddapuram.

4th Grade.

- Y. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. Tanuku.

KISTNA.

1st Grade.

- B. Viraswamayya Guntur.
- V. Lakshmi Narasimham Pantulu, Masuli, patam.
- T. Lakshmi Narayana Rao Nayudu. Bapatla

3rd Grade.

- C. Rama Rao Pantulu Bezvada.

4th Grade.

- G. Subbayya Sastri Narasaraopet.
- N. Somayajulu Sastri Gudivada.
- S. Pereira Amalapuram.

KURNOOL.

2nd Grade.

- B. Hanumantha Rao Markapur.

3rd Grade.

- C. Bapayya Pantulu, Sub. pro tem 2nd Gr., Kurnool.
- N. Lakshmana Rao Nandyal.
- D. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L. Kurnool.

MADURA.

2nd Grade.

- V. Kuppuswami Aiyar, M.A. Tirumangalam.
- H. Krishna Rao Paramagudi.
- T. Sadasiva Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Dindigul.

3rd Grade.

- S. Ramaswami Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., Sivaganga.

4th Grade.

- S. Krishnama Chariyar, B.A., B.L., Madura.
- I. S. Gnaniya Nadar, B.A., B.L. Mana Madura.

MALABAR—NORTH.

1st Grade.

- S. Subramaniya Aiyar Quilandi.
- V. Rama Sastri Badagara.
- A. C. Kannan Nambiyar Bettnad.

2nd Grade.

- P. J. Itteyerah, B.A. Cananore.
- V. Raman Menon Payoli.

3rd Grade.

- V. K. Eradi Tellicherry.
- K. Ramanatha Aiyar, B.A. Panur.
- A. N. Anantaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Taliparamba.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

1st Grade.

- A. Chattu Nambiyar, (on sick leave). Ernad (Manjeri).
- B. Kamaran Nayar Palghat.
- U. Achutan Nayar, B.A. Calicut, (Principal).
- P. Govinda Menon Shernad.

2nd Grade.

- A. Annaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L. (Alatur) Temelprom.
- J. A. D'Rozario, Ag. Principal District Munsiff. Calicut.
- J. F. Pereira Vayitri.

3rd Grade.

- T. V. Anantan Nayar, B.A., B.L. Kutnad.
- K. Imbichunni Nayar Nedanganad.

4th Grade.

- P. P. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L. Angadi-puram.
- P. Raman, Ag. 4th Grade in Chowghat.
- K. C. Achuda Menon, B.A., B.L., Ag. 4th Gr., Calicut.

NELLORE.

2nd Grade.

- W. Gopala Charlu Nellore.
- C. Ranga Rao Kanigiri.

3rd Grade.

- D. Venkoba Rao, B.A., B.L. Kavali.
- O. V. Nanjunda Aiyar Ongole.

SALEM.

1st Grade.

- V. Malhari Rao Salem.

2nd Grade.

- V. Narayana Rao (on dep.) Krishnagiri.

3rd Grade.

- V. K. Desika Chari, B.A., B.L. Namakal.
- C. Subramaniya Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Sub. pro tem 3rd Gr. Krishnagiri.

4th Grade.

- J. M. Nallaswami Pillai Tirupatur.

TANJORE.

2nd Grade.

- C. Venkata Rao Sahib Mayavaram.
- T. R. Malhari Rao Mannargudi.
- T. Venkata Ramayya, B.A., B.L., Kumbakonam.

3rd Grade.		4th Grade.	
V. T. Subramaniam Pillai, Tiruturaipundi.		A. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Tinnevely (Addl.)	
Saiyid Tajuddin Sahib Tanjore.		C. Krishnaswami Rao, B.A., B.L. Sriviam.	
V. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Patu kota.		V. Ittinikanda Panikar, B.A., B.L. Satur.	
A. Ramaswami Sastri Tiruvalur.		TRICHINOPOLY.	
J. C. Fernandez, B.A., B.L. Negapatam.		1st Grade.	
4th Grade.		S. A. Krishna Rao Kulitalai.	
A. Sambamurthi Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Valangiman.		K. Ramachandra Aiyar Trichinopoly.	
N. Sambasiva Aiyar, B.A., B.L. Tiruvadi.		2nd Grade.	
D. K. Viraswami Ayya, B.A., B.L., Ag. 4th Gr. Shiyali.		C. Srirangachariyar Ariyalur.	
TINNEVELLY.		A. Ramalingam Pillai Srirangam.	
1st Grade.		VIZAGAPATAM.	
G. Narasimulu Nayudu. (on dep.) Tinnevely.		2nd Grade.	
N. Saravaram Rao, (on dep.), Srivilliputtur.		G. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Razam.	
2nd Grade.		Y. Janaki Ramayya Pantulu Vizagapatam.	
A. David Pillai Ambasamudram.		K. Ramalinga Sastri Chodavaram.	
3rd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
T. B. Vasudeva Sastry, Ag. in Tinnevely.		P. Lakshminarasu Pantulu, Vizianagram.	
T. Doraswami Aiyar Tuticorin.		N. Ramamurti Pantulu Yellamanchilli.	
		4th Grade.	
		R. Audinarayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Parvatipuram.	

Head Asst. Collr. and Magt., Nilgiris, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

H. V. Cobb, LL.B., C.S.* (on dep.) Gudalur (Coimbatore).
W. B. Ayling, C.S. Ag. do.

Deputy Collr. of Kollegal, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

T. Gopalan Nayar, B.A., B.L. Kollegal (Coimbatore).

Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, exercising District Munsif's Powers.

M. Konti Menon Anjengo (Malabar, South).

ADVOCATES.

N.B.—Below, in Column 3 (Inn), M stands for Middle Temple, G for Gray's Inn, I 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. Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson, Addl. Member of the Legl. Council.	M	11 June 1862	Advocate General.	Maj. Comdt. Madras Artl. Volunteers. S.E. Circuit. Europe.
1867 Oct. 28	E. H. Powers	G	26 Jan. 1866		
1868 Jan. 7	J. W. Handley, M.A.	I	30 April 1864		
Feb. 13	A. G. Gover	G	18 Nov. 1867		
July 20	G. P. Johnstone	M	6 June 1868		
Aug. 8	J. M. Maskell	M	Do.	2nd Presy. Magistrate.	
Oct. 20	G. E. Borrodaile	M	6 June 1868		
" 21	W. S. Gantz	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		
1870 May 10	E. B. Powell, M.A.	Ireland.	Hilary Term, 1870	Govt. Plr. and Pub. Pro.	

* Magistrate, 1st class, Justice of the Peace. † Magistrate, 1st class.

§ 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.
1870 May 27	R. Fischer, B.L.†	L	7 Nov. 1873	Chairman, Madras Municipality.	Madura.
Aug. 10	J. W. Hayes, Junior†	L	7 June 1869		Mysore and Coorg.
1871 May 8	J. H. Nelson, M.A., M.R.A.S.	M	26 Jan. 1871		C. C. S. (Retired).
1872 April 3	W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A.*	Ireland.	Hilary Term, 1872	Collector	M. C. S.
July 23	R. C. Miller	M	30 April 1872	Z. Judge, Cochin.	
Oct. 23	T. C. Ponnann, B.A.*	I	6 June 1872	Sub-Judge, Ootacamund.	Es-officio Jt. Magte. Ag. Presy. Magte. F. M. U.
" 23	W. E. T. Clarke, B.A., s.c.l.*	M	30 April 1872		
" 28	Hon. Mr. Justice H. H. Shephard, M.A.	I	18 Nov. 1867	Puisne Judge, High-Court, Madras.	
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. G. B. VanSomerent†	L	18 Nov. 1872		Malabar.
April 9	C. E. Lanauze†	M	27 Jan. 1873		Salem.
July 11	J. C. Pritchard†	M	6 June 1872		Madura.
1874 Jan. 7	A. E. Polet†	L	17 Nov. 1873		
Feb. 10	R. B. Michell, M.A.	L	30 April 1872	Chief Judge, Small Causes Court.	Lieut., Madras Artillery Volunteers, F. M. U. Madura.
" 23	R. Thomson, LL.B.	M	7 June 1873		
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, Appeal Court, Cochin.	Municipal Councillor, British Cochin and Lt., Malabar Vol. Corps.
Feb. 3	Thomas Fuller, M.A., LL.B.*	M	27 Jan. 1873		Lay Trustee and Local Fund Member, Nilgiris, Coonoor.
Dec. 10	H. G. Wedderburn, M.A.	I	30 April 1875	Official Trustee and Administrator Genl.	Capt., Madras Artillery Volunteers.
1876 Mar. 27	N. Subrahmanyam, B.A., B.L.	I	26 Jan. 1876	Judge, Small Causes Court.	Municipal Councillor.
July 10	C. Minakshayya†	L	10 May 1876	Government Advocate, Mysore.	
1877 Feb. 5	J. H. Templer†	I	17 Nov. 1876		Colombo. †
Mar. 5	J. J. Case-Chitty†	L	7 June 1876		Colombo. †
Nov. 12	G. W. Cline, LL.D., F.R.C.S.†	M	6 June 1874		Europe.
Dec. 21	F. H. Lascelles†	I	6 June 1864		Also enrolled at Bombay—Europe.
1878 Aug. 2	F. Normandy†	M	17 Nov. 1874		Europe.

* Does not practise.

† Does not practise at Madras.

‡ Both these gentlemen hold appointments under the Ceylon Supreme Court. The year noted in Ferguson's Ceylon Directory, 1886.

(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.
1878 Sept. 27	E. S. Wilkin†	L	3 July 1878		
1879 July 14	E. J. Norton, B.A.	L	10 May 1876		Capt., Madras Artillery Volunteers.
Nov. 17	B. S. Strinivas†		25 June 1879		Tinnevely Municipal Councillor, Madura.
1881 Jan. 6	Willie Grant, B.L.	M	17 Nov. 1880	Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor.	
Oct. 24	J. G. Kernan, M.A., LL.B. [LL.D.]	Ireland.	Michaelmas Term, 1878	Clerk of the Crown and Official Assignee.	
1882 Sept. 4	C. W. Burroughs, B.A.	M	26 Jan. 1882		Bellary.
1883 Jan. 5	C. Akilandaiya, B.A.†	I	17 Nov. 1882		Also enrolled at Calcutta.
Feb. 13	Saiyid Abdur Rahaman, F.S.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.A.S.†	I	9 June 1880		
Mar. 14	Josiah Ragland Thomas, B.A.†	I	26 Jan. 1883		Tellicherry.
" 20	Nanda Lal Ghosh†	I	17 Nov. 1882		England.
1884 Oct. 7	M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, M.A., M.L.	Madras.			
1885 May 1	Chella Venkata Narasay†	I	26 Jan. 1884		Hyderabad.
July 6	P. V. Ramaswami Raju, B.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S.	I	29 April 1885		
Nov. 16	K. Brown	I	17 June 1885	Law Reporter.	
1886 Jan. 4	Stephen Andy, M.L.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.
Oct. 21	A. C. Rudra	M	13 June 1877		
1888 Oct. 3	P. Narayanaswami Chetty†	I	25 April 1888		
" 9	T. W. Barton	I	25 April 1888		
Nov. 6	Robert F. Grant	I	13 June 1888		
1888 Nov. 6	G. F. Travers-Drapes, B.A., LL.B.	M.	26 Jan. 1870	Law Editor to the Mysore Government	Major Volunteers attached List (late Rangoon Rifles). Advocate of the Courts of Burma, Mysore & Coorg.
1889 July 26	M. Rangaswami Iyengar.	I	3 July 1889		
1890 Jan. 10	A. F. Paulie	I	18 Nov. 1889		
1891 " 29	K. P. Krishna Menon				
Nov. 91	C. Krishnan				
1892 March 7	Muhammad Ahmad†				Europe.
May 5	T. K. Anderson				
Oct. 7	W. Burton†				
1893 March 1	T. Srinivas†				
May 5	Sreenivasalingar S. Setur, B.A., LL.B.				Bombay.
July 14	K. Ramachandra†				
24	W. A. N. Battenberg†				
25	John A. David†				
Aug. 24	S. B. Ramasami Aiyengar,†				
1894 Mar. 19	T. S. Sidney, M.A.†	M	17 June 1895		Ootacamund & Coimbatore
" July 11	P. Kelunni Nambiyar†				

† Does not practise at Madras.

Date of admission.	Name.	Inn.	Date of call in England.	Designation of office held if any.	Remarks.
1895 Jan. 29	R. A. Nelson†				
March 4	J. H. Bakewell				
" 7	J. J. Adam, M.A.				
July 24	J. S. Nadar				
Aug. 29	J. J. Fernandes				

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Abbs, A. C., 5th June 1873, (Europe).	Palman, C. J., 30th March 1875.
Alagasingara Chariyar, M. O., 16th October 1882.*	Pedroza, P. M., 12th February 1880.
Appadorai Mudaliyar, M. E., 2nd November 1883.	Preston, Arthur S., 14th July 1893.
Barclay, E., 4th January 1866, Government Solicitor, Firm of Barclay, Morgan and Orr (a).	Rajaratna Mudaliyar, V. A., 10th December 1884.
Biligiri Aiyangar, S., 28th Feby. 1878.	Ramanuja Chariyar, R., 9th August 1883.
Branson, F. G. R., 5th April 1865, Firm of Branson and Branson.	Ranganatham Nayudu, C., 24th April 1891.
Brightwell, Henry, 25th October 1892.	Rencontre, A. E., 10th July 1889.
Davies, S. W., 6th January 1891.	Rowlandson, F., B.A., LL.B., 30th April 1873, Official Assignee, Registrar of the Diocese of Madras, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.
Grant D., 17th April 1872, 2nd Line Beach.	Ranganadham Nayudu, C., 24th April 1891.
Greatorex, E. F., 24th April 1891.	Short, James, 3rd August 1881, Firm of Champion and Short, 27 and 28, 2nd Line Beach.
Henderson, H. B., 3rd February 1893.	Subbayya Chetti, S., 7th May 1883.
Harvey, Bridges, 28th April 1881, (Europe).	Subramanya Aiyar, P., 27th Feby. 1889.
King, H. C., 7th January 1881, Firm of Wilson and King, Commr., High Court of Madras (a).	Subramanya Sastry, C. V., 6th June 1865.
Morgan, W., 5th July 1871 (a), Firm of Barclay, Morgan and Orr.	Tasker, R. T., 11th March 1867, (Europe).
Narasimha Chariyar, M.A., 6th July 1887.	Thirumalai Pillay, V., 27th April 1892.
Narasayya, T. S., 17th Sept. 1883, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. Wilson and King.	Thompson, A., 25th September 1878, (Europe).
Narayanawmy Aiyangar, N., 27th April 1891.	Tiruvengadaswami Pillai, P., 18th September 1877.
Orr, Sutherland, 12th February 1883, Firm of Barclay, Morgan and Orr.	Tyagaraja Aiyar, S., 8th August 1882.
	Vijaya Raghavulu Nayudu, C., 22nd April 1892.
	Wilson, C. W., 22nd November 1871, Firm of Wilson and King (a).

NOT PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Bigwood, R. M., 9th March 1881.	Litchfield, H., 22nd July 1889, (Australia).
Burton, E. F., 10th December 1880, (Calcutta).	Logan, J. T., 30th June 1875.
Chapman, S. F., 3rd April 1867, Ootacamund.	Mayer, J. E. S., 7th June 1865, (Europe).
Cowdell, A. S., 29th November 1871, Firm of Cowdell, Woolley and Winterton, Ootacamund; Major, Nilgiri Vol. Rifles.	Miller, D. D., 22nd September 1875.
David, W. O., 20th April 1887, (Burmah).	Mir Ali Sahib, 17th September 1884.
Gardner, E. F., 7th October 1889, (Europe).	Morgan, J. L., 30th June 1875, Mercara.
Gordon, L., 27th November 1878 (a).	Oken, W. H. P., 3rd Nov. 1886, (Burmah).
Kensington, H. R., 14th August 1885, (Eur).	Wilding, F. W., 30th March 1878.
Krishna Aiyangar, R., 3rd August 1883.	Wills, A., 13th July 1876, (Europe).
Krishnama Chariyar, S. T., 9th August 1883 (Pondicherry).	Winterton, A. R., Bill, 12th April 1882, (Ootacamund).
	Woolley, F. H., 29th January 1877, (Europe).
	Wright, H. G., 11th August 1879, Bellary (a).
NOT PRACTISING.	
Atkinson, J. R., 17th September 1884, 2nd Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side.	Krishna Aiyar, T. S., 13th Feby. 1883, District Munsiff.
Clarke, T. C., 25th May 1864, Assistant Registrar, Original Side.	Loverly, F. B., 9th March 1881, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Madras.
	Stevenson, J., B.A., 13th December 1869, Registrar, Original Side.

† Does not practise at Madras.

* 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.

VAKILS.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Achunda Menon, K. C., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1888.
 Achuta Menon, C. B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1894.
 Aija, R. N., B.A., B.L., 10 April 1894.
 Ambrose, A. T., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1880.
 Ananda Rao, G., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Ananta Charlu, P. Rai Bahadur, B.L., 8th April 1870, Municipal Councillor.
 Ananthanarayana Aiyar, A. N., B.A., B.L., 13th September 1894.
 Annaswami Aiyer, R., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1889.
 Appu Nedungadi, T. M., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1895.
 Ayyaswami, P., M.A., B.L., 13th April 1893.
 Balaji Rao, R., B.L., 6th April 1870, F.M.U.
 Balaji Rao, D., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 14th March 1887.
 Balakrishnan, G. H., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1894.
 Balamukada Aiyar, K., B.A., B.L., 12th November 1895.
 Balarama Rao, C., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1892.
 Bangaraya, W., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1894.
 Bhashyam Aiyangar, Hon. V., B.A., B.L., Rai Bahadur, 22nd July 1872, 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 Varadaya, V., B.A., B.L., 9th July 1888.
 Cochini Menon, V. K., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885.
 Desika Chari, V. C., B.A., B.L., 11th Mar. 1887.
 Desika Chariyar, N. V., B.A., B.L., 26th April 1893.
 Deva Doss, M. D., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1892.
 Devappa Punja, A., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1889.
 Duraisawmy Mudaliyar, P., B.A., B.L., 23rd March 1891.
 Ethirajulu Mudaliyar, T., B.A., B.L., 19th March 1886.
 Fernandez, Jos. C., B.A., M.L., 15th Oct. 1889.
 Ganapathi, P. R., B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1893.
 Ganga Aiyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1885.
 Gopala Chariyar, A. F., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1885.
 Gopala Chariyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885.
 Gopala Charya, M. A., B.A., B.L., 4th April 1892.
 Gopala Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 12th February 1890.
 Gopala Gondikar, T. J., B.A., B.L., 21st July 1892.
 Gopala Menon, M., B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1894.
 Gopal Row Kasicar, B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1889.
 Gopalswami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 10th March 1890.
 Govinda Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
 Govindan Nambiyar, B., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1892.
 Govinda Raghava Aiyar, B.A., B.L., 8th August 1895.

Gurusamy Chetty, Salla, B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1889.
 Hanumuntha Rao, C., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Hyder Sherif, B.A., B.L., 11th April 1894.
 Jaganatha Aiyar, G., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1891.
 Jagarao Pillai, P. M., B.A., B.L., 4th January 1875.
 Kaliyana Krishna Aiyar, T. A., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1887.
 Kannan Nayar, T., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Kannan Nambiar, M., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1893.
 Kelappa Kurup, P. K., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885.
 Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P., 30th January 1890.
 Kishna Mercar, K. K., B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1894.
 Krishna Rao, G., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1893.
 Krishnama Chari, C. R., B.A., B.L., 2nd August 1892.
 Krishnama Chari, G., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
 Krishnama Chari, M., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1888.
 Krishnama Chari, K., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1895.
 Kristnama Chari, M. C., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1895.
 Krishnama Chariyar, K., B.A., B.L., 11th July 1887.
 Krishna Menon, K. T., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1895.
 Krishna Menon, K., B.A., B.L., 23rd March 1891.
 Krishnan, O., B.A., B.L., 19th April, 1895.
 Krishnan Nayar, M., B.A., B.L., 4th April 1894.
 Krishnan Nambiyar, N., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1893.
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. S., B.A., B.L., 19th March 1886.
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, B. R., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1893.
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, V., B.A., B.L., 21st July 1892.
 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 Pillai, F., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1886.
 Krishna Row, B., B.A., B.L., 7th Sept. 1893.
 Krishna Rao, J., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1893.
 Kristnasamy Rao, C., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
 Kristna Iyer, R., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1889.
 Kumaraswami Sastri, C. V., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1894.
 Kuppuswami Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 22nd July 1892.
 Kuppuswami Aiyar, V. R., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1894.
 Kuppuswami Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1894.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS—continued.

Kuppuswami Sarmah, S., B.A., B.L., 12th March 1890.
 Lakshmana Chetty, K., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1889.
 Lakshmi Narayana Row, P. B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1894.
 Lakshmi Narasimhulu Nayadu, P., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Lobo, A. J., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1894.
 Lazar Matchado, B.A., B.L., 11th September 1893.
 Madhava Rao, K. P., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1892.
 Madhava Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 24th July 1890.
 Madhu Aiyar, M., B.A., B.L., 23rd December 1892.
 Mahadeva Aiyar, C., B.A., B.L., 8th May 1882.
 Masilamany 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 1889.
 Nallaswami Pillai, J. M., B.A., B.L., 19th April 1887, Tinnevely.
 Nammayya Chetti, C. N., B.A., B.L., 28th April 1880.
 Nanjappa, K., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
 Narasimha Chari, T. A., B.A., B.L., 29th August 1892.
 Narasimha Chari, P. T., B.A., B.L., 25th April 1892.
 Narasimha Charlu, C., B.A., B.L., 4th Dec. 1893.
 Narasimha Aiyangar, N., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1895.
 Narasimhulu Chariya, N. C., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1894.
 Narayana Aiyangar, N., B.A., B.L., 13th July 1893.
 Narayana Kurup, T. C., B.A., B.L., 18th March 1887.
 Narayana Nambiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
 Narayanann Nayar, B.A., B.L., 13th September 1895.
 Narayana Row, K., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1885.
 Narraina Sastri, K., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1889.
 Natesa Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Padmanabha Chariyar, C. M., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1888.
 Palanisawmi Pillai, T. S., B.A., B.L., 17th April 1891.
 Panchagesa Aiyar, G. V., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1894.
 Parthasarathi, M. A., B.A., B.L., 19th April 1894.
 Panchapagesa Sastri, B., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
 Pananganat Ramen, B.A., B.L., 15th April 1887, Tellicherry.
 Parthasarathi Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., 31st March 1892.
 Pattabhirama Rao, A., B.A., B.L., 17th November 1893.
 Raghava Rao, G., B.A., B.L., 18th Feb. 1892.
 Raghavayya, B. C., B.A., B.L., 8th Aug. 1895.
 Raghavulu Nambiyar, B. K., B.A., B.L., 23rd August 1892.
 Raghavendra Rao, H., B.A., B.L., 12th March 1890.
 Ragnatha Sashtriyar, V., B.A., B.L., 13th October 1893.
 Rajaram Rao, S., B.A., B.L., 10th Dec. 1885.
 Rajagopala Aiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1891.
 Rajagopala Chari, K., B.A., B.L., 21st July 1892.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, L. S., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1887.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, T. R., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1885.
 Ramachandra Rao, C., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1885.
 Ramachandra Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1894.
 Ramachandra Rao, M., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Ramachandra 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., M.A., B.L., 17th March 1886.
 Ramanujam Chetty, S., M.A., B.L., 2nd April 1894.
 Ramanuja Chariyar, P., B.A., B.L., 29th March 1892.
 Rama Row, Raja T., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1867, F. M. U.
 Raman Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 17th April 1891.
 Raman Menon, P. P., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1889.
 Raman Nayar, A., B.A., B.L., 3rd May 1894.
 Raman Nayar, V., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1892.
 Ramaswami Ayya, Y., B.A., B.L., 24th July 1893.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1895.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 3rd May 1894.
 Ranga Chari, C., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1885.
 Ranga Chari, M. A., B.A., B.L., 17th September 1895.
 Ranga Chari, V., B.A., B.L., 29th April 1889.
 Ranga Chari, T., B.A., B.L., 23rd Mar. 1891.
 Ranga Ramanuja Chari, T., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1891.
 Ranga Rao, R., B.A., B.L., 7th March 1890.
 Ranganatha Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 29th March 1892.
 Ranganatha Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Ranganatha Rao, P. V., 17th March 1890.
 Ratnam, M. V., B.A., B.L., 7th Jan. 1892.
 Rozario, J. L., B.A., B.L., 13th Feb. 1885.
 Ryrur Nambiar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
 Sadagopa Chariyar, R., B.A., B.L., 18th Feb. 1880.
 Sadasiva Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
 Saiyid Nizamuddin, B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
 Sambamurti Aiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1888.
 Sambasiva Aiyar, K. S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1891.
 Sankara Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 3rd May 1894.

PRACTISING IN MADRAS—concluded.

Sankara Menon, A., B.A., B.L., 28th April 1893.
 Sankara Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1892.
 Sankaran Nayar, Hon. C., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1880, Additional Member of the Legislative Council.
 Sankaranarayana Sastri, V., B.A., B.L., 28th September 1891.
 Sessa Chari, V. C., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1891.
 Sessa Aiyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., 29th March 1889.
 Seshayya, P., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Seshagiri Aiyar, T. V., B.A., B.L., 30th April 1886.
 Seshagiri Rao, D., B.A., B.L., 18th February 1892.
 Shadagopa Nayudu, P. N., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889.
 Sivagnana Mudaliyar, P. M., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
 Sivagurunatha Chettyar, S., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1892.
 Sivarama Aiyar, K. A., B.A., B.L., 27th August 1894.
 Sivaswami Aiyar, P. S., B.A., B.L., 17th April 1885.
 Somasundram Pillai, N. A. V., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1890.
 Srinivasa Aiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1897.
 Srinivasa Aiyar, C., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1894.
 Srinivasa Aiyangar, T., B.A., B.L., 7th Jan. 1892.
 Srinivasa Aiyangar, C. K., B.A., B.L., 25th April 1892.
 Srinivasa Aiyangar, K., B.A., B.L., 21st July 1892.
 Srinivasa Ragava Chari, C. E., B.A., B.L., 18th February 1889.
 Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, K., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1893.
 Srinivasa Sastri, K. V., B.A., B.L., 19th April 1883.
 Sri Ranga Chariyar, M. E., B.A., B.L., 6th April 1883.
 Sriramulu Sastry, R., B.A., B.L., 25th March 1891.
 Subba Rao, N., B.A., B.L., 30th April 1886, Godavari.
 Subba, P., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1894.
 Subramaniam, C. S., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, A. V., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1893.
 Subrahmanya Aiyar, C., B.A., B.L., 23rd March 1886.
 Subrahmanya Aiyar, R., B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
 Subrahmanya Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 21st April 1886.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, Dewan Bahadur, S., B.L., 15th November 1869.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, G. P., B.A., B.L., 11th April 1894.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, P. A., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1895.
 Subramaniya Aiyar, T., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1890.

Subramanya Sastri, K. R., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1893.
 Sundara Aiyar, R., B.A., B.L., 18th March 1887.
 Sundaram Aiyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Sundaram Shastri, C. V., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1876.
 Suryanarayana Row, V., B.A., B.L., 5th September 1893.
 Suryanarayana Sastri, B., B.A., B.L., 11th August 1893.
 Swaminatha Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 4th Feb. 1890.
 Swaminatha Sastri, S. A., B.A., B.L., 15th Dec. 1891.
 Thangavelu Chetti, M., B.A., B.L., 23rd August 1892.
 Theagaraja Aiyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1893.
 Timmakrishna Rao, H., B.A., B.L., 24th March 1890.
 Tirumalaiswami Chetty, S., B.A., B.L., 13th April 1893.
 Tiruvankata Chari, C. R., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1891.
 Tyagaraja Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 4th September 1891.
 Vaidisvara Aiyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 19th April 1895.
 Vapuchi Maricoyar Woothamamsah, M., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1893.
 Varada Chari, N., B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1894.
 Varatharajulu Chetti, S., B.A., B.L., 23rd November 1892.
 Venkatachallam, C., B.A., B.L., 13th October 1893.
 Venkataalingam Koralla, B.A., B.L., 21st March 1890.
 Venkata Rao, B., 2nd April 1890.
 Venkatarama Aiyar, M., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1888.
 Venkataramiah, W. L., B.A., B.L., 25th March 1891.
 Venkataramanna Aiyar, E., B.A., B.L., 21st August 1893.
 Venkata Ramayya Chetti, M., B.A., B.L., 8th April 1885.
 Venkatarama Sastri, C. S., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1894.
 Venkataramanuja Rao, B.A., B.L., 29th July 1895.
 Venkata Rama Sarma, E., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1891.
 Venkatasubba Rao, R., B.A., B.L., 6th January 1886.
 Venkata Subbaiyer, T., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1890.
 Venkatasubbarao Ayya, C., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1894.
 Venkoba Rao, K., B.A., B.L., 14th April 1887.
 Videyanatha Aiyar, M. K., B.A., B.L., 10th January 1893.
 Virabadra Mudaliar, T., B.A., B.L., 10th September 1891.
 Visvanatha Aiyar, K. P., B.A., B.L., 22nd December 1879.
 Visvanatha Sastry, C. V., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1895.

NOT PRACTISING IN MADRAS.

Ahmad Hussain Sahib, M.A., B.L.
 Ananta Charlu, P. C., B.A., B.L., 12th April 1875, Public Prosecutor, Bellary.
 Ananthanarayana Aiyar, S. A., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1880, Negapatam, 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 1890, Cuddalore.
 Desika Chari, C., B.A., B.L., 26th March 1877, Madura, Hony. Magistrate.
 Fernandes, V. M., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1882, Mangalore.
 Guanyar Nadar, J. S., B.A., B.L., 28th March 1889, Tinnevely.
 Jambulinga Mudaliyar, C., Rao Bahadur, B.A., M.L., 30th December 1881, Cuddalore.
 Kaliyana Rama Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1884, Tinnevely.
 Kalyanasundaram Aiyar, Hon. K., B.A., B.L., 17th July 1876, Tanjore.
 Kasturi Ranga Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885, Coimbatore.
 Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1887, Combaconum.
 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, N., B.A., B.L., 13th 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.
 Krishna Kurup, K. K., B.A., B.L., 25th April 1889, Tellichery.
 Lawrance, John, C. S., B.A., B.L., 4th February 1884, Bangalore.
 Mahadeva Sastri, S., B.A., B.L., 29th March 1889, Kumbakonam.
 Narayana Aiyar, P., B.A., B.L., 30th March 1883, Madura.
 Narayanaswami Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 1st May 1885, Salem.

Anantan Nayar, T. V., B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, 2nd March 1883.
 Annaswamy Aiyar, P., B.A., B.L., Judge, Pudukota, 1st April 1884.
 Annaswami Aiyar, A., 7th March 1881, District Munsiff.
 Bangara, M. M., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1880.
 Desika Chariyar, V. K., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885, District Munsiff.
 Dorasami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 10th April 1876, District Munsiff.
 Gopala Chari, S., B.A., B.L., 18th February 1878, Sub-Judge.
 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., Dy. Collector, 2nd March 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.

Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1880, Madura.
 Narayanaswamy Aiyar, M. S., B.A., B.L., 31st March 1885.
 Natesa Aiyar, P. R., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1885, Tinnevely.
 Padmanabha Menon, K. P., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1885, Ernakulam.
 Panduranga Mudaliyar, S., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1889, Cuddalore.
 Rajagopala Pillay, C., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1886, Tanjore.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, V., B.L., 17th April 1871, Tanjore.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 16th April 1888, Tanjore.
 Ramachandra Rao, V., B.A., B.L., 8th February 1881, Kumbakonam.
 Ramakishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A., B.L., 27th April 1885, Tinnevely.
 Rama Rao, K. P., B.A., B.L., 18th April 1887, Mangalore.
 Ramasubbaiyar, S. R., B.A., B.L., 22nd March 1876, Madura, Chairman, Municipal Council.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, Hon. E. S., B.A., B.L., 6th May 1885, Salem.
 Ranga Chariyar, D. S., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1883, Madura.
 Rangaswami Aiyar, S. T., B.A., B.L., 10th July 1885, Trichinopoly.
 Sambasiva Aiyar, N., B.A., B.L., 15th April 1886, Tinnevely.
 Sankara Menon, K., B.A., B.L., 1st April 1887, Calicut.
 Soobrayalu Reddiyar, A., B.A., B.L., 7th April 1879, Cuddalore.
 Srinivasagam Pillay, T. T., B.A., B.L., 5th April 1889, Tinnevely.
 Subba Rao, Amembal, B.A., B.L., 2nd May 1877, Mangalore, Municipal Councillor.
 Sundaram Aiyar, T. S., B.A., B.L., 22nd July 1880.
 Venkatesa Aiyar, R., B.A., B.L., 18th May 1874, Madura, Municipal Councillor.

NOT PRACTISING.

Kristna Row, P. S., B.A., B.L., 9th April 1884, Manager, Resident's Office, Mysore.
 Kuppusawmi Aiyar, C. G., B.A., B.L., 17th July 1879, Presidency Magistrate.
 Lakshmi Narasimham Chettiar, B.A., B.L., District Munsiff, 7th August 1878.
 Lawrance, John, C.S., 4th February 1884, Bangalore.
 Mundappa Bangera, B.A., B.L., 31st March 1880, District Munsiff.
 Narasimha Ayya, 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, District Munsiff.
 Ragunathaiyar, S., B.A., B.L., 8th July 1878, District Munsiff.
 Rajagopala Chariar, P., M.A., B.L., 8th July 1885, Statutory Civilian.
 Ramachandra Aiyar, A., B.L., 18th April 1870, Judge, Mysore, F. M. U.
 Ramaswami Aiyangar, S., B.A., B.L., 3rd April 1884, District Munsiff.

NOT PRACTISING—concluded.

Ramayya Punja, 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, Hon. P., Municipal Councillor, Madras, and Addl. Member of Legislative Council.
 Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A., M.L., 3rd April 1880, District Munsiff.
 Saminath Bavaji, B.A., B.L., 21st April 1881, Pudukota.
 Srinivasa Row, M., B.A., B.L., 11th March 1881, Deputy Collector.

Swaminatha Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L., 24th April 1882, District Munsiff.
 Swaminatha Shastriyar, S., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1883, District Munsiff.
 Terunarayana Chariyar, M. A., B.A., B.L., 28th April 1879, District Munsiff, Mysore.
 Thamothearam Pillai, C. W., B.A., B.L., 22nd December 1882.
 Varada Rao, T., B.A., B.L., 2nd April 1884, Asst. Collector.
 Venkatarama Aiyar, T. V., B.A., B.L., 27th March 1885, Nellore.
 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., 41, Parliament Street, Westminster, 7th July 1871.
 John Tenton Pulling, Esq., 3, 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, Cophall 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., 46, 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 Drews Malleon, Esq., No. 11, Austin Friars, London, 24th August 1888.
 Henry Clark King, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, 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.
 F. Brinsley, Harper, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, London, and Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, in the County of London.
 Charles James Cooper, Esq., Solicitor, 94, Kings' Street, Manchester, England, 9th August 1894.
 John Woodlands Watkin, Esq., Solicitor, No. 11, Saint Thomas' Street, London, S.E., and No. 318, Lordship Lane, Dulwich, London, S.E., 9th August 1894.
 William Bedford Glasier, Esq., Solicitor, 47, Essex Street, Temple Strand, London 11th October 1894.

PLEADERS PRACTISING IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.

ARCOT, NORTH.

District and Sessions Court.

M. Sundrayer, V. Venkayya, T. S. Narasinga Row, C. Subramaniya Reddiyar, E. Venkataramanaya, C. G. Vasudevier, V. Gopala Charlu, B.A., C. V. Srinivasa Charlu, B.A., C. Varada Charlu, V. A. Subramaya, P. Narasimha Iya, M. Panchanada Iyer, V. Veeragarava Charlu, B.A., C. Venkatachistna Mudaliar, A. V. Subramanya Iyer, N. Srinivasa Varada Charlu, V. D. Arunachala Mudaliar, B.A., D. V. Rajagopala Charlu, E. C. Sachithananda Pillai, L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, B.A., B.L., (Vakil High Court), V. Kristnaya, K. C. Varatha Chari, B. C. Raghavayya, B.A., B.L., (Vakil High Court), T. Vira Raghava Chariar, G. Srinivasa Charlu, R. Ethirajulu Naidu, B.A., B.L., A. Rajagopala Charlu, C. M. Dorasami Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., E. Suryanarayana, B.A., B.L., C. Narasayyar, V. Sivayogi, L. A. Venkatraghava Iyer, B.A., B.L., and T. V. Raghava Chariar.

Munsiff's Court, Sholingur District.

C. Gopalaya, M. Arnachella Sastri, P. Asvadda Narranaya, K. Narasimha Chari, C. Subbaroyapillay, T. Kuppasamaya, C. Subbaya Naidu, K. Munisawmi Chetty, P. S. Rajagopalachari, L. Srinivasa Raghava Iyer, T. Varadiah, S. Vencatramiah, C. Narasimma, A. N. Naranachari, P. R. Sivarama Iyer, B.A., R. Sundarachari, M. Subramania Iyer, M. Kondiah Naidu, N. Coopoooswami Iyer, R. A. S. Sambasiva Mudaliar, S. A. Satakopa Charlu, I. Swaminatha Iyer, B.A., A. Vencatramiah, A. Subramania Iyer, and M. Sivarama Sastri.

Munsiff's Court, Tripaty District.

C. Krishnasawmappa, P. E. Venkatramanah, K. Chenchal Row, V. Krishnama Charlu, V. Ranga Charlu, T. Krishniah, C. Krishnama Charlu, C. C. Rajagopala Charlu, V. Ananta Charlu, V. Seshayar, B.A., M. Sundara Charlu, T. Venkatranga Charlu, V. Subbaya, T. Goondoo Row, C. Gopala Charlu, V. Subba Row, S. Vencatacharlu, T. Narasingarow, V. Raghavachari and C. Sreenivasa Charlu.*

Munsiff's Court, Arnee District.

B. Ragava Charlu, A. Vythiyana Iyer, V. Parasuramayyer, V. Subba Row, M. G. Viswanada Sastri, P. Narasimha Charlu, A. Arumuga Mudaliar, A. Kothandapany Mudaliar, C. Gurumurtaya, A. Narasimma, S. P. Snadarier, B.A., P. A. Rajagopala Chariar, S. C. Srinivasachariar, N. Srinivasa Varada Chariar, R. Rajagopaliengar and P. Narayanasawmi Naidu.

Munsiff's Court, Chittoor District.

P. Syedoommer Sahib, C. Samacharry, Sarvothama Row, C. Runganada Row, C. Sreenivasa Aiyangar* and C. V. Murrugasa Mudaliar.

Munsiff's Court, Vellore District.

V. Sivayogi, D. Venkula Row, A. C. Seshagiri Row, P. Anantachari, P. Narayanasami Naidu, S. Nageswariyah, A. Kristnasamiah, V. Umamaheswariyah, C. Lakshmana Row, A. Sami Aiyar, A. Virasami Naidu, T. K. Devaji Row, T. R. Saminadhachari, Mahomed Habibullah Saib, M. N. Subramania Sastry, C. Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. Muthia Pillai, P. Rama Aiyangar, N. Subramier, V. C. Seshachariar, Puttur Ramasami Iyer, K. C. Varada Chariy, C. Sadasiva Dikshadar, M. Krishnasamy Iyer, V. Sadasiviah, R. Vijayaragava Chetty, V. S. Madurai Chetty, T. Kuppasamier and C. Murugasa Mudaliar.

ARCOT, SOUTH.

District Court.

S. C. Srinivasa Rao (Government Pleader), M. Kumarasami Pillai, P. T. Parthasarathi Iyengar, Vilvanadaiyar, P. Sama Row, T. Krishnasami Aiyar, A. Rama Rao, A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, B.A., B.L., (Vakil of the High Court), V. Krishnamurti Rao, B.A., B.L., S. Panduranga Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., (Vakil, High Court), C. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., B.L., S. Rajagopalachariar, B.A., B.L., R. Srinivasaiyengar, B.A., N. S. Natesaiyar, B.A., B.L., M. S. Minatchi Sundaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L., V. Sankaraiyar, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakil), M. Tiruvenkatachariar, M. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakil), and R. Gopala Rao, B.A., B.L.

* Not practising.
 † 1st Grade Pleader.

‡ Do not know English.

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Munsiff's Court, Cuddalore.

Munsiff's Court, Cuddalore.

Munsiff's Court, Virdachalam.

Munsiff's Court, Virdachalam.

Munsiff's Court, Viluppuram.

Munsiff's Court, Viluppuram.

Munsiff's Court, Chidambaram.

Munsiff's Court, Chidambaram.

Munsiff's Court, Tindivanam.

Munsiff's Court, Tindivanam.

BELLARY.

BELLARY.

1st Grade Pleaders.

1st Grade Pleaders.

Munsiff's Court Bellary.

Munsiff's Court Bellary.

2nd Grade Pleaders.

2nd Grade Pleaders.

Munsiff's Court, Gooty.

Munsiff's Court, Gooty.

* 1st Grade Pleader.	† 2nd Grade Pleader
Does not practise here	but at Gooty.
Do.	but at Narraindeverkerry
Do.	but at Pennacondah.

Woonnimani, Seeta Rama Row, Dharwad Raghavendra Row, Adoni Bhima Row, S. Kristnacharry, K. Visvanatha Row, Geo. John Mactavish Dutt, R. Kristnacharl, R. Narasinga Row, D. Gururaja Row and S. Sarwadnyachary.

B. Narasinga Row, R. Hanoomanta Row, H. Dasappa, A. Venkatesamayya, Nagesa Row, P. Sreenivasa Charry, A. Ramachendriah, H. Vencoba Row, V. R. Chakravarti Iyengar, K. Hanumantha Chari and T. Sivasankaram Pillay.

District and Sessions Court, Ganjam.

District and Sessions Court, Ganjam.

Munsiff's Court, Aska.

Munsiff's Court, Aska.

Mungiff's Court, Berhampore.

Mungiff's Court, Berhampore.

Munsiff's Court, Chicacole.

Munsiff's Court, Chicacole.

Munsiff's Court, Sompeta.

Munsiff's Court, Sompeta.

CALICUT. SOUTH MALABAR.

CALICUT. SOUTH MALABAR.

District Court Vakils.

District Court Vakils.

* Not practising. † Practises at Sompeta.
‡ Practises at Bernampore. § Practises at Aska.

C. Achutha Menon, B.A., B.L., M. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., A. Raman Nair, B.A., B.L., A. N. Anantanarayana Aiyer, B.A., B.L., T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakils).
1st Grade Pleders.—K. Damodara Menon, B.A., P. K. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., B.L., P. Karunagara Menon, C. S. Nageswara Rao, K. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., B.L., V. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L., P. Rama Patter, L. A. Subrama Aiyer, B.A., B.L., K. Nagappan Nair, B.A., B.L., A. Ganapathi Iyer, B.A., B.L., A. N. Rama Aiyer, C. S. Rama Aiyer, B. Sekhara Menon and A. K. Anantarama Aiyer, B.A., B.L., (First Grade Pleader).

CANARA, SOUTH.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

N. Shivarow, K. B. Ramarow, H. Krishnarao, P. Parameshwara, T. M. Ramarao (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), M. Subrao, T. Bhavanira, S. F. Brito, C. Anandran, S. Ramarao, M. Shivarow, N. Manjunathaya, P. G. Subbarao, V. Narsappaya, F. J. Mascarenhas, M. Rangappa Bhandari, U. C. Krishna Bhatta, B.A., B.L., K. P. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L., A. Subba Rao, B.A., B.L., Ch. Rama Rao, G. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., B. M. Ganapathi Rao, Gollarkeri Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., P. Subbarao, B.A., B.L., K. Laxumi Narayan Rao, B.A., B.L., A. J. C. Lobo, B.A., B.L., N. Subba Rao, R. K. Nambiar, (Barrister-at-Law), K. Naraina Rao, B.A., B.L., K. P. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., B. Laxumi Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L., and C. D. J. Pinto, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff's Court, Kasargod.

A. Narayanaya, K. Balappa, S. Dathaya, P. Anantaya, P. Ramanathaya, B. Ramanaya, M. Subrao, C. Gopal Krishnaya, K. Raghunathaya, Upendra Prahu, P. Achutaya, K. Venkateshaya, M. Subbarow, Ch. Ganapayya, Hamad Hajee, P. Deva Rao, K. Narsinga Naik and P. K. Nambyar (Barrister-at-Law).

Munsiff's Court, Mangalore.

K. Timmappaya, M. Ramarao, N. Ramappa, N. Anandran, Adige Shrinivasarao, P. Subbarao, P. Laxuminarappa, Mahomed Usman, K. Narainarao, B. Venkatrow, Pad. Subbarow, Pej. Subbarow, I. Venkatrow, S. Ganapaya, U. Laxumabarow, T. Gundu Rao, K. Ranga Rao, K. Bhavani Rao, N. Narsinga Rao, S. Venkat Rao, Sunkappaya, Salvador Pinto, K. Vasudeva Rao, K. Panduranga Rao, A. S. Soanes, N. Narsing Rao, S. Narsing Naik and M. Ganesha Pai.

Munsiff's Court, Udupi.

K. Subbarao, N. Shamarao, A. Manjunathaya, G. Manjunathaya, L. Kornelio, T. Laxumanarow, T. Bhavanirao, B. Narainarao, D. J. D'Souza, A. Angara Shetti, K. Madvarow, N. Manjunathaya, G. Shrinivasarow, G. Venkatramanaya, P. Shrinivasa Rao, Govinda Hegade, H. Bhujanga Rao and K. Panduranga Rao.

Munsiff's Court, Karkal.

K. Sheshagiriappa, M. Mangesharow, K. Rama Hegade, K. Vitlaya, H. Annapaya, M. Lakshumanarow, P. Parmeshwara, I. Krishnaya, P. Sheenappaya, John Baltazar Lobo, M. Chardappaya, P. Rama Rao, M. K. Annapaya, K. Lakshumana Pai and K. Laxuminarappa, B.A.

Munsiff's Court, Kundapur.

G. Ganapaya, B. Krishnaya, Gulvadi Manjunathaya, P. Venkatramanaya, K. Subbarao, L. Manjunathaya, G. Manjunathaya, M. Shrinivasacharya, B. Venkatramanaya, U. Ananta Naik, B. Subbarow and Gad. Manjunathaya.

Munsiff's Court, Puttur.

B. Mangesha Rao, C. Lakshmana Rao, M. Rangappa, St. Narayanarow, S. Venkataramanaya, P. D'Mello, G. Santappa, N. Narsing Rao, T. Sheshaya, Savoor Narainarao, A. Raghavendrarow, G. Krishnaya, B. Annappa, K. Timappaya, B. Manjunathaya, K. Shiva Rao, H. Ramakrishnaya, B. Venkappaya and B. Rama Rao.

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.

CHINGLEPUT.

District Court.

High Court Vakils.—M. E. Sri Ranga Chariar, B.A., B.L., and P. Ramannajachariar, B.A., B.L. **First Grade Pleders.**—T. N. Krishnamachariar, (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), P. V. Subbarayaloo Naidu, C. Rajagopalachari, D. Ragu Rama Rao, Henry Browne, C. R. Chackrapani Iyengar, T. M. Sreenivasa Chari, C. Ranga Chari, Camandur Srinivasa Chari, P. Parthasaradhi Iyengar, K. Sesha Chari, P. N. Desikachariar, P. B. Krishnamachari and C. S. Venkatramiah.

Second Grade Pleders.—C. S. Vedachela Mudali, M. Appalachariar, P. Annasawmy Iyer, V. Sreenivasa Row, V. Ragava Mudaliar, C. N. Chockalinga Mudaliar, C. P. Ramiangar, C. Venkatacharyar, V. Sreenivassa Iyengar, T. Varada Pillay, M. E. Seshadri Iyengar, T. Veyasa Row, T. E. Bhashyakarur, N. Rungacharyar, I. Subba Row, T. E. Ramannajachari, C. Ramachandra Sastriar, Syed Maedoom Sahib, T. Subramanya Iyer, C. Subbiah, N. Sreenivasaswami, C. Anantachariar, C. Kesava Pillai, N. Varadachariar, P. Chengalvaraya Naidu, N. Venkataragava Iyer, T. Arumuga Mudali, M. Raghava Chariar, C. Gopaladesika Chariar, P. S. Thumboosami Pillai, T. E. Komaravencatachariar, K. Ramachandra Aiyer, P. Dorasami Iyer, T. K. N. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar, Enambankum Rama Row, C. Gurusamiah, S. Sri Ramulu Naidu, T. Balu Mudaliar, C. Balaji Row, M. Bhashiam Aiyangar, M. B. Sreenivasa Chari, O. Srinivasa Chari, N. Venkatasami Naidoo, C. R. Raghava Aiyar, M. N. Venkata Chari, V. C. Narasimha Chari, P. Sundararama Aiyar, K. E. Narasimha Chari, N. C. Srinivasa Chari, T. Alagusingara Chari, N. Sreenivasa Varada Chari, V. Venkatakrishnama Chari, C. P. Venkata Chariar, T. K. Subbarama Krishnier, P. Murugesha Mudaliar, M. C. Venkata Chari, K. Venkata Chari, N. Rajagopalachari, M. Sivaramasastri, S. V. Sreenivasachariar, V. Venkatachariar, M. Saminada Iyer, V. P. Thiruvencatachari, P. Narayana Iyer, C. I. Krishnamachari, P. N. Sreenivasachari, P. Sreenivasachariar, A. Krishnamachariar, S. P. Vedanayagum Pillai, A. Krishnamachariar, P. Ragava Chariar, Sri Bhashyam Anantha Chari, T. E. Ramanuja Chariar, V. C. Narasimha Chariar, P. Ramachandra Sastri and C. Srinivasaraghava Chariar.

COIMBATORE.

District and Sessions Court.

Advocates.—C. V. Narasiah, W. Barton, C. Krishnan and T. Srinivas. **Attorneys.**—A. K. Winterton, A. S. Cowdell, E. W. Wilkins *Vakils*.—S. Kasturi Rangengar, B.A., B.L., T. S. Balakrishnar, B.A., B.L., C. M. Padmanabha Char, B.A., B.L., E. S. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., K. Narayana Sastri, B.A., B.L., V. R. Krishnier, B.A., B.L., N. V. Desikachariar, B.A., B.L., and N. C. Narasimhachari, B.A., B.L., **Pleders.**—C. C. Venkataraman Aiyar, B.A., B.L., M. G. Arogiasami Pillai, B.A., V. Cuppusamier, N. Ramasawmy Iyer, M. R. Saminatha Iyer, S. Ramakrishnier, N. Annasawmy Row, M. Soobiah, Ramachendrarow Rajendhar, L. Kuppa Rao, Sawmier, Karuvalore Srinivasa Row, J. Krishniengar, J. V. Ramasamier, H. Rama Rao, J. Runga Row, M. Ramachendrier, S. C. Srinivasengar, K. R. Lakshminaraiar, T. R. Ramachendriah, N. Annar, B.A., C. S. Seetharama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., N. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., L. W. Schmidt, K. Choudappa Iyer, B.A., B.L., P. M. Chakrapani Chetthiar, B.A., B. Venkatachala Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., S. C. Ramakrishna Aiyar and P. K. Ramakrishna Aiyar.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Nilgiris.

Attorneys.—A. B. Winterton, A. S. Cowdell and L. F. Chapman. **1st Grade Pleader.**—W. E. Schmidt. **2nd Grade Pleader.**—C. Raja Gopal Naidu, (Small Cause Side of this Court).

District Munsiff's Court, Coimbatore.

Raja Gopala Naiker, Iyasamy Moodelly, A. Jaganada Pillai, S. Venkataramaniah G. Veerasawmy Pillai, K. Seshiengar, P. Vencatarow, S. R. Subrayar, T. R. Hari Ram Misar, R. Srinivasacharyar, Rama Sastry, N. Subbusamier, K. A. Venkatakrishniah, S. N. Ramasami Iyer, V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, C. R. Venkata Chari, A. R. Sadagopachar, C. Venkataramanier, S. Kuppusamier, M. Vengu Iyer, K. C. Gopalakrishnier, N. Rama Rao, D. S. Ranga Rao, S. Narasimha Iyengar, and R. Ramaswamayyar.

Munsiff's Court, Udampalpetai.

Lutchuminarasimmiengar, Ramasamy Pillai, Narasimma Chariar, A. Venkatasubbiah, Runga Row, Krishnahchar, U. Srinivasier, C. Vencatarama Aiyar, Vyasa Rao, U. M. Minakshi, Sundram Pillai, C. K. Venkataramanier, R. Narasimmiyah, V. S. Ramasami Aiyar, P. Palaniandi Pillai, K. L. Sundaram Aiyar, M. Appavoo Pillai, T. S. Ramasami Sastri, K. A. Subramonia Sastri, P. K. Kundaswami Pillai, P. Ramasawmy Iyengar, C. Nageswarier, and P. V. Narayanaswami Iyer.

Munsiff's Court, Karur.

1st Grade Pleders.—S. C. Sreenivassier, T. R. Ramachendrier, L. Kuppa Row and Venkata Row. **2nd Grade Pleders.**—Anantha Subbiah, T. Pudmanabiah, Tiroomala Thatha Chari, Arunachelliah, K. V. Naranier, Ramasobier, K. Sreenivasengar, M. Manickam Pillai, K. S. Pasupathy Sastry and C. Kuppan Ayengar.

Munsiff's Court, Guddalore.

Vengu Patter, Subbu Putter and Sahasrunama Iyer.

* Practices in North Arcot.
 † Do. in Trichinopoly.

Munsiff's Court, Erode.

1st Grade Pleders.—M. Ramachandra Aiyar, K. R. Lakshmi Naranier, C. S. Seetharamier and M. Vencataramier. *2nd Grade Pleders.*—Ramasamier, Soobharamier, Bhima Row, S. V. Venkata Subbier, N. Venkataramanier, S. R. Hiraniappier, N. Soondrachar, T. G. Arunachella Iyer, Aiyasamier, V. Streenuvasa Rao, P. S. Vencataramanier, M. V. Govinda Rao, C. K. Subramania Iyer, E. S. Ramaswami Iyer, S. Streenuvasa Aiyar, B. C. Narayanasamier, D. S. Krishna Rao, R. Ramasawmy Aiyer, T. Dorasami Iyer, P. V. Tiruvengkatachar, S. C. Subromonia Iyer and T. Venkata Ranga Sastriar.

Munsiff's Court, Kollegal.

2nd Grade Pleders.—R. Ramachendra Row, T. Ramier, A. Gunnusami Iyer, A. S. Baggiam Pillai, C. S. Seshiengar, A. S. Narayana Rao and T. R. Subbarayar.

CUDDAPAH.**District and Sessions Court.**

High Court Vakils.—C. Jambulingam Mudaliar, B.A., M.L., C. Ramachendra Rau, B.A., B.L., and C. Narasimha Charlu, B.A., B.L. *1st Grade Pleders.*—M. W. Elliot (Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader), S. Srinivassachari, V. Tirumala Row, P. Tirumala Row, A. Nanjandappa, B.A., B.L., V. Ramanuja Row, A. Venkatagiri Rau, T. Appa Rau, and T. M. Munisawmi Aiyer, B.A.

Munsiff's Court, Cuddapah.

2nd Grade Pleders.—K. Venkata Subbayya, S. Cuppu Row, M. V. Sadasiva Aiyer, P. Bindumadhava Charlu and A. Sambasiva Iyer, M.A.

Munsiff's Court, Nundalur.

2nd Grade Pleders.—P. Gopalakrishnayya, C. Chenna Kristnana Naidu, C. K. Anantha Charlu, N. Moortianna, Kunchala Venkatramiah, M. Narasimha Row, C. P. Gurumurti Sastri, C. Venkata Seshagiri Row, G. Seshaya, A. Parasurama Row, V. Srinivasachari, P. Vedavyasachari, C. Sheshachella Iyer and C. Sesa Sastri.

Munsiff's Court, Proddatur.

1st Grade Pleders.—J. B. H. Venkoba Rau and H. Kuppu Rau. *2nd Grade Pleders.*—Yemmanur Nagayya, Cooram Sundara Charlu, Alur Rama Charlu, D. Sanjiva Row, K. Venkata Row, H. Ranga Row, G. Venkata Ramaya, V. Narasinga Row, M. A. Singara, charlu and B. Rungacharlu.

Munsiff's Court, Madanapalli.

1st Grade Pleader.—M. K. Subba Row. *2nd Grade Pleders.*—O. Lakshmana Sarma, C. Ragava Reddi, J. Kristna Rao, G. Virasawmayya, L. Venkata Subbaya, N. K. Viraraghavulu, P. K. Tiruvengkata Chari, R. Madahva Rau, R. Seshagiri Rau, G. Gopala Krishnayya, N. Venkataramana Rau, B.A., P. Adinarayanayya, A. Krishnasami Aiyer, R. Venkatasawmi Naidu, Y. Sabbapathiah, S. V. Narasimhacharlu, J. Krishnayya and Talupala Seshagiri Row.

GODAVERY.**District and Sessions Court.**

Adurti Buchi Venkappa, Bikari Saheb, Nyapati Subbarow Pantulu, B.A., B.L., Nori Bhimanna, Nanduri Ramachendrudu, Neti Venkata Somayajulu (Public Prosecutor), Madiredei Venkatarathnam Naidu, B.A., B.L., Saripalli Sambasiva Rao, Sishu Jagannadha Sastri, Rallapalli Sreeramulu, Kurcheti Ramabrumhum, N. Krishnarao Pantulu, B.A., B.L., M. B. Iyengar (*Barrister-at-Law*), U. Nidamarti Jaladurgaprasadarayudu, B.A., B.L., Chitrapu Venkatachellam, B.A., Achanta Sundara Ramayya, C. V. L. Narayana Row, Burusu Venkata Row, B.A., B.L., Adivikolanu Kanakaraju and M. Ramachendra Rao, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff's Court, Ellore.

Sitamraza Rajanna, Eleswarapu Kachchapaswarasastri, Kamarazugadda Subbarayudu, Challapalli Ramayya, Tamirasa Venkata Neelayya, Punyamootula Krustnamraz, Mylaravaru Surianarayana, Bandikutla Prabhulingam, Adivikolanu Chakrapani Rao, Duggirala Sundara Siva Rao, Valluri Rama Rao, Suri Sunderrama Sastri, Nedunuri Seshagiri Row, Kommu Venkata Krushnayya, Turlapati Sobhanadri, U. Mallikharjuna Row Pantulu, Somanchi Bheema Sankaram and V. Prasada Row.

Munsiff's Court, Tanuku.

Panuganti Narasimha Rau, Kovvali Gunnayya, Chettapalli Venkanna, Gandikota Somayajulu, Nanduri Gopalachary, Koppaka Venkatramayya, Doddipalla Venkataratnam, Ayyagari Sitaramayya, Dasaka Bhimaswararow, Vempati Narayanamoorti,

* Not practising.

Pothapragada Sriramulu,† Ivaluri Gundayya, Erramilli Venkatachellam, A. Kristnamurthy and Rangarajhalu Nagabhushnam.

Munsiff's Court, Peddapore.

Panangipalli Jayaramanna, Vuppuluri Lakshminarayana, Jayanti Virabhadrayya, Jayanti Gavarayya, Vemula Venkanna Pantulu, Chintapenta Seshayya, Gandikota Somayazulu, Ayyagari Seetaramayya, Allakki Venkatramayya, Pingala Krishna Row, M. C. Venkata Raghava Iyengar, S. Rama Iyar, Javvadi Subbarayudu, S. Velu Mudaliar and Bokka Narayanamurti.

Subordinate Court, Cocanada.

Kakeela Venkata Narsimham, Somina Venkayya, Mulukutla Venkata Somayajulu Ganjam Venkataratnam, Krutiventi Parraz Mullapudy Sobhanai Rao, Durshet Seshagirirow, B.A., B.L., Digumarty Kesava Ramaswamy, T. Krishnaswamy Naidu, B.A., Iyyenki Vankataramayya, Saripalli Gopalakrishnamma, B. Venkata Rao, B.A., B.L., P. V. Ramalingeswara Sarma, B.A., B.L., V. Venkatarayudu, Sarangu Bhimasankara Rao and Vanka Virabhadra Rau, B.A.

Munsiff's Court, Nursapore.

Tatanki Venkatarangadoss, Kanumuri Nagabhooshanam, Mamillapulli Venkata Lakshminursimhacharlu, Potorazu Sitaramaya, Josula Dikshitulu, Valivaty Bhaskara, Lakshmi Narasimhasastri, Kakarlamudi Subbarayudu, Ayyagari Tryambakam, Yerramilly Venkataratnam (1st Grade Pleader), O. Kantiah, P. Gurraju (1st Grade Pleders), Sadras Nilakantam Mudaliyar and Kasturi Sitapatirao (1st Grade Pleader).

Munsiff's Court, Rajahmundry.

Lal Mahomed Sahib, Somanchi Sarayya, Damarazu Nagarazu, Gundavarapu Rama Murti Veluri, Venkatramayya, Satuluri Venkatacharulu, Perimi Subbarow Nayadu, Cherukumilly Venkatramayya, Kanaparty Sriramulu, Yelury Lakshminarasimham, Susarla Gopalasastri, Rojukurty Kristna Row, Sadarangapatnam Nilakantam Modaliar and Tangutury Prakasam.

Munsiff's Court, Cocanada.

Vallury Srirangsayi, Mullapudy Venkayya, Zammalamadaka Subbarayudu, Kondepudy Kamaraju, Duvvooory Narasaraju, Palepu Venkatasooraya Gopalam, Vinjamooru Appalacharyulu, Bagahvatula Krishna Sastri, Devarkonda Subrahmanyam Govindarazulu Bhavanasara, P. V. Subbarayudu, Peyyala Subbarow, Kunduri Ramarazu, Mamillapalli Sitaramanjacharyulu, Tekumalla Purushottam, S. Raghavachari, Kasturi Narasimham and Ayyagari Sitaramayya.

Munsiff's Court, Amalapore.

Lolla Balakrustnasastri, Kuchimunchi Bhavanisenkarudu, Yerramilli Subbarayudu, Akella Lakshminarayana Sastri, Peri Narasimham, Mullapudi Kamarazu, Karra Jogayya, Mantha Surya Prakesam, Ivaluri Ayyanna, Maatha Lakshmi Narasimham, Yerra Dilligayya, Challa Venkata Perayya Sastri, Mantripragada Kavuluttayya, Mantha Ramayya, Karra Umamaheswaram, Borra Venkataswamy Naidu and Kalluri Suryanarayana, B.A.

Subordinate Court, Ellore.

1st Grade.—Dasu Sriramulu, Goteti Venkatasivarow, Varanasi Lakshminarasimham Sastri, Vudayagiri Gopalaratnam, Munukutla Atchutaramayya, Cherukuvada Sita Ramayya and Jandhyala Gourinadha Sastri, B.A., B.L., Dasu Madhava Row, B.A., B.L., and E. Kanakarazu, B.A., Dasu Narayana Row, B.A., B.L., Dasu Madhava Row, B.A., B.L., and E. Krishna Row Naid. *2nd Grade.*—Punyamurtula Kristnamraz, Mylaravaru Surya Krishna, Eleswarapu Kachchapaswara Sastri, Tamirasa Venkata Nilayya, Challapalli Ramayya, Bandikutla Prabhulingam, Kamarazugadda Subbarayudu, Adivikolanu Chakrapani Rao, Seetamraju Rajanna, Duggirala Sundara Siva Rao, Suri Sunderrama Sastri, Valluri Rama Row, Vemamarapu Prasada Row, Uppuluri Mallikharajuna Row Pantulu, Nedunuri Seshagiri Row, Kommu Venka Krishnayya and Turlapati Sobhanadri.

KISTNA.**District and Sessions Court at Masulipatani.**

Krutiventi Lakshminarayana, Vetsa Venkata Ramanujam, Ch. Seshachellam, P. Venkatappayya, B.A., (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), Bhatlapenamarti Venkata Krishnayya, Midavolu Buchi Papayya, Inavolu Venkatareddi Naidu, C. Ranga chariyar, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakils), V. V. Sivavadhani, B.A., V. Abhiramayyar, B.A., B.L., A. Pundarikakshudu Bh. Sriramulu, P. T. Narasimhachariyar, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakils), J. D. Samuel, B.A., B.L., U. Subbayya, S. Hanumanta Rao, B.A., B.L., R. K. Yegnya Ramayyar, B.A., K. Venkatappayya, B.A., B.L., K. Appayya Dikshatulu, B.A., and V. Suryanarayana Row, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakils).

* Not practising.

† Entered as 1st-Grade.

Munsiff's Court, Minsulipattam.

K. Brahmanandam, L. Sankarappa, O. Bhanumurti, K. Apparow, M. V. Kondalrayudu, S. Pragadaazu, Ch. China, Janakiramayya, K. Lakshminarayana, A. Subbarow, K. Narasimha Rao, Ch. Chelmayya, S. Adinarayanamurti, B. Venkatrayudu, Bh. Subrahmanyam, K. L. Narasimham, L. Mangayya, T. Sobhanadrirow and V. Subbarow.

Munsiff's Court, Bezvada.

P. Venkataramanayya, Ch. Sitaramayya, T. Venkataramanayya, S. Purnayya, T. Venkatanarasayya, B. Krustnarow, S. Lingayya, B. Venkatappiah, M. Subbayya, K. Basavarazu, V. Kodandaramayya, T. Rajaram Rao, C. Hanumantu, M. Rangachari, V. L. Narasimham and A. Srirangasayi.

Munsiff's Court, Guntur.

P. Kamanna Pantulu, V. Bhavanacharyulu, T. Mallikarjanam, P. Ramachendrayya, N. Ramayya, M. Raghottammaraya Sastri, L. Suryanarayana, Ch. Purushottamayya, G. B. Suryanarayana, A. Janakiramayya, Ch. Kamanna, P. Sriramulu, D. Purushottam, C. V. Subrahmanyam, Aka Ramiah, C. Subrahmanyam, K. Pundarikakshudu, L. Sangameswararow and N. Anumantarow.

Munsiff's Court, Bapatla.

Ch. Venkatachellam, V. Dakshinamurti, Brahmandam Bapayya, Ch. Buchchayya, V. Purushottamayya, B. V. Raghavayya, A. Krustnayya, K. L. Narasimham, Y. Bairagi, B. Subrahmanyam, N. Adinarayanamurti, A. Pattabhiramayya and C. Venkatadri.

Munsiff's Court, Narsarowpetta.

J. Venkatappayya, S. Bapanna, P. Sivaramayya, K. Viyanna, U. Anjaneyulu, C. Ramaswami, B. Suryanarayana, K. Venkatachellum, T. Anjaneya Sastri, S. Sundara Ramanna, B. Somasundarani, P. Narasingarow, V. Sheshavaram, P. Venkatakrishna Sastri and S. P. A. Swami Aiyangar.

Munsiff's Court, Gudivada.

K. Veerachari, K. Nagabhushanam, M. Lakshminarasimhacharyulu, V. Srinivasulu S. V. Subbaraya Sastri, T. Purushottam, P. Anandarow, T. Gopalakrishnamurti, V. Sitaramabrahmam, K. Chandramowli, K. V. Subbarayudu, G. Venkatrayudu, Bh. Lakshminarayana Sastri and M. Bapirazu.

KURNOOL.**District and Sessions Court.**

1st Grade Pleaders.—A Venkoba Row (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), A. Subba Row, C. Munuswamy Naidu, T. Chidambara Row, B.A., G. Srinivasa Row, M. B. Varada Iyengar, B.A., B.L., V. Tirumala Rao and R. M. Bigwood (Attorney-at-Law).

Munsiff's Court, Kurnool.

2nd Grade Pleaders.—K. Srinivasa Row, G. Vasudeva Row, K. Lakshmanachari, S. Meghoji Row, K. Raghavendra Row, Kurnool Pacha Sahib, A. Thirumala Row and K. Ramanjam Pillai.

Munsiff's Court, Nandyal.

2nd Grade Pleaders.—P. Gandhi Row, C. Seshayya, C. V. Vijayaraghavachari, S. Kesava Row, B. Koneri Row, K. Venkata Subba Row, M. Narayanaiah, C. Subramanya Iyer and A. Subbayya.

Munsiff's Court, Markapur.

2nd Grade Pleaders.—G. Chitambarayya, T. Nagabhushana Row, C. Kristnaswamy Iyer, T. Ramakrishnayya, Gajulapalli Kamayya and K. J. Subramanya Iyer.

MADURA.**District and Sessions Court.**

Barristers-at-Law.—R. Fischer, David Pillay and Ramachandra. **Solicitor.**—Preston. **High Court Vakils.**—R. Ramasubbaiyer, P. Naraniyer, M. S. Narayanasamy Aiyar (Government Pleader), V. Bashikachary, D. S. Rangachari, M. Venkatramier, R. Annasami Aiyar, P. N. Muthusami Iyer, M. Madhu Aiyar, C. Srinivasier, A. V. Subramani Iyer and M. S. Sundaram Iyer. **District Court Vakils.**—R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Narasingam Aiyangar, Vaidinadaiyer, J. French, B. Venkataramaiyer, L. Narasimhachary, S. Kesavaiyer, T. R. Seshaiyer, B. Subbaiyer, L. S. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Syed Abdul Halcam Sahib, A. Visvanatha Aiyar, K. Ganapathi Subba Iyer, P. Subbaraya

Aiyar, N. Sundramaiyer, P. Sankarasubbaiyer, P. N. Kuppasamy Row, M. S. Ramasamy Aiyar, T. Ramachendriah, K. M. Ramasamy Aiyar, Nagalingam Pillai, M. Nagalingam Pillai, G. Srinivasa Row, P. V. Krishnasawmy Aiyar, D. Sundararajaiyengar, E. S. Subramania Aiyar, P. S. Subramania Aiyar, G. Gopalayyengar, P. S. Gopala Aiyar, T. S. Lakshmana Aiyar, S. Desikachari, L. Subbaiyer, V. Ramachendru Aiyar, S. Annasawmy Aiyar, A. Sundaramier, N. Subramania Aiyar, V. Anantasadasivier, V. Appasamier, A. Rengasami Iyer and C. Chelliah Pillai.

MALABAR, NORTH.**District, Sessions and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**

Koroth Ramoony, Rahimulla, A. Sundarayar, Manikoth-Kelu Nambiar, Koroth Kannen, Kotiath Ramoony, A. P. Lemerle, Pascal Forte, T. Richmond, B.A., (Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader), A. Krishnan Nambiar, Mangat Gopala Menon, C. Canaran, K. V. Govinda Varier, A. Subramania Aiyar, K. Achutan Nair and V. A. Krishnayier, B.A., B.L., (not enrolled as High Court Vakils, but practising as 1st Grade Pleader). **High Court Vakils.**—T. C. Narayana Kurup, B.A., B.L., K. Kellappa Kurup, B.A., B.L., K. Krishna Kurup, B.A., B.L., J. Leonard Rozario, B.A., B.L., N. Krishnan Nambiar, B.A., B.L., and M. Kannan Nambiar, B.A., B.L.

NELLORE.**District Court.**

A. Venkiah Pantulu, V. Seshachari, T. Rangaswamy Iyengar, G. Jagannaikulu Naidu, B.A., P. T. Ward, N. Venkatarangachari, N. Suryanarayana Row, B.A., Phillips, T. V. Venkatrama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (Vakil of the High Court practising in this Court, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, S. Venkatesiah, B.A., D. N. Venkataramaniah, B.A., B.L., A. R. Arunachala Aiyar, B.A., B.L., and C. Balarama Row, B.A., B.L., (Vakil of the High Court practising in this Court), K. T. Kristna Menon, B.A., B.L., (Vakil of the High Court practising in this Court), N. Sheshadri Iyengar, B.A., M. Chengaya Garn, B.A., B.L., T. Nayana Shastri and W. H. Maskell, (Barrister-at-Law).

NILGIRIS.**District Magistrate and Additional Sessions Judge.**

Attorneys.—A. R. Winterton, (Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor), A. S. Cowdell, and L. F. Chapman. **Pleader, 1st Grade.**—W. L. Schmidt. **Pleaders, 2nd Grade.**—C. Rajagopaul Naidu, and Michael Pillai. **Barrister-at-law.**—T. S. Sidney.

SALEM.**District and Sessions Court.**

Pleaders.—T. Venkatsagiri Iyer, Meenachi Soondram Pillai, Mr. J. Shrieves, V. Krishna-swami Iyer, C. Vijayaragavachari, B.A., B. Ranganatha Row, P. R. Srinivasan Aiyar, T. V. Ragavachari, W. Veeraswami Aiyar, Conjeevaram Ranganatha Mudali, V. Vythi Iyer, D. M. Kamsaratnam Pillai, B.A., S. Krishna Row, B. Venkataramana Aiyar, A. Krishnaswami Sastry, R. Anantharama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., S. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., S. Srinivasaiyengar, B.A., U. Venkata Row, B.A., B.L., E. S. Ramasesha Aiyar, B.A., N. Ramasami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., D. B. Tirumal Rao, B.A., B.L., and P. T. Seshagiri Aiyar. **Advocate.**—C. Pritchard, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law). **Vakils of the High Court.**—T. Subbramaniam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., E. Venkataramana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., B. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L., E. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A., B.L., and N. V. Varathachari, B.A., B.L.

TANJORE.**District and Sessions Court.**

S. M. Govinda Row, Seshaiyah, R. Sundaramier, C. S. Panchanadaier, A. Krishnaier, V. R. Narayanasami Naidoo, M. Govindasami Iyer, A. Kuppasami Iyer, V. Appoosami Row, Sadasiva Iyer, K. Ramaswami Iyer, R. Sami Iyer, A. Ramaswami Iyer, Ramu Iyer, A. C. Narayanasami Iyer, Durmanatha Mudaliar, S. Ramaswami Iyer, Subbarama Iyer, T. V. Saminatha Iyer, Gopalaiyer, T. S. Ganapati Iyer, T. K. Annasami Iyer, M. I. Sundaram Iyer, A. Kannusami Pillai, R. Govinda Chettiar, T. K. Athmanatha Sastri, M. R. Samu Aiyengar, B.A., T. Kristnamachari, S. A. Saminadaier, Anantakrishna Iyer, R. Srinivasa Aiyengar, R. S. Sundaramier, V. Visvanadier, N. Sami Iyer, S. Ramasami Iyer, S. Chakrapani Iyer, Narayanasami Iyer, P. Ratnasabapathi Pillai, K. Panchabakesaier, M. Krishna-sami Iyer, P. Venkatasami Raja, A. Muthusami Pillai, K. Aiyasami Iyer, S. Gopalasami Iyengar, T. Sundra Sastri, T. M. Seturama Row, Paramasivasami Moodaliar, Venkata Renga Row, D. Mahadeva Sastri, Renga Row, K. S. Srinivasa Pillai, V. Sankaranarayana Sastri, C. R. Kunjithapathem Aiyar, T. Sundaram Aiyar, S. Kuppasami Aiyar, G. S. Subramania Aiyar, C. A. Subramania Aiyar, C. Ramasamy Aiyar, R. Ramasami Iyengar, T. V. Kuppasamy Sastri, P. V. Naganatha Sastri, S. Muthuswami Iyer, S. K. Venkata Subramania Aiyar, V. Dorasami Pillai, S. Venkatasubbier, V. R. Subrahmany Aiyar, K. Anantarama Aiyar, G. Narasimha Chari, P. Sami Mudaliar, Kristna Subba

ayer, P. T. Saminada Sastri, S. Sreenivasa Ragavachariar, K. A. Muriasalai Pillai, S. Krishnasami Iyer, S. Sreenivasaiyengar, K. Ramasami Iyer, T. Dorasami Pillai, K. Lakshmana Iyer, N. Chakrapani Iyengar, K. Kalyanasundram Iyer, S. A. Saminada Sastri, C. Gopala Row, P. R. Natesier, C. Rajagopala Pillai, T. Sadasiva Row, S. A. Ananta Narayanier, Velayudham Pillai, G. P. Subramania Iyer, G. V. Panchapakesier, T. R. Ramachandra Row, P. N. Subramania Iyer, P. V. Krishnasami Iyer, S. Ramachandrier, T. N. Mahalinga Iyer, P. S. Sitarama Iyer and Sinagurunatha Chettiar.

Second Grade Pleadings practising in the several District Munsiffs' Courts in the Tanjore District.

R. Venkatarunga Iyengar, A. V. Ponnusami Iyer, C. Subramnia Iyer, G. Sambasiva Iyer, Syed Mustapha Saib, S. Radhakrishna Iyer, T. Narayana Row, A. R. Srinivasa Iyer, N. Sitarani Iyer, A. P. Narayanasamier, K. Subbusami Row, V. Narayanasami Iyer, T. A. Panchapakesier, Minakshi Sundram Pillai, Jembunadrier, T. Subramania Iyer, V. Ramakrishna Row, C. S. Appathorai Iyengar, S. Velayudha Pillai, N. Gundu Row, Ramasubbiah, V. Krishnasami Naidu, V. Muthusami Pillai, A. Venkatasami Naidu, Vanchinadrier, K. Subbier, K. Ramasami Sastrial, Ramasami Iyer, S. A. Saminadrier, S. Appasami Iyer, Sambamurthi Iyer, Bujanga Row, Mahadeva Row, S. Sitarama Sastrial, T. V. Krishnamachariar, T. S. Krishnasami Iyer, R. Venkatrama Aiyar, N. Srinivasa Ragava Chariar, C. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rengasami Naidu, T. K. Muthusami Iyer, Sattiapier, A. Mahadeva Iyer, K. Sankara Sastrial, Mahadeva Saminadrier, A. Ramachendrier, N. Gopala Iyengar, S. Arunachellam Iyer, R. Anantachari, T. A. Panchajakesa Sastriar, S. Panchanadrier, P. Aramudhu Aiyengar, S. Ramasami Pillai, G. R. Aravamudiengar, C. S. Ramasami Iyer, N. Nageswara Iyer, Ramasami Iyengar, R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Regunathasami Iyengar, G. Panchapakesa Sastriar, N. Ramasami Aiyar, C. B. Venkatarunga Aiyar, A. Venkatasubbier, M. C. Krishnasami Aiyar, S. Rajappier, Ramakrishna Sastriar, M. S. Ragavendra Row, V. Seshiengar, Ramakrishna Iyer, C. V. Regupathi Row, Ramachandra Aiyar, V. R. Srinivasathachariar, M. Saminatha Aiyar, Vedapuri Sastrial, C. S. Ramasami Aiyar, T. S. Muthusami Aiyar, T. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, N. Venkatarama Aiyar, S. Doraisami Aiyar, T. Kuppusami Aiyar, Krishnappa Sinan Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar, K. Arannudu Aiyengar, N. S. Seshiengar, Sama Aiyar, V. R. Krishnasami Aiyar, C. S. Sadasiva Sastri, S. Sitarama Aiyar, D. Krishna Row, T. V. Saminathaiyer, A. M. Narayanasamier, S. Appasami Aiyengar, S. Vythinathaiyer, V. Sundram Aiyar, Kuppusami Aiyengar, S. Narayanier, M. Muthusami Aiyar, M. R. Subramania Iyer, N. Rajagopalier, Kaliyanaramaiyer, A. Ponnusami Pillai, T. Venkatarama Aiyar, V. Ramachandrier, S. T. Venkatesaiyengar, K. Sami Aiyar, Thyagarajaiyer, Sama Aiyar, Ramanujaiyer, Ponnusami Pillai, A. V. Sundrappier, P. S. Srinivasaiyer, T. A. Aiyasami Sastri, Ramanujah Chari, R. Sundaram Aiyar, A. Annasami Aiyar, T. Sundrappier, K. Kuppusami Aiyar, S. Ramasami Aiyar, Mirthianjana Aiyar, R. Ramasami Aiyar, Dharmarajah Aiyar, N. Srinivasa Pillai, R. Vasudeva Aiyar, Ramasami Pillai, K. N. Subba Row, R. Ragaviengar, Krishnaier, V. Thirumalai Iyengar, Kupperi Saminadrier, V. S. Subbarayer, S. Krishnamurthi Aiyar, Santhana Balakrishna Sastri, C. K. Venkataramaier, Muthuramaiyer, T. K. Singamiengar, M. R. Srinivasa Row, C. Subramania Aiyar, K. Srinivasaiyengar, C. Seshiengar, N. C. Subramania Sastri, R. Subbaraya Aiyar, G. Mahadeva Aiyar, Gopalaiengar, D. Annasami Aiyar, S. M. Venkataramaiyer, V. Ramasami Aiyengar, T. Aramudu Aiyengar, G. Venkatarangachary, S. Venkataramana Iyer, Natesa Aiyar, N. Saminadhaiyer, T. N. Ramasami Aiyar, Nageswara Iyer, T. K. Venkataramaiyer, K. Saminadhaiyer, T. K. Saminadaiyer, A. Narayanasami Aiyar, N. Vaithinadhaiyer, K. Saminadhaiyer, Sami Sastri, K. Veerasami Aiyar, S. Veeraragavaiyengar, A. Subramania Aiyar, T. K. Ramasami Aiyar, V. Kothandarama Aiyar, K. R. Kothandaramaiyer, T. Subbarama Aiyar, T. Srinivasa Aiyar, M. Saminadha Pillai, S. Rajagopala Aiyengar, S. A. Subbarama Aiyar, M. Ramanadha Aiyar, Thyagaraja Aiyar, C. V. Pranatharthihariyer, N. F. P. Thiruthyanatha Chettiar, T. R. Kristmasami Aiyar, V. S. Gopalaiyer, N. Muthusubbarama Aiyar, P. Kanagasabapathi Sastrial, T. K. Krishnaiyer, Rajappier, Vaithinadhaiyer, E. V. Sundram Iyer, S. Rajagopala Iyer, Ragalvathi Srinivasa Iyengar.

TINNEVELLY.

District and Sessions Court.

Advocates.—R. Thomson and Balu S. Srinivasa. High Court Vakils.—M. Appadorai Iyer, B.A., B.L., A. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., B.L., S. Kalyanarama Iyer, B.A., B.L., J. T. Srinivasagam Pillai, B.A., B.L., N. A. V. Somasundram Pillai, B.A., B.L., B. K. Ramaiyer, B.A., B.L., M. D. Devadas Pillai, B.A., B.L., S. Renganada Aiyar, B.A., B.L., L. Machado, B.A., B.L., and Vythisuram Iyer, B.A., B.L. 1st Grade Pleadings.—S. R. Krishnasami Iyengar, G. Ramasami Aiyar, M. Ponduranga Row, S. Krishna Iyengar, A. S. Appasami Pillai, V. Subbusami Iyer, Narayana Row, N. Coopposami Iyer, S. Sreenivasagam Pillai, B.A., B.L., A. Krishnasami Iyer, V. Ranga Chariar, B.A., B.L., C. Alvarappa Pillai, C. R. Canthimathinatha Pillai, C. S. Subramonia Pillai, Pattai M. Kailasam Pillai, B.A., T. S. Subrmanya Pillai, N. Peramanayagam Pillai, S. M. Thialpagam Pillai, T. S. Pichooman, Iyer, S. Alwar Iyengar, S. Sacharapandiam Pillai, C. Sadagopa Pillai, A. R. Krishnaiyer, B.A., B.L., V. Chinnaasami Iyer, B.A., B.L., K. T. Srinivasa Chary, S. Ramanuja Iyengar,

B.A., B.L., N. Muthusami Pillai, B.A., S. Palaniyandi Mudaliar, B.A., S. R. Venkatarama Iyengar, B.A., P. N. Venkatachala Iyer, B.A., S. Narayanasami Iyer, B.A., B.L., A. Sundara Sastri, B.A., B.L., S. Varatharaja Iyer, K. G. Krishnasami Aiyar, K. T. Sundraraja Iyengar, B.A., B.L., M. R. Narainasami Iyer, B.A., B.L., Arogiasami Pillai, M.A., B.L., and G. J. Arthur, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff's Court, Tinnevely.

2nd Grade Pleadings.—Namasivayam Pillai, Syed Naimathulla Sahib, T. Ramasami Mudaliar, A. Rungasami Aiyar, Subbaraya Soobhaiyar, P. Saminathaiyer, Anayur Siva Rama Aiyar, Syed Mohamed Mustava Sahib, A. Ramasami Aiyar, R. Ponnusami Pillai, G. Ramabhadra Iyer, T. S. Sivarama Pillai, A. V. Ramasami Pillai, Joseph Samuel Teyar, Ramakrishnair, V. Thandava Sastri, Krishna Doss, M. S. Srinivasa Iyer, Surappier, Ramachandra Iyer, A. Duraisami Pillai, B. Srinivasa Iyer, C. Thomas Nadar and S. L. Paul Pillai.

Munsiff's Court, Strivilliputtur.

1st Grade Pleadings.—T. Gopalier and Narainasami Sastri. 2nd Grade Pleadings.—K. Srinivasa Aiyengar, Kanaga Aiyar, Sesha Aiyengar, Arasur Sundararaya Aiyengar, M. Shunmugam Pillai, T. R. Narayana Aiyar, Sree Veeraragavathatha Chariar, M. Venkatachala Sastri, A. Sundrarajaiyengar, K. Narahari Row, Subramonia Shastri, S. Rama Iyengar, G. Veeraraghava Iyer, Annasami Iyer, Sundram Iyer, Minakshisundram Iyer, S. Raghava Iyengar, Sadagopa Iyengar, S. Sundararaja Iyengar, Gopala Iyengar and Subba Row.

Munsiff's Court, Ambasamudrum.

1st Grade Pleadings.—S. Vythinada Aiyar and A. R. Subbaiyer. 2nd Grade Pleadings.—A. Balakrishna Aiyar, S. C. Varadaraja Aiyar, Somajee Aiyar, Valu Buminada Pillai, V. Saminatha Shastrial, Darmarajaiyer, C. M. Veeravagu Pillai, Shunmugam Pillai, Trichinopoly Venkatarama Lakshumana Iyengar, G. P. Nilakantamier, S. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer, H. T. Subbuswami Iyer, T. S. Shesha Iyer, M. B. David and R. Thamba Pillai.

Munsiff's Court, Strivikuntum.

1st Grade Pleadings.—R. Soondramier, M. Muttanaindaperumal Pillai and P. C. Ramanuja Iyengar. 2nd Grade Pleadings.—Joseph Pakkianathan, Theroo Ayantha Vathanyasat Chariar, Subbier, G. Visvanatha Aiyar, N. Parthasarathi Aiyengar, E. Subbiah Mudaliar, Dorasami Aiyengar, V. Viraraghava Aiyar, K. Viraraghava Srinivasa Iyer, P. R. Rama Iyengar, S. R. Desikachari, E. D. Thomas Nadar, T. N. Muthusami Pillai, M. Muthusami Naidu, M. V. S. Muthia Pillai, S. K. Pichandi Iyer, T. Ponnambala Mudaliar alias Ponnambala Nada Mudaliar and S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.

Munsiff's Court, Tuticorin.

1st Grade Pleadings.—P. Veerabahu Pillai and Xavier Motha Fernandez. 2nd Grade Pleadings.—A. Arumugam Pillai, C. Gopala Pillai, S. Saminatha Pillai, M. Saviraya Pillai, C. Chinnaasami Aiyar, R. Subba Row, A. S. Annaswamy Iyer, M. K. Gnanamani Draviam Nadar, S. Pichumoney Iyer, T. Parthasarathi Iyengar, T. Stephen Asirvatham Devar, C. Muthosami Pillai, T. N. Peramanayagam Pillai, E. R. Krishniengar K. Narayana Iyengar, A. V. R. Gurunatha Iyer, T. Ramasubramonia Pillai, V. D. Chithambaram Pillai and Gopala Rajah.

Munsiff's Court, Satur.

1st Grade Pleadings.—A. Chellaperumal Pillai and S. R. Venkatarama Iyengar. 2nd Grade Pleadings.—Sivamakrishna Iyer, Chinnaasami Iyer, S. P. Subramania Pillai, M. C. Venkatapathi Iyer, M. V. Bagavantha Row, S. Venkatarana Iyengar, S. Subramonia Nayanar, K. Alagar Iyengar, O. Subramonia Pillai, Ramasesha Sastrial, S. Vengu Iyer, A. S. Muthusami Iyer, G. Visuvasa Nadar and Bangarusami Iyengar.

TRICHINOPOLY.

G. A. Salisbury, T. V. Coopposawmy Iyer, R. Coopposamy Aiyengar, S. Subbaiyer, K. Dakshinamurthi Aiyar, C. E. Sundram Iyer, N. G. Gopala Aiyar, B.A., N. Subramaniya Aiyar, T. R. Kuppusami Aiyengar, Tanjore V. Sanjiva Rao, T. N. Muthu Krishna Aiyar, V. Nilakanta Aiyar, V. L. Soobrayar, V. Kristna Rao, S. Venkatarama Iyer, Hugguhulli Ramanuja Rao, K. K. Veerasami Aiyengar, B.A., Tirumalai Desika Chariar, B.A., B.L., E. S. Appadurai Aiyar, E. S. Ramanada Aiyar, S. O. Narayanasami Aiyar, B.A., S. T. Rangasamy Iyer, B.A., B.L., L. S. Ramachendrier, B.A., B.L., V. V. Narayana-samier, B.A., B.L., A. K. Narayanasamier, B.A., B.L., T. S. Palanisami Pillai, B.A., B.L., P. V. Ranganatha Rao, B.A., B.L., Thirunarayanachariar, B.A., B.L., S. R. Rangasami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., N. Harihara Iyer, B.A., B.L., S. Kuppusami Sarma, B.A., B.L., and S. T. Krishnasami Aier.

VIZAGAPATAM.

District and Sessions Court.

F. E. Sice, M. Kodandarow Pantulu Garu, P. Subbaraya Sastri Garu,* S. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu, M. Lakshmiapati Pantulu Garu, F. G. M. Pascal, V. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, B.A., A. Suryanarayana Pantulu Garu, B.A., K. Appadu Pantulu Garu, J. Balakrishna Sastri Garu,* K. Srinivasarow Pantulu Garu,† Ch. Irapirazu Pantulu Garu, A. Appadu Pantulu Garu,‡ K. Venkanna Pantulu,† Mr. H. Bamsbotham, B. Sooryanarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakil), N. Ramayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., O. V. Jagannadha Sastri Garu,† P. Appayya Pantulu Garu, B. Narasimheswara Sarma Garu, B.A., B.L., D. V. Narasingarow, B.A., B.L., P. Seshayya, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakil), M. Suryanarayana Pantulu Garu, B.A., G. G. Somayajulu Pantulu Garu, M.A., B.L., W. Bangarayya Chetti Garu, B.A., B.L., (High Court Vakil), P. Narayanaswamy Chetty, (Barrister-at-Law), and W. A. N. Battenberg, (Barrister-at-Law).

NOTARIES PUBLIC IN MADRAS.

Mr. E. Barclay.
" W. Morgan.

Mr. R. Branson.
" C. W. Wilson.

Mr. H. C. King.

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 Registrars and Sub-Registrars in the Madras Presidency to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—

List of Notaries Public appointed by virtue of their offices, who are to exercise their functions within the local areas mentioned in Col. 2—concluded.

Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.	Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.	Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.
Registrar of		Sub-Registrar.		Sub-Registrar.	
Tanjore	Tanjore	Do	Perindalavanna.	Do	Malapuram.
Madura	Madura	Do	Ellore.	Do	Tenkarai.
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Do	Yernagudem.	Do	Negapatam.
Calicut	Calicut	Do	Hospet.	Do	Shermadevi.
Nellore	Nellore	Do	Brahmavar.	Do	Puttur (North Arcot).
Bellary	Bellary	Do	Proddutur.	Do	Koilkuntla.
North Arcot	Chittoor.	Do	Tiruvadi (Tanjore).	Do	Veeravilli.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore.	Do	Tanuku.	Do	Peddapuram.
Salem	Salem.	Do	Ongole.	Do	Gudur.
Tellicherry	Tellicherry.	Do	Rayadrug.	Do	Srivilliputur.
South Canara	Mangalore.	Do	Sankara.	Do	Tirurangadi.
Chingleput	Saidapet.	Do	nainarkoil.	Do	Koduvayur.
Ganjam	Chatrapur.	Do	Walajapet.	Do	Cherpulcheri.
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.	Do	Krishnagiri.	Do	Perundurai.
Godavari	Cocanada.	Do	Kollegal.	Do	Tenkasi.
North Arcot	Cuddalore.	Do	Kasargod.	Do	Pollachi.
Nilgris	Ootacamund.	Do	Kuttiyadi.	Do	Periyakulam.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah.	Do	Payoli.	Do	Ambasamudram.
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.	Do	Palladam.	Do	Patukota.
Kistna	Masulipatam.	Do	Kottapatam.	Do	Poonamallee.
Kurnool	Kurnool.	Do	Madharaju.	Do	Varttirayirup.
Sub-Registrar.	Purushottapur.	Do	Udipi.	Do	Narasapur.
Do	Sivakodu.	Do	Sholavandan.	Do	Vridhachalam.
Do	Chingleput.	Do	Kangyam.	Do	Allur (Nellore).
Do	Adoni.	Do	Kumbakonam.	Do	Goomsur.
Do	Arcot.	Do	Tirushuli.	Do	Vizianagrum.
Do	Sivaganga.	Do	Tirupattur.	Do	Nadapuram.
Do	Palghat.	Do	(Madura).	Do	Dindigul.
Do	Arni.	Do	Melur.	Do	Tripattur (Salem).
Do	Erode.	Do	Manaparai.	Do	Maduranta-kam.
Do	Vittal.	Do	Manjari.		
Do	Hosdrug.	Do	Mannarghat.		

* Practising in District Munsiff's Court, Chodavaram.

† Practising in District Munsiff's Court at Vizianagrum.

‡ Practising in District Munsiff's Court at Parvatipur.

List of Notaries Public appointed by virtue of their offices, who are to exercise their functions within the local areas mentioned in Col. 2—concluded.

Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.	Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.	Office.	Sub-district constituting local area.
Sub-Registrar.	Tiruvettipuram.	Sub-Registrar.	Turaiyur.	Sub-Registrar.	Tiruchendur.
Do	Nanguneri.	Do	Tiruvadanai.	Do	Tanur.
Do	Srirangam.	Do	Namakal.	Do	Virudupati.
Do	Natuvanur.	Do	Nannilam.	Do	Tirukoilur.
Do	Tirtala.	Do	Tiruvallur.	Do	Gudiyatam.
Do	Vetatapudi-yangadi.	Do	(Tanjore).	Do	Kottapetta.
Do	Alatur.	Do	Mannargudi.	Do	Gudivada.
Do	Ramachen-drupuram.	Do	(Tanjore).	Do	Kandukur.
Do	Tirumangalam.	Do	Otapidaram.	Do	Bezwaia.
Do	Razipur.	Do	Tiruvallur.	Do	Wandur.
Do	Palni.	Do	(Chingleput).	Do	Alamuru.
Do	Karur.	Do	Morapanad.	Do	Sivakasi.
Do	Yellamanchili.	Do	Tirupati.	Do	Jayankonda.
Do	Quilandi.	Do	Tirutani.	Do	cholapuram.
Do	Chidambaram.	Do	Tindivanam.	Do	Aska.
Do	Guntur.	Do	Mannargudi.	Do	Anjerkandi.
Do	Sriperumbudur.	Do	(S. Arcot).	Do	Polur.
Do	Shiyali.	Do	Udamalpet.	Do	Cochin.
Do	Pettai.	Do	Valangiman.	Do	Karkal.
Do	Palamcottah.	Do	Bhimavaram.	Do	Tuticorin.
Do	Conjeeveram.	Do	Alwar Tirunagiri.	Do	Uttaramallur.
Do	Satur.	Do	Ramnad.	Do	Panniankara.
Do	Arantangi.	Do	Coondapur.	Do	Ganapati.
Do	Dharapuram.	Do	Tadpatri.	Do	Kumarapalayam.
Do	Bobbili.	Do	Tranquebar.	Do	Ponmeni.
Do	Mayavaram.	Do	Amalapuram.	Do	Tallakulam.
Do	Chavakad.	Do	Chicacole.	Do	Shevvapet.
Do	Chevvayur.	Do	Vellore.	Do	Manambuch-chavadi.
Do	Tiruprayar.	Do	Villupuram.	Do	Oraiur.
Do	Cannanore.	Do	Tiruturaipundi.	Do	Manchakupam.
Do	Kulitalai.	Do	Vallam.	Do	Nellikuppam.
		Do	Lalgudi.		
		Do	Kayatar.		

AMENDED RULES FOR THE QUALIFICATION AND ADMISSION OF PERSONS AS ADVOCATES, VAKILS AND ATTORNEYS OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In supersession of all existing rules for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Advocates or Vakils of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, the High Court, in the exercise of the authority conferred by Sections 9 and 10 of the Letters Patent (amended), has made and passed the following rules to regulate the matters aforesaid and is pleased to direct that they shall come into force on the 4th day of February 1891.

Provided that any person, who on the 1st day of January 1891 was actually serving as an apprentice to an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of the High Court, and who on or before the 31st day of January 1892 shall make application for admission as a Vakil of the Court in accordance with the rules now in force, shall be entitled to have his application dealt with as though those rules were still in force, anything in the rules now made to the contrary notwithstanding.

ADVOCATES.

1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, any person who is entitled to practise as a Barrister in England or Ireland or as an Advocate in the Principal Courts of Scotland, any person duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court of Ccutta, Bombay or Allahabad, and any person who, having been admitted to the degree

of Master of Laws in the University of Madras, has studied for eighteen months with an Advocate of the High Court of Madras, may be admitted as an Advocate of this Court.

2. In the case of a person entitled to practise as a Barrister in England or Ireland or as an Advocate in Scotland, the applicant must produce a certificate showing that he is so entitled to practise together with satisfactory testimonials to his good character and ability.

3. In the case of an Advocate duly admitted and on the roll of Advocates of the High Court of Calcutta, Bombay or Allahabad, the applicant shall produce a certificate of such admission and enrolment and also a certificate of character and ability signed by a Judge of the Court of which he is an Advocate or by the Advocate-General of the same Presidency.

4. The application referred to in the two preceding rules shall be made by letter to the Registrar and shall show the date when the applicant was called to the bar and the number of terms kept by him. If it shall appear that any applicant has been called to the bar without keeping the full number of terms, he shall not be admitted as an Advocate unless he shall satisfy the Court that he had sufficient cause for failing to keep the full number of terms.

VAKILS.

1. Every person before being admitted to practise as a Vakil in the High Court shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Madras, and, except as provided in rule 10, shall, subsequently to the date of attaining such degree, have served a regular apprenticeship to some Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of the High Court under a contract in writing pursuant to the rules hereinafter contained.

2. The term of service required by the last preceding rule shall endure for the period of one year, but need not be all under one and the same contract, but may be to different persons by virtue of an assignment in writing or by virtue of successive independent contracts, provided that the term of service with any one Advocate, Vakil or Attorney shall not be for any period less than six months.

3. The person under whom the service shall take place shall, during the whole period of the service, be actually practising as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of the High Court.

4. No Advocate, Vakil or Attorney shall, without special leave of the Court, be entitled to take more than two apprentices for service under these rules at one and the same time, nor any apprentice until he shall himself have been in practice for at least three years.

Explanation.—Special leave may be given on proof by affidavit made by the Advocate, Vakil or Attorney that his business is sufficiently large to give work to more than two apprentices; but in no case shall the number of apprentices exceed three.

5. The contract in writing whereby any person shall engage to serve as an apprentice under these rules, shall, within one calendar month after execution, be filed with the Registrar, together with an affidavit by such Advocate, Vakil or Attorney that he has been himself duly admitted and is practising, and that such contract has been duly executed by himself and by the apprentice therein mentioned. And in every such affidavit shall be specified the name of the Advocate, Vakil or Attorney and his place of business and the name and abode of the apprentice, together with the day on which the contract was actually executed.

The assignment of any such contract shall likewise be filed with the Registrar within one month from the execution thereof, together with a similar affidavit made by the person to whom the contract has been assigned.

6. In case the contract or assignment, together with the necessary affidavit, be not filed within the time specified, the same may be filed with the Registrar after the expiration thereof; but in such case the service of such apprentice 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.

If the High Court disapprove of any contract or assignment filed under the foregoing provisions, such disapproval shall be signified by the Registrar to the contracting parties, and thereupon the contract or assignment, as the case may be, shall be deemed inoperative for the purposes of these rules.

7. Every apprentice shall, during the whole period of his service, keep regularly a diary showing from day to day nature and amount of the work done by him, and shall have such diary initialled at the end of every month by the person under whom he is serving.

8. Before any person shall be admitted as a Vakil, he shall sign and file with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in Schedule A, hereunto annexed, and an affidavit stating the amount and nature of the work done by him during the period of his service, under the following heads, viz. :—

- (a) Number of plaints prepared.
- (b) " of written statements prepared.
- (c) " of memoranda of appeal drafted.
- (d) " of memoranda of objections drafted.
- (e) " of briefs prepared under instructions from clients.
- (f) " of cases in which notes of argument have been drawn up.
- (g) " of cases in which notes have been taken in Court.

He shall also, if required by the Court, produce the diary kept by him in manner hereinbefore provided.

The person or persons under whom he shall have served shall sign and file answers to the questions contained in Schedule B, as also a certificate in the form given therein.

9. In case the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the last rule cannot be fully complied with, it shall be in the power of the Court to dispense with any part of such rule as it may think fit.

10. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above rules, any person who, subsequently to his attaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall, for a period of five years immediately previous to his application, have actually practised in the Courts of any District or Subordinate Judge, may, if the Court thinks fit on complying with the rules hereunder stated, be admitted to practise as a Vakil of the High Court.

11. Any person applying to be admitted under the last preceding rule shall, together with his application, file with the Registrar answers to the questions contained in the Schedule C and also a certificate in the form given therein.

12. The applicant shall in all cases produce satisfactory testimonials as to his good character and shall, if so required by the Court, attend in person for the purpose of giving further explanation touching any matter mentioned in the answers, affidavits or certificates filed with the Registrar in manner hereinbefore provided.

13. Any person intending to apply to be admitted as a Vakil shall give one month's notice in writing to the Registrar, stating his intention, and shall also insert in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a like notice for four successive weeks prior to his application.

14. Every application under these rules shall be made before a bench of which the Chief Justice is a member.

15. Upon compliance with the above rules, if the Court shall be satisfied as to the fitness and capacity of the applicant, a certificate shall be granted to him in the following form :—

"In pursuance of the rules of the High Court relative to the admission of Vakils, it is hereby certified that A. B. has complied with the requirements of the said rules and that he is a fit and proper person to be admitted to practise as a Vakil in the High Court."

(Signed)

Judge of the High Court.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

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 Attorneys-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 articled 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 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 articled 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 any 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 articled 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 articled 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 Pleaders 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 roll or book to be kept by him for that purpose, to which roll or book all persons shall have 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 Jan., 1885, and except as to all matters and things previously done in virtue thereof, all former rules for the admission of Attorneys are hereby repealed. Provided that no Articled Clerk or Attorney who has not on the 1st day of Jan. 1885 become duly entitled to the benefit of the Colonial Attorney's Relief Act may not in due time become duly entitled to the benefit of the Colonial Attorney's Relief Act, the event of anything contained herein, have or be considered to have a claim to such benefit.

30th April 1885.

RULES FOR PLEADERS, ETC.

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Madras, under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 27 of Act XVIII of 1879, as amended by Act XXII of 1903.

PRELIMINARY.

1. 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 Pleaders at present duly enrolled therein, and to Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys of the High Court.

Classes of Pleaders.

3. Pleaders in the Courts subordinate to the High Court shall be classed as—

(a) Pleaders of the First Grade.

(b) Pleaders of the Second Grade.

4. Pleaders of the First Grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in all the Civil and the Criminal Courts of the District in which their certificates authorize them to practise, as also in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, provided they have been enrolled therein.

5. Pleaders 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 23 of the Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873, in which they are enrolled.

Pleaders 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, Bombay, or Allahabad, 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 prescribed from time to time by the High Court for the First Grade Pleadership Examination.

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 prescribed from time to time by the High Court for the Second Grade Pleadership Examination.

8. Candidates for a pleadership of either grade shall, until further order of the Court, be examined in the following branches of the law in force in British India.

1. Law of Land-lord and Tenant.
2. Law of Transfer of Property and Easements.
3. Civil Procedure and Law of Limitation.
4. Criminal Procedure and Medical Jurisprudence.
5. Indian Penal Code.
6. Law of Evidence.
7. Hindu Law.
8. Law of Contracts and Specific Relief.
9. Law of Trusts.
10. Law of Torts.

9. To qualify for a pleadership of the First Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than half the marks assigned by the Examination Board to each of the subjects Nos. 3, 4 and 5, not less than one-third of the marks assigned by the Board to each of the subjects Nos. 6 and 7, and not less than half the aggregate marks assigned by the Board to the subjects of Examination.

To qualify for a pleadership of the Second Grade, a candidate is required to obtain not less than one-third of the marks assigned by the Examination Board to each of the subjects Nos. 3, 4 and 5, not less than one-fourth of the marks assigned by the Board to each of the subjects Nos. 6 and 7, and not less than one-third of the aggregate marks assigned by the Board to the subjects of Examination.

Any candidate, who on examination, fails to obtain the minimum of marks prescribed for qualification in the First Grade, will, if he obtains the minimum of marks prescribed for qualification in the Second Grade, be considered to have qualified for a pleadership of the Second Grade. (Rule No. 872, dated 18th March 1892.)

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 Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

Any person producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay or Allahabad; 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 a 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.

After the Pleadership Examination to be held in the year 1894, no person will be entitled to appear for the First Grade Pleadership Examination unless he shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts of one of the British Indian Universities or shall have passed such examination at one of the English, Irish or Scotch Universities as may hereafter be declared to entitle him to admission to the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

At the Examination to be held in the year 1894 and at subsequent Examinations, no person will be admitted as a candidate for the First Grade Pleadership Examination unless he shall produce, together with the other certificates required by Rule 11, either a certificate of having attended a full course of Lectures at the Madras Law College, or a certificate signed by the Head of his Office that he holds an appointment in a Judicial establishment not inferior in grade to that of Head Clerk in a Subordinate Judge's Court and that he has rendered five years' approved active service in such appointment or appointments. (Rules 2164, dated 10th September 1890; 3053, dated 7th December 1891; 757, dated 17th March 1893.)

12. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the Second Grade :—

(a) Persons who are qualified under a previous rule, to present themselves for the Pleadership Examination of the First Grade.

(b) Any person producing a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any British Indian University, or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination or any public examination in the Bengal or Bombay Presidency which shall be accepted by two Judges of the Court as being in their opinion equivalent to the Upper Secondary Examination.

After the Pleadership Examination to be held in the year 1894, the words "First Examination in Arts of one of the British Indian Universities or other Examination which may hereafter be declared equivalent thereto" will be substituted for "Matriculation Examination of any British Indian University" in the above clause (b).

(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.

After the Pleadership Examination to be held in the year 1894, this clause (c) will be rescinded. (Rule 2164, dated 10th September 1890.)

13. Applicants for examination for either grade of Pleadership must satisfy the Examination Board that they are of good moral conduct and must be above 20 years of age.

14. Every candidate for the Pleadership 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.

But candidates for the First Grade Pleadership Examination in 1894 and subsequent years will be allowed time up to the 10th December preceding to produce the certificate of attendance at the Law College. Such certificate, if not filed with the application, should be sent direct to the Deputy Registrar, High Court; Appellate Side. (Rule 3053, dated 17th December 1891.)

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 Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side. In the case of candidates residing in foreign territory, the application should be forwarded direct to the Deputy 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 fees from candidates.

for the University or Special Test Examinations in the Madras Presidency. The applicant should also state at what centre he desires to be examined. 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 24 of the Rules.

15. The Judge or Deputy Registrar, as the case may be, shall thereupon satisfy himself as to the validity of the certificate of character presented by the candidate, and 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 Deputy 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 Deputy Registrar with a declaration that the candidate is permitted to appear at the next ensuing examination at _____, for delivery to him. The Judge or Deputy Registrar shall cause a notice of his having received such extracts to be posted on a notice-board in the Court-house, and 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.

Certificate.

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 issue to 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.

Provided that,

(a) in no certificate issued to a Pleader of the First Grade shall Courts in more than three adjacent Districts be specified and

(b) in no certificate issued to a Pleader of the Second Grade shall Courts in more than one District be specified.

On the renewal of certificates, except with the special sanction of the High Court, those Districts and Courts only shall be entered which were entered in the certificate in the preceding year subject to the foregoing provisos. (Rule No. 1957, dated 10th August 1891.)

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

* Under the General Stamp Act.—[G.O., 18th August 1884, No. 2061, and H. C. Circular, 24th February 1885, No. 558.]

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. Before the applicant can be refused a renewal of his certificate, it must be shown, 1st—That he has been guilty of professional misconduct; or 2nd—That he has committed a criminal offence.

Fees.

24. The fees payable previous to examination and on application for enrolment, shall be as follows:—

	1st Grade Pledership.	2nd Grade Pledership.
For examination	Rs. 85	Rs. 35
For admission	Rs. 127	Rs. 5

(Rule No. 494 dated, 19th February 1891.)

Penalties.

25. 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, except, by special order of the High Court.

26. If any person, having obtained a certificate, shall fail to renew it for a period of two years, he shall not be entitled to have it renewed without the orders of the High Court.

27. 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. Save on the conditions mentioned hereunder, the High Court will not grant Pledership certificates to persons holding Judicial or other office under Government.—

(1) The applicant must be prepared to resign his appointment on receipt of his Pledership certificate.

(2) The applicant must obtain leave of absence from his official superior with the object of practising as a Pleader. In this case, the certificate is granted only on condition of its being returned for cancellation should the applicant revert to his appointment under Government.

28. 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, Mukhtar or Agent certified under Act XVIII. of 1879 and these rules, he shall give immediate 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.

Provided that when a Pleader is appointed by or under the authority of the High Court to the office of District Munsif, whether temporarily, or permanently, it shall not be necessary to give the notice prescribed in the first part of this rule; but no Pleader while employed as District Munsif shall be permitted to practise or do any business as a Pleader before any Court. (Rule No. 2021, dated 22nd August 1890.)

29. 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 Courts, under Section 27 of

Act XVIII. of 1879.

30. 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 fees.

31. 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*—

i. If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, 5 per cent.

ii. 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, 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, 1 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, 1 per cent.

v. 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 before trial—

i. If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, not exceeding 2½ per cent.

ii. 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.

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, not exceeding 1 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, not exceeding 1 per cent.

v. If the amount or value shall exceed Rupees 80,000, not exceeding Rupees 500.

32. 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 decrees, fees shall be payable on the following scale:—

i. If the amount or value of the claim shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, 1½ per cent.

ii. 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, ½ 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, ½ 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, ½ 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.

33. The words "the amount or value of the claim" in Rules 31 and 32 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.

34. Fractions of a rupee in the amount or value of a claim are to be rejected in calculating the fee payable thereupon.

35. 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.

36. 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.

37. 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 each defendant or respondent in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

38. For each fee allowed under the two last preceding rules, the value of the stamp on one vakalatnama only shall be awarded as costs.

39. 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 pays 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.

40. 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.

41. 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 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000—
In respect of an Advocate, a fee not exceeding " 85
Do. Attorney, " 51

(c) In suits exceeding Rs. 1,000—
In respect of an Advocate, a fee not exceeding " 100
Do. Attorney, " 60

42. The following scale of Pleaders' 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 " 4
Do. 50 " 7
Do. 100 " 10
Do. 200 " 15
Do. 300 " 20
Do. 400 " 25
Do. 500 " 30
Do. 700 " 35
Do. 800 " 40

In suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, Rs. 2 for every Rs. 100 or fraction of Rs. 100 in excess of Rs. 1,000.

43. Fees shall be fixed at the termination of a suit, and, except as hereinafter mentioned (Rule 44), 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.

44. 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, not exceeding Rupees 10, to the legal practitioner engaged by his adversary.

45. 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.

46. 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.

RULES FOR HIGH COURT PLEADERS, Etc. (PART V.)

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47. 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.

48. 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.

49. "Pleader" includes every legal practitioner entitled to practise before a Judge, not being an Advocate or Attorney.

Mofussil Small Cause Courts.

50. 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, as 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. The certificates and renewed certificates to be issued to Pleaders under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, shall be in the following forms:—

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 _____

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 _____ 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 _____

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 _____

_____ 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 (b), 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 _____

APPENDIX XII. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE'S OFFICE.**High Court Rules.**

Any person seeking to inspect the books and accounts of the Official Trustee, or to inspect and make copies or extracts of his annual schedule 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.

APPENDIX IX.

TABLE OF FEES SANCTIONED FOR THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

AT MADRAS.

Rule of Court, dated 5th May 1891.

G.O., No. 584, Judicial, dated 27th March 1891.

Under the authority conferred by 24 and 25 Vict., chap. 104, sec. 15, the High Court, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, has settled the following tables of fees to be taken by the Registrar, Interpreters, Taxing Officer, Accountant-General, and Officers and Practitioners of the Court and directs that they be adopted from 13th July 1891 in supersession of the tables of fees now in use to regulate the said matters.

(Signed) ARTHUR COLLINS, Chief Justice,
T. MUTTUSAMI AIYAR,
G. A. PARKER,
FRANK WILKINSON,
H. H. SHEPHARD,
J. W. HANDLEY, Judges.

Schedule A.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction (limited to proceedings in personam).

REGISTRAR.

1. Admission of Barrister, Attorney, or Pleader	10 0
2. Presentation of plaint or of agreement filed under Section 629 of the Civil Procedure Code—	
(a) In suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes of Madras	50 0
(b) In all other cases	2 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.	
5. Every application to the Court or to a Judge before or after decree	5 0
6. Every warrant or arrest or attachment and every writ or process in execution of or to enforce a decree or order	5 0
7. Writing depositions of witnesses, per folio	0 8
8. Copy of any document, per folio	0 6
9. Search for any document (every hour or part of an hour)	2 0
10. Commission to examine witnesses or other commission	6 0
11. Hearing.—For the day of	10 0
After first day, daily	20 0
12. Production by an Officer of the Court at the hearing of a suit of the records in another suit	1 0
13. Every report or certificate of Judge or Officer of the Court	5 0
Every other certificate	1 0
14. Amending proceedings under order of Court, per folio	0 8

* Upon the failure of any Vakil or Attorney to pay the fees due to the Court when demanded, it shall be the duty of the Registrar at his discretion to stop the issue of papers and documents to such Vakil or Attorney until the necessary payment is made. (Rule of Court, dated 5th September 1890.)

† Upon the entry of an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of the Court, stamps of the value specified in Schedule 1, Article 27, of Act I of 1879 (viz., Rupees 500) must be affixed to the roll at the time of admission. (Notification, dated 9th September 1889.)

‡ Where process issues beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Court, there shall be charged in Court-fee Stamps one Rupee for postage, &c., in addition to the fees otherwise leviable, viz., 2 rupees, the fee now charged on the summons, and 2 rupees, the fee now charged by the Sheriff for service. The postal packet will then be forwarded and returned under service labels. (Order of Chief Justice, dated 23rd August 1882.)

Note.—The fees of Court shall not for the future be chargeable on orders under Section 341, Civil Procedure Code. (Rule of Court, dated 27th August 1879.)

JUDICIAL.]

FEES TAKEN BY HIGH COURT OFFICERS.

15. Exemplification of decree or other document in addition to the folio and other charges	Rs. A. 10 0
16. 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.	
17. 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.	

APPEALS.

18. 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

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OR JUDGES' CLERK.

19. For every attendance out of the Court-house as Commissioner in addition to all other fees if within the limits of Madras	10 0
20. For every mile beyond those limits	2 0

INTERPRETERS.

21. 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.	
22. For interpreting before an Officer of the Court or a Commissioner in the case of <i>vide</i> examination of witnesses reduced into writing, per folio	0 8
23. 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.)	
24. For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, each way	1 0
(To be retained by the Interpreter.)	
25. Translation, per folio	2 8
Fee to be charged on number of folios contained in original document	

TAXING OFFICER.

26. For every certificate by Taxing Officer	1 0
27. For taxation of Bill of Costs exceeding 300 rupees	10 0
Not exceeding 300 rupees	5 0
If the taxation occupies more than an hour, for every additional hour or part of an hour	10 0
(The stamps payable in respect of taxation to be affixed on the allocatur or certificate of the Taxing Officer.)	

To facilitate the preparation of the return required for the Superintendent of Stamps, the following alterations in the mode of working in the Interpreters' Department will be introduced at once:—

(1) Applications for translations will in future be made to the Registrar, Original Side, instead of the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side; and all documents for translation will be presented with the application to the Diary Clerk, Registrar's Office, and will be passed by the Registrar or Assistant Registrar.

(2) Upon receiving the papers, the Interpreters' Department will ascertain the number of folios to be translated, and, retaining the document, return the application to the Diary Clerk with a note endorsed on the application of the number of folios to be paid for.

(3) The Diary Clerk will receive the stamps when tendered, affix them to the application and enter and cancel the same, and then send the application to the Interpreters' Department for translation.

(4) As soon as the translation shall be ready, the papers with the translation will be forwarded to the Diary Clerk, who will deliver out the originals and translations to the parties, consigning the stamped application to the record.

For stamps on Affidavits, &c., explained by the Interpreters, credit will be taken by the Diary Clerk, when received, i.e., when the documents bearing them are filed.

The Interpreters will continue to make the monthly return of stamps received by them for purposes of the annual return to Government.

The same arrangement as to taking credit on receipt will apply to stamps cancelled by the Assistant Registrar or Judges' Clerk. (Instruction to the Registrar, dated 9th September 1885.)

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

RS. A.

28. Upon all moneys paid into Court with the privy of the Accountant-General, 1 per cent. and upon all interest accruing thereon, 2½ per cent.	
29. For entering and countersigning decree or order, or for the payment of money.	5 0
30. For making and entering every certificate to be annexed to such decree or order.	10 0
31. For every search where no certificate is required.	3 0
32. For every certificate of funds in Court.	5 0

Note.—(1) No commission is to be charged upon moneys paid into Court by the Official Trustee.

(2) No fee, except commission, is to be charged when the amount in Court does not exceed Rupees 400, or in respect of payments made to suitors periodically.

Schedule B.

N.B.—The folio shall be deemed to consist of 90 words on the Equity and Ecclesiastical Sides and of 72 words on the Plea and Crown Sides of the Court, the sheet or brief sheet of five such folios, and four figures shall be calculated as equal to one word.

REGISTRAR IN EQUITY.

For attending with any paper or proceeding at Master's or Examiner's Office in pursuance of a notice	3 8
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REGISTRAR ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

(Before the Suit becomes contentious.)

For every citation or other process	2 0
For filing every libel or other pleading and every personal answer, including entry in book	3 0
For filing every will, proxy caveat, petition, affidavit, inventory, account, bond or other paper which by the practice of the Court is required to be filed, including entry in book	2 0
For filing every will, exhibit annexed to a petition, affidavit or other paper	0 8
For preparing and furnishing Administration bond	2 0
For drawing and engrossing every probate, per folio*	1 0
For registering will or probate, per folio	0 12
For every exemplification, per folio	1 0
For Letters of Administration*	5 0
For registering Letters of Administration and Administration bond, per folio	0 12
For copy of will annexed to Letters of Administration, per folio	1 0
For copies of inventories and accounts and for lists of papers required to be deposited in the Master's office, per folio	0 12
For copies of all other papers, per folio	0 12
For other unspecified services arising on this side, the corresponding fees on the Equity Side.	
For security taken by the Commissioner when ordered by the Court (including summons and other charges)	15 0

FEES TO BE TAKEN BY THE INTERPRETERS.

For interpreting short or ordinary affidavits	1 4
For interpreting all other proceedings or any document, exhibit, or paper required to be interpreted, per folio	0 8
For interpreting before an Officer of the Court in the case of <i>inter vivos</i> examinations reduced into writing, per folio	0 8
For interpreting every oath	1 0
For translation of papers, per folio	1 12
For attendance on the business of the suitors out of Court-house, if within the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	5 0
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort, an additional fee of	1 0
For all necessary copies, per folio	0 8

* In any case in which Probate or Letters of Administration issue, having effect throughout the whole of British India, a sum of Rs. 5 and 5 annas shall be deposited in Court, being Court-fees and postage for the Certificates required under Act XIII of 1875, section 3, to be sent to each of the other High Courts. (*Rule of Court, dated 30th April 1880.*)

The fees of the Court chargeable under the Rules of the High Court on Probates and Letters of Administration shall not in future be levied in cases in which the assets of a Testator or Intestate are estimated at less than 1,000 rupees. Provided that, if, on realization, it is found the assets exceed that sum, the proper fees shall be paid. (*Rule of Court, dated 21st January 1884.*)

FEES TO BE TAKEN BY ATTORNEYS.

For every authority or appointment to appear and act including attendances when not more than two parties sign the same	8 0
For the like where signed by more than two parties, an additional fee of	3 8
For letter before suit or other ordinary letter	2 0
For every other necessary letter, if long and special, a fee not exceeding	5 0
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 sections 527 and 528 of the Civil Procedure Code	10 0
For the like in special or difficult cases, a fee not exceeding	25 0
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 witnesses 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 on the officers 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
Provided that except under the special orders of a Judge of the Court the fee shall not be taken for more than five such attendances in any one suit.	
For receiving instructions at the Attorney's office not otherwise provided for	3 0
For the like in special or difficult cases, a fee not exceeding	20 0
<i>Note.</i> —Not more than one fee exceeding Rs. 3 shall be allowed to each party under this head in any one case	
For attendance on client at the client's house or elsewhere, out of the Attorney's office, at the client's request	10 8
For attendance at Judge's house on urgent occasions	15 0
For every necessary attendance upon the client not otherwise provided for	3 8
For the like if beyond the hour, the further fee of	3 8
For drawing claim to property attached either before or after judgment, not exceeding half a folio	1 0
When it exceeds half a folio and does not exceed one folio	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For short notice, including copy and service when within the Black Town and Fort	2 8
For every mile beyond the Black Town and Fort	1 0
For long or special notices, including the same, a fee not exceeding	5 0
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
For every additional folio	1 0
For drawing notices to produce any document, writing or other thing, not exceeding one folio	1 8
The like, if not exceeding three folios	2 8
The like, when more than three folios	4 0
For drawing issues of law or fact stated by agreement of parties in a suit and the agreement thereon, not exceeding one folio	2 0
For every additional folio	1 0
For attendance before Commissioners for examination of witnesses or for local investigations or investigation or adjustment of accounts or before arbitrators, for each hour	7 0
For the like, if counsel in attendance, for every hour	3 8
For the like attendance, if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court, a reasonable allowance in addition for travelling and other expenses.	
For perusing papers and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for brief	3 8
In extraordinary cases, or where many witnesses or documents, a fee not exceeding—	
For perusing papers	75 0
For examining witnesses	70 0

	Rs.	A.
For drawing brief, per folio.....	0	12
Provided that the whole sum allowed for any one brief shall not exceed.....	50	0
For fair copy of brief, per folio.....	0	8
Provided that the whole sum allowed for any one brief shall not exceed.....	50	0
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.....	3	8
For attending Sheriff or other officer of the Court to receive money or Bank Notes on behalf of execution-creditor, and giving receipt for the same.....	3	8
For preparing written authority to apply for order of reference including attendances.....	3	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement for reference to arbitration, not exceeding one folio.....	2	8
For every additional folio.....	1	0
For drawing and engrossing agreement raising questions of law or fact for decision, not exceeding one folio.....	2	0
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

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 C.

	RS.	A.
1. On every citation or summons either to a party or a witness for each person to whom the citation or the summons is directed	2	0
2. On every notice for each person to whom the notice is directed	2	0
3. On every warrant of arrest	5	0
4. On every proclamation for attachment or the process for sale	5	0
5. On every warrant of attachment of moveable or immoveable property according to the value of the suit if after or before judgment or the amount decreed in respect of which execution is sought, if the amount or value does not exceed Rupees 1,000	10	0
Exceeds Rupees 1,000 but does not exceed Rupees 2,500	12	0
" " 2,500 " " " 5,000	16	0
" " 5,000 " " " 10,000	20	0
" " 10,000	25	0
6. On every warrant or order for delivery of possession of property, moveable or immoveable:—		
If no attachment has taken place	The fee for attachment of the property.	
If attachment has taken place:—		
For moveable property	2	0
For immoveable property when it consists of a single parcel	5	0
For the like where there are several parcels situated in different places, for each parcel.....	3	0
7. On every warrant of sale of moveable property	2	0
8. On every warrant of sale of immoveable property	5	0
9. For every certificate other than the return to a summons or other process.	1	0
10. For copies of all papers from the Sheriff's office, per folio	0	6
11. On every application for a search in the Sheriff's office	1	0
12. On every injunction or order not otherwise provided for	5	0
13. For the detention of any person in custody before commitment by order of the Court or a Judge, each day	2	0
14. For keeping possession of moveable or immoveable property, the necessary expenses actually incurred in keeping such possession, the amount in cases of dispute to be settled by the Taxing Officer.		

N.B.—(1) If the process and attachment for sale are issued simultaneously, the proper fee for the former process only is to be charged.

JUDICIAL.

(2) The maintenance of the Court shall be maintained.

(3) In addition to the expenses incurred by the Court, the amount of the expenses actually incurred by the Court shall be maintained.

Fees to be

It is ordered that the fees to be taken off the Court shall be maintained.

HIGH COURT.

1. For the fee required for the Court.
 2. For every Judge, minute.
 3. For every certificate.
 4. For office copies of all papers under Section 5 of Act.
 5. For copies of depositions under 90 words).....
 6. For recognizances, each person.....
 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
 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. STEVENSON, Esq., B.A.....Appointed 1878.
Official Assignee.....JOHN G. KERNAN 29th Jan. 1894.

1.—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.

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creditors are resident within the
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in 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 appoint-
ment 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 this Rule shall be prepared and left with the Chief Clerk one week before the day of
hearing—*Ord. Cur.*, 9th 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 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 pro-
duction of the said *Gazette* without other proof, and the proof of other notices shall be
ordinarily by affidavit, unless the Court shall think fit to call for viva voce testimony, in
which case the deposition of the witness shall be taken in writing by the Chief Clerk of the
Court.

XI.—No creditor shall be allowed at the hearing to oppose the discharge of a prisoner,
unless he shall have served the prisoner with notice of his intention to oppose him, stating
in such notice the specific grounds of his opposition three clear days before the day of hear-
ing, 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 prin-
cipal sum forming the proceeds of each estate distributable as dividends; and if such com-
mission shall not in the course of the year, produce on an average Rupees two hundred a
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, 1853.] This rule now stands
as originally printed and passed on 22nd December 1848.

XV.—The Official Assignee, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to that
office, previously to his admission thereto, shall give good and sufficient security by bond
to the Chief Justice for the payment of such sum of money as the Court shall direct, with
two or more able sureties to be approved by the Master; which bond shall be conditioned
for his duly accounting for and administering all estates committed to his charge as Official
Assignee, and the same shall be deposited with and kept by the Accountant-General, subject
to the order of the Court.

XVI.—The Official Assignee shall proceed with all diligence to collect and get in the
estate and effects of Insolvent persons committed to his charge, and shall pay in or deposit
the same in the Honorable Company's Treasury with the privacy of the Accountant-General
retaining in his hands from time to time such sums only as may be necessary for immediate
purposes: Provided nevertheless that the Official Assignee shall at no time retain in his
hands a larger sum than two thousand rupees on the whole without the order of the Court.

XVII.—Whenever it shall become necessary for the Official Assignee to obtain any money,
bonds, or other securities out of the Honorable Company's Treasury for the purpose of dis-
tributing the same amongst the creditors entitled thereto, the mode of obtaining such money,
bonds and securities, shall be by order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,
signed by the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by one of the Judges, for the payment and
delivery of the said money, bonds and securities to the Official Assignee, which order shall
be by him presented to the Accountant-General and Treasurer in the same manner as any
order of the Supreme Court of Madras for the payment out of the Treasury of money, effects,
or securities of the suitors of the Supreme Court under order of the said Court.

XVIII.—The Official Assignee shall enter into a book to be kept by him for that purpose
separate and distinct accounts of each estate under his charge, and of all such sums of money,
bonds and other securities for money, goods, effects, and things as shall come to his hands
or to the hands of any persons employed by him, or in trust for him as such Official Assignee,
and likewise of all payments made by him for and on account of the said estate, 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 thereout during the
preceding half-year, and the balance; 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 Courts shall direct that the estate and effects of any Insol-
vent 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 tem-
porary 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.

The following Rule was passed by the Supreme Court on the 2nd March 1849.

XXII (A)—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 amounts of all Government securities purchased and deposited by him during the same period.

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 and read in Court on the 9th day of September 1853.

That henceforth the following Rule be substituted for Rule VII. Notice of the filing of every petition and schedule and every adjudication of an act of insolvency where an adjudication has been pronounced, and of the time and place appointed for the hearing of the matters of the insolvency, and that an order has been made by the Court for vesting the estate and effects of such insolvent in the Official Assignee, shall be given to creditors and persons claiming to be creditors, whether such debts are admitted or disputed in the schedule in the following manner. In cases where the creditors or persons claiming to be creditors reside within the local limits of Madras, such notice shall be served personally upon such creditors or persons claiming to be creditors and also upon the Attorney of any detaining creditors 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 notices 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 Saint George Gazette*, which shall be published next after the making of the vesting order or of the appointment of the day for hearing, unless in any case the Court shall otherwise direct.

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 think 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.

22nd December 1848.

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

	RS.	A.
4. If necessarily detained beyond an hour, for each additional hour	3	8
5. For every attendance at their own offices	1	12
6. For every attendance on the Chief Clerk or Official Assignee or other officer at their offices in the Court-house on matters of course	1	0
7. For attending Court on motions	2	0
8. For attending Court on hearing	5	0
9. For attending in Court each day the case is in the paper and not called on	3	8
10. For attending Master to tax costs, each hour	1	8
11. For attending any officer of the Court on matters referred to him, for every hour	3	8
12. For every necessary attendance not otherwise provided for	1	8
13. For drawing every Petition, Schedule, and every other proceeding, matter, or thing not otherwise provided for, the first folio	1	0
14. For every other folio	0	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	8
19. For perusing papers preparatory to hearing and examining witnesses, &c., as instructions for Brief, subject to be increased in extraordinary cases	2	0
20. For short instructions to 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.		

Chief Clerk Sealer and Interpreters.

TABLE OF FEES.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

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. (Rule of Court, dated 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	Rs. A.
10. Copies of all papers, per folio.....	2 0
11. Commission to examine witnesses or other commission	0 6
12. Examination of an insolvent or witness reduced into writing at the requisition of a party interested, not exceeding three folios.....	6
For every other folio	1 8
13. Application for the attendance of an Interpreter at the gaol	0 8
The other fees for interpreting and translating to be the same as in the High Court.	3
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 THE RELIEF OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Monday, the Twenty-first day of January 1884.

* Vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd July 1884, page 1013.

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.

1. Petition by debtor for the benefit of the Act in lieu of Rupees 15	Rs. A. P.
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.	5 0 0

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.

(By order.)

JOSEPH STEAVENSON,
Registrar, Original Side.

MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

HIGH COURT BUILDINGS, NORTH BEACH—11 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

P. Sreenivas Row, Dewan Bahadur, Judge.

This Court was constituted on the 1st December 1892, by order of the Government of Madras, under Act VII. of 1892. It exercises pecuniary jurisdiction within the City of Madras, up to Rs. 2,500, except in cases which fall within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, Madras; and is doing good work.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF MADRAS

Court House.—Light House, Esplanade.

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.

R. B. Michell, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law)..... Chief Judge.
N. Subrahmanyam, Esq., (Barrister-at-law)..... Judge.
V. P. DeBosario, Esq.,..... do.
Fred. B. Lavery, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law)..... Registrar.

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 6 0	10 8 0
1,100	1,200	3 8 0	11 0 0
1,200	1,300	3 10 0	11 8 0
1,300	1,400	3 12 0	12 0 0
1,400	1,500	3 14 0	12 8 0
1,500	1,600	4 0 0	13 0 0
1,600	1,700	4 2 0	13 8 0
1,700	1,800	4 4 0	14 0 0
1,800	1,900	4 6 0	14 8 0
1,900	2,000	4 8 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. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 and under 5	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 4 0
5 " 10	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
10 " 15	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0
15 " 20	0 8 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 8 0
20 " 25	0 12 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	4 4 0
25 " 30	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0
30 " 35	1 0 0	1 0 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
35 " 40	1 0 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0
40 " 45	1 4 0	2 0 0	4 8 0	7 12 0
45 " 50	1 8 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
50 " 60	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
60 " 80	2 8 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	11 8 0
80 " 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0
Upwards of 100	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 per centum.	

The above scale is intended to include all expenses, except in suits where the tenant disputes the landlord's claim, and witnesses have to be subpoenaed, in which case each subpoena for sums under Rs. 40 must be paid for at four annas each, and twelve annas above that amount; and also where peons were kept in charge of property distrained, four annas per day must be paid per man.

The following scale of allowances to witnesses attending the Court was sanctioned by the Judges under Section 160 of the C. P. Code on 9th May 1879:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Europeans, East Indians and Natives.....	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 8 0

Production of Documents 8 annas.

OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE MADRAS POLICE.

M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., INSP.-GENERAL OF POLICE.—Appointed to the Police, 13th December 1894.
 J. MEREDITH, Esq., ASST. INSP.-GENERAL OF POLICE.—Appointed to the Police, 18th April 1878.
 G. E. BAUDRY, Esq., Supt. of Police, 5th Grade and Acting in 4th Grade.—Asst. with the Govt. of Madras.—Appointed to the Police 14th January 1879.—Offg. Supt. of Madras.
 F. E. C. CARL, Esq., AG. SERT. OF POLICE, 5th Grade.—Ag. Assistant with Government.—Appointed to the Police, 20th May 1896.

Districts.	Rank and Names.	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.
City of Madras.....	Supt. F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.....	Commissioner of Police.....	Rs. A. P. 1,500 0 0	5 June 1876	6 11	3 0 16	
	S. D. Simpson, Esq.....	Dy. do.....	800 0 0	6 Sep.	65 30	3 23	0 0 2
	M. Venayaga Mudr.....	Asst. do.....	350 0 0	6 Jan.	79 16	11 25	0 0 0
	Supt. Colonel G. Chrystle.....	1856 Dy. Insp.-Genl., 1st Gr.	1,400 0 0	2 Aug.	63 26	5 13	5 11 16 On furlo. on P. A. for 1 year, from 7th Apr. 1894.—Extension on M. C. till 12th Dec. 1895.
	H. G. Young, Esq.....	Ag. do.....	3rd Gr. 1,016 10 8	30 Apr.	74 19	5 4	1 5 27 Waitair.
	W. J. A. Sullivan, Esq.....	Dy. do.....	2nd Gr. 1,800 0 0	28 Jan.	69 24	6 11	2 4 22 Vellore.
	E. S. B. Stevenson, Esq.....	Dy. do.....	3rd Gr. 1,200 0 0	2 Apr.	71 23	9 13	0 11 16 Coimbatore.

Districts.	Rank and Names.	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.
Ganjam.....	C. H. Travers, Esq.....	Supt., 4th Grade	Rs. A. P. 700 0 0	8 Aug. 1879	16 1 29	0 5 26	Chattraput.
	P. Hannington, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 4th Gr., and Ag. Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr.	450 0 0	31 Jan.	91 4 11	0 0 0	Klined.
	C. B. N. Pelly, Esq., P.A.....	Asst. Supt., 4th Gr., and Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	400 0 0	15 Sep.	91 4 3 16	0 0 0	Russelkonda.—Draws a local allowance of Rs. 100.
Vizagapatam.....	C. D. J. Carmichael, Esq.....	Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	6 Sep.	83 9 7 29	2 7 26	Vizagapatam.
	W. E. Lonsdale, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr. and Ag. Asst. Supt., 1st Gr.	500 0 0	29 Aug.	83 6 9 23	0 6 10	Narsipatam.
	C. J. Stuart, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade, and Ag. in 1st Grade	500 0 0	15 Oct.	82 11 10 14	1 4 0	Parvatipur.
Jaypore.....	Colonel W. H. Hoskins.....	1858 Supt., 1st Grade	1,000 0 0	4 May	63 29 0 24	4 7 4	On furlo. for 2 years, from 20th May 1893.—Extension for 6 months.
	W. Macartney, Esq.....	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	13 Oct.	84 10 2 26	0 11 22	Koraput.—Draws also a local allowance of Rs. 100.
	P. B. Thomas, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade, and Ag. in 1st Grade	500 0 0	30 Jul.	87 8 5 1	0 0 0	Koraput.—Draws also a local allowance of Rs. 100.
Godavari.....	H. W. Lushington, Esq.....	Supt., 3rd Grade	800 0 0	16 Jun.	75 18 6 25	1 11 21	Rajahmundry.
	W. Macartney, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade	450 0 0	13 Oct.	84 10 2 26	0 11 22	Ag. Supt., Jaypore.
	J. H. Stoddard, Esq.....	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	23 Jun.	76 18 7 8	0 11 0	Masulipatam.—On leave on M. C. for one year, from 9th Jan. 1895.
Kistna.....	J. E. H. Hasted, Esq.....	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	19 Nov.	83 10 9 3	1 4 0	Masulipatam.
	G. W. Lane, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 4th Gr., Ag. Asst. in 3rd Gr.	400 0 0	3 Jul.	91 4 5 23	0 0 0	Guntur.
Nellore.....	G. T. Egan, Esq.....	Supt., 2nd Grade	900 0 0	4 Mar.	69 23 2 2	3 8 25	Nellore.
	C. G. W. Clogstoun, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	700 0 0	5 Jun.	83 8 7 4	1 11 22	Ag. Supt., Bellary.
	H. G. Prendergast, Esq.....	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	10 Jul.	76 19 5 21	0 0 0	Kurnool.
Kurnool.....	R. M. Powell, Esq.....	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr., and Ag. Asst., 1st Grade.	500 0 0	3 Apr.	89 6 1 16	0 7 10	Nandyal.

District.	Lingual Attainments, &c.	Rank and Names.	Year of appt. to the Army.	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.
Bellary	† †	H. F. Wilkeson, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 5th Gr., and Ag. in 4th Gr.	700 0 0	25 Sep. 1883	10 11	1 5 0	Ag. Supt., Bangalore.
.....	† †	C. G. W. Clogstoun, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Supt., 5th Gr.	600 0 0	5 Jun.	85 8 7 26	1 11 22	Bellary.
Anantapur	† †	O. E. Smith, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 5th Gr., and Ag. Supt., 4th Grade.	700 0 0	4 Feb.	78 17 5 27	0 0 0	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	† †	J. E. E. A. Boyd, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 2nd Grade, and Ag. in 1st Grade.	1,000 0 0	7 Nov.	69 25 2 4	0 11 20	Cuddapah.
.....	† †	N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade.	400 0 0	9 May	88 5 10 29	1 8 21	Madnapalli.
North Arcot	† †	T. E. Thomas, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 1st Grade	1,000 0 0	12 Jul.	68 25 7 20	1 9 29	Chittoor.
.....	† †	F. Armitage, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 4th Grade, and Ag. in 2nd Gr.	450 0 0	27 Aug.	90 5 4 4	0 0 0	Vellore.
Chingleput	† †	J. Y. Fullerton, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 2nd Grade	900 0 0	26 Jan.	70 21 5 1 4	5 27	Saint Thomas' Mount.
South Arcot	† †	H. E. Sullivan, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	11 Jun.	82 11 5 27	2 0 25	Cuddalore.
.....	† †	F. S. Mullaly, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	500 0 0	5 Aug.	85 10 1 7 10	1 3 1	Ag. Supt., Salem.
Tanjore	† †	A. P. Agar, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 3rd Grade	800 0 0	15 Feb.	77 13 10 16	0 0 0	Tanjore.
.....	† †	L. J. Lindsay, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade	500 0 0	31 Jan.	85 10 1 12	0 9 19	On leave on M. C. for 1 year, from 13th Mar. 1895.
Trichinopoly	† †	C. C. Longden, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Asst. Supt., 8rd Gr.	350 0 0	27 Nov.	93 2 1 4 0	0 0	Negapatam.
.....	† †	H. G. Young, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 3rd Grade	800 0 0	30 Apr.	74 20 2 4 1	5 27	Ag. Dy. Insptr.-Genl. W. Range.
Madura	† †	A. C. S. West, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	14 Dec.	81 12 9 16	1 3 1	Trichinopoly.
.....	† †	H. E. Sweet, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	5 May	76 13 3 0 1	4 26	Madura.—On furl. to Europe for 1 year, from 12th July 1895.
Tinnevely	† †	G. E. Baudry, Esq. ....	.....	Offg. Supt., 4th Grade.	700 0 0	14 Jan.	79 15 9 5 1	2 12	Madura.
.....	† †	R. J. M. Wayne, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 4th Gr., and Ag. in 2nd Gr.	450 0 0	16 Oct.	89 6 2 15	0 0	Rannad.
.....	† †	H. D. Robinson, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	17 May	78 15 3 7 2	4 7	Palanacottah.
.....	† †	B. C. Leggat, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Gr., and Ag. in 1st Grade.	500 0 0	3 Jun.	88 7 5 28	0 0	Tuticorin.
Salem	† †	P. S. Miller, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	1 Nov.	78 13 0 16	4 1 15	Salem.—On furl. to Europe for 1 year, from 10th March 1894.—Extension of extra leave on M. C. for 6 months.

.....	† †	F. S. Mullaly, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade	600 0 0	5 Aug.	85 10 1 26	.....	Salem.
.....	† †	G. H. Hunt, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 2nd Grade	450 0 0	21 Dec.	86 7 7 3 1 4	8	On spl. leave on urgent private affairs for 6 months, from 26th July 1895.
.....	† †	P. P. Sweeting, Esq. ....	.....	Offg. Asst. Supt., 4th Gr.	350 0 0	27 Nov.	93 2 1 4 0 0	0	Trirupatur.
.....	† †	L. G. Arbutnotth, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 3rd Grade	800 0 0	13 May	75 18 3 3 2 4	15	Coimbatore.
.....	† †	F. A. Dene, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 3rd Grade, and Ag. 1st Grade.	500 0 0	9 Oct.	88 7 2 8 0 0	14	Ootacamund.
.....	† †	A. C. S. West, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade.	500 0 0	14 Dec.	81 12 9 16	1 3 1	Ag. Supt., 5th Gr., Trichinopoly.
.....	† †	A. Clark, Esq. ....	.....	Offg. Asst. Supt., 4th Gr.	350 0 0	27 Nov.	93 2 1 4 0 0	0	Erode.
.....	† †	F. Fawcett, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 5th Gr., and Ag. Supt., 4th Grade.	700 0 0	23 Mar.	78 14 9 7 2 11	21	Calicut.
.....	† †	F. E. C. Carr, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade.	500 0 0	20 May	86 9 7 9 0 0	2	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade, and Ag. Asst. with Government.
.....	† †	H. L. Wilkinson, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	400 0 0	26 Aug.	92 3 4 5 0 0	0	Malappuram.
.....	† †	C. L. Bidie, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr., and Ag. in 2nd Grade.	450 0 0	22 Nov.	89 6 1 9 0 0	0	Tellicherry.
.....	† †	J. E. H. Hasted, Esq. ....	.....	Asst. Supt., 1st Grade.	500 0 0	19 Nov.	88 10 9 8 1 4	10	Ag. Supt., 5th Grade, Kistna.
.....	† †	F. B. M. Cardozo, Esq. ....	.....	Ag. Asst. Supt., 3rd Gr.	400 0 0	1 Feb.	92 3 7 10 0 3	20	Palghat.
S. Canara	H.S. 4S. †	S. P. C. Scott, Esq. ....	.....	Supt., 4th Grade	700 0 0	23 Nov.	77 17 0 21 1 0	17	Mangalore.

† 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.

21. The following particulars are to be recorded on the last sheet of the copy:—

- Date on which copy was applied for and stamps and copying fees furnished.
- Date on which any additional stamps or fees were applied for.
- Date on which such additional stamps or fees were furnished.
- Date on which the copy was ready for delivery.
- Number of pages.

22. It shall be the duty of the other Magistrates to inform the Chief Magistrate of any unusual stress of business in their Courts, and thereupon the Chief Magistrate shall provide for such distribution or transfer of cases among the four Magistrates as will tend to prevent the disposal of any one case being unduly delayed by stress of business in a particular Court.

EGMORE, 7th September 1877.

(Signed) T. WELDON, Chief Magistrate.

HER MAJESTY'S PENITENTIARY.

D. A. McCready, Esq., Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras.

Mr. H. L. Lynsdale.....Jailor.
 „ J. Brunton.....Deputy Jailor.
 „ R. Bruce.....Chief Warder, (on deputation).
 „ S. W. Rabel.....Ag. do.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

List of Justices of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras, including those for the Town of Madras.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Andrew, J.	Cottrell, W	Henderson, Lt.-Col. F	Murphy, M J
Arundel, Hon. A T	Cox, A F	Hewetson, J	Nicholson, F A
Atkinson, J N	Cox, Col. H W H	Higgins, A W B	O'Farrell, H H
Austin, W P	Cowie, D W G	Holmes, W C	Oldfield, F D U P
Ayling, W B	Crole, Hon. C S	Holmes, W F	Ormiston, Lt. T L
	Cumming, J A	Horsfall, T M	Oughterson, F R
	Cumming, A R	Houghton, B	
Baddeley, H D		James, J P	Parker, Hon. Mr. Jus-
Badenoch, G	Dance, G W	Jardine, W E	tice, G A
Baker, T H	Davidson, L	Jones, A M	Parsons, F C
Batten, J K	Davies, Hon. Mr. Jus-	Joseph, H G	Partridge, J G D
Bedford J P	tices, J A		Phillips, W W
Bell, M D	Dumergue, J W F	Knapp, A R	Pinhey, A F
Benson, R S		LeFanu, W J H	Plunkett, C B
Black, A	Elphinstone G W	Lever, J T	Power, G F T
Black, E H	Elwin, E A	MacCartie, Chas. F	Power, E H
Bliss, Hon. Mr. H W	Elwin, E B	Mackenzie, G T	Price, Hon. Mr. J F
Bosanquet, O V	Farmer, H R	Macleod, B	Rawson, E C
Bourdillon, T F	Fiddian, J P	Martindale, A H T	Rees, J D
Boys, J W	Forbes, G S	Maskell, J M	Rice, P S P
Bradley, H	Francis, W	Meyer, W S	Robertson, J H
Broadfoot, R D		Michael, W H	Ross, H T
Brodie, N S	Gibson, Hon. Mr. F	Miller, L C	Russell, S
Brodie, V A	Gillman, H F W	Moberly, H	
Brown, H S	Graham, R A	Moore, L	Scott, E
Buckley, L E	Grahame, W F	Moore, L G	Sewall, E J
Butterworth, A	Grimley, R F	Morris, J J	Shipley, B H
	Grose, Hon. Mr. J	Morris, B	Sim, H A
Campbell, G E L	Hamilton, N A W	Mounsey, C H	Simpson, S D
Campbell, R H	Hammick, M	Mullaly, C M	Slight, A M
Carr, R C C	Hannett, F H	Munro, J H	Sloccock, F S A
Chester, B H	Hannay, A L	Murdoch, D D	Smith, Captain J H
Clarke, W E T	Harding, H O D		
Clegg, R B			
Cobb, H V			
Cossey W T A			

List of Justice of the Peace for the Presidency of Madras, including those for the Town of Madras—concluded.

NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.	NAMES.
Spencer, C G	Thomson, James	Vaughan, E L	Willock, W A
Stokes, G	Thompson, A	Vinayaga Mudaliyar	Winterbotham, H M
Stuart, A E C	Thorburn, W M	M	Woodhouse, M
Stuart, H A	Thornton, E L R		Wolfe-Murray, F D A
Sturrock, Hon. Mr. J	Todhunter, C G	Walker,	O
	Tremenheere, J H A	Weir, C J	Wynch, L M
	Twigg, J	Weir, T	Wynne, S H
Tate, A C		Welsh, W H	
Tate, W J		Wicks, G W	Young, B
Taylor, H D	Underwood, W G B		

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1833, March 20; 1883, February 19.)

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1793, May 6; 1817, March 12.)

Every Petition must contain a prayer. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1843, July 10.)

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1817, March 12.)

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted. (Vide Appointment of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, 1879, February 18.)

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1821, March 16; March 21.)

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1675, November 8; 1689, November 14; 1774, June 2; 1826, December 13; 1836, June 28.)

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1826, February 20; November 28; 1836, March 14.)

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1827, March 2; 1831, August 12.)

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament. (Vide Commons' Journals, 1822, March 28.)

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown. (Vide Standing Orders.)

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown. (Vide Standing Orders.)

All Petitions after they have been ordered to lie upon the table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes. (Vide Standing Orders.)

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. It is quite competent to any Honorable Member to petition the House, but then his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. (Vide Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons.)

MEM.—Every Petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed "To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."

PART VI.—MARINE.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL PORT ADMINISTRATION.

Presidency Port Office.

OFFICE—NORTH BEACH.—Hours of Business, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Commander W. Powell, R.I.M.	Presidency Port Officer and Registrar of Shipping	Salary Rs. 1,370
Mr. H. D. Baddeley	Personal Asst. to the Presidency Port Officer and Registrar of Shipping.	**
„ R. L. Swann	Reserve Port Officer	200/
„ W. B. Fernandez	Manager.	
„ M. Srinivasa Mudaliar	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	
Madras Port Conservancy.		

Harbour Trust Board	Port Conservator and Shipping Master.
Commander C. W. Hewett, R.I.M.	Deputy Port Conservator and Deputy Shipping Master

Government Consignments Agency.

Mr. H. D. Baddeley	Agent, and Govt. Surveyor	**
„ E. D' Rozario	Manager.	

PILOT SERVICE.

Mr. N. Corfield, Senior Harbour Master	400, Personal Allowance Rs. 50
„ H. C. Taylor, Harbour Master	300, do. „ 50
„ G. A. Evans, do.	300, do. „ 50

COAST PORTS PORT OFFICERS AND CONSERVATORS.

Port Officers.

Mr. G. W. Wicks	Cocanada and Coringa	350, Personal Allowance Rs. 63
„ N. A. W. Hamilton	Calicut and Beypore	350, do. „ 90
„ J. P. James	Negapatam and Nagore	300, do. „ 160
„ M. Woodhouse	Cochin	350, do. „ 50
„ T. H. Baker	Tuticorin	200, do. „ 75
„ H. S. Brown, R.N.R.	Tellicherry	350 (c)
„ G. Leverett	Masulipatam	300
„ F. Icely	Vizagapatam	300
„ H. J. Boas	Bimlipatam	300
„ W. S. Carlyon	Gopalpore	300, (a) do. „ 45
„ J. M. Simpson	Mangalore	370, (b) do. „ 40
„ J. H. Batt	Pamban	300

Port Conservators.

Personal

Allowance.

Mr. A. Subramaniya Iyer	Tranquebar, Rs. 10 per cent. comm. on Port Dues.	Mr. A. S. Vencatarama Iyer	Quilandy, 10 per cent. comm. on Port Dues.
„ P. J. D' Rozario	Cannanore, 50 \$	„ M. Ramaswami Iyer	Ponani, do. \$
„ N. Devanayagam Naidu	Cuddalore, 30 \$	„ C. C. Kannan Nair	Badagara, do. \$
„ V. Devanayaga Naidoo	Porto Novo, 30 \$	„ C. Roberts	Govt. Pilots, Cochin.
„ L. F. Lisely	Calingapatam, 50 \$ 25	„ A. B. Hassan	

** Consolidated Salary, Rs. 500; Personal Allowance, Rs. 45.
 † Plus Rs. 50 House Rent when at Madras.
 ‡ Pay as 2nd Grade Commander, Rs. 400; Staff Allowance, Rs. 370.
 † Plus Rs. 100 for Superintending Groynes Extension Works.
 ‡ Plus Rs. 50 from Cochin Sirkar for Conservancy duties at Narakal.
 † Plus Rs. 300 for Pearl Fishery duties.
 (a) Plus Emigration Allowance, Rs. 30.
 (b) Plus Coir Godown Allowance, Rs. 25.
 (c) Has charge of Cannanore and Badagara also.
 ‡ Plus Pay as Superintendent of Customs.

Port Surgeons.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Health Officers at the respective ports, viz.:

Madras	Tuticorin	Port and Marine Surgeon.
Gopalpore.	Cochin.	
Bimlipatam.	Calicut.	Senior Medical Officer.
Vizagapatam.	Tellicherry.	
Cocanada.	Cannanore.	
Masulipatam.	Mangalore.	
Cuddalore.	Pamban.	
Negapatam.		

Customs Collectors at Outports.

Districts.	Ports.	Superintendents.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
Arcot, South.....	Cuddalore.....	V. Devanayaga Nayadu, Acting	70	13 August 1891
	Port Novo.....	V. Devanayaga Nayadu, (on dep.)	50	
Canara, South.....	Mangalore.....	J. M. Simpson	120	4 December 1894
	Gangoli (Kundapur).....	A. J. Fernandez	50	1 April 1884
	Malpe.....	M. Ananda Rao	50	26 December 1880
	Kasaragod.....	M. Rama Rao	40	22 September 1887
	Hangarkatta.....	J. Fernandez	50	22 April 1893
	Mulki.....	M. Saldanha	50	1 May 1893
	Kumbha.....	S. A. Minezes	35	15 September 1891
	Baindur.....	S. F. D' Rozario	35	2 June 1893
	Manjeshwar.....	H. Shivappa	35	1 October 1893
Ganjam.....	Calingapatam.....	L. F. Lesley	35	1 April 1884
	Gopalpore.....	J. M. Simpson, (on dep.)	70	22 August 1889
		J. H. Batt, Acting		12 July 1889
Godavari.....	Cocanada.....	P. S. R. L. Perrez	100	
	Coringa.....	V. Pallayya	70	
Kistna.....	Bander Port.....	G. Leverett		17 August 1893
Madura.....	Pamban.....	P. Kasivisvalingam Pillai	70	
Malabar.....	Calicut.....	Edward Rodrigues	100	1 April 1891
	Cannanore.....	P. J. D' Rozario	60	1 do. 1891
	Tellicherry.....	J. L. Frank	60	27 May 1895
	Cochin.....	F. D' Cruz, Acting	50	4 July 1895
	Ponani.....	M. Ramaswami Aiyar	40	1 April 1891
	Beypore.....	T. R. Ramaswami Aiyar	40	21 May 1895
	Badagara.....	C. C. Kaman Nayar	40	1 April 1894
	Kallayi.....	K. P. Raman Menon	35	1 do. 1894
Nellore.....	Kottapatnam and Itanukkala Port.	O. Janaki Ramayya	70	5 March 1884
Tanjore.....	Negapatam.....	Chinnaswami Aiyar	80	1 October 1892
	Tranquebar.....	Sinavasa Aiyar	35	19 June 1895
	Mutupet.....	R. Vasudeva Nayudu	65	11 August 1892
Tinnevely.....	Tuticorin.....	A. Ponnuthambi Pillai	50	12 May 1897
Vizagapatam.....	Bimlipatam and Konada.....	H. J. Boas		15 February 1895
	Vizagapatam.....	L. F. Icely		12 March 1895

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods.

NOTIFICATION.—FORT ST. GEORGE, 11th December 1883.—Under section 11, Sea Customs Act of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned places to be only ports for the shipment and landing of goods in the Madras Presidency:—

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
GANJAM.....	1	Ganjam.		64	Gopalapatam.
	2	Barwah.		65	Sundrapondiaputnum.
	3	Poondy.		66	Pasypatnum.
	4	Calingapatam.		67	Damotharamputnum.
	5	Gopaulpore.		68	Tondy.
	6	Conada.	MADURA.....	69	Nambudalay.
VIZAGAPATAM.	7	Bimlipatam.		70	Pudupatnum.
	8	Vizagapatam.		71	Carungadu.
	9	Pudimadaka.		72	Terupalacudi.
	10	Pentacottah.		73	Dariputnum.
	11	Uppada.		74	Mudiasputnum.
GODAVERY.....	12	Cocanada.		75	Attengari.
	13	Coringa.		76	Emanangundu.
GODAVERY— contd.	14	Bendamurlunka.		77	Pallamadum.
	15	Narsapur.		78	Paunben.
	16	Perupalem.		79	Ramasweram.
KISTNA.....	17	Masulipatam.		80	Mundapum.
	18	Nizampatam.		81	Vedalai.
	19	Bodduvanipalem.		82	Morekayaputnum.
	20	Kottapalem.		83	Muttupettai.
	21	Epoorpoliem.		84	Keelakarai.
	22	Motupalli.		85	Yervaudi.
	23	Nagayalunka.		86	Valenokum.
	24	Penamudi.	TINNEVELLY.....	87	Vypaur.
	25	Gangadipaliem.		88	Tuticorin.
	26	Murutota.		89	Coilpatam.
	27	Kottapatam.		90	Coolasagarapatam.
NELLORE.....	28	Itamukkala.		91	Cochin.
	29	Pakala.		92	Arrupuram.
	30	Kanuparthi.		93	Maddawyi.
	31	Ranapatam.	MALABAR.....	94	Kirkuye.
	32	Chenniapaliem.		95	Attakuye.
	33	Tummalapenta.		96	Chowghaut.
	34	Zuvaladinne.		97	Velliangode.
	35	Iskapalli.		98	Ponnany.
	36	Ponnappudi.		99	Kuttay.
	37	Maipadu.		100	Parapanna.
	38	Kistnapatnam.		101	Tanore.
	39	Pamanjee.		102	Parparangady.
	40	Tupilli.		103	Cadalundy.
	41	Dugurazpatam.		104	Beyore.
MADRAS.....	42	Pudi.		105	Molunkadu.
	43	Pulicat.		106	Calicut.
	44	Ennore.		107	Pudiangadi.
	45	Madras.		108	Elatur.
	46	Corolong.		109	Kapatt.
ARCOT, SOUTH.....	47	Mercanum.		110	Quilandy.
	48	Cuddalore.		111	Kolam.
	49	Porto Novo.		112	Gudalore.
	50	Condiempollum.		113	Trekodi.
TANJORE.....	51	Trimulassal.		114	Kottahkal.
	52	Krishnajipatam.		115	Vadakarai, or Bada-
	53	Tranquebar.		116	Mutanguel, [gherry.
	54	Nagore.		117	Chombay.
	55	Negapatam.		118	Calai.
	56	Valangany.		119	Tellicherry.
	57	Topetorai.		120	Talai.
	58	Point Calimere.		121	Daramapatam.
	59	Muttupettai.		122	Ezhara.
	60	Adrampatam.		123	Cannanore.
	61	Cattamvadi.		124	Pudiangadi.
	62	Ammapatam.		125	Balaipatam.
	63	Kottaputnum.		126	Etticolum.
				127	Kavai.

Ports for the Shipment and Landing of Goods—concluded.

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
S. CANARA.....	128	Hosdrug.		136	Ermal.
	129	Bekal.		137	Uchil.
	130	Casserode.		138	Caup.
	131	Cumbia.		139	Oodiaver.
	132	Muneshwar.		140	Malpe.
	133	Mangalore.		141	Barcar or Hungercutti.
	134	Mulki.		142	Kondapur.
	135	Pudbidri.		143	Naikencottah.
				144	Baindur.
				145	Sherur.

N.B.—Principal ports at which there is a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent are printed in italics. Subordinate ports are printed in Roman type.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Acting Secretary to Government.

The Indian Ports Act X of 1889 is in force at the following Ports:—

Eastern Group.

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
GANJAM.....	1	Ganjam.	SOUTH ARCOT.....	46	Marakanam.
	2	Gopalpur.		47	Cuddalore.
	3	Baruva.		48	Porto Novo.
	4	Calingapatam.		49	Tirumalavasa.
	5	Konada.		50	Kodiyampalayam.
VIZAGAPATAM.....	6	Bimlipatam.		51	Tranquebar.
	7	Vizagapatam.		52	Nagore.
	8	Pudimadaka.		53	Negapatam.
	9	Pentacottah.		54	Velankani.
	10	Uppada.		55	Toputurai.
	11	Cocanada.	TANJORE.....	56	Point Calimere.
GODAVERY.....	12	Coringa.		57	Mutpet.
	13	Bendamurlunka.		58	Adirampatnam.
	14	Narsapur.		59	Gopalapatnam.
	15	Perupalem.		60	Kattumavadi.
	16	Masulipatam.		61	Krishnajipatnam.
	17	Penamudi.		62	Ammapatnam.
	18	Murutota.		63	Kotaiapatnam.
KISTNA.....	19	Nagayalunka.		64	Sunandiyapat-
	20	Kottapalem.		65	rasipatnam.
	21	Gangadipalem.		66	Damodarapatnam.
	22	Nizampatnam.		67	Tondi.
	23	Imrupalem.		68	Nambitalai.
	24	Bodduvanipalem.		69	Pudupatnam.
	25	Motupalle.		70	Karangadu.
	26	Kanuparti.		71	Tiruppalankudi.
	27	Kottapatnam.		72	Devipatnam.
	28	Itamukkala.		73	Mudiyapatnam.
	29	Pakala.		74	Attankarai.
	30	Karedu.	MADURA.....	75	Emanangundu.
	31	Ramayapatnam.		76	Pillaimadam.
	32	Chennayapalem.		77	Pamban.
	33	Immalapenta.		78	Ramesvaram.
NELLORE.....	34	Juvadinne.		79	Mandapam.
	35	Iskapalle.		80	Vedalai.
	36	Ponnappudi.		81	Marakkayapatnam.
	37	Maipadu.		82	Muttupettai.
	38	Kistnapatan.		83	Kilakarai.
	39	Pamanji.		84	Ervadi.
	40	Tupili.		85	Valinokkam.
	41	Dugurazpatnam.		86	Vaippar.
	42	Pudi.	TINNEVELLY.....	87	Tuticorin.
CHINGLEPUT.....	43	Pulicat.		88	Kayalpatnam.
	44	Ennore.		89	Kulasekharapatnam.
	45	Covelong.			

Western Group.

Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.	Districts.	No.	Names of Ports.
MALABAR	90	Cochin.	MALABAR— contd.	119	Tellicherry.
	91	Arruppuram.		120	Dharmapatnam.
	92	Kukkuvi.		121	Ezbara.
	93	Madayi.		122	Cannanore.
	94	Attakuri.		123	Pudiyangadi.
	95	Chavakad.		124	Palapatnam (Baliapa- tam).
	96	Veliyangod.		125	Ettikulam.
	97	Ponani.		126	Kavvayi.
	98	Kuttayi.		127	Hosdrug.
	99	Parapanna.		128	Baikal.
	100	Tanor.	SOUTH CANARA	129	Kasara-god.
	101	Parapanangadi.		130	Kumbale.
	102	Kadalvandi.		131	Manjesvara.
	103	Bey-pore.		132	Mangalore.
	104	Molakkadava.		133	Mulki.
	105	Calicut.		134	Padubidri.
	106	Pudiyangadi.		135	Ermala.
	107	Elaturu.		136	Uchhila.
	108	Kappatta.		137	Kaph.
	109	Quilandi.	SOUTH CANARA —contd.	138	Udiyavara.
	110	Kollam.		139	Malpé.
	111	Kadalura.		140	Barkur or Hangar- katta.
	112	Trikodi.		141	Coondapoor.
	113	Kottakal.		142	Nrakinakatte. (Naya- kankottai).
	114	Badagara.		143	Baindur.
	115	Muttankal.		144	Sirur.
	116	Chompayi.			
	117	Kallayi.			
	118	Talayi.			
MALABAR— contd.					

PILOTAGE FEES—MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

13th May 1890.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 85 (1) of the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) and in supersession of Marine Department Notification No. 10, published in the *Fort St. George, Gazette*, dated 7th June 1881, page 277., His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, that from and after the 1st June 1890, all vessels entering the artificial harbour at the port of Madras shall be liable to the payment of pilotage fees in accordance with the ~~der~~mentioned scale, which will, until further orders, include both inward and outward pilotage.

	Rs.		Rs.
On vessels up to 100 tons register	... 4	On vessels from 400 to 600 tons register	20
" " from 100 to 150 tons register	7	" " " 600 to 1,000 " "	21
" " " 150 to 200 " "	10	" " " 1,000 to 1,500 " "	27
" " " 200 to 300 " "	14	" " " 1,500 tons and upwards	34
" " " 300 to 400 " "	17		

Vessels re-entering the harbour after discharging timber are exempted from pilotage fees.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE, *Chief Secretary.*

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1889.

No. 55.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1839, and in supersession of Notifications Nos. 41 and 42, published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 29th May 1838, page 365, Notifications B and G, published in the Fort St. George Gazette of 28th June 1881, page 307 *et seq.*, and Notification No. 1, published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 16th March 1882, page 143, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify—

(i) That from and after the 1st September 1889, the rates of port dues to be levied on vessels entering the ports specified in the 1st column of the schedule hereto annexed, shall be at the rates laid down in the 3rd column of the said schedule.

(ii) That such dues shall be levied subject to the conditions mentioned in the 4th column, and the explanations given at the foot of the said schedule.

(iii) That as regards the levy of port dues such ports as have been included within double brackets in the 1st column of the said schedule shall be treated as if they were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said ports being exempted from the dues on entering another port

bracketed with it immediately after leaving the one in which the dues were charged and taken.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable (sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards).	Rates of port dues per ton.	Due how often chargeable in respect of the same vessel.
1	2	3	4
	FOREIGN VESSELS.		
	(a) Vessels engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements or Ceylon—		
	(i) Ships ...	2 annas ...	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again.
	(ii) Steamers ...	3 " ...	
Madras	(b) Other vessels—		The due is payable on each entry into the port.
	(i) Ships ...	2 " ...	
	(ii) Steamers ...	24 " ...	
	COASTING VESSELS.		
	(c) Ships.	14 " ...	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again.
	(d) Steamers.	14 " ...	The due is payable once in 30 days.
OUT-PORTS—EASTERN GROUP.			
Ganjam—	FOREIGN VESSELS		
Ganjam	WHETHER SHIPS OR STEAMERS.		
1. Gopalpur			
2. Baruva			
3. Pundi	(i) Vessels calling at only one Port within the Eastern Group.		
4. Calingapatam			
Vizagapatam—			
5. Konada			
6. Bimlipatam			
7. Vizagapatam	(a) Vessels trading with the Straits Settlements.	2 annas	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
8. Pudimadaka			
9. Pentakota			
Godavari—			
10. Uppada			
11. Cocanada			
12. Coringa			
13. Bendamurulanka.	(b) Other vessels	2 annas	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
14. Narsapur			
15. Perupalem			
Kistna—			
16. Masulipatam	(ii) Vessels calling at more than one port within the Eastern Group.		
17. Penumudi			
18. Morutota			
19. Nagayalanka	(c) Vessels trading with the Straits Settlements.	1½ annas in addition to the due chargeable under i (a) at the first port called at.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
20. Kottapalem			
21. Gangadipalem			
22. Nizampatnam			
23. Ipurupalem			
24. Bodduvanipalem			
25. Motupalle			

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable (sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards).	Rates of port dues per ton.	Due how often charge- able in respect of the same vessel.
1	2	3	4
OUT-PORTS—EASTERN GROUP—contd.			
Nellore—			
26. Kanuparti ...			
27. Kottapatnam ...			
28. Itamukkala ...	(d) Other vessels ...	1½ annas in addi- tion to the due chargeable under i (b) at the first port called at.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
29. Pakala ...			
30. Karedu ...			
31. Ramayapatnam ...			
32. Chennayapalem ...	COASTING VESSELS.		
33. Tummalapenta ...			
34. Juvaladinne ...	(e) Ships calling at any port.	1 anna ...	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
35. Iskappalle ...			
36. Ponnappudi ...			
37. Maipadu ...			
38. Kristnapatnam ...			
39. Pamanji ...			
40. Tupili ...			
41. Dugarazpatnam ...	(f) Steamers calling at one or more ports within the Eastern group.	3 annas ...	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of 30 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
42. Pudi ...			
Chingleput—			
43. Pulicat ...			
44. Ennore ...			
45. Covelong ...			
South Arcot—			
46. Marakanam ...			
47. Cuddalore ...			
48. Port Novo ...			
Tanjore—			
49. Tirumalavasal ...			
50. Kodiyampalal- yam.			
51. Tranquebar ...			
52. Nagore ...			
53. Negapatnam ...			
54. Velangani ...			
55. Toputurai ...			
56. Point Calimere ...			
57. Muttupet ...			
58. Adirampatnam ...			
59. Gopalapatnam ...			
60. Kattumavadi ...			
61. Kristnajiapatnam ...			
62. Ammapatnam ...			
63. Kottaiapatnam ...			
64. Sundarapandi- yapatnam ...			
Madura—			
65. Pasipatnam ...			
66. Damodarapat- nam ...			
67. Tondi ...			
68. Nambitalai ...			
69. Pudupatnam ...			
70. Karangadu ...			
71. Tirupalayanudi ...			
72. Devipatnam ...			
73. Mudiyanpatnam ...			
74. Attankarai ...			
75. Emaangundu ...			
76. Pillaimadam ...			

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable (sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards).	Rates of port dues per ton.	Due how often charge- able in respect of the same vessel.
1	2	3	4
OUT-PORTS—EASTERN GROUP—contd.			
Madura—continued.			
77. Pamban ...			
78. Ramesvaram ...			
79. Mandapam ...			
80. Vedalai ...			
81. Marakayapat- nam ...			
82. Muttupettai ...			
83. Kilakarai ...			
84. Ervadi ...			
85. Valinokkam ...			
Tinnevely—			
86. Vaippar ...			
87. Tuticorin ...			
88. Kayalpatnam ...			
89. Kulasekhar- patnam ...			
OUT-PORTS—WESTERN GROUP.			
Malabar—			
90. Cochin ...			
91. Arrupuram ...			
92. Kakkuyi ...			
93. Madayi ...			
94. Attukuri ...			
95. Chavakad ...			
96. Veliyangod ...			
97. Ponani ...			
98. Kutayi ...			
99. Parapanna ...			
100. Tanur ...			
101. Parpanangadi ...			
102. Kadalvandi ...			
103. Beypore ...			
104. Molakkadava ...			
105. Calicut ...			
106. Pundiyanagadi ...			
107. Elaturu ...			
108. Kappatta ...			
109. Quilandi ...			
110. Kollam ...			
111. Kadalura ...			
112. Trikodi ...			
113. Kottakkal ...			
114. Badagara ...			
115. Muttahkal ...			
116. Chompayi ...			
117. Kallayi ...			
118. Talayi ...			
119. Tellicherry ...			
120. Dharmapatnam ...			
121. Ezharra ...			
122. Cannanore ...			
123. Pudiyangadi ...			
124. Palapatnam ... (Balispattam) ...			
125. Ettikulam ...			
126. Kavvayi ...			
FOREIGN VESSELS WHETHER SHIPS OR STEAMERS.			
	(i) Vessels calling at only one port within the Western Group.		
	(a) Vessels trading with the Straits Settlements.	2 annas ...	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
	(b) Other vessels.	2 annas ...	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
COASTING VESSELS			
	(ii) Vessels calling at more than one port within the Western Group.		
	(c) Vessels trading with the Straits Set- tlements.	1½ annas in addi- tion to the due chargeable under i (a) at the first port called at.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
	(d) Other vessels.	1½ annas in addi- tion to the due chargeable under i (b) at the first port called at.	The due is payable once for the voyage.

Name of Port.	Vessels chargeable (sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards).	Rates of port dues per ton.	Due how often chargeable in respect of the same vessel.
1	2	3	4
OUT-PORTS WESTERN GROUP—continued.			
South Canara—	COASTING VESSELS.		
{ 127. Hoadrug ... }	—contd.		
{ 128. Baikal ... }	(e) Ships calling at any port.	1 anna	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
{ 129. Kasaragod ... }			
{ 130. Kumbale ... }			
{ 131. Manjeswara ... }			
{ 132. Mangalore ... }			
{ 133. Mulki ... }	(f) Steamers calling at one or more ports within the Western group.	3 annas	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of 30 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
{ 134. Padubidri ... }			
{ 135. Ermala ... }			
{ 136. Uchhila ... }			
{ 137. Kaph ... }			
{ 138. Udiyavara ... }			
{ 139. Malpe ... }			
{ 140. Barkur or Hangaratta ... }			
{ 141. Coondapoor ... }			
{ 142. Nyakinakatte (Nayakkankottai) ... }			
{ 143. Baindur ... }			
{ 144. Siruru ... }			

Explanation.—In this part of the schedule—

- (a) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam vessel;
 (b) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port in the island of Ceylon or in any part of India between the westernmost part of Sind and the south-easternmost part of Burma; and "coasting steamer" includes a coasting steam vessel having a general pass under section 164 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;
 (c) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer;
 (d) "voyage" In the case of vessels other than those trading with Straits Settlements, after calling at a port in the western group and taking in cargo, proceeding to some other port in the same group and then returning to the first port to complete loading before finally sailing for Europe, the two visits are to be considered as occurring in one and the same voyage for the purposes of port dues.

No. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Indian Ports Act (X. of 1889), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the rates of port dues chargeable on any vessel entering a port in ballast and not carrying passengers shall be three-fourths of the rate laid down in Notification 55 above.

No. 57. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Ports Act (X. of 1889), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when a vessel enters a port but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein (with the exception of such unshipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for purposes of repair), she shall be charged with a port due at half the rate specified in Notification 55 above.

C. A. GALTON, Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, August 23, 1889.

No. 68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Ports Act (X. of 1889), and in modification of Marine Department Notification No. 50, dated 10th June 1889, published in page 390 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 18th June 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that from and after the 1st January 1890, the rate of port dues payable by foreign vessels calling at a single port in any of the undermentioned districts will be raised from two to three annas a ton:—

Ganjam. | Godavari. | Kistna. | Tanjore. | South Canara.

(NOTE.—In the following Instructions the clauses, sections, &c., quoted from Act XII of 1875 should be read with the corresponding clauses, sections, &c., in Act X of 1889.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS VISITING THE PORT OF MADRAS.

PORT LIMITS.

The following have been declared under section 4 of the Indian Ports Act, No. X of 1889, to be the limits of the Port of Madras:—

To the North.—A line running due east from the pillar which marks the extreme north-western limit of the said port to (10) ten fathoms water;

To the South.—A line running due east from the pillar which marks the extreme south-western limit of the said port to (10) ten fathoms water;

To the East.—A line running from north to south and connecting the easternmost points of the two before-mentioned lines, defining the northern and southern limits of the said port; and

To the West.—So much of the sea-shore between the northern and southern limits of the said port as is within (50) fifty yards of the high water-mark, spring tides, and within the limits of the artificial harbour the space from the water's edge to the junction with the municipal road, the line of which will be marked by boundary stones.

NOTE.—All vessels anchoring inside of ten fathoms water will be consequently within port limits and liable to port-dues.

For the purposes of the Madras Harbour Trust Act II of 1886, the limits of the port are as above, except in regard to the western limit, which is as follows:—

To the West.—Within the limits of the artificial harbour a line marked by boundary pillars running from north to south and connecting the shore ends of the harbour groynes abutting on the municipal road, and without the limits of the artificial harbour a line running parallel to the water's edge between the northern and southern limits at 50 yards above high water-marks, spring tides; provided that, between a line running due east from the military boundary pillar near Messrs. Parry and Co.'s office on the north and the mouth of the Cooum river on the south, the western limit shall be the water's edge itself.

PORT DUES.—See page 651.

(Harbour Trust Board appointed Conservator of the Port, &c.)

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Ports Act (XII of 1875), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Madras Harbour Trust Board to be Conservators of the Port of Madras under section 8 for the purposes of the said Act, and to keep the accounts of the Port Fund of the port aforesaid under section 47, and this order shall have effect from and after the 1st July 1888.

(Port and Marine Surgeon appointed Health Officer.)

Fort St. George, January 8, 1891.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1.—A. Under section 18-A of the Indian Ports Act, the Governor in Council has appointed the Port and Marine Surgeon, Madras, to be the Health Officer at that port, to exercise the powers conferred on him by the said section.

PILOTAGE FEES (SECTION 85, ACT X OF 1889).—See page 627.

(Overtime Fees to Harbour Masters sanctioned in Notification, No. 12, dated 2nd May 1883.)

"On Sundays and close holidays the Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master shall be entitled to a fee, by way of personal allowance, of (10) ten rupees for each vessel moved in or out of the harbour, and a similar fee for each vessel conducted in or out on week-days between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M."

HOISTING SHIP'S NUMBER.

(Section 51 to 53 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"51. (1) The master of every inward or outward bound vessel, on arriving within signal distance of any signal-station established within the limits of the river Hughli, or within the limits of any part of a river or channel subject to this Act, shall, on the requisition of the pilot in charge of the vessel, signify the name of the vessel by hoisting the number by which she is known, or by adopting such other means to this end as may be practicable and usual, and shall keep the signal flying until it is answered from the signal-station.

"2. If the master of a vessel arriving as aforesaid offends against sub-section (1), he shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

"52. (1) Every pilot in charge of a vessel shall require the number of the vessel of which he is in charge to be duly signalled as provided by the last foregoing section."

"(2) When on such requisition from the pilot to that effect, the master of a vessel refuses to hoist the number of a vessel, or to adopt such other means of making her name known as may be practicable and usual, the pilot may, on arrival at the first place of safe anchorage, anchor the vessel and refuse to proceed on his course until the requisition has been complied with.

"53. Any pilot in charge of a vessel who disobeys, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, disobedience to any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, for each instance of such disobedience or abetment, and, in addition, shall be liable to dismissal from his appointment."

TIME SIGNALS.

(a) The semaphore on the Port Officer's flagstaff is dropped at 1 o'clock P.M. corresponding to 19 hours, 39 minutes, 00.6 second, Greenwich mean time. A gun is fired at noon and 8 o'clock P.M. (Madras time).

(b) When the semaphore fails to drop or is not dropped correctly, signal C. V. N. J. of the Commercial Code will be hoisted immediately and kept flying for half an hour, in which case the semaphore will be dropped again at 2 P.M., corresponding to 20 hours, 39 minutes, 00.6 second, Greenwich mean time.

ADMISSION TO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Sick Seamen.

Sick seamen and others are admitted into the General Hospital at Madras for treatment under an order from the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

MATTERS RELATING TO HARBOUR MASTERS.

Gratifications to Harbour Masters.

Harbour Masters are forbidden to receive any gratification from masters of vessels or others with whom they are brought in contact while in the execution of their duty; any gratuity given to a pilot will, if brought to notice, lead to his instant dismissal.

Applications for Services of a Harbour Master.

(a) Applications for the service of a Harbour Master should be sent to the Deputy Conservator's office between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M., and the words "Application for a Harbour Master" should be written on the cover.

(b) The application for a Harbour Master from a vessel intending to proceed to sea on a Sunday or on any of the close holidays authorized by Government, should be sent to the Deputy Conservator's office the day previous.

(c) A vessel requiring a Harbour Master after dark should burn a blue light.

Delay in sending Harbour Master.

In the event of any delay having occurred in a Harbour Master being supplied to a vessel, an inquiry into the circumstances will be instituted on a report respecting the same being made to the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

APPROACHING THE HARBOUR ENTRANCE.

The entrance of the artificial harbour is not to be approached by vessels nearer than 10 fathoms of water by night and 9 fathoms by day, till the arrival of a pilot.

FOR REGULATING THE ENTRY AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

Vessels about to leave the Harbour shall hoist Flag N of the Commercial Code at the Fore.

Vessels about to enter the Harbour shall hoist Flag F of the Commercial Code at the Fore.

When a Harbour Master on board a vessel outside the Harbour intending to enter sees the N of the Universal Code at the mast-head of a vessel inside, he must wait outside until the vessel flying the N has left the Harbour, if the N is lowered to half-mast he may then enter.

PARTICULAR BERTHS—OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.

For discharging Horses.

Vessels with a consignment of horses on board intending to discharge them outside the harbour shall anchor in not less than 7 fathoms of water with the Madras Light-house bearing west, or west by south. No vessel shall anchor to the southward of the former bearing.

For taking in or discharging Timber.

A vessel while discharging timber shall take up such berth as will enable her to do so on the beach set apart for the purpose between Cassimode and the new boundary pillar and not elsewhere within the Port of Madras without the special permission of the Harbour Board.

Vessels taking in or discharging any other particular kind of cargo not hereinbefore mentioned shall take up such berths as may be assigned to them by the Deputy Conservator.

For keeping the Harbour Entrance clear.

Vessels remaining outside the harbour within the limits of the port are required to take up such a position that, whichever way they may swing, they will be quite clear of the entrance of the harbour.

For Sailing Vessels other than Dhonies.

Sailing vessels other than dhonies shall, in taking up a berth between the 1st January and the 14th April and between the 16th June and the 30th September within the limits of the port, anchor in not less than 8 fathoms of water.

From the 15th of April to the 15th of June and from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, no vessel which is not propelled by steam shall anchor in less than 9 fathoms of water.

STRIKING YARDS AND MASTS.

From the 15th of April to the 15th of June, and from the 1st of October to the 31st of December, sailing vessels anchored within the limits of the port shall keep their top-gallant-masts struck.

ANCHORING AND MOORING.

Between the 1st January and the 14th April and between the 16th June and the 30th September and also during the prevalence of strong land winds and "north-westers," vessels inside the harbour shall be moored with not less than 40 fathoms of chain on the riding cable.

In the event of a vessel parting her riding cable, it is necessary for vessels inside the harbour to have a third anchor ready for letting go without delay, and to have all arrangements made for meeting such an emergency with readiness and despatch, as the consequences attending the parting of the riding chain may be most disastrous.

STERN-FASTS.

When a vessel is placed in moorings with a stern-fast, the commander of such vessel shall be prepared to slack away, without waiting for orders to do so, such stern-fast, in time, so as to allow the vessel to ride with her head to the wind whenever the strength of the wind is such as to render the same necessary, and he shall also cause a careful watch to be kept on the stern-fast at all times and especially at night. In slacking away the stern-fast, care must be taken to avoid colliding with any other vessel using a stern-fast.

DISCHARGING ASHES, &c.

Ashes, clinkers and sweepings shall not be thrown overboard from vessels while in the harbour.

FIRES AND LIGHTS.

All spirits, oil, paints and spirits of turpentine or other inflammable substances on board vessels within the port shall be stored in a place of security.

DISCHARGING OR TAKING IN GUNPOWDER OR OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

In loading or discharging gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives in excess of 100 lb. in weight, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be responsible that tanned hides or wadmiltits are laid over all portions of the vessel over which the barrels or cases pass, and also over all projections and on the platform in the hold: that a cushion (stuffed with white oakum) covered with leather is used for landing all barrels or cases upon, whether in the hold or on the deck: that the barrels or cases are carefully handled and stowed, and are on no account rolled over each other unless tanned hides are laid down for the purpose of protection: and after the gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives are stowed, the magazine and hatches leading thereto are properly secured and locked, and the key remains in his possession, and after the operation of discharging is completed, that the hides, hair cloths, &c., are removed and the hold or magazine is carefully cleaned out.

For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1. Gunpowder.	Class 5. Fulminate.
" 2. Nitrate-mixture.	" 6. Ammunition.
" 3. Nitro-compound.	" 7. Fireworks.
" 4. Chlorate-mixture.	

When employed in shipping or discharging the explosives above-mentioned, no person shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

As a general rule in landing and depositing or taking on board such excess quantity, no combustible stores shall be conveyed in the same hoy with powder and ammunition. In special cases, however, where combustible stores of an exceptionally safe description are forwarded with proper precaution as to their stowage and security, this restriction may be omitted.

Smoking and carrying lucifer matches on board lighters or boats conveying such gunpowder are strictly prohibited, and no fire will be allowed on board on any pretence whatever.

No fire is to be permitted in the barges, lighters or boats having on board or receiving such gunpowder or explosives.

Vessels, barges and boats having or taking on board such explosives are to be kept scrupulously clean and free from loose gunpowder.

No percussion caps, fuzes or other priming, by which gunpowder or other explosives may be exploded, shall be carried in a boat having such gunpowder or other explosives on board.

Ammunition and manufactured fire-works may be freely landed and shipped inside the Harbour. Gunpowder may remain on board a ship in the Harbour if secured in a properly constructed magazine approved by the Deputy Conservator or by an officer deputed by him, and may be landed and shipped under special sanction.

All other explosives are excluded from the Harbour entirely.

DISCHARGING OF GUNS IN PORT.

(Section 27 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any "fire-arm" in any port subject to this Act, or on or from any landing place, pier, wharf, or quay, thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose, as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES TO SHIPPING.

(To be made in writing to the Conservator through the Deputy Conservator by the Master.)
Extract from Act V of 1883 (the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883).

"Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, receives credible information that—

- any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or
- by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of, any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or
- any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or
- any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or
- any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.
"In the cases mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c), the master, pilot, harbour master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage, or casualty, and in cases under clause (d), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

"Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

(Section 28 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

If the Master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any such port, wilfully omits to take order to extinguish fire, or obstructs the Conservator or the Port Officer, or any person acting under the authority of the Conservator or Port Officer, in extinguishing or attempting to extinguish the fire, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

VESSEL TO BE PROVIDED WITH FORCE PUMP.

(Section 32 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"(1) Every vessel exceeding the burthen of two hundred tons and lying in any port to which this section has been specially extended, shall be provided with a proper force-pump and hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire which may occur on board."

"(2) The Master of every such vessel who, having been required by the Conservator to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1), neglects or refuses, without lawful excuse,

so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

SEARCHING FOR LOST STORES.

(Section 29 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"(1) No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall in any port subject to this Act creep or sweep for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein."

"(2) If any person offends against the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

REMOVING STONES, &c.

(Section 30 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"(1) No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall in any port subject to this Act remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of the port; and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure, or to be used so as to injure, such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person, if any, as he may appoint to take part in, or overlook the performance of, such work."

"(2) If any person offends against sub-section (1), he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, any shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore."

REGULATIONS RESPECTING LIGHTS.

All vessels of whatever rig or denomination, when under weigh or at anchor, shall at night exhibit the lights ordered under the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated August 11th, 1884, and, when moored in the harbour, shall further exhibit "where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a bright white light, in a globular lantern not less than 8 inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile."

BAD WEATHER ARRANGEMENTS.

During the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, the Commander of every vessel within the limits of the port is required to attend to the following directions:—

- Not to be absent from his vessel between sunset and sunrise.
- To keep his vessel prepared in every respect to proceed to sea at short notice.
- To leave the harbour without waiting for instructions to do so, should he deem such a course prudent.
- On the hoisting of the danger signal, to take such other measures for securing the safety of his vessel as he may consider requisite, as no further instructions on that point will be furnished by the Port authorities. Should his vessel be inside the harbour, he is to proceed outside at once on this signal being hoisted without waiting for the special signal to do so.
- In the event of wreck occurring, should it be observed that the rocket apparatus is not at once forthcoming, a line should be immediately sent on shore from the vessel by some kind of buoy, or other handy means, to which the tail block and double line will be attached by those on shore or signals made, if possible, as to what other steps must be carried out.

INATTENTION TO DIRECTIONS OF THE CONSERVATOR.

(Clause (2), Section 8, of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of the Conservator after notice thereof has been given to him, he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which, after such notice as aforesaid, he wilfully and without lawful excuse continues to disobey the direction."

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS VISITING COAST-PORTS.

PORT DUES.

(Under Sections 33 and 34 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

See page 650, *et seq.*

CARGO AND PASSENGER BOATS.

- No boats are to be detained alongside of a vessel after the "Re-call Signal" has been made.
- Boatmen are not to be compelled or permitted either to work on board any vessel within the port, or to receive more passengers or cargo than is specified in the boats' license.

(c) Any irregular practice among the crew of boats or catamarans should be brought at once to the notice of the Conservator of the Port.

(d) No cargo is to be landed in ships' boats without the special permission of the Conservator.

(e) Communication with the shore through the surf in a ship's boat is prohibited.

FIRES AND LIGHTS.

All spirits, oil, paints and spirits of turpentine or other inflammable substances on board vessels within the port shall be stored in a place of security.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

(Section 28 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

If the master of any vessel in which fire takes place while lying in any such port, wilfully omits to take order to extinguish fire, or obstructs the Conservator or the Port Officer, or any person acting under the authority of the Conservator or Port Officer, in extinguishing or attempting to extinguish the fire, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

DISCHARGING OR TAKING IN GUNPOWDER OR OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

In loading or discharging gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives in excess of 100 lb. in weight, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be responsible that tanned hides or wadmiltits are laid over all portions of the vessel over which the barrels or cases pass, and also over all projections and on the platform in the hold: that a cushion (stuffed with white oakum) covered with leather is used for landing all barrels or cases upon, whether in the hold or on the deck: that the barrels or cases are carefully handled and stowed, and are on no account rolled over each other unless tanned hides are laid down for the purpose of protection: and after the gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives are stowed, the magazine and hatches leading thereto are properly secured and locked, and the key remains in his possession, and after the operation of discharging is completed, that the hides, hair cloths, &c., are removed and the hold or magazine is carefully cleaned out.

For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1. Gunpowder.	Class 5. Fulminate.
" 2. Nitrate-mixture.	" 6. Ammunition.
" 3. Nitro-compound.	" 7. Firework.
" 4. Chlorate-mixture.	

When employed in shipping or discharging the explosive above mentioned, no person shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

As a general rule in landing and depositing or taking on board such excess quantity, *no combustible stores shall be conveyed in the same hoy with powder and ammunition.* In special cases, however, where combustible stores of an exceptionally safe description are forwarded with proper precaution as to their stowage and security, this restriction may be omitted.

Smoking and carrying lucifer matches on board lighters or boats conveying such gunpowder are strictly prohibited, and no fire will be allowed on board on any pretence whatever.

No fire is to be permitted in the barges, lighters or boats having on board or receiving such gunpowder or explosives.

Vessels, barges and boats having or taking on board such explosives are to be kept scrupulously clean and free from loose gunpowder.

No percussion caps, fuzes or other priming, by which gunpowder or other explosives may be exploded, shall be carried in a boat having such gunpowder or other explosives on board.

DISCHARGING OF GUNS IN PORTS.

(Section 27 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

Whoever, without lawful excuse, discharges any "firearm" in any port subject to this Act, or on or from any landing place, pier, wharf, or quay, thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose, as may be allowed by the Local Government, shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

SEARCHING FOR LOST STORES.

(Section 29 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"(1) No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall in any port subject to this Act creep or sweep for anchors, cables or other stores lost or supposed to be lost therein."

"(2) If any person offends against the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

REMOVING STONES, &c.

(Section 30 of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"(1) No person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall in any port subject to this Act remove or carry away any rock, stones, shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of the port; and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor or any other thing, or do any other thing which is likely to injure, or to be used so as to injure, such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person, if any, as he may appoint to take part in, or overlook the performance of, such work."

"(2) If any person offends against sub-section (1), he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and shall pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done by him to such bank or shore."

REGULATIONS RESPECTING LIGHTS.

All vessels of whatever rig or denomination, when under weigh or at anchor, shall at night exhibit the lights ordered under the order of Her Majesty in Council, dated August 11th, 1884, and, when moored in the harbour, shall further exhibit "where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a bright white light, in a globular lantern not less than 8 inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile."

BAD WEATHER ARRANGEMENTS.

During the prevalence of suspicious or threatening weather, the Commander of every vessel within the limits of the port is required to attend to the following directions:—

(a) Not to be absent from his vessel between sunset and sunrise.

(b) To keep his vessel prepared in every respect to proceed to sea at short notice.

(c) To leave the port without waiting for instructions to do so, should he deem such a course prudent.

(d) On the hoisting of the Danger Signal, to take such other measures for securing the safety of his vessel as he may consider requisite, as no further instructions on that point will be furnished by the Port authorities.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES TO SHIPPING.

(To be made in writing to the Conservator by the Master.)

Extract from Act V of 1883 (the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883).

"Whenever any Magistrate, or any officer appointed by the Local Government in his behalf, receives credible information that—

(a) any ship has been lost, abandoned, stranded or materially damaged on or near the coasts of British India; or

(b) by reason of any casualty happening to, or on board of, any ship on or near those coasts, loss of life has ensued; or

(c) any ship has caused loss or material damage to any other ship on or near those coasts; or

(d) any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has happened elsewhere to, or on board of, any British ship, and any competent witnesses thereof have arrived or are to be found at any place in British India; or

(e) any British ship is supposed to have been lost, and any evidence can be obtained in British India as to the circumstances under which she proceeded to sea or was last heard of;

he shall forthwith report in writing the information to the Local Government.

"In the cases mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c), the master, pilot, harbour master, or other person in charge of the ship, or (where two ships are concerned) in charge of each ship, at the time of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage, or casualty, and in cases under clause (d), where the master of the ship concerned, or (except in the case of a loss) where the ship concerned, proceeds to any place in British India from the place where the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty has occurred, the master of the ship

shall, on arriving in British India, give immediate notice of the loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty to the nearest Magistrate, or, when he arrives at a port in British India, to the officer appointed as aforesaid at that port.

"Any person bound to give notice under this section and wilfully failing to give the same shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months."

INATTENTION TO DIRECTIONS OF THE CONSERVATOR.

(Clause (2), Section 8, of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889.)

"If any person wilfully and without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to obey any lawful direction of the Conservator after notice thereof has been given to him, he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day on which, after such notice as aforesaid, he wilfully and without lawful excuse continues to disobey the direction."

PILOTAGE CHARGE FOR KEELAKARARY CHANNEL.

(Government Notification, *Fort St. George Gazette*, 1st August 1854.)
Annas 10 per foot of a vessel's draft.

PORT RULES OF THE PORT OF MADRAS.

I.—ENTERING OR LEAVING PORT—CLAUSE (a).

(a) All sea-going vessels, on entering or leaving the port between sunrise and sunset, shall fly their national flag, and, when entering port, each vessel shall show her number.

(b) No vessel shall enter or leave the harbour between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. without special authority from the Deputy Conservator of the Port; and no vessel shall enter or leave the harbour at any time without having on board a Harbour Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Deputy Conservator.

(c) Not more than one vessel shall enter or leave the harbour at the same time.

II.—BERTHS OF VESSELS—CLAUSE (b).

All vessels within the port shall take up such berths as may be assigned them by the Deputy Conservator, and shall change their berth, or remove, when required by him.

III.—STRIKING YARDS AND MASTS—CLAUSE (c).

All vessels within the port shall strike their yards and top-masts on being required to do so by the Deputy Conservator whether by signal or otherwise.

IV.—REMOVAL AND PLACING OF ANCHORS, &c.—CLAUSE (d).

Anchors shall not be allowed to remain cock-billed, nor spare spars be allowed to hang alongside or astern of any vessel.

V.—TAKING IN OR DISCHARGING PASSENGERS, BALLAST OR ANY PARTICULAR KIND OF CARGO, AND THE STATIONS TO BE OCCUPIED BY VESSELS WHILST SO ENGAGED—CLAUSE (e).

(a) Ammunition or other explosives, kerosene-oil and timber shall be taken in and discharged only at such stations as may be set apart from time to time by the Conservator to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged.

(b) Ballast and rubbish shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the port without the special permission of the Deputy Conservator.

VI.—KEEPING FREE PASSAGES, &c.—CLAUSE (f).

The entrance to the harbour, the spaces between the different moorings within the harbour, the spaces in the vicinity of the pier and the harbour walls, shall be kept clear to the extent that may be required by the Deputy Conservator.

VII.—ANCHORING AND MOORING—CLAUSE (g).

(a) Vessels within the port lying at single anchor shall have a second anchor ready to be let go.

(b) Vessels when moored or at single anchor shall have ranges of both cables on deck ready to be veered immediately.

(c) All vessels within the harbour should be moored in such a manner as may be directed by the Deputy Conservator and with or without stern-fasts at his discretion.

(d) All anchors must be buoyed, and care taken that the buoys "watch."

(e) When a steam vessel entering the harbour is provided with stockless anchors only, or with anchors and chains which, in the opinion of the Deputy Conservator of the Port, are unsuitable for mooring such vessel inside the harbour, the Master shall, unless permission to the contrary is given by the Deputy Conservator in writing, keep sufficient steam at all times available in the main boiler of such vessel for moving her from her berth within time from receiving notice, either written or verbal, so to do, from either the Deputy Conservator of the Port or the Senior Harbour Master on his behalf.

VIII.—MOVING AND WARPING—CLAUSE (h).

(a) All vessels within the port shall be moved or warped from place to place as required, and by such means or appliances as may be ordered by the Deputy Conservator.

(b) No vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel moving, without being required to do so by the Harbour Master or officer in charge of the vessel moving.

IX.—CARGO BOATS—CLAUSE (i).

The plying of catamarans, flats, cargo, passenger and other boats, whether for hire, or not and whether regularly or only occasionally, in, or partly within and partly without the port, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such vessel, shall be subject to such regulations as may be laid down from time to time by the Conservator.

X.—FIRES AND LIGHTS—CLAUSE (l).

(a) No vessel shall be fumigated except at a place appointed by the Deputy Conservator for the purpose.

(b) Pitch or dammer shall not be heated on board vessels within the port, but in a boat alongside or astern; nor shall spirits be drawn off on board such vessels by candle or other unprotected artificial lights.

(c) Vessels while loading cotton shall not have any unprotected light in the hold or orlop.

(d) When gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives in excess of 100 lb. weight are being shipped on board, or being discharged from any vessel within the limits of the port, neither fires, light nor smoking are under any circumstances to be permitted on board.

XI.—SIGNAL LIGHTS—CLAUSE (m).

The Master of any vessel arriving within the port with ammunition, explosives, or over 100 lb. in weight of gunpowder on board as cargo, shall display a red flag B of the Commercial Code at the fore during day-light, and between sun-set and sun-rise shall exhibit, when at anchor, a red light over the usual anchor light for such time as the ammunition, explosives or gunpowder may be on board within port limits.

The use of "sound signals" for attracting attention is prohibited on board vessels while within the limits of the port, except for the purposes specified in Articles 12 and 19 of the Board of Trade "Regulations respecting lights and fog-signals and steering and sailing rules" republished below, and in case of emergency where assistance from the shore is urgently required in the interest of the safety of the vessel.

Article 12.—A steam-ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog-horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist, or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows; that is to say,—

(a) A steam-ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b) A sailing-ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(c) A steam-ship and a sailing-ship when not under way, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes ring the bell.

Article 19.—In taking any course authorized or required by these Regulations, a steam-ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam whistle, viz.:—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard";

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port";

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional; but if they are used, the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signals made.

XII.—NUMBER OF CREW—CLAUSE (n).

All vessels within the port shall have on board a sufficient number of crew to perform any duties which may become necessary for the safety of the vessel in regard to veering or heaving in cable, bracing up the yards, striking mast and yards, &c., in case of emergency arising.

XIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CLEANING OR PAINTING VESSELS, &c.—CLAUSE (o).

No person shall be employed in cleaning or painting a vessel or in working in the bilges, boilers, or double bottom of a vessel in the port either before or after the hours which may be fixed from time to time by the Conservator for such purposes.

XIV.—ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE MASTER WHEN THERE IS DISEASE OR SICKNESS, OR A DEAD BODY ON BOARD HIS VESSEL, WHILE SUCH VESSEL IS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PORT—(CLAUSE p).

Part I.—Regulations in cases of Cholera, Small-pox or other Epidemic Diseases, common in India.

(a) The Master of every vessel, on board of which there is, either among the passengers or crew, any case of cholera, small-pox, or other epidemic disease, common in India, shall report every such case to the pilot or other boarding officer, at the earliest opportunity, or, in the absence of a pilot or other boarding officer, or if the vessel be at anchor within port limits when such disease first breaks out, shall hoist a signal, which

This is a square red flag with a yellow St. George's Cross. shall be, during the day, Flag R of the Commercial Code at the main, and during the night, two white lights, one over the other, at the fore.

(b) The Master of every such vessel shall not allow any passenger suspected of having any such disease, to depart from such vessel before such vessel has been inspected by the Health Officer, but where the disease or diseases in question is or are limited to two cases, the vessel will not be prohibited from taking up the usual place of anchorage in the harbour, and passengers not suspected of having any such disease need not be detained on board pending the inspection of the Health Officer.

Where, however, cases of any such disease have been more numerous than two, or when from their occurring on pilgrim or emigrant ships, or for other special reasons further precautions may be deemed advisable, the Master shall anchor the vessel in the place appointed for the purpose; and shall not allow any of the passengers to leave the vessel until the Health Officer has made his inspection, and the Master of such vessel shall, moreover, cause her to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated under the directions of the Health Officer.

Part II.—Regulations where a Death has occurred.

(a) On a death occurring during the day on board of a vessel in port, the ensign and house flag are to be immediately lowered half-mast and kept in such position from sunrise to sunset as long as the body remains on board. Should a death occur between sunset and sunrise, one red light is to be hoisted at the peak, half-mast.

(b) The Master of the vessel will cause the death of any person on board to be made known at once to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, either by letter or otherwise, and shall also forward to the Deputy Conservator of the Port a written report as soon as possible after the occurrence in which all the circumstances attending the death are to be fully detailed.

(c) No dead body is to be removed from the ship without the permission of the Police authorities. Unless the special permission of the Commissioner of Police to its interment on shore shall have been obtained, a dead body shall be buried in the sea, outside the harbour, in not less than 9 fathoms water, in such manner as shall ensure its sinking at once and remaining below water.

NOTE.—Every person committing a breach of any of the above rules and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made in Act X. of 1889, will be liable to fine which may extend up to one hundred rupees under the provisions of section 54 of the Act.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS VISITING THE PORT OF MADRAS.

The following arrangements have been made for acquainting by signal the Commanders of vessels in port, with the "daily weather report" supplied to the Presidency Port Officer by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, viz.:

I. Immediately after the one o'clock P.M. "time signal" has been made, flag W of the Commercial Code will be exhibited at the mast head of the Port Office flagstaff, and will denote that the flags which may be hoisted at the yard-arm of the flagstaff while it remains in position have a meteorological meaning.

II. When the signal has been completed, its meaning will be found on referring to the accompanying copy of the Meteorological Code and the General Chart of the Bay of Bengal.

III. The ordinary Commercial Code signal flags (B to W inclusive) will be used in making the signal.

IV. Four flags will be used, and will be hoisted singly at one of the yard-arms of the flagstaff, viz.:

(a) The first flag will refer to section 1 of the Bay (i.e.) off Burmah and Arakan Coasts to longitude 90° E.

(b) The second flag to section 2 of the Bay (i.e.) at the head of the Bay north of latitude 19° 30' N.

(c) The third flag to section 3 of the Bay (i.e.) off Ganjam, Circars, Coromandel Coast to longitude 90° E.

(d) The fourth flag to section 4 of the Bay (i.e.) the southern part of the Bay off the South Madras Coast, south of latitude 13° 30' N.

VI. As the different flags are hoisted, the answering pennant of each vessel should be hoisted, and as each flag is hauled down, the answering pennant should be dipped and not lowered altogether until the signal has been completed.

VII. Each flag will be kept hoisted for a few minutes unless answered by all vessels in harbour before that time, in which case it will be hauled down.

Meteorological meaning of the Commercial Code Flag.

Flag.	Weather.	Winds.	Sea.
B	Fine weather	Light or moderate winds, of direction about usual for the season.	Calm or slight sea.
C	Fine weather	Moderate to strong winds, of direction about usual for the season.	Probably slight to moderate sea.
D	Fine weather	Strong winds, of direction about usual for the season.	Probably moderate to rough sea.
F	Fine weather	Light or moderate winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Calm or slight sea.
G	Fine weather	Moderate to strong winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Probably slight to moderate sea.
H	Fine weather	Strong winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Probably moderate to rough sea.
J	Fine weather	Light or moderate winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Calm or slight sea.
K	Fine weather	Moderate to strong winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Probably slight to moderate sea.
L	Doubtful weather	Strong winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Probably moderate to rough sea.
M	Unsettled and suspicious weather.	Light or moderate winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Calm or slight sea.
N	Unsettled and suspicious weather.	Moderate to strong winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Probably slight to moderate sea.
P	Unsettled, suspicious, and probably squally weather.	Strong winds, of rather abnormal direction.	Probably moderate to rough sea.
Q	Unsettled and suspicious weather.	Light or moderate winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Calm or slight sea.
R	Unsettled and suspicious weather.	Moderate to strong winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Probably slight to moderate sea.
S	Unsettled, suspicious and probably squally weather.	Strong winds, which apparently form part of a whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds.	Probably moderate to rough sea.
T	Unsettled and suspicious weather, which it is expected may lead to the formation of a cyclonic storm or stormy weather in the section of the Bay referred to.	Moderate or strong winds	"
V	Conditions indicate that a small storm at present of slight intensity has formed or is forming in the section of the Bay referred to.	Strong winds	"
W	Conditions indicate that a cyclonic storm has formed in the section of the Bay referred to, and has commenced to move from the place of formation.	Strong winds	"

PORT RULES FOR ALL THE COAST PORTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(Under Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889.)

I. ENTERING OR LEAVING PORT—CLAUSE (a).

(a) All sea-going vessels, on entering or leaving the port between sunrise and sunset, shall fly their national flag, and when entering port, each vessel shall show her number.

(b) No vessels shall enter or leave the harbour between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. without special authority from the Conservator of the Port.

* Applies only to the ports of Cochin and Mangalore.

II. BERTHS OF VESSELS—CLAUSE (b).

All vessels within the port shall take such berths as may be assigned them by the Conservator, and shall change their berth, or remove, when required by him,

III. STRIKING YARDS AND MASTS—CLAUSE (c).

All vessels within the port shall strike their yards and top-masts on being required to do so by the Conservator, whether by signal or otherwise.

IV. TAKING IN OR DISCHARGING BALLAST OR ANY PARTICULAR KIND OF CARGO—CLAUSE (e).

(a) All vessels taking in or discharging ballast or any particular kind of cargo such as ammunition or other explosives, kerosene oil, bones, coral or other offensive articles and timber within the limits of the port, shall do so only at such stations as may be set apart from time to time by the Conservator.

(b) Ballast and rubbish shall not be thrown overboard within the limits of the port without the special permission of the Conservator.

V. KEEPING FREE PASSAGES—CLAUSE (f).

A free passage shall be kept to all landing places, wharves and anchorages in accordance with such directions as may be issued on the subject by the Conservator, and all vessels shall move when required by the Conservator to clear such passages.

VI. ANCHORING AND MOORING—CLAUSE (g).

(a) All vessels within the port shall be anchored or moored in such manner as may be directed by the Conservator.

(b) The anchors of all steamers and square-rigged vessels must be buoyed, and care taken that the buoys "watch."

VII. MOVING AND WARPING—CLAUSE (h).

(a) All vessels within the port shall be moved or warped from place to place as required, and by such means or appliances as may be ordered by the Conservator.

(b) No vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel moving without being required to do so by the officer in charge of the vessel moving.

VIII. CARGO BOATS—CLAUSE (k).

The plying of catamarans, flats, cargo, passenger and other boats, whether for hire or not, and whether regularly or only occasionally, in, or partly within and partly without, the port, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers to be carried by any such vessel, shall be subject to such regulations as may be laid down from time to time by Government, and owners of such boats shall be subject to the control of the Conservator, and shall carry out at all times all orders issued by him in connection with the plying of their boats and which are not inconsistent with the regulations issued by Government.

IX. FIRES AND LIGHTS—CLAUSE (l).

(a) No vessel shall be fumigated except at a place appointed by the Conservator for that purpose.

(b) Pitch or dammer shall not be heated on board vessels within the port, but in a boat alongside or astern; nor shall spirits be drawn off on board such vessels by candle or other unprotected artificial lights.

(c) Vessels while loading cotton shall not have any unprotected lights in the hold or orlop.

(d) When gunpowder, ammunition or other explosives in excess of 100 lb. weight are being shipped on board, or being discharged from any vessel within the limits of the port, neither fires, lights nor smoking are under any circumstances to be permitted on board.

X. SIGNAL LIGHTS—CLAUSE (m).

The Master of any vessel arriving within the port with ammunition, explosives, or over 100 lb. in weight of gunpowder on board as cargo, shall display a red flag B of the commercial code at the fore during day-light, and between sunset and sunrise shall exhibit, when at anchor, a red light over the usual anchor light for such time as the ammunition, explosives or gunpowder may be on board within port limits.

XI. NUMBER OF CREW—CLAUSE (n).

All vessels within the port shall have on board a sufficient number of crew to perform any duties which may become necessary for the safety of the vessel in regard to veering or heaving in cable, bracing up the yards, striking masts and yards, &c., in case of emergency arising.

XII. EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CLEANING OR PAINTING VESSELS, &c.—CLAUSE (o).

No person shall be employed in cleaning or painting a vessel or in working in the bilges, boilers or double bottom of a vessel in the port either before or after the hours which may be fixed from time to time by the Conservator for such purposes.

XIII.—ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE MASTER WHERE THERE IS DISEASE OR SICKNESS, OR A DEAD BODY ON BOARD HIS VESSEL WHILE SUCH VESSEL IS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PORT—(CLAUSE p).

Part I.—Regulations in cases of Cholera, Small-pox, or other Epidemic Diseases common in India.

(a) The master of every vessel on board of which there is, either among the passengers or crew, any case of cholera, small-pox or other epidemic disease common in India, shall report such case or cases to the pilot or other boarding officer at the earliest opportunity, or, in the absence of a Harbour Master or other boarding officer, if the vessel be at anchor within port limits when such disease first breaks out, shall hoist a signal which shall be during the day, Flag R of the Commercial Code at the main and during the night, two white lights, one over the other, at the fore.

(b) Where the disease or diseases in question are limited to one or two cases, the vessel will not be prohibited from taking up the usual place of anchorage within port limits and the passengers need not be detained on board pending the inspection of the Health Officer; but the master of the vessel will be held responsible that no passenger suspected of having such disease is allowed to depart before this inspection.

(c) Where cases have been more numerous than one or two, or when from their occurring on pilgrim or emigrant ships, or for other special reasons, further precautions may be deemed advisable, the vessel shall take up such position as the Conservator of the Port may direct; and none of the passengers shall be allowed to leave until the Health Officer has made his inspection.

(d) Vessels coming under this last rule shall be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated under the directions of the Health Officer.

Part II.—Regulations where a death has occurred.

(a) On a death occurring during the day on board of a vessel in the port, the ensign and house flag are to be immediately lowered half-mast and kept in such position from sunrise to sunset as long as the body remains on board. Should a death occur between sunset and sunrise, one red light is to be hoisted at the peak, half-mast.

(b) The master of the vessel will cause the death of any person on board to be made known at once to the Conservator either by letter or otherwise, and shall also forward to the Conservator, a written report as soon as possible after the occurrence, in which all the circumstances attending the death are to be fully detailed.

(c) No dead body is to be removed from the ship without the permission of the Conservator. Unless the special permission of the Conservator to its interment on shore shall have been obtained, a dead body shall be buried in the sea, outside the limits of the port and in not less than 9 fathoms' water, in such manner as shall ensure its sinking at once and remaining below water.

NOTE.—Every person committing a breach of any of the above rules and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provision has not been made in Act X of 1889, will be liable to fine which may extend up to one hundred rupees under the provisions of section 51 of that Act.

At such of the ports specified where there is no Health Officer or pilot, the duties of those officials as laid down in the rules now published shall be carried out by the Conservator of the Port.

Additional Rules for the Port of Cocanada.

1. No vessel whilst in the Cocanada river within the limits of the port shall be allowed to have any naked or unprotected lights on board.

2. No person shall fire any rocket or other firework from any vessel that is in the Cocanada river and within the limits of the port, or from any boat, raft, landing place, pier, wharf, quay, or other place in such river, or upon any bank thereof within the limits of the port.

BOAT RULES.

Rules passed by the Government of Madras under the provisions of section 6, clause (k), of Act X of 1889, for licensing and regulating catamarans plying for hire, and flats and cargo, passenger and other boats (not being boats coming into the Port from any system of inland navigation) plying, whether for hire or not, or whether regularly or only occasionally, in, or partly within and partly without, any Port, and for determining the quantity of cargo and number of passengers to be carried by any such vessel.

[NOTE.—The expression "Boat" or "Boats" when used in any of the following rules shall be held as including steam launches, catamarans, flats, cargo, passenger and other boats.]

1. No person, either as owner or servant, shall use any boat to carry goods or passengers, whether for hire or not, to or from any ship or vessel at the port, or from place to place within the limits of the port as defined for the time being, unless such person shall have previously received a license from the Registering officer to so use such boat, and unless the boat which such person shall so use has been registered as hereinafter mentioned. This rule is not to be considered as interfering with boats forming part of a vessel's equipment or boats maintained solely for purposes of pleasure. The Registering officer may, if he see fit, withdraw this exemption.

2. Owners of licensed boats shall supply the Tindal of each registered boat with a printed copy of these rules and of any written directions issued by the Registering officer for carrying the same into effect, which copy shall be shown by such Tindal to any passenger by such boat demanding to see the same.

3. The Registering officer shall, upon the application of the owner or owners of a boat, and upon such boat being brought by him or them to such place as the Registering officer shall appoint for that purpose, survey and measure, or cause to be surveyed and measured, such boat in the presence of the owner or owners thereof, or of any other person duly appointed for that purpose by such owner or owners, and, on being satisfied that a boat is seaworthy and fit for the service of the port, will, upon the owner or owners delivering to him a document signed by such owner or owners specifying his or their name or names, occupation or respective occupations and place or respective places of residence and

* Vide Appendix A.

subscribing to a declaration that he or they fully understand these rules, grant a license, in a form approved by Government, to such owner or owners to use the boat for the purposes of carrying goods and passengers or goods or passengers, whether for hire or not, within the limits of the port. Such license shall express the dimensions of the boat, its rig, the equipment and the number of the crew considered necessary by the Registering officer, as well as the number of passengers and quantity of cargo it is to be permitted to carry and whether for hire or not, and every such license shall also contain a number for such boat and the name or names, occupation or occupations, and place or places of residence of the owner or owners thereof, and the name and place of residence of the tindal of such boat; all of which particulars shall be entered by the Registering officer in a book † or register to be kept by him for that purpose.

† Vide Appendix B.

4. Every boat being a steam launch, the owner or master of which shall not hold a certificate of survey under Act VI or Act VII of 1884, shall, before being licensed as hereinbefore provided, be surveyed by a person holding a certificate of competency as a first-class Engineer, who shall be selected for that purpose by the Registering officer and who shall report to the Registering officer as to the condition of the hull and machinery of such boat and the time for which her hull and machinery will be sufficient, and the Registering officer shall not license any such boat until her hull and machinery shall be declared by the person to be so selected to be sufficient for the service intended and in good condition, and the license granted under these rules in respect of such boat shall, unless forfeited as hereinafter provided, be in force for one year from the date of survey if the hull and machinery of such boat shall be reported to the Registering officer as aforesaid as sufficient for so long otherwise such license shall be granted only for the time for which the hull and machinery of such boat shall be reported sufficient. A fee of Rs. 25 shall be paid by the owner of any such boat in advance to the Registering officer before any such survey shall be made, which fee shall be paid by the Registering officer to the person making the survey on receipt of his report.

5. Every boat being a steam launch having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power shall, when plying, whether for hire or not, have on board in charge of her engines a person possessing a certificate of competency as an engine-driver granted under Act VI or under Act VII of 1884.

6. Every boat used for the purpose of fishing shall be registered in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the owner or owners of every such boat shall obtain a license for such boat in manner hereinbefore also provided, and every such boat shall carry on one of its sails and on each side of such boat a number to be assigned to such boat by the Registering officer when such boat is registered, and no person shall use any boat for the

purpose of fishing until such license shall have been obtained and such boat shall have been registered; nor without such number being so placed as aforesaid. Nothing in this Rule shall apply to catamarans, shoe-donies or canoes used exclusively for the purpose of fishing.

7. Every owner of a registered boat, not being a catamaran, shall paint upon a white ground in black English figures not less than six inches in length, on a conspicuous part of the bow of such boat on one side and of the quarter on the other, the number of such boat mentioned in the register and in his license. No person shall paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat not duly registered any such figures as aforesaid or other mark likely to induce the belief that such boat has been registered.

8. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in painting on registered boats the figures above mentioned, the Registering officer shall cause the number of each boat on its being registered to be cut or branded thereon in the native characters most commonly in use in the port, and the owner or owners of every such boat shall keep cut or branded and painted on his or their registered boat the English and Vernacular figures thereon, and shall not hide or obliterate them or any of them. No person, whether an owner of a registered boat or boats or not, shall alter or erase, or shall assist in altering or erasing, any such figures as aforesaid. All numbers painted or branded on a registered boat shall be effaced by the Registering officer on the license granted in respect of such boat being withdrawn.

9. So often as the ownership of any registered boat shall be changed, the licensed owner shall, within six days after such change shall have taken place, produce his license to the Registering officer, who will cancel the same, issue a fresh license to the new owner of such boat, and amend the original entry in the register in respect of such boat or make a new entry in respect thereof as the Registering officer shall think fit, the new owner shall subscribe a declaration as provided in Rule 3 before a license is issued to him.

10. So often as the tindal of any registered boat not being a catamaran, shoe-donie or canoe used for the purposes of fishing shall be changed or any alteration shall be made affecting any of the particulars contained in the license held by the owner or owners of such boat, such change or alteration shall be reported within 24 hours after the same shall have taken place by the owner or owners of such boat to the Registering officer, who will amend such license and the register accordingly, except in cases where any such alteration affects the carrying capacity of such boat, in which cases the boat shall be re-measured, and the original license held by the owner or owners thereof shall be cancelled and a fresh license be issued.

11. All owners of registered boats shall submit their boats, when called on to do so, to the inspection of the Registering officer or any person duly authorized by him, and shall execute such repairs to their respective registered boats as the Registering officer or such other person as aforesaid shall direct, to render them efficient, and no owner or other person shall use any such boat until such repairs shall have been duly executed thereto.

12. All registered boats shall be manned and provided with such equipment as may be determined on by the Registering officer and noted in the license, and no owner shall allow his registered boat to ply without the requisite complement of men or equipment. Every owner of a boat licensed to ply for hire and the tindal of every such boat shall, if so required, carry in his registered boat such number of passengers and quantity of goods as shall be expressed in the license granted in respect of his registered boat.

13. All men employed as tindals in a registered boat at a coast port, other than the port of Masulipatam, and all men employed as tindals or as boatmen in registered boats at the ports of Madras and Masulipatam, shall be registered in the office of the Registering officer in a book to be kept for that purpose by him, and no others shall ply, or be allowed to ply, in registered boats except on emergency and with the permission of the Registering officer. No person who, in the opinion of the Registering officer, is unaccustomed to the use of boats or is inefficient, shall be registered either as a tindal or as a boatman, or shall be employed in any registered boat.

14. The owner or owners of every registered boat at the ports of Madras and Masulipatam shall cause the tindal and every boatman employed in such boat, and the owner or owners of every registered boat at a coast port other than the port of Masulipatam, shall cause the tindal employed in such boat, to wear, when afloat in such boat, a metal badge engraved with the registered number of such boat; such badge shall be supplied by the Registering officer of the port free of charge in the first instance.

15. No tindal or boatman serving in any registered boat shall by wilful neglect of his duty cause any impediment to the service of such boat.

16. A registered boat shall not ply within the limits of the port between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without the permission of the Registering officer, which is to be first obtained, nor shall a registered boat ply between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. when any signal indi-

cating bad weather or high sea is displayed from the Port flagstaff, without the special permission of the Registering officer.

17. No registered boat shall ply in fine weather if loaded with passengers or cargo beyond the number or quantity specified in the license granted in respect of such boat, or in rough weather with a greater number or quantity than that authorized for the occasion by the Registering officer; all persons shall, on being required so to do by the tindal or owner of a registered boat, leave the boat, or, as the case may be, remove therefrom such quantity of cargo which such person shall have placed, or shall have caused to be placed, in such boat as the tindal or owner shall require him to remove if the number of passengers or quantity of cargo then in such boat shall exceed the number or quantity, as the case may be, allowed by this rule.

18. Owners of registered boats will instruct the tindal of such boats to pay immediate attention to the following signals of the Commercial Code when displayed from the Port flagstaff, viz:—

Flag S—All boats to return at once to the harbour or landing place;

Flag K—Surf is impassable;

Flag M—Communication with the shore dangerous;

Flag N—Boats can leave the harbour;

Flag F—Boats cannot enter the harbour;

and also to the boat-muster flag—a square blue flag with four parallel red bars running across-wise when hoisted at the Port flagstaff—which will be displayed on the Port Officer desiring to carry out Rule 11.

19. No tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any registered boat shall attempt to make such boat fast to, or shall take it alongside of, a vessel approaching an anchorage, before such vessel has come to an anchor.

20. All passengers and goods shall be landed or shipped from within the limits, if any, that have been determined by Government, and no person engaged in shipping or landing passengers or goods shall do so beyond such limits unless the sanction of the chief Customs authority at the port shall have been previously obtained.

21. The rate of hire to be charged for the carriage of cargo and passengers, respectively, will be determined from time to time by Government, and no owner of a registered boat licensed to ply for hire, or person deputed by any owner of such registered boat to carry any cargo or passengers for hire, shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned by Government for the carriage of any such cargo or passengers.

22. Any person who shall be convicted of disobedience of any of these rules shall be liable to forfeit any license which may have been granted to him under any of these rules.

23. The decision of the Registering officer upon any matter in connection with these rules shall be open to appeal, which at a coast port shall be made to the Collector of the district, and at Madras to the Presidency Port Officer, provided that such appeal be preferred in writing within three days after the decision of the Registering Officer shall have been communicated in writing to the party or parties concerned, and the decision of the Collector of the district or of the Presidency Port Officer, as the case may be, shall be final and conclusive.

24. The following fees shall be leviable for the survey, registration, licensing and inspection of cargo and other boats:—

	RS.	A.	P.
For each survey and measurement, as required by the Boat rules, provided the boat is found seaworthy	1	0	0
On each occasion of a boat being found unseaworthy on being surveyed	0	8	0
For registration on each of the occasions prescribed by the Boat rules	1	0	0
For granting a license on each of the occasions prescribed by the Boat rules	1	0	0
For each annual inspection	1	0	0

Half the above rates shall be due and leviable in the case of canoes and shoe-dhories; and in the case of catamarans the existing scale, under which the corresponding fees do not exceed 8 annas, shall continue to be in force.

N.B.—No fee is leviable for amending a license or register.

NOTE.

Attention is called to the provisions of section 54 of Act X of 1839, which is as follows:—

"If any person disobeys any rule or order which a Local Government has made in pursuance of this Act and for the punishment of disobedience to rules and orders of the Local Government, where in this Act, he shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to 100 rupees."

APPENDIX A.

Name and Number of Boat, &c.		Particulars respecting the Tindal of the Boat.		Remarks.	
Measurement—		Particulars respecting the owner or owners of the Boat.		Place of residence.	
Length...	Feet.	Name.		Place of residence.	
Breadth...		Occupation.		Place of residence.	
Depth...		Name or Names.		Place of residence.	
Quantity of Cargo—		When repaired last and in what condition.		When built and where.	
In fine weather		Rig and Equip-ment.		When repaired last and in what condition.	
In rough weather		Number of the Crew—		Number of the Crew.	
Number of Passengers without Cargo—		In fine weather		In fine weather.	
In fine weather		In rough weather		In rough weather.	
In rough weather		Tindal Lascars		Tindal Lascars.	
Number of the Crew—		In fine weather		In fine weather.	
In fine weather		In rough weather		In rough weather.	
In rough weather		Tindal Lascars		Tindal Lascars.	
Rig and Equipment.		When built and where.		When repaired last and in what condition.	
When built and where.		Number of the Crew.		Number of the Crew.	
When repaired last and in what condition.		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Particulars respecting owners—		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	
Name		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Occupation		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	
Residence		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Particulars respecting Tindal—		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	
Name		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Residence		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	
Port of Registry.		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Date of Registry.		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	
Name and Number of Boat, Canoe or Catamaran		In fine weather.		In fine weather.	
Date of Registry.		In rough weather.		In rough weather.	

Signature of Registering Officer.

Station Date

APPENDIX B.

REGISTER showing the names, age, place of residence and occupation of Tindals employed in the Port of in the District of for the year 189 and of Tindals and Crew in the Ports of Madras and Masulipatam.

Date of Registry.	Number of Boat.	Names.	Age.			Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.	Days.			

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERING OFFICERS UNDER THE BOAT RULES.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Registering officers for the purposes of the Boat Rules framed under section 6 (k), Act X of 1889, and recently published for guidance:—

Names of Ports.	Designation of Officers.
Madras...	Deputy Conservator of the port.
Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Masulipatam,	
Cochin and Mangalore ...	The Port Officers of the respective ports.
Ganjam and Gopalpur ...	Port Officer, Gopalpur.
Cocanada and Coringa ...	Do. Cocanada.
Negapatam and Nagore ...	Do. Negapatam.
Pámban, Mundapam and Ramesvaram ...	Do. Pámban.
Tuticorin, Vembar and Pattanamradur ...	Do. Tuticorin.
Calicut and Beypore ...	Do. Calicut.
Calingapatam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo,	
Tellicherry and Cannanore ...	The Port Conservator of the respective ports.
All other ports to which the Indian Ports	
Act has been extended...	Do. do.
	J. F. PRICE, Chief Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary Rules of Embarkation based on G.O.s., Public Department, Nos. 147, 11th February 1882; 174, 16th March 1882; 279 and 281, 27th May 1882.

- The following Sanitary Board has been constituted at Madras, whose duty it shall be to furnish the Port Officer with a weekly certificate showing whether cholera is, or is not, epidemic in the town and neighbourhood:—
The Senior Physician, General Hospital.
The Surgeon, 1st District.
The Vice-President, Madras Municipality, in charge of the Sanitary Department.
- At out-ports this duty will devolve on the local Medical Officer in charge.
- A Weekly Death Report of the town of Madras shall be prepared by the Vice-President, Madras Municipality, in charge of the Sanitary Department, and laid before the Board, to enable them to express their opinion regarding the existence or non-existence of cholera in the town in an epidemic form. The Death Report is to be in the form prescribed by the Government of India.

Statement of Deaths from Principal Diseases in the Town of Madras during the week ending—and the corresponding weeks of preceding five years.

No. 4139.

MEMORANDUM.

The following rules are added to the Sanitary Rules issued with this Office docket No. 3803, dated 20th July 1882:—

"RULE 7.—After the inspection directed in Rule 6, the Port Surgeon in Madras shall give to the Deputy Master Attendant intimation that he has granted a Bill of Health, in order that port clearance may be issued to the vessel inspected.

"RULE 8.—In like manner at out-ports, the local Medical Officer shall give intimation to the Port Officer."

4. Copies of the Weekly Death Report should be forwarded by the Board direct to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to the British Consul-General at Cairo, and a

copy should be submitted to Government through this office for transmission to the Government of India.

5. During the prevalence of cholera in an epidemic form, it will be the duty of the Port and Marine Surgeon to inspect all vessels leaving the port, two hours before their departure, and in consultation with the Medical Officer of the vessel, if there be any, satisfy himself that no person suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhoea has been embarked among either passengers or crew. The fact that such inspection has been made, and the further fact that cholera is epidemic at the port should be frankly and clearly entered on the Bill of Health.

5. At out-ports the provisions of Rule 5 will devolve on the local Medical Officer. During prevalence of cholera, the only ports in the infected district where passengers or pilgrims will be allowed to embark are those in charge of Port Officers, or officers appointed by Government, viz.:—

For South Canara ...	Mangalore.
For Malabar ...	Calicut and Cochin.
For Southern Districts of Madura and	
Tinnevely ...	Tuticorin and Pámban.
On the Eastern Coast ...	Negapatam, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam and Gopalpore.

No. 3803.

Years.	Week ending	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other diseases.	Total.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1877 ...	8rd March ...							
1878 ...	2nd March ...							
1879 ...	1st March ...							
1880 ...	6th March ...							
1881 ...	5th March ...							
Mean Numbers								
1882 ...	Week ending 4th March ...							

The Medical Board is of opinion that cholera was epidemic during the week ending 1882.

(Signed)

President of the Medical Board.

(Signed)

Vice-President, Madras Municipality,
In charge of Sanitary Department.

Dated 1882.

SCHEDULE OF BOAT-HIRE RATES FOR PORTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS.

Cargo Boats.

The maximum rates of boat and catamaran hire, and the amount of goods and number of passengers which constitute a boatload, as sanctioned by Government under Act X of 1889, are specified in the annexed Schedules A and B.

NOTE.—In this connection attention is drawn to para. 17 of the Boat Rules passed by the Madras Government under provisions of section 6, clause k, of Act X of 1889, which runs as follows:—

"No registered boat shall ply in fine weather if loaded with passengers or cargo beyond the number or quantity specified in the license granted in respect of such boat, or in rough weather with a greater number or quantity than that authorized for the occasion by the Registering officer; all persons shall, on being required so to do by the tindal or owner of a registered boat, leave the boat, or, as the case may be, remove therefrom such quantity of cargo which such person shall have placed, or shall have caused to be placed, in such boat as the tindal or owner shall require him to remove if the number of passengers or quantity of cargo then in such boat shall exceed the number or quantity, as the case may be, allowed by this rule."

Large pier boats shall not carry more than the ascertained quantity of goods according to their size and measurement as expressed in the licenses granted under Act X of 1889. Passengers may be carried in the pier boats only in cases of emergency and then in such numbers as the Deputy Conservator may decide.

No boats shall remain alongside a ship after 6 P.M. if ordered to return by the Deputy Conservator, and commanders of vessels are prohibited from forcibly detaining boats after that hour.

Boatmen and catamaranmen shall not be compelled nor permitted either to work on board any vessel within the port or to receive more passengers or cargo than is laid down as a boatload in the accompanying Schedule.

Any irregular practices among the crew of boats or catamarans shall be brought to the notice of the Deputy Conservator.

Communication with the shore through the surf in a ship's boat is prohibited. Under the provisions of boat-rules sanctioned by the Madras Government on the 16th November 1891, the number of passengers and the quantities of goods which shall constitute a boat-load within the meaning of section 6, clause k, of Act X of 1889, are declared to be as follows:—

SCHEDULE A.

Inside the Harbour.

MAXIMUM MASULA BOAT-LOAD.

- Dead weight, 3 tons, not damagable by water.
- Rice, sugar, grain and ginger, 80 bags.
- General cargo, 2 tons, by measurement of 50 cubic feet per ton.*

Outside the Harbour.

MAXIMUM MASULA BOAT-LOAD.

- Dead weight 2 tons, not damagable by water.
- Rice, sugar, grain and ginger, 25 bags.
- General cargo, 2 tons, by measurement of 50 cubic feet per ton.

NUMBER OF ADULT PASSENGERS COMPOSING A MASULA BOAT-LOAD.

Europeans 12 persons. | Natives 15 persons.

N.B.—Two children to be considered equal to one adult.

NUMBER OF ADULT PASSENGERS COMPOSING A JOLLY BOAT-LOAD.

Europeans 5 persons. | Natives 8 persons.

GOONS.—Large pier boats shall carry the ascertained practicable quantity of goods according to their size and measurement, as expressed in the licenses granted under Act 10 of 1889.

PASSENGERS.—Passengers are not to be carried in the pier boats, excepting in cases of emergency, and then only in the proportion of one adult to a ton.

Under the provisions of Boat Rules, the following maximum rates have been prescribed for the hire of boats and catamarans employed in the Madras Port:—

SCHEDULE B.

MAXIMUM Rate of Boat and Catamaran Hire for the Port of Madras to and from ships of all descriptions lying at anchor in the outer roadstead of the Port of Madras.

Accommodation Boat.

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip	3 8 0	Trip in foul weather	6 0 0
Trip beyond 9 fathoms	5 0 0	Transhipment	1 0 0

Common Boats.

	To vessels in 4 fathoms or upwards.	To native craft under 4 fathoms.	30 annas less if proceeding to or from the pier.
Ordinary trip*	3 8 0	1 8 0	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms*	3 8 0		
Transhipment	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Trip in strong current or foul weather*	3 8 0	2 8 0	
Do. do. beyond 9 fathoms*	5 0 0		
Ballast trip*	2 12 0	1 10 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms*	3 12 0		
Water trip (from the Beach)	8 8 0	2 0 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms	5 8 0		

* N.B.—During foul weather or rough surf 25% less to be carried in the case of general cargo; and during fine weather and smooth sea an addition of 50% may be carried with permission from the Deputy Port Conservator.

Large Pier Boats.

	RS. A. P.	
Ordinary trip, at the rate of.....	1 0 0	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms, additional.....	0 8 0	
Transhipment additional.....	0 12 0	
Trip in strong current or foul weather.....	1 8 0	
Trip beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	
Water trip.....	1 8 0	
Do. beyond 9 fathoms.....	2 4 0	

Coolies employed for weighing	RS. A. P.	Hire of four casks	RS. A. P.
anchors, each man	1 0 0	gallons of water (2 tons) for one	
For tarpaulin, each trip	0 4 0	trip	0 9 5
		For filling casks at the water's edge.	0 9 5

NOTE.—A Government charge of 2 annas a ton for water is likewise levied.

If supplied from the Pier end.

	RS. A. P.
Boat hire.....	2 8 0
Hire of four casks, at 3 annas each.....	0 12 0
Water, 2 tons, at 8 annas per ton.....	1 0 0

Jolly Boats.

	RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip.....	2 0 0

Small Catamarans.

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip.....	0 8 0	Catamaran for rafting timber for	
Trip in foul weather or beyond		one day.....	1 8 0
9 fathoms.....	1 0 0		

Large Catamarans.

	RS. A. P.
Raft, or large catamaran hire, to land boilers or heavy weights	15 0 0
Do. coolies per trip, for each man	0 8 0

The above rates to apply to boats working to and from the Beach, between Clive's Battery and Parry & Co.'s office.

	Accommodation Boat.	Common Boat.	Catamaran.	Large Catamaran.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trip between 6 and 8 P.M.	1 12	0 12	0 2 6	...
Do. 8 P.M. and 5 A.M.	3 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
Do. Parry & Co.'s and Marine Villa.....	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
Do. Marine Villa and Adyar.....	2 0	2 0	0 8 0	...
Trip north of Royapooram.....	1 8	1 8	0 5 0	...
For every hour, or portion of an hour, beyond the first, a boat or catamaran is detained alongside, or on shore, night or day.....	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	...
Detention for each hour.....	...	...	...	2 0 0
For the coolies for every hour, each man.....	...	...	...	0 2 0

TO AND FROM SHIPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS LYING AT ANCHOR WITHIN THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

Accommodation Boats.

	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip	2 8 0	Transhipment	0 12 0

Common Boats.

Ordinary trip*	1 8 0	Ballast trip*	1 12 0
Transhipment	1 0 0	Water trip (from the Beach)	2 0 0

Large Pier Boats.

Ordinary trip per ton	0 10 0	Water trip...	1 0 0
Transhipment, do	0 8 0		

Water, if supplied from the Pier by Common Boats.

Boat-hire	1 8 0
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* 8 annas less if proceeding to or from the pier.

Jolly Boats.		RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip ...	...	1 0 0
Small Catamarans.		RS. A. P.
Ordinary trip ...	...	10 5 0
GOPALPUR,		
GANJAM DISTRICT.		
Between sunrise and 8 p.m.		
Accommodation boat, per trip ...	...	2 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	1 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	2 0 0
Cargo boat, per trip ...	...	2 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	1 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	0 12 0
Catamarans, per trip ...	...	1 0 0
Water boat, per trip ...	...	0 5 0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip ...	...	*2 0 0
For boats employed in landing carriage—	...	2 0 0
If one boat is used, per trip ...	...	3 0 0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip ...	...	2 8 0
Transshipping cargo—	...	...
For first trip, in addition to ordinary hire ...	...	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip, per day ...	...	0 12 0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 P.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip ...	Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip ...	An ordinary rate and a half.

During the period that either the surf or the current flag may be hoisted, and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of the Port Officer. Double the ordinary rate.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

A double crew shall consist of 10 men and 2 boys. The surf or current flag shall be hoisted only when the Port Officer considers a double crew necessary.

GANJAM.**GANJAM DISTRICT.****Between sunrise and 8 p.m.**

Catamaran per trip		RS. A. P.
Boats carrying 1 ton or less per trip ...	...	9 8 0
Do. 1 to 2 tons per trip ...	...	1 0 0
Do. 2 to 4 do. ...	...	1 8 0
Do. 4 to 6 do. ...	...	2 0 0
Do. 6 to 8 do. ...	...	3 0 0
Do. 8 to 10 do. ...	...	4 0 0
Do. over 10 do. ...	...	5 0 0
...		5 0 0 plus 1 rupee for every 5 tons or fraction thereof in excess of 10 tons.
Return trip from same vessel ...	...	Half rate extra.
Do. a different vessel ...	...	Two-thirds rate extra.

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M. provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M. per trip ...	Double the ordinary rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise per trip ...	An ordinary rate and a half.

During the period that either the surf or the current flag may be hoisted, and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of the Port Officer. Double the ordinary rates.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port and detention caused by the state of the weather, tide and other unforeseen obstructions, the Port Officer or other officer in charge of the port shall, with

* This charge includes cost of filling casks, providing ropes, buckets, &c.

the sanction of the Collector, adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant.

A double crew shall consist of 10 men and 2 boys in the case of large masulah boats and 8 men and 2 boys in the case of small masulah boats.

The surf or current flag shall be hoisted on when the Port Officer considers a double crew necessary.

SONAPUR, BARUVA, PUNDI, BAPANAPADU AND CALINGAPATAM.**GANJAM DISTRICT.****Between sunrise and 8 p.m.**

Accommodation boat, per trip		RS. A. P.
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	2 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	1 0 0
Cargo boat, per trip ...	...	2 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	1 0 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	0 12 0
Catamarans, per trip ...	...	1 0 0
Water boat, per trip ...	...	0 5 0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip ...	...	*3 8 0
For boats employed in landing carriage—	...	2 0 0
If one boat is used, per trip ...	...	3 0 0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip ...	...	2 8 0
Transshipping cargo—	...	...
For first trip, in addition to ordinary hire ...	...	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip per day ...	...	0 12 0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip ...	Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip ...	An ordinary rate and a half.

During the period that either the surf or the current flag may be hoisted, and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew by direction of the Port Officer. Double the ordinary rate.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other Officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

HIMLIPATAM.**VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.****Between sunrise and 8 p.m.**

Accommodation boat, per trip		A. P.
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	4 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	1 2 0
Cargo boat, per trip ...	...	2 4 0
Do. return trip from same vessel ...	...	1 8 0
Do. return trip from different vessel ...	...	1 0 0
Cargo boat holding 2 tons, per trip ...	...	1 8 0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip ...	...	*3 8 0
For boats employed in landing a carriage—	...	2 0 0
If one boat is used, per trip ...	...	3 0 0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip ...	...	2 8 0
Transshipping.	...	...
For the first trip, in addition to the ordinary charge, per trip ...	...	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip, per day ...	...	0 5 0
Catamarans ...	...	...

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip ...	Double rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip ...	An ordinary fare and a half.

When a double crew is considered necessary by the Port officer, Double rates.

When surf or current flag is hoisted, per trip ... Do.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other Officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

* This charge includes cost of filling casks, providing ropes, buckets, &c.

VIZAGAPATAM:

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

	RS.	A.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	2	4	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	2	0
Do. return trip from different vessels	2	4	0
Cargo boat, per trip	1	8	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1	8	0
Water boat holding 2 tons, per trip	3	8	0
Cargo boat for landing horses, per trip	2	0	0
For boats employed in landing a carriage—			
If one boat is used, per trip	3	0	0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip	2	8	0

Transshipping.

For the first trip, in addition to the ordinary charge, per trip	1	8	0
For each succeeding trip, per day	1	2	0
Catamarans, per trip	0	5	0

Canoes.

For passage from any part of the backwater to any other part of the same, each person	0	0	2
For passage from any part of the backwater to any other part of same with either a bundle or baggage	0	0	3
A load of cargo, per trip	0	8	0

NOTE.—Canoes cannot be used to convey passengers or cargo beyond the limits of the backwater.

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip	Double rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip	An ordinary fare and a half.
When a double crew is considered necessary by the Port officer, per trip	Double rates.
When surf or current flag is hoisted, per trip	Do.
In cases of extraordinary service as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.	

PUDIMADAKA AND PENTAKOTA.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

	RS.	A.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	2	4	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	2	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	2	4	0
Cargo boat, per trip	1	8	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1	8	0
Water boat holding 2 tons, per trip	3	8	0
Boat for landing horses per trip	2	0	0
For boats employed in landing a carriage—			
If one boat is used, per trip	3	0	0
If two boats are required, then for each boat, per trip	2	8	0
For boats employed in landing or receiving cargo behind the surf at Pudimadaka, per trip	0	8	0

Transshipping.

For the first trip, in addition to the ordinary charge, per trip	1	8	0
For each succeeding trip, per day	1	2	0
Catamarans, per trip	0	5	0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip	Double rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip	An ordinary fare and a half.

*This charge includes filling casks, providing ropes, buckets, &c.

When a double crew is considered necessary by the Port

Officer, per trip ... Double rates

When surf or current flag is hoisted, per trip ... Do.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

COCONADA.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Export Cargo.

Articles.	Packages.	Net weight.	Rate.	Per
Rice	Bags	164 lb.	RS. A. P.	100 bags.
Gram (all kinds)	"	164	3 0 0	"
Wheat	"	164	3 0 0	"
Grains not otherwise specified	"	164	3 0 0	"
Salt	"	164	3 0 0	"
Refined sugar	"	163	3 0 0	"
Betel nuts	"	164	3 0 0	"
Fenugreek seed	"	164	3 0 0	"
Crushed bones	"	164	3 0 0	"
Nux vomica	"	164	3 0 0	"
Poonac	"	164	3 0 0	"
Cholum	"	164	3 0 0	"
Ragi	"	164	3 0 0	"
Cumbu	"	164	3 0 0	"
Paddy	"	164	3 4 0	"
Gingelly seed	"	164	3 4 0	"
Castor seed	"	164	3 4 0	"
Rape seed	"	164	3 4 0	"
Mustard seed	"	164	3 4 0	"
Jaggery	"	164	3 0 0	"
Turmeric	"	164	3 4 0	"
Coriander seed	"	164	5 0 0	"
Cassia bark	"	82	3 0 0	"
Do.	"	164	5 0 0	"
Bones	"	82	3 0 0	"
Garlic	"	164	4 8 0	"
Myrabolams	"	164	3 0 0	"
Cotton	Bales	300	8 0 0	100 bales.
Do.	"	400	10 0 0	"
Hemp	"	400	10 0 0	"
Choir yarns	"	252	8 0 0	"
Jute	"	400	10 0 0	"
Chillies	"	300 to 400 lb.	12 8 0	"
Gunnies	"	300 to 400	12 8 0	"
Twist	"	"	12 8 0	"
Piece-goods	"	"	12 8 0	"
Raw skins and hides	"	400 to 700 lb.	0 6 0	per bale.
Tanned hides and skins	"	400 lb.	0 4 0	"
Tobacco	"	250	12 8 0	100 bales.
Castor oil	Cases	172	6 4 0	100 cases.
Ghee	"	160	6 4 0	"
Tin plates	"	112	3 0 0	"
Cement	Casks	300 to 450 lb.	0 2 0	Cask.
Castor oil	"	625 lb.	0 4 0	"
Ghee	"	625	0 4 0	"
Molasses	"	700	0 4 0	"
Cocoanuts	Bundles	150 to 210 lb.	8 0 0	100 bundles.
Gopra	"	164 lb.	5 0 0	"
Horns	"	164	0 2 0	Bundle.
Do. loose	Loose	"	0 2 0	100 horns.
All the other goods in bags.	Bags	164 lb.	3 4 0	100 bags.
Do. do. bales.	Bales	"	10 0 0	100 bales.

To or from Coringa, Talravo, or Nilapilly, 4, 8 and 12 annas, respectively, in excess of the above charges per 100 bags.

	RS.	A.	P.
From Coringa to Talravo or Nilapilly, per every 100 bags, and vice versa, respectively.	1	6	0
From Nilapilly, Talravo or Coringa to a vessel on the Coringa bar or above it, and vice versa, per 100 bags, respectively.	1	12	0
	2	12	0
	1	8	0
	1	4	0
From a godown to a vessel opposite to or near it, per 100 bags	0	12	0

IMPORT CARGO.

[Import cargo will be paid for at the rate of annas 7½ per ton of register tonnage.]

RS. A. P.

Demurrage for the detention of a cargo boat alongside of a vessel in the roads or in any of the rivers, for each day beyond three, for every 100 bags the boat is licensed to carry ... 0 12 0

Return trips, half the above charges if from the same vessel. If from another vessel, full hire.

Transshipping cargo from one vessel to another, per trip ... Half the rate from shore to ship.

The bag is calculated at two Bengal maunds or 164 lb. each.

Accommodation Boats.

	RS.	A.	P.
1st class, per trip from Cocanada to the roads	4	0	0
2nd do. do. do. do.	3	0	0
3rd do. do. do. do.	2	0	0
If detained alongside of the vessel above 3 hours, for every hour extra	0	12	0
First-class accommodation boats from Nilapilly to Cocanada or to a vessel in Cocanada roads and vice versa, if not exceeding one day	7	0	0
Do. do. do. Talravo	6	0	0
Do. do. do. Coringa	5	0	0
In excess of one day, per diem half of the above charges extra to be made.			
Extra hire to all vessels in more than 5 fathoms in the South-west monsoon or 6 fathoms in the North-east, one-third the above hire for all classes of boats.			

MASULIPATAM.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Ordinary rates.

To or from a vessel in or under 5 fathoms low water to or from the Pier head—

	RS.	A.	P.
First-class boats, per trip	10	0	0
Second and third class boats and accommodation boats, per trip	7	8	0
Catamarans, per trip	0	8	0
To or from a vessel outside of five fathoms low water—			
First-class boats, per trip	15	0	0
Second and third class boats and accommodation boats, per trip	10	8	0
Catamarans, per trip	1	0	0

Extraordinary rates.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

KOTTAPALEM, NIZAMPATAM, IPURUPALEM AND MOTUPALLE.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

	RS.	A.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	2	0	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	2	0	0
Cargo boat, per trip	1	8	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	0	12	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1	8	0
Do. carrying ballast, per trip	1	12	0
Do. carrying horses, per trip	2	0	0
Do. carrying carriage for each boat and per trip	2	8	0
Do. water per trip	3	0	0

* This includes cost of filling casks, providing ropes, buckets, &c.

Transshipping.

RS. A. P.

For first trip, in addition to the ordinary fare, per trip	1	0	0
For each succeeding trip, per day	0	12	0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip. ... Double the ordinary rate.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip. ... An ordinary rate and a half.
During the period that either the surf or the current flag may be hoisted, and on all occasions when a boat carries double crew by direction of the Port Officer. ... Double the ordinary rate.
In case of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

KOTTAPATAM, ITAMMUKKALA, RAMAVAPATAM AND ISKAPALLI.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

RS. A. P.

Accommodation Masula boat, per trip	2	0	0
Do. do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. do. return trip from different vessel	2	0	0

Boats of 4 tons and upwards. Masula boats.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cargo boat, per trip	2	0	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	1	0	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	2	0	0
Do. landing horses for each boat, per trip	3	0	0
Do. landing carriages for each boat used, per trip	3	0	0
Do. carrying ballast, per trip	2	2	0
Do. water, per trip	4	10	0

Transshipping.

For first trip, in addition to the ordinary fare in each case.	1	0	0
For each succeeding trip during the day	0	12	0
Catamarans, per trip	0	4	0
Do. when employed for rafting timber, landing or shipping dead weight	1	0	0

Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat leaves the shore after 8 P.M., per trip. ... Double rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise ... An ordinary fare and a half for all boats.

During the period that either the surf or current flag may be hoisted, and on all occasions when a boat carries a double crew, by direction of the Port Officer or Port Conservator. ... Double the ordinary rate.
In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

CUDDALORE AND PORTO NOVO.

SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

To vessels

	RS.	A.	P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	7	0	0
Do. return trip from same vessel	3	8	0
Do. return trip from different vessel	7	0	0

* This charge includes all expenses connected with filling casks, &c., as bringing the water alongside the vessel.

	To vessels	
	In 7 fathoms low water and not outside of 10 fathoms low water.	In less than 7 fathoms low water.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cargo boat, per trip	6 0 0	3 0 0
Do. return trip from same vessel	3 0 0	1 8 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	6 0 0	3 0 0
Do. carrying ballast, per trip	7 0 0	4 0 0
Tapal boat, per trip	3 0 0	1 8 0
Water boat, per trip	7 0 0	4 0 0
Catamarans, per trip	0 12 0	0 6 0
Do. for rafting timber, for each catamaran, per day.	2 12 0	1 6 0

Transshipping.

For the first trip, in addition to the ordinary fare	1 0 0	1 0 0
For each succeeding trip, per day	0 12 0	0 12 0

Extraordinary charges.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided that the boat proceeds outside the bar after 8 P.M.	Double hire.	Double hire.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise	An ordinary fare and a half.	An ordinary fare and a half.
When surf or current flag is hoisted	Double hire.	Double hire.
When any increase to the ordinary crew is considered necessary by the Port Conservator	8 annas per day for each extra man engaged.	

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

NEGAPATAM, NAGORE, TIRUMALAVASAL, TRANQUEBAR, TOPPUTURAL,
MUTUPET, ADIRAMPATAM AND VALANGANI.

TANJORE DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

	To vessels	
	In and under 5 fathoms low water.	Beyond 5 fathoms and not outside of 6 fathoms low water.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Accommodation boat, per trip	1 8 0	2 4 0
Do. return trip from same vessel	0 12 0	1 2 0
Do. return trip from different vessel	1 8 0	2 4 0
First-class cargo boats when carrying ordinary cargo, per trip.	3 0 0	4 8 0
First-class cargo boats when carrying Railway material or coal, per trip	4 0 0	6 0 0
Second-class boats, per trip	2 4 0	3 6 0
Return fare for first and second class boats from same vessel.	Half ordinary rate.	
Return fare for first and second class boats from different vessel	Full rates.	
Catamarans, per trip	0 8 0	0 12 0

Transshipping.

First and second class boats—	
For the first trip, in addition to the fare for an ordinary trip	Two-thirds of the ordinary fare trip allowed to the class of boat according as the work is carried on in and under 5 fathoms or outside of 5 fathoms low water.

* These charges include filling casks, providing ropes, buckets, &c., and hire of boat.

For each succeeding trip during the day	...	...	Half the ordinary fare allowed to the class of boat according as the work is carried on in and under 5 fathoms or outside of 5 fathoms low water.
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Extraordinary rates.

Between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., provided the boat proceeds outside the bar after 8 P.M., per trip	Double rates.
Between 4 A.M. and sunrise, per trip	An ordinary rate and a half.
When surf or current flag is hoisted, per trip	Double rates.
When any increase to the ordinary crew is considered necessary by the Port Officer or Port Conservator of the port, per trip.	Annas 4 for each extra man per trip.
In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other Officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.	

PAMBAN.

MADURA DISTRICT.

	Fair weather with tide or at slack water.	Against tide in either fair or foul weather.	Foul weather with tide or at slack water.
IN RESPECT TO CARGO.			
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>			
For each trip either to the north roadstead on the basin to import or export goods to and from the Custom house	RS. A. P. 2 0 0	RS. A. P. 3 0 0	RS. A. P. 4 0 0
For each trip to Tirkey Pallum roadstead on the basin to import or export goods to and from the Custom house	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
For each trip to Koondoogal harbour roadstead on the basin to import or export goods to and from the Custom house	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
For each trip to lighten vessels by receiving goods at the north roadstead and delivering the same at the basin or vice versa	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
For each trip to lighten vessels by receiving goods at Koondoogal harbour or vice versa.	5 0 0	7 8 0	10 0 0
In lightening vessels, should a laden boat not be discharged in 24 hours, for every succeeding day	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Hire of a cargo boat per day without the crew	7 0 0	10 8 0	14 0 0
Hire of a cargo boat per day without the crew to be alongside of vessels, or the cargo, or such other job	1 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
<i>Canoes.</i>			
For each trip to the north roadstead to any part of the channel with goods, passengers or letters	0 4 0	0 8 0	...
For each trip to Koondoogal harbour with goods, passengers or letters	0 8 0	1 0 0	...
Transshipping rates	Per ton. 0 8 0	Per ton. 0 12 0	Per ton. 1 0 0
Detention hire	Per hour. 1 0 0	Per hour. 1 8 0	Per hour. 2 0 0
Water trip (irrespective of weather or tide)	1st-class boat 10 0 0	2nd-class boat 8 0 0	3rd-class boat 5 0 0

(a) All boats and dhonies and canoes will be entitled to half the amount of hire if returned unused by parties engaging them after the boats have put off from the shore.

(b) No cargo or passengers shall be carried in excess of the quantity or number specified in the license.

(c) In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

TUTICORIN.
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

	Boat hire to the roadstead or beyond Devil's point.	Boat hire to near the Keystone rock.	Boat hire to Theru-kaipallem.	Boat hire to inner harbour.
<i>Between sunrise and 8 p.m.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First-class boats, 16 to 22 tons, carrying 75 bales of cotton of 400 lb. or 60 bales of 500 lb.	12 8 0	10 0 0	...	5 0 0
Second-class boats, 12 to 16 tons, carrying 50 bales of 400 lb. or 45 bales of 500 lb.	9 6 0	7 8 0	...	4 0 0
Third-class boats or small dhonies	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Canoes for dubash purposes only (using not less than 6 oars)	3 0 0	...	...	...
<i>Transshipping.</i>				
For the first trip	...	Half hire.	...	...
For each succeeding trip during the day	...	Do.	...	...
Water trip including all charges	...	Full hire.	...	...
Return trip	...	Half hire if from the same ship.	...	...
Landing horses	...	Full hire.	...	...
Do. carriages	...	Do.	...	...
<i>Extraordinary rates.</i>				
Between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., per trip	...	...	...	Double rates.
Do. 4 a.m. and sunrise, per trip	...	...	...	An ordinary fare and a half.

In cases of extraordinary service, as proceeding to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

COCHIN.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Ordinary rates.

Outer roads. Inner harbour.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Boats carrying 6 large pipes of oil or 7 small or 12 puncheons or 20 hogsheds	2 8 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying 50 bales yarn or fibre or 50 cases of coffee or 12 bales of hides	3 4 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying 100 bags of rice, coffee, pepper, &c., per 100 bags	3 12 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying coir, dholls or rolls of coir yarn or coils of coir rope, per boatload	3 6 0	1 0 0
One cargo boat loaded with general cargo or passengers	3 8 0	1 2 0
Landing ballast or coals, per ton	0 10 0	0 5 0
Transshipping cargo from one vessel to another, per trip	2 0 0	...
Transshipping coals or ballast, per ton	0 8 0	...
Licensed Kettoo vullum or boats from 3 to 4 tons with cargo, per ton	2 4 0	0 12 0
Ordinary passenger boat, per trip	2 0 0	0 12 0
Water trip—		
For a load of 20 casks of 50 gallons each, including all charges, per trip	15 0 0	12 12 0
Return trip	...	Half the ordinary rates.
Do. with cargo from a different vessel	...	Full ordinary rates.

Extraordinary rates.

Boats proceeding to vessels beyond 7 fathoms low water but not outside of port limits, per trip ... Double rates.

For a boat employed between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. in proceeding to outer roads and back, provided the boat left the shore after 8 p.m., per trip ... Double outer rates.

Boats employed in inner roads between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., per trip ... Double inner harbour rates.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

CALICUT AND ALL OTHER PORTS EXCEPT COCHIN.

MALABAR DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

Boats capable of carrying 1 ton and under, whether laden or unladen—	RS. A. P.
From the beach to vessels—under 3 fathoms at all ports, per trip	0 6 0
From the pier at Calicut to vessels—in 3 fathoms and under, per trip	0 4 0
From the beach to vessels—in 3 fathoms and under 5 fathoms, per trip	0 14 0
Do. do. in 5 do. do. 7 do. do.	1 8 0
Do. do. beyond 7 fathoms, per trip	According to agreement.

Return trip from vessels in 3 fathoms and not over 7 fathoms—

From the same vessel	Half the ordinary rate.
From a different vessel	Full ordinary rates.
Transshipping between vessels in 3 fathoms and not over 7 fathoms—	
For the first trip, in addition to the ordinary hire	Two-thirds the ordinary rate.
For each succeeding trip	Half the ordinary rate.
Water trip to vessels in 3 fathoms and not over 7 fathoms—	
12 annas per hogshhead, in addition to the ordinary rate.	
To vessels beyond 7 fathoms, according to agreement.	

Extraordinary rates.

Boats with an awning	4 annas, in addition to ordinary rate, each trip.
Boats employed between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.	Double hire.
Between 4 a.m. and sunrise	One and a half the ordinary hire.

In cases of extraordinary service, as proceeding to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

MANGALORE.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

Ordinary charges.

	Outside the bar. RS. A. P.	Inside the bar. RS. A. P.
For a boat of 10 corges (or 15 tons) burthen and upwards, per trip	*1 4 0	3 2 0
For boats of less than 10 corges burthen but not below 2 corges, per trip	*1 6 5	*0 8 0
For a boat of 1 corge burthen but less than 2 corges, per trip	1 12 0	0 8 0
For a boat receiving or delivering goods at the back of the surf	Half rates	Half rates.
For a boat transshipping	according to size.	Do.
Return trip	Do.	Do.
Water trip including filling and putting on board, per trip	According to agreement.	8 0 0

NOTE.—An extra charge of Rs. 2 per 600 gallons is made for the use of the port tank, and Annas 8 per 100 gallons if casks are used. No charge is made when vessels use their own boats and casks for watering.

Extraordinary charges.

	Outside the bar.	Inside the bar.
For boats when employed between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.	Double rates	Double rates.
	whether by corge or trip.	

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other Officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

MALPI, BARKUR AND COONDAPOOR.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

Between sunrise and 8 p.m.

Ordinary charges.

	Outside the bar. RS. A. P.	Inside the bar. RS. A. P.
For a boat of 10 corges (or 15 tons) burthen and upwards, per trip ...	12 8 0	3 2 0
For a boat of less than 10 corges burthen but not 3 corges, per trip ...	*1 4 0	*0 5 0
For a boat of 2 corges and less than 3 corges, per trip ...	*1 8 0	*0 5 0
For a boat of less than 2 corges, per trip ...	*1 12 0	*0 4 0
For a boat of 1 corge when loaded with provisions, per trip ...	1 8 0	0 8 0
Return trip for any of above boats from same vessel, per trip ...	Half of the rates in each case.	
Return trip from a different vessel ...	Full rates in each case.	
For the report boat, per trip ...	1 12 0	0 8 0
Water boat including all charges, per trip ...	*1 12 0	*0 4 0

Extraordinary rates.

Boats employed between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. ... Double ordinary rates.
Do. do. 4 a.m. and sunrise ... An ordinary rate and a half.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port officer, or other officer in charge of the port, shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the district.

Revised Rules for levy of fees by Customs and Marine Officials working overtime and on Sundays and close holidays, as per G.O., No. 493, dated August 28th, 1877; No. 512 of 2nd July 1890; No. 227 of 25th May 1891; and No. 272 of 22nd June 1891.

1. Customs-house or Marine officials who may be required to transact business out of office hours or on close holidays for the convenience of ship-owners, merchants, and others, shall be entitled to extra remuneration according to the following scale:—

Port Officers or Conservators.	Lump Sum Fees.	
	Out of Office hours.	On close holidays.
	RS.	RS.
Madras ...	15	30
Gopalpore ...	10	20
Vizagapatam ...	10	20
Cocanada ...	10	20
Masulipatam ...	10	20
Nagapatam ...	10	20
Tuticorin ...	10	20
Pamban ...	10	20
Cochin ...	10	20
Calicut ...	10	20
Mangalore ...	10	20
Bimlipatam ...	5	10
Calingapatnam ...	5	10
Porto Novo ...	1	2
Cuddalore ...	1	2
Tellicherry ...	1	2
Cannanore ...	1	2

For Clerks, Conicopillays and Peons of the Port Department, one day's full pay for working out of office hours either morning or evening, and on Sundays and close holidays two days' full pay.

2. The office hours are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Holidays are of two kinds: (a) Holidays; (b) Close holidays.

(a) *Holidays*.—All holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Acts. (During these days, except those included in clause (b), the office will be kept open if requisitioned so to do up to 12 noon; beyond which hour only fees will be charged if attendance is required).

(b) *Close holidays*.—All Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

* Per corge.

3. With regard to Customs officials—
(a) Fees shall be charged at the rate of one-fourth of a day's pay of the persons actually employed for every hour of overtime or holiday work.
(b) In the case of those Port Officers who are also Superintendents of Sea Customs, the fees charged for Customs work should be calculated on their Customs pay only, and they will not be allowed to draw fees for the same period in both capacities.
(c) Holidays and close holidays are the same as those defined for the Port Department.

4. The following establishments only should be employed, and charged for:—

Customs-house in the Mofussil.

- 1 Superintendent.
1 Gunmastah.
1 Peon.

At Madras.

- 1 The Depy. Collector of Sea Customs or other Superior Officer and other Establishment actually employed.

Marine Department in the Mofussil.

- 1 Port Officer of the Port.
1 Clerk. | 1 Peon.

No charge whatever will be made for Government boats' crew, signalers, flag lascars and quarantine officers.

It will also be open to Agents, Captains and Merchants to obtain the aid of any additional officials upon payment of additional fees.

5. When one or more vessels enter or clear on the same day and ship or discharge cargo at the same time, and when one or more merchants transact business at the same time the fees prescribed by these rules shall be divided between them in proportions.

6. No vessel shall be allowed to enter or clear, nor shall any merchant be allowed to transact business out of office hours or on Sundays and close holidays, unless a written requisition to that effect is first submitted by the Agent or Commander of such vessel and by the merchant concerned. Such requisition shall specify the dates on which the services of the establishment will be required, otherwise it will not be attended to.

7. These rules will be applicable to all ports.

Passage Rules.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 22nd August 1866, No. 326.—The following Extract from Notification from the *Gazette of India* is republished:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,467, SIMLA, the 23rd July 1866.

Rules for the Grant of free passage by sea to Civil Officers.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the provision of free passage by sea for public officers in civil employ, in substitution of the rules contained in Financial Notification, dated 15th December 1865, No. 3524,* published in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th December 1865, page 1348:—

Officers and other public servants on the permanent establishment of a department will be allowed a free passage when proceeding on duty by sea, in cases in which they would receive travelling allowances if proceeding on duty by land. Military officers in civil employ will, in addition, be allowed a free passage when being employed at a station beyond sea, they may be obliged to return to their Presidency in progress to Europe or to a Hill station, on leave on medical certificate, also when they rejoin their station on return from that leave.

For every Covenanted Civil Servant, Military Officer in civil employ and Uncovenanted Officer of higher rank than Clerk, who may thus be entitled to a free passage, the entire charge for a first class passage will be paid by Government, who will recover from such officer either the full or half rate of table-money for the number of days occupied in the passage, according as his salary may or may not exceed Rupees 600 a month.

The full rate of table-money shall be reckoned at 8 rupees a day on vessels in which the cost of a free passage includes, but at 4 rupees a day where it is exclusive of charge or wine, beer, spirits and soda-water.

For public servants messes at the Warrant Officers' or Engineers' table, viz., for Warrant Officers of every grade, European Non-Commissioned Officers attached to departments or public offices, Subordinate Accountants and Clerk of Departments of public offices, who are entitled to a free passage, and for the families of these classes, 2nd class accommodation, including generally a screened berth, will be provided; and the entire cost of the second class passage, without any deduction from the passengers on account of table-money, will be borne by Government.

* Madras G.O.G., 29th December 1865, No. 453.

Passage for servants and luggage, within the limits prescribed by the rules of the Quarter-Master General's Department prevailing at the port of embarkation, will so be allowed and paid for by Government, in cases where a more liberal scale is already authorized on special grounds.

PASSAGE RULES FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Rules for the guidance of Military Officers having to engage passages at Madras and the Out-ports.

1. *Single Passages* will be obtained direct from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, in either of the following ways without reference to the Port Officer:—
 - (a) *On payment by the officer ordered to travel:* the amount being afterwards recovered by him on a contingent bill submitted to the Pay Examiner, Fort St. George.
 - (b) *On application by District Staff Officers, Quartermaster-General's Department:*—The B. I. S. N. Company's Agent forwarding the bill for passage accompanied by the embarkation certificate (which he will obtain direct from the Staff Officer of the district) to the Pay Examiner, Fort St. George.
2. Expenses on account of boat hire for embarking and disembarking must be defrayed by the officer himself.
3. *Passages for families and details not requiring special arrangements to be made for them* to be obtained direct by the District Staff Officer, Quartermaster-General's Department, without the intervention of the Port Officer; the bills to be forwarded for payment and adjustment as in the case of single passages.
4. Bills on account of boat hire expenses in connection with embarkation and disembarking should be made out by the Port Department and countersigned by the District Staff Officer. An advance for the amount can then be taken up in the usual way from the nearest Civil Treasury, the bills with all sub-vouchers being at once forwarded by the District Staff Officer to the Pay Examiner, Fort St. George.
- (a) At Madras payment will be made by the Presidency Paymaster.
5. *Special accommodation.*—When special accommodation is required, as for instance, in the case of large details and regiments, the necessary arrangements will be made through the Port Officer.
- (a) The bills for such passages will be forwarded by the steamer Agent supported by the necessary vouchers to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, who, after auditing the same, will forward the bills to the Pay Examiner, Fort St. George.
- (b) The bills on account of boat hire expenses in connection with embarkation and disembarking will be paid and adjusted as in para. 4 above.

II.

Rules for the guidance of Officers in the Civil Department having to engage passages at Madras and at Out-ports.

Passages will be obtained direct from the Agents of the B. I. S. N. Company in the case of gazetted officers and their servants, by the officers themselves, and in the case of non-gazetted officers and establishment, by the immediate Head of the Department, on a requisition which should specify—

- (1) Number of passengers.
- (2) Name of passengers (age of children should always be given).
- (3) Port of disembarkation.
- (4) Name of steamer by which passage is required.
- (5) Class of passage whether with or without diet.
- (6) Nature of the duty on which the officer or individual proceeds.
- (7) The officer to whom the passage bill should be presented for payment. And such other information as may be required by the agents.

[N.B.]—Strict attention to these instructions will obviate delay in the payment of the agents' bills.

2. The agents of the Company will present for payment the bill or bills for passage provided, to the paying officer named in the requisition, and these bills should be supported by (1) copy of requisition for passage and (2) certificate of embarkation obtained from the officers themselves except only in the case of an inferior servant, in which case a certificate from the officer with whom he travels should be accepted; and when this is not practicable, by a certificate from the agents themselves or commanders of vessels that the person or persons for whom passage money is claimed has or have actually embarked.

3. When passage bills are presented for payment to the officers named in the requisition, the paying officer will check the rates charged with reference to the contract rates published in the new agreements with the B. I. S. N. Company where the line of passage is under contract, or if not, with reference to the hand-book or other sources published by the agents for the guidance of passengers; and when these two latter are not available, admit the bills as they are on the responsibility of the agents, and, if found correct, pay the bills.

4. The scrutiny of the paying officers over the agents' bills will extend only so far as the rates of passages are concerned, and they should not therefore delay the payment of the bill when the officers or establishment to whom passage was provided seem to them not to be entitled, under the rules, to the travelling allowance claimed; any such disallowance or recovery on account of table money being recovered from the individuals concerned in their salary or travelling allowance bill as the case may be.

5. Expenses on account of boat hire for embarking and disembarking should be defrayed by the officers themselves and recovered by them on their travelling allowance bill in the usual course.

Ports of Embarkation and Disembarkation and Appointment of Officers under the Passenger Ships Act No. X. of 1887.

Under sections 6 and 54 of "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887," the several ports and officers named below are appointed, respectively, to be the ports from which Native Passenger Ships may depart or proceed on voyages, or at which they may discharge passengers, and the officers who shall exercise and perform at those ports powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections 7, 8, 17, 19, 22 and 37 of the Act:—

Districts.	Ports.	Officers.
Ganjam.....	Gopalpur	Port Officer.
	Calingsapatam	Conservator of the Port.
Vizagapatam.....	Bimlipatam	Port Officer.
	Vizagapatam	Do.
Godavari.....	Cocanada	Do.
Kistna.....	Masulipatam	Do.
Madras.....	Madras	Executive Officer, (Deputy Conservator of the Port.)
South Arcot.....	Cuddalore.....	Conservator of the Port.
Tanjore.....	Negapatam.....	Port Officer.
Madura.....	Paumben	Do.
Tinnevely.....	Tuticorin	Do.
	Cochin	Do.
Malabar.....	Calicut	Do.
	Tellicherry	Conservator of the Port.
South Canara.....	Mangalore	Port Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 71.—Under sections 6 and 54 of "The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887," the several ports and officers named below are appointed, respectively, to be the ports from which Native Passenger Ships may depart or proceed on voyages, or at which they may discharge passengers, and the officers who shall exercise and perform at those ports the powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections 7, 17, 22 and 37 of the Act, provided that section 12 shall not apply to these officers whose powers to grant certificates under the Act is hereby limited under section 15 (3) to the grant of supplementary certificates under section 19:—

Districts.	Ports.	Officers.
Ganjam	Baruva	Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs.
South Arcot	Porto Novo	Conservator of the Port.
	Tranquebar	Do.
	Toputorai	Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs.
Tanjore	Mutupet	Superintendent of Sea Customs.
	Adirampatnam	Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs.
	Tirumalaivasal	Do.
Madura	Kilakarai	Do.
	Tondi	Do.
	Devipatam	Do.
Tinnevely.....	Koilpatam.....	Do.
	Kulasekharapatnam..	Do.
Malabar	Cannanore.....	Conservator of the Port.
	Baindur	Superintendent of Sea Customs.
	Kundapur	Do.
South Canara	Barkur	Do.
	Malpe	Do.
	Mulki	Do.

The foregoing notifications cancel Marine Department notifications at page 443, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 6th August 1878; at page 108, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th March 1880; and at page 144, Part I, of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th February 1883 (No. 13). These notifications were consolidated and published at page 12 of G.O., No. 318, Marine, dated 17th July 1889.

MADRAS CYCLONE CODE.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE
HOISTING OF STORM SIGNALS AT MADRAS AND COAST PORTS.

1. The arrangements for the communication to the Presidency Port Officer, to the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, and to the several Coast Port Officers of information respecting the formation, growth and course of cyclonic storms, necessary for their guidance in hoisting the storm signals, are carried out by the Meteorological Reporters at Simla and Calcutta under the general direction of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

The Madras ports included in this storm-warning system are as follows:—

A.—Ports on the Coromandel Coast.

Gopálpur.	Vizagapatam.	Madras.	Negapatam.
Calingapatam.	Cocanada.	Cuddalore.	Pámban.
Bimlipatam.	Masulipatam.	Porto Novo.	Tuticorin.

B.—Ports on the Malabar Coast.

Cannanore. | Tellicherry. | Mangalore. | Cochin. | Calicut. | Beypore.

The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal (Calcutta) supplies the information and works the system for those ports classed as belonging to the Coromandel Coast, and the Assistant Meteorological Reporter for India (Simla) for the Malabar Coast ports as defined above. These officers also afford information respecting the first indications of bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean to the Presidency Port Officer, to the Deputy Port Conservator and to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras.

2. As soon as the existence and probable course of a cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal or the Indian Ocean has been ascertained by the Meteorological Reporter of Calcutta or Simla, the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, Port Officers of the ports likely to be affected by the storm, and the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, will be informed and warned by the Reporter appointed to give such warnings to his port. The warning signal should usually be hoisted immediately after the receipt of this information. The Meteorological Reporter will continue to keep the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, and the Port Officers of the warned ports acquainted with the growth, progress, course and other features of the storm, which will be useful as a guide to these officers in hoisting, when necessary, the danger signal. The danger signal should be hoisted as soon as the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, or the Port Officer considers it advisable to warn the shipping that a cyclone is approaching either the port itself or the coast in the near vicinity. By these arrangements, the Meteorological Reporters will transmit information and warnings direct to the Presidency Port Officer and Deputy Port Conservator at Madras, and the Port Officers of Gopálpur, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut and Tellicherry. At the remaining ports, viz., Calingapatam, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Cannanore and Beypore, where the signals will be hoisted by the Port Conservators, the Port Officer under whom they are immediately placed will instruct them by urgent telegram to hoist the warning and danger signals at the same time that they hoist them at their own ports. By this arrangement information respecting bad weather and direction relating to the hoisting of storm signals will be communicated to the

Port Conservator of Calingapatam	By the Port Officer of Gopálpur.
Port Conservators of Cuddalore and Porto Novo	By the Port Officer of Negapatam.
Port Conservator of Beypore	By the Port Officer of Calicut.
Port Conservator of Cannanore	By the Port Officer of Tellicherry.

3. Copies of all telegrams despatched to the Deputy Port Conservator at Madras and to Port Officers relating to the approach of cyclonic storms, will be sent at the same time to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, in order that he may be kept fully acquainted with the weather information and instructions communicated by the Meteorological Reporters to the Port Officers subordinate to him.

4. The duties of the Meteorological Reporters at Simla and Calcutta are confined solely to furnishing as definite, full, and early information as possible of the character, position, course, probable time of approach, and varying phases of cyclonic storms, to the Port Officers of all ports to which the cyclone will probably cause dangerous weather and a high sea. The responsibility of hoisting and taking down the storm signals rests solely with the Port Officers at coast ports, and at Madras with the Deputy Conservator of the Port. These officers will usually be guided mainly by the information received from the Meteorological Reporter, but if that information be insufficient or be delayed in transmission, or if telegraphic communication be suspended by breaks in the lines, they will then be guided by the indications of the barometer, force of the wind, state of the sea, and general aspect of the weather. The Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras

should also place himself in communication with the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras or the Government Astronomer; both these officers should afford him full information.

5. The storm signals to be employed are of two kinds—one for day use and the second for use at night. They are as follows:—

1st—Day Signals.

No. I.—Bad weather or warning signal—A ball.

„ II.—Storm or danger signal—A drum.

2nd—Night Signals.

No. I.—Bad weather or warning signal—Three white lights arranged in a vertical line.

„ II.—Storm or danger signal—Two white lights arranged in a vertical line.

The ball or three white lights when hoisted indicates that a cyclonic storm has formed which will probably advance to that part of the coast on which the port is situated, but is still at a considerable distance from it.

The drum or two white lights when hoisted indicates that a storm is approaching the coast on which the port is situated, and will shortly cross it.

According as the storm is expected to strike the coast to the northward or southward of the port or to pass over the port itself, the storm signal will be hoisted either at the north or south arm of the yard of the Port Office flagstaff or at the gaff of the flagstaff.

The intensity of the storm will be indicated during daylight by additional balls of a size half the diameter of the ball used as a warning signal, hoisted to the same yard arm as the warning or danger signal but between it and the flagstaff in the case of a storm to the north or south of the port, and by these balls being hoisted over the warning or danger signal when the storm is expected to pass over the port; thus, one small ball will indicate a storm of slight intensity, two small balls a storm of considerable intensity.

6. In order to facilitate and expedite the working of these arrangements, the Telegraph Department has granted the privilege of "Precedence urgency" to telegrams referring to stormy weather and the hoisting of storm-signals between the Meteorological Reporter of Calcutta and the following officers and Meteorological Superintendents:—

Cocanada.	Masulipatam.	Negapatam.
Gopálpur.	Madras.	Vizagapatam.

The names of other officers will be added to this list as found necessary for the proper working of the system.

7. The Deputy Port Conservator at Madras and all Port Officers noting the appearance of suspicious weather before the receipt of any telegrams from the Meteorological Reporter in connection (or co-operating) with them, should communicate the information without delay to that officer.

8. The Deputy Port Conservator at Madras and all Port Officers receiving telegrams from the Meteorological Reporters during a storm, should send a brief statement, after the cyclone has passed away, of the telegrams received from the reporters and of the exact times when they were delivered by the telegraph officers, &c., in order that the Meteorological department may exercise an effective check over this part of the working of the system and secure the necessary rapidity of telegraphic communication required for the proper working of the system.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE AT MADRAS
ON THE "WARNING," "DANGER," AND "WRECK" SIGNALS BEING
DISPLAYED AT THE GAFF OF THE PORT OFFICE FLAGSTAFF, THAT
IS WHEN THE STORM IS EXPECTED TO PASS OVER THE PORT ITSELF.

1. These signals will be repeated at the Port flagstaff.

2. During the period of the display of any one of these signals, all arrangements in connection with the safety of the shipping in the port will be made by the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

3. The Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, will arrange that on such occasions the services of the Port Conservancy establishment shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

4. Whenever any one of the storm signals is hoisted at or lowered from the gaff of the flagstaff, the fact is to be communicated as soon as practicable by the Deputy Conservator of the Port to the undermentioned officials, viz.:—

The Chief Secretary to Government, when in Madras.
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, should His Excellency be in Madras.

The Chairman, Harbour Trust Board.

The Commissioner of Police, through the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Executive Engineer, St. Thomas' Mount.

The Collector of Chingleput.

The Chief Commissariat Officer and Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, Fort St. George.

The President, Madras Municipality.

CHAPTER III.—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS TO BE MADE AT MADRAS BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

SECTION 1.—On the Warning Signal being hoisted at the Gaff of the Port Office flagstaff.

The Government Telephone Exchange will be kept open until the storm signals are hauled down.

A.—PORT DEPARTMENT.

The port life-saving apparatus to be prepared for immediate use.

SECTION 2.—On the Danger Signal being hoisted at the Gaff of the Port Office flagstaff.

A.—PORT DEPARTMENT.

The services of the preventive establishment will be placed by the Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board at the disposal of the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

B.—POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioner of Police will place the Police Boat establishment at the disposal of the Deputy Conservator; also two mounted orderlies and keep fifty men available at the beach for duty.

C.—COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

1. From 1st April to 30th June and from 15th September to 31st January a certain number of transport attendants will be detailed daily for duty in case of need, and these men will remain at the Transport dépôt day and night during these periods.

2. Four trollies drawn by mules or bullocks, together with six ambulance carts or tongas with cattle, will be kept day and night at the Transports tables, North Beach, and will be supplied on the requisition of the Deputy Conservator by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the station.

SECTION 3.—Wreck Arrangements.

When the Deputy Conservator of the Port deems that imminent danger of wreck has arisen, he will order the following signal to be made and will inform the Port Surgeon, Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, and Surgeon, 1st District:—

By Day—A cone apex downwards.

By Night—A red light at the mast head of the flagstaff; also a blue light burnt from the top of the Deputy Conservator's office and repeated from the lantern of the lighthouse;

and upon this each of the undermentioned departments shall make the arrangements detailed below:—

A.—PORT DEPARTMENT.

The Port life-saving apparatus to be taken to the beach and kept in readiness for being worked under arrangements to be made by the Deputy Conservator of the Port.

When hawsers are necessarily left attached to wrecks, the Deputy Conservator of the Port will inform the Police of the fact.

B.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1. The Ordnance Officer in charge of the Arsenal will, in cases of wreck, promptly comply with emergent requisitions from the Deputy Conservator of the Port for tents for the shelter of wrecked people without waiting for sanction from any superior authority. Should the officer in charge be absent from the Arsenal, the same power may be exercised by the Warrant Officer in charge of Camp Equipage.

C.—COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

1. On intimation being received from the Deputy Conservator of the Port of imminent danger to shipping, or on the "Wreck signal" being hoisted, two trollies drawn by mules or bullocks will immediately proceed under a Staff Sergeant to the pier and be at the disposal of the Deputy Conservator of the Port to convey rocket apparatus, &c.

2. Two other trollies, drawn by mules or bullocks, each under care of a warrant or non-commissioned officer, if available and each containing an assortment (which will be always held in readiness in waterproof covers or cases) of blankets, towels, flannel bannians, flannel drawers, biscuits, brandy, water and drinking vessels, will be taken in the first place to the Port Office, and thence as directed by the Deputy Conservator of the Port to the scene of shipwreck, where the contents will, if required, be issued and used for the relief of shipwrecked persons under the orders of the directing Medical or Port Department officers present.

3. The Chief Commissariat Officer will despatch to the Port office one mate and 24 bearers with doolies, muncheds or dandies to be placed at the disposal of the directing Medical or Port Department officer present.

N.B.—In the event of a working party being required from the troops in garrison, application is to be made by the Deputy Conservator to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District.

D.—POLICE DEPARTMENT.

1. On the Inspector of Marine Police seeing the wreck signal, or being informed by the Deputy Conservator of the Port of imminent danger of wrecks occurring, he will promptly send intelligence to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who will immediately increase that division to such an extent as may be practicable at the time.

2. The entire Police force pending the arrival of the Commissioner, will be under the Deputy Commissioner, who will consult the Deputy Conservator of the Port on the spot as to where the services of his men are likely to be emergently required, and will issue whatever detailed orders may be requisite.

3. The Police will be mainly restricted to their own proper duties, i.e., the maintenance of order; protecting personal or other property washed on shore; supervising the conveyance of the shipwrecked crews and passengers to the nearest shelter, and to hospital if necessary; bringing back the hammocks, doolies and sick-carts; guarding or removing the dead, &c. They are not to be employed in hauling ropes or recovering wreckage or cargo, save in emergent circumstances when other labour is not available.

4. The Commissioner of Police will see that duties are so apportioned as to enable the men to be relieved from the reserves as frequently as circumstances may render requisite.

5. All officers and men will be in uniform.

D.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. On receipt of intimation of the wreck signal from the Deputy Conservator, the Port Surgeon, taking with him a portion of his establishment and medicines and surgical appliances, will forthwith proceed to the beach, and in consultation with the Deputy Conservator, will distribute them to the various scenes of wreck or apprehended wreck, as occasion may require.

2. The Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital will remain at the institution, and the Surgeon, 1st District, at the Monegar Choultry, to receive and afford medical aid to all such as may be sent there from the beach for treatment.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

A Compendium of the Law of Storms prepared for the Bay of Bengal.

The cyclone in all its various forms, and in all portions of the globe subject to its visitation, must be denominated the most fearful and the most frequent enemy which the mariner's perilous calling obliges him to encounter. But for this obstacle the Bay of Bengal would be very easy of navigation, for the very large amount of evidence brought to bear upon the subject goes far to prove that in this sea all violent storms are of a cyclonic nature, and move from eastward and westward. They are great revolving storms varying in expanse from forty or fifty to some hundreds of miles, blowing round and round a centre or vortex, but with an ever-varying force, now lulling into a strong breeze, and again swelling up into a blast of uncontrollable fury. The peculiar characteristic of their revolving action is that in northern hemisphere the gyration takes place by north towards the west, or contrary to the hands of a watch; and in southern hemisphere its motion is the other way, or with the hands of a watch. The knowledge of this law not only supplies the seamen with direct means of distinguishing them from common gales, but reveals to him the position of his vessel with respect to the vortex, and points out the way to escape from it. The following remarks and examples, though intended for the Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea, will apply also to the open parts of the Arabian sea. These storms take their rise a few degrees of latitude north of the equator, and at the periods of greatest atmospheric disturbance, owing to the changes of monsoons. About April and May; and October and November, though these dates are only approximate, and unusual weather at any time may be attributed to their neighbourhood, and suspected accordingly, they are accompanied with threatening aspect of the sky, together with greasy halos round the sun and moon; a rolled and tufted forms of clouds, with lurid streams of light and extraordinary colors; a heavy bank of clouds forming an arch in the direction of the storm, varying currents of clouds in motion above, and dark banks on the horizon below, with darting forks and threads of pale lightning, lurid redness at sunrise and sunset; peculiar moaning in the winds, the frequent presence of weary land birds and insects; and last and best warning of all to those who possess it, the decline of that invaluable monitor, the barometer, doubly valuable here, because its usual state is one of almost perfect tranquility, broken only by a daily tide rising and falling about one-tenth of an inch, highest at 10 A.M. and P.M., and lowest at 4 A.M. and P.M.; whenever this action is suspended or interrupted, bad weather is never far off. The surface of the sea also exhibits signs of disquietude, becoming confused and uneasy, and crossed frequently by long swells from other than the quarter of the prevailing wind. Whenever any or all of these warnings are met with, the mariner should at once consider the almost certainty that exists of having to encounter a storm of the revolving nature we are treating of. His first duty is to find the centre of vortex, and its bearing from the ship. To do this he should note the direction of the wind, and with his face to it, tell off eight points to the right, if in the open sea, which we will first consider thus

—with wind at N. the centre is E., with wind E. centre S., wind S. centre W., wind W. centre N., and so with intermediate points—Wind N. E. storm S. E., wind S. E. storm S. W., wind S. W. storm N. W., wind S. W. storm N. E., &c.; when near land or in roadsteads, these bearings require modifying, as will be explained hereafter. Having determined the direction of the storm, the next consideration is his position with regard to it. All experience tends to show that they commence to southward between southward and eastward and cross the Bay in a curve, sometimes sharp, sometimes very extended nearly N. and S., but an average track of from S. E. to N. W. will suit the purpose of illustration. The continuation of the voyage, and the direct course of the ship ceases at this period to be a primary object. All knowledge and seamanship should be directed to avoiding this enemy, and the saving of life and property: The accompanying diagrams will show better than any verbal description both the nature of the evil and the remedy to be adopted. The outside circle represents the shape of the storm; the arrows and letters the direction of the wind; the small circle the centre; the dotted lines the path on which the storm is advancing; the compass points are also indicated.—See Figure 1.

In this diagram all the ships are shown having the wind on starboard quarter so that if the storm was stationary, scudding in that position would always ensure safety. It does in fact do so in all cases, except with the wind easterly, when great care and judgment are requisite, and the value of preliminary observations becomes apparent, the direction of the storm, whether northward or westward of the average track, being of vital importance.

A careful study of books of reference and of logs and facts drawn from extended experience justifying the conclusion that the best course with the wind at E. or to the north of east is to run to the N. W., changing your course as the wind veers to the northward, keeping it on the starboard quarter until it reaches N. W., when if bound to the N. E. you can bring it right aft and sail round the storm until your course is reached, or continue your track if bound to southward; much depends, however, upon the direction of the storm as indicated by phenomena, and the veerings of the wind if any have taken place.—See Figure 2.

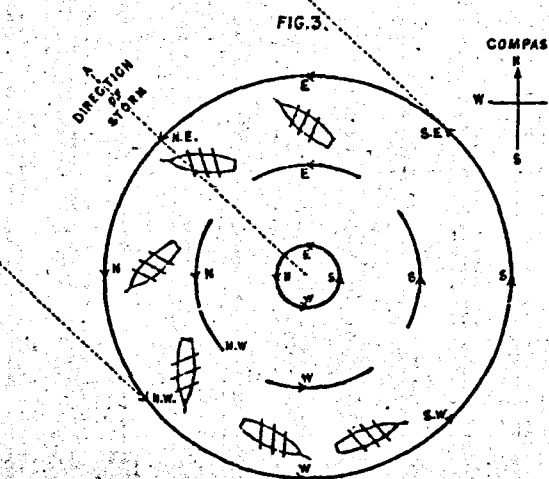
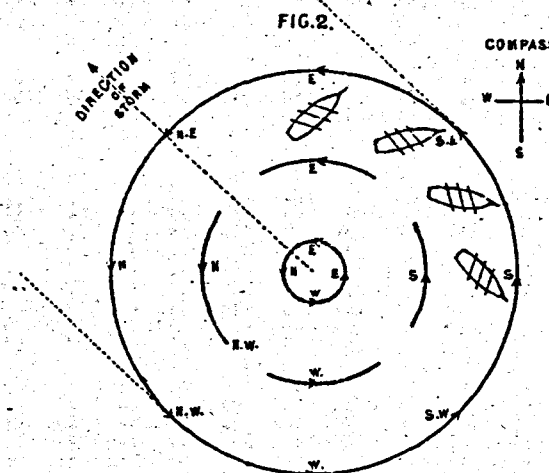
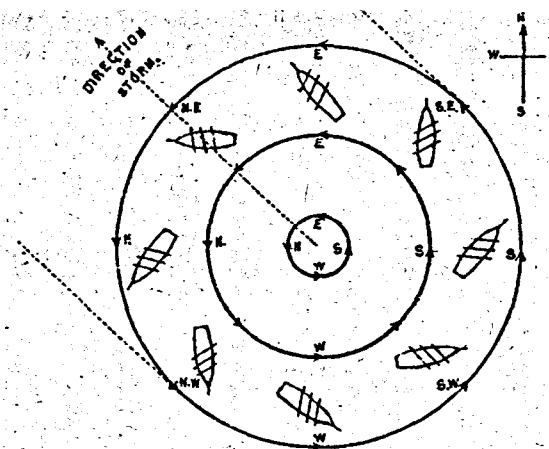
With the wind from E. to E. S. E., carry on as long as possible to N. N. E., N. E., making all possible easting, then heave to on starboard tack. With wind at S. E. to S. if bound to southward or westward, you will be standing straight into danger, make easting until weather improves, then lie to on starboard tack. With wind from S. round to N. W., you must be behind the storm, and should have no difficulty in keeping clear of it. In fact the only risk with common management and tacking in time is wind from E. N. E. to S. E.—See Figure 3.

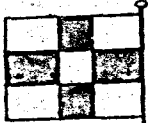
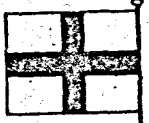
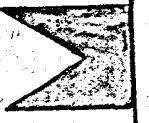
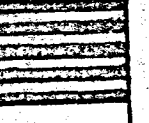
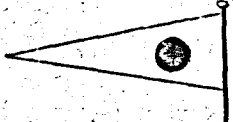
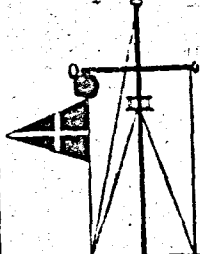
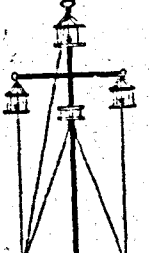
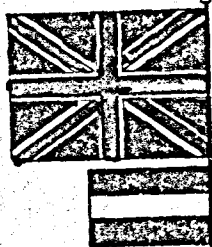
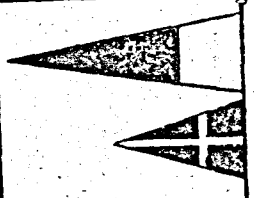
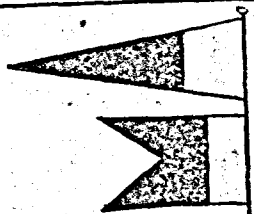
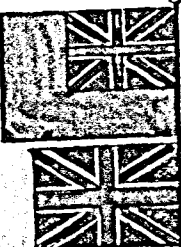
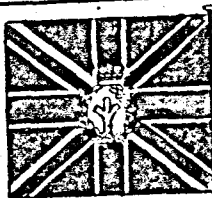
When it suits best to heave to choose the port tack on the west side of the storm, and the starboard on the east side, for the wind in each will shift by the stern.

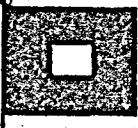
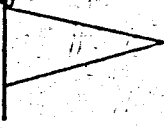
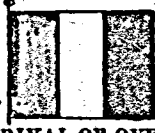
The foregoing remarks apply to the open seas, if Bengal and Arabia, and the ships are supposed to have sea room. They comprise all that need be said to advise and encourage the mariner. But on the coasts of Coromandel and Orissa and Ceylon, when the storm approaches the land, a modification of its form takes place, to which it is necessary to draw attention. The bad weather always commences a point or so on either side of north, although the centre may be E. S. E., or even S. S. E. There seems also to be a retardation of the speed of the southern half, as if it was marking time, until the outer half wheeled round before the whole flings itself on the land. This proceeding allows the careful navigator time to run to the southward, and having secured a position of safety, return behind the storm to his anchorage, taking care not to overtake it. The shape of the land also favors this manœuvre, for even in Madras itself a run of a few hours to the southward gives room to let the ship off to the westward, or run down to Pondicherry. Standing out into the offing is merely exchanging one danger for another, and is directly opposed to the law of storms. Run at the earliest intimation of danger, without giving a thought to the distance it may take you from your port. Wind and current will hurry you down, and when on the safe side wind and current will bring you back before the state of the sea and surf allow business to be re-conducted. You are losing nothing, and knowing that you are following the advice given with all the advantages of scientific knowledge, of experience, of the study of example and practice, and the aid of the best instruments and the Electric Telegraph, you can dismiss from your mind the great care of forming a judgment in such critical period, and given all attention to the ship, knowing that your conduct will meet with approval.

Pages might be filled of successful instances of this treatment, and the disaster following any other courses, but space will not permit, and it is requested to accept the facts as they stand, reserving the study to some leisure moments.

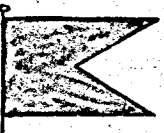
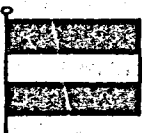
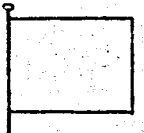
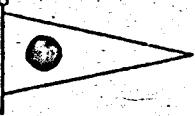
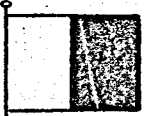
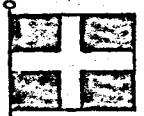
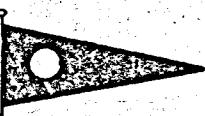
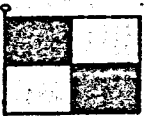
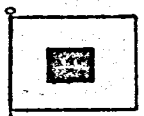
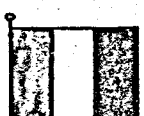
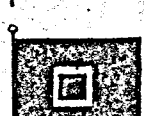
When compelled to lie in severe weather, when shifts of wind are dangerous, it would be well to keep ready a large stone anchor, like Chinese, stone being selected for cheapness, and the materials of a catamaran, which being put overboard with say twenty fathoms of cable will make a secure buoy, at which the ship may ride with her strong bows to wind and sea, and extra stays to her mast, the rudder being secured in midships, which is always one of the first things to suffer when used to keep the ship's head up. Then with hatchways well secured, the screw sheltered, and only the state of the well-requiring attention, a vessel will stand a great deal: and from the moment the first change you have been taught to expect occurs, a spirit of confidence will replace the doubt and despondence which add additional terror to the disturbance around. It is, however, very advisable not to navigate if possible during the bad-weather months. Any injury to a vessel will cause much greater detention, and involve direct expense, and



			
HIGH SURF.	THE WEATHER IS SUSPICIOUS, PREPARE FOR RUNNING TO SEA.	CUT or SLIP.	MONTHLY MUSTER FOR MASULAH BOATS hoisted on the last day of every Month.
			
RECALL FOR Common Masulah Boats.	RECALL FOR ACCOMMODATION BOATS when any of these is required ashore its No. is hoisted under a Black Ball.	NIGHT SIGNAL SHOWING THE APPROACH OF A GALE OF WIND. Three good Lights, one at the Mast-Head, one at each yard-arm of the Master Attendant's Flag-Staff, and a Gun fired every five minutes from the Fort.	
			
WHEN A SHIP WANTS ACCOMMODATION BOATS she hoists the number she requires under the Union Jack Ex. 2 Boats required.	WHEN A SHIP WANTS COMMON BOATS she hoists the number she requires under the Numeral Pennant. Ex. 4 Boats required.	WHEN A SHIP WANTS NO MORE BOATS she hoists number 0 under Numeral Pennant.	
			
POLICE WANTED ON BOARD.	GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FLAG.	TO BE HOISTED ON BOARD A SHIP when a contagious disease breaks out.	

		
A Steamer in Sight.	A Ship in Sight.	Approach of Mail Steamer.
		
Approach of French Mail Steamer.	Arrival of P. & O. Mail Steamer at Galle.	ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND NEWS from Bombay and Galle by Telegraph.

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNAL

B 	I 	Q 
C 	K 	R 
D 	L 	S 
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G 	N 	V 
H 	P 	W 
		
ASSENT.	NEGATIVE.	ANSWERING PENNANT.

no shipowner of common humanity or honesty will send a vessel to unload entirely of render her worthless, that the advent of one of these storms to be expected at any moment must ensure destruction to property and grievous loss of life.

MADRAS MARINE OFFICE,
11th September 1874.

(Signed) J. H. TAYLOR,
Acting Master Attendant, Administrative Department.

SIGNALS TO BE USED WHEN A VESSEL IS SIGHTED HAVING ON BOARD THE GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY:

When any vessel is sighted having on board the Governor of the Presidency, four guns will be fired, two guns in quick succession, and after an interval of half a minute two more guns also in quick succession. From the 1st of February to the 30th of September, during the prevalence of southerly winds, the signal guns will be repeated at St. Thomas Mount in order that they may be heard at the Adyar and Nungumbaukum.

Any vessel having on board a Governor of this Presidency should fly the Governor's Jack at the fore mast-head while entering the port.

HONE DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, 2nd October 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to direct that a flag should be provided for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. The design of the flag which has received Her Majesty's approval, is the Union Jack, having in its centre the Star of India, surmounted by the Royal Crown.

All subjects of the British Government, troops in the service of the British Crown, and troops and subjects of Native Chiefs in India are required to pay the same marks of respect to the Viceroy's flag when unfurled as are shewn to the Royal flag.

The P. & O. Steamer signals on entering the port of Madras are as follows:—

DAY.—From Suez, the Company's flag at the fore.
From Calcutta, do. do. main.

NIGHT.—From Suez, to fire one gun and send up two rockets.
From Calcutta, do. and burn two blue lights.

High-water on full and change.....8° 35.

Rise and fall of tide.....3 feet, 6 ordinary spring-tides.

MADRAS LIGHT HOUSE.

The old Light House at Madras is immediately to the northward of the wall of Fort St. George, and the light from it was first exhibited in January 1844. From the south-eastern extremity of the Pulicat shoal the new Light House over the Law Courts bears S. 23° W. and is distant 13 miles, but no ship or vessel when hauling in from the northward or the Madras roadstead should bring the light to bear to the southward of S. 23° W. or S. 8° W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., unless her position is well ascertained. Commanders of vessels are warned of the serious risk they incur by incautiously approaching the dangerous vicinity of the Pulicat shoal, as hazy weather or other causes may obscure the light; true soundings therefore and a vigilant look-out are imperatively called for. The limits of the Madras roadstead (in 8 or 9 fathoms) are comprised within the following bearings, viz., from the northward the Light House will bear S. 56° W., and from the southward N. 81° W. or from S. b. W. to W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.

The old Light House at Madras is in latitude 13° 5' 0" north and in longitude 80° 17' east of Greenwich.

The dimensions of the Light House are as follows:—

From the ground to the vane	125	feet.
Light above the ground	177	"
Do. sea, about	128	"
Diameter at base of column	16	"
At neck of do. below the capital	11	"
Height of shaft column	84	"
Breadth of each corner buttress at the base not including cornice	16	"
Total breadth of the base including the buttress	55	"
Material, granite from Palaveram—cost in round numbers—Building	60,000	rupees.
Lighting apparatus, reflectors and lamps	15,000	"
	75,000	rupees.

This building is to be pulled down. Particulars of the new Light will be found in the following pages.

LIST OF LIGHTS AND LIGHT-HOUSES ON

Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude, N.	Longitude, E.	Number and relative position of lights.	Colour of lights.	Fixed, flashing, intermitting, alternating, or revolving.	Interval of revolution or flash or occultation.	Miles visible in clear weather.
Kundapur	On a site 50 feet to the northward of the southern boundary pillar of the Port.	13° 37' 30"	74° 39' 40"	1	White	F.	...	6
Malpe	In the vicinity of the Custom House.	13° 20' 40"	74° 43' 0"	1	White	F.	...	6 to 8
Mangalore	On a hill above the town, and near some high trees.	12° 52' 17"	74° 50' 08"	1	White	F.	...	14
Cannanore	On the Fort rampart near the beach.	11° 51' 10"	75° 21' 45"	1	Red.	F.	...	6 to 8
Telliche ry	On the Fort wall near the beach.	11° 44' 50"	75° 28' 30"	1	White	F.	...	6 to 8
Mahé (French Territory).	On the south side of the entrance to the river, at the foot of the flagstaff.	11° 42' 10"	75° 31' 10"	1	Red.	F.	...	7
Calicut	Near the beach	11° 15' 05"	75° 45' 35"	1	White	F.	...	14
Narakal (Cochin Sirkar Territory).	On the beach at the mouth of creek, 5 miles to the northward of Cochin.	10° 03' 0"	76° 12' 0"	1	White	F.	...	10
Cochin	On a small mound which formed a bastion of the old fort to the south of the harbour.	9° 57' 47"	76° 13' 45"	1	White	F.	...	14

* These lights have hitherto in Light Lists been described as Dioptric; they are all fitted

THE COASTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Arc of illumination. (Bearings are magnetic and from seaward.)	Nature of construction, colour, or any peculiarity of light-house.	Height, in feet, of centre of lantern above high-water.	Height, in feet, of building from base to vane.	Character and order of illuminating apparatus.	Year lighted	REMARKS.
180°	Steel Mast	45	40	* Catadioptric 6th Order Port light.	1st Oct. 1888; present light 1st Nov. 1891; altered 15th Sept. 1894.	Exhibited only from 15th September to 31st May.
From N. thro' E. to S. shut in between N. and N.E. by trees; N. 53 E. and N. 57 E. by St. Mary's Islands; N. 73 E. to N. 80 E. by ditto.	Steel Mast	53	50	* Do.	1st Oct. 1888; present light 1st Nov. 1891.	Do. do.
From N. by E. to E. thro' E. to S. by W. 1/2 W.	Small white masonry tower.	240	65	* C. D. 4th Order.	1st October 1842; improved 1870.	
Between the bearings of N. W. by W. 1/2 W. and E. by S. 1/2 S.	Small masonry tower of a light yellow colour.	64	25 from the rampart.	* C. D. 6th Order. Port light.	17th October 1843; improved 1870; transferred to tower 1880.	
N. W. thro' E. to S. E.	Small masonry tower.	70	26	* Do.	1835; improved 1870; transferred to tower 1881.	
All round the compass.	Small white pyramid.	52	7		1835.	Shewn only during the N. E. Monsoon.
From N. 25 W. thro' E. to S. 14 E.	White column	102	98	* C. D. 4th Order.	1847; improved 1881.	To guide vessels to the anchorage clear of the reef, which lies about 1 mile S. 30° W. from the light. A small red light is exhibited from the head of the pier as a guide for small coasting craft when entering the roadstead.
180° from N. N. W. thro' E. to S. S. E.	Flagstaff	95	102	Country made lantern.	1865.	Is exhibited from 15th May to 30th September.
From N. by W. 1/2 W. thro' E. to S. by E.	White laterite column.	100	91	C. D. 4th Ord.	1st April 1839; improved 1868.	

with either reflectors or mirrors and show over an arc of from 180° to 270°.

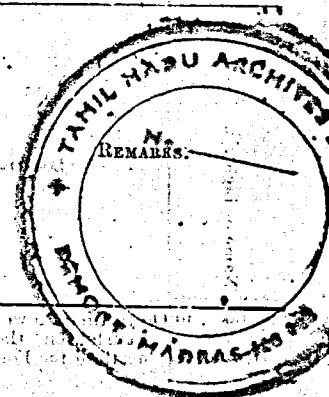
List of Lights and Light-Houses on the

Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude, N.	Longitude, E.	Number and relative position of lights.	Colour of lights.	Fixed, flashing, intermitting, alternating, or revolving.	Interval of revolution or flash or occultation.	Miles visible in clear weather.
Alleppey or Ali-pee (Travancore Territory).	On the beach, about one cable inland.	9° 30' 0"	76° 19' 0"		White	Rev.	One minute.	17
Muttum	On a rocky promontory 300 yards from sea, known as "Muttum Point."	8° 07' 30"	77° 18' 10"	1	White	F.	...	17
Manapad	On the summit of Manapad Point.	8° 22' 30"	78° 6' 30"	1	Red	F.	...	8
Tuticorin	On the north extreme of Hare Island or Paundian-tivo, 2½ miles east of Tuticorin town.	8° 47' 10"	78° 11' 20"	1	White	F.	...	14
Paumben or Pamban Pass.	On a sand-hill about one mile east of Northern Channel.	9° 17' 14"	79° 12' 38"	1	White	F.	...	14
Tondi	About 14 yards due south of Tondi Sea Custom House.	9° 44' 45"	79° 00' 30"	1	Red	F.	...	6 to 8
Point Calimere.	On the point about 30 miles south of Negapatam.	10° 18' 0"	79° 51' 30"	1	Red	F.	...	6 to 8
Negapatam	On the jetty near to the river mouth.	10° 45' 30"	79° 50' 20"	1	White	F.	...	14
Karikal (French Territory).	At the mouth of the Arselaar River.	10° 55' 0"	79° 50' 35"	1	White	F.	...	9
Cuddalore	On cross trees of Flagstaff	11° 43' 0"	79° 46' 15"	1	Red	F.	...	6 to 8
Pondicherry (French Territory).	In square, near the beach	11° 55' 25"	79° 49' 35"	1	White	F.	...	14
Do. do.	End of landing stage			1	Red	F.	...	4
Seven Pagodas or Mahabalipuram.	On a rock half a mile inland marked on chart "Ruined Pagoda" on rock very conspicuous and about 6 miles northward of Sadras.	12° 36' 55"	80° 11' 31"	1	Red	F.	...	10

* These lights have hitherto in Light Lists been described as Dioptric; they are all fitted with

coasts of the Madras Presidency—continued.

Arc of illumination. (Bearings are magnetic and from seaward.)	Nature of construction, colour or any peculiarity of light-house.	Height, in feet, of centre of lantern above high-water.	Height, in feet, of building from base to vane.	Character and order of illuminating apparatus.	Year lighted.	REMARKS.
All round the compass	Masonry round white tower.	113	115	C. D. 1st Ord. (Holophotal).	1862	
From N. 64° W. thro' N. and E. to S. 84° E.	Dark grey granite column, showing black and white horizontal stripes from seaward.	142	72	* C. D. 1st Order.	1875; altered 1st Jan'y. 1893.	Is intended to mark the vicinity of the Crocodile rock, which lies 3 miles S. W. ½ S. of Cadiapatam Point.
N. N. E. thro' E. to S. S. W.	White masonry tower.	104	27	* C. D. 4th Order.	June 1888.	Is intended to warn vessels of the dangerous shoal in the vicinity.
All round the compass	Sandstone column coloured brown, lantern white.	85	91	Port Light D. 4th Ord.	15th May 1845; improved 1874; improved 1893.	
Do. do.	Circular masonry column.	97	72	Do.	21st April 1846; improved 1860; improved 1893.	As a guide to vessels making for the Paumben Channel.
Visible from all directions seaward.	Steel mast	63	52	* C. D. 6th Order.	1st Oct. 1892.	
All round the compass.	Steel mast painted white.	49	...	Port Light D. 6th Ord.	1st June 1890	As a guide to vessels passing between Point Calimere and the shoals to the eastward.
From N. 5° W. thro' W. to S. S. E.	Masonry column, painted white.	79	83	* C. D. 4th Ord.	1st August 1846; improved 1870 and 1893.	As a guide for vessels to the anchorage.
Visible from all directions seaward.	Do. do.	42	...	Lampburning coconut oil.	1853.	
N. thro' W. to S.	Flagstaff	130	31	* C. D. 6th Order Port Light	1st July 1889; present Light 5th Oct. 1891.	
Visible from all directions seaward.	Masonry column, painted light yellow.	89	76	D. 4th Ord.	1886.	
Do. do.	...	31	...	...	1891.	When surf is heavy, and approach to landing prohibited, a fixed green light is shown.
From N. thro' W. to S. (180°).	Small grey turret.	119	26	* C. D. 4th Ord.	10th July 1887; improved 1893.	Is intended to warn mariners of the dangerous outlying patches of rock composing the "Palace reef" and other reported dangers in the vicinity, to avoid which vessels navigating between Madras and Ceylon should not come into a less depth than 12 fathoms.



either reflectors or mirrors and show over an arc of from 180° to 270°.

List of Lights and Light-Houses on the

Name of Light.	Location.	Latitude, N.	Longitude, E.	Number and relative position of lights.	Colour of lights.	Fixed, flashing, intermitting, alternating, or revolving.	Interval of revolution or flash or occultation.
Madras or Fort St. George.	On the main tower of the Law Courts on the Esplanade north of the Fort.	13° 05' 13"	80° 16' 52"	1	White	Fl.	Double flashing of half minute periods, giving two flashes of about 2 seconds separated by an eclipse of about 3 seconds followed by a long eclipse of 23 seconds.
Madras leading light.	Madras Pier T Head	13 05 44	80 17 18	1	Red	F.	
Do. Custom Office Terrace		13 05 47	80 17 05	1	Green	F.	
Pulicat	Near the beach	13 25 15	80 19 06	1	White	F.	
Armeghon or Armogham.	On the mainland, village of Moona or Moonapollium.	13 53 08	80 11 47	1	White	Rev.	Every 45 seconds.
Point Divi or Divi.	About 2 miles north-west of the Point.	15 58 55	81 00 25	1	White	F.	
Masulipatam.	In the Fort.	16 09 15	81 09 25	1	White	F.	
Sacramento Shoal Light (Temporary)	On the sand ½ a mile from the beach near the Kottapaliem beacon.	16 34 40	86 16 30	1	Red	F.	
Coringa or Hope Island.	On the southern part of Hope Island, Coringa harbour, and distant 8½ miles from the sea.	16 49 05	82 18 58	1	White	F.	
Cocanada or Vakalapudi.	½ miles north of Cocanada river and about 500 yards from the shore.	17 00 40	82 16 30	1	White	Rev.	Every 20 seconds.
Cocanada River.	One on the end of the North Groyne, and the other on the end of the South Groyne, entrance to the river.			2	Red	F.	
Santipilly	On a small detached hill some distance inland; this distance said to be ½ of a mile.	18 04 56	83 37 35	1	White	F.	
Calingapatam.	On the point.	18 19 0	84 07 30	1	White	F.	27½ seconds light and 21 seconds eclipse.
Gopaulpore.	On the mainland 60 yards from low-water mark.	19 13 0	84 52 0	1	White	F.	
Do.	On the extreme end of the pier head, port of Gopaulpore.			1	Red	F.	

* These lights have hitherto in Light Lists been described as Dioptric; they

coasts of the Madras Presidency—concluded.

Miles visible in clear weather.	Arc of illumination. (Bearings are magnetic and from seaward.)	Nature of construction, colour, or any peculiarity of light-house.	Height, in feet, of centre of lantern above high-water.	Height, in feet, of building from base to vane.	Character and order of illuminating apparatus.	Year lighted.	REMARKS.
20	Shows all round the compass visible from all directions seaward on the following bearings, from N. to E. thro' W. to S. by W.	Tower is an octagonal structure of brick and stone.	166	190	Dioptric 3rd Order.	1st June, 1894.	Service intensity, full power 18,000 candles.
3	From S. 31° 44' W. thro' W. to N. 12° 45' W.	Wooden Post.	30		Ship's side Light Dioptric.	15th Oct. 1888.	To guide vessels leaving the Harbour or making the anchorage at night.
5	Do. N. 12° 45' W. to S. 31° 44' W.	Do. Do.	60		Do. Do.	15th Oct. 1888.	Do. Do.
14	From N. 12° 45' W. thro' W. to S. 31° 44' W. by E. altered 1881; improved 1893.	Masonry column with black bands.	68	57	* C. D. 4th Order.	1859; improved 1870; altered 1881; improved 1893.	To guide vessels clear of the Pulicat shoal.
14	From N. 12° 45' W. thro' W. to S. E.	White masonry column.	107	111	D. 4th Ord. Single flash 45 seconds.	1st Jan'y, 1853; improved 1870; present light 1881; improved 1893.	Warns vessels off the Armeghon shoal, the shoalest part of which (1½ fathoms) lies 6 miles off shore.
12	From N. 12° 45' W. thro' W. to S. altered 1881; improved 1893.	White masonry column.	48	50	* C. D. 4th Order.	1st May 1851; improved 1870; present light 1881; improved 1893.	Is intended to guide vessels clear of the point.
6	From S. 31° 44' W. thro' W. to N. 12° 45' W.	Flagstaff.	69	112	* C. D. 6th Order.	1858; improved 1870; 1st Oct. 1895.	As a guide for vessels to the anchorage.
10	From N. 45° E. thro' W. to S. 45° W. altered 1881; improved 1893.	Temporary wooden structure with thatched roof.	254	161	D. 4th Ord. Port Light.	1st Oct. 1895.	Intended to guide vessels clear of Sacramento shoal and Godavari Point.
14	From N. 45° E. thro' W. to S. 45° W. altered 1881; improved 1893.	Masonry tower; horizontal alternate bands of black and white.	83	94	D. 4th Order.	1817; improved 1886; improved 1893.	
14	All round the compass.	White column.	80	76	D. 4th Ord. Single flash 20 seconds.	15th Jan'y, 1879; improved 1886; improved 1893.	This light is intended as a guide to vessels approaching Cocanada anchorage.
21	Do. N. 12° 45' W. to S. 31° 44' W.	Wooden posts.	10			15th Sep. 1886.	To guide boats entering or leaving Cocanada river.
16	From N. E. thro' W. to S. W.	On a small basement on the top of a small hill with a small building by the side of the lantern on the west side.	163-77	31-15	* C. D. 2nd Order.	1st Nov. 1869; improved 1871; present light 1886; improved 1893.	Exhibited to warn Mariners of the Santipilly Rocks, from which this light bears N. W. ½ W.; distant 6½ miles.
14	Visible from all from directions seaward.	Obelisk of cast-iron; columns white, capital dark blue; shafts of iron.	76	73	D. 4th Order.	5th Dec. 1874; improved 1st June 1890; present light 1st Sept. 1893.	Intended to warn vessels off a shoal reef which projects from the point and which should not be passed in less than 5 fathoms when making the port at night.
10	From N. E. thro' N. W. to S. W.	Flagstaff, painted white.	54	33	C. D. 6th Order. Port Light.	Present light 1877; improved March 1894.	As a guide to the anchorage.
8	All round the compass.		25		Country lantern.	1st April 1887.	Points out the sea-end of the pier.

are all fitted with either reflectors or mirrors and show over an arc of from 180° to 270°.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.

This important undertaking was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in March 1875, chiefly through the warm support accorded by Lord Hobart, then Governor of Madras.

The Works were designed by William Parkes, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., a well known Harbour Engineer, who had designed the Manora Breakwater at Kurrachee which was completed in 1874.

The Madras Harbour was commenced in June 1875, under the superintendence of the late James May, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., who, like Mr. Parkes, had been an assistant and colleague to the late James Walker, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., an eminent Harbour Engineer much employed by Government in the design and construction of Harbours on the British coasts.

On the 15th December 1875, a memorial stone of the commencement of the Works was laid on the east side of the beach road, opposite the High Court, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to this Presidency.

In January 1876, the root of the North Pier was commenced and in December of the same year the first concrete block was laid.

The greater part of the year 1876 was occupied in constructing the block grounds, in preparing and erecting the stationary engines, cranes, machinery and locomotive engines for the construction and carriage of the concrete blocks. The machinery is capable of turning out sixteen concrete blocks of twenty-seven tons weight each per day. Unhappily in May 1876, Mr. May, the Superintendent, died, having succumbed to the effects of the climate.

In March 1877, the South Pier was commenced with stone brought from Pallavaram on the South Indian Railway which had lately been opened, and which was extended to the beach by the Harbour Works authorities. The elbow of the North Pier was reached in October 1879, and the same position in the South Pier was gained by June 1880.

At the end of the fair season of 1881 the two breakwaters were nearly finished, forming an artificial enclosed harbour with an opening at the entrance in the centre of 550 feet, as designed. From the beach road each breakwater extends nearly a mile: Taking the two breakwaters, and excluding the roots, or surf banks, as they have been called, they measure together one and a half mile.

On 12th November 1881, a cyclone occurred, and wrecked the eastern walls from the elbows to the entrance at both piers, but did not affect seriously the other portions. The sum of the damage amounted to half a mile of breakwater breached and otherwise damaged, two Titan cranes overthrown and destroyed, a mile and a half of single line of railway destroyed, and the steam barges, "Salisbury" and "Hobart," foundered; several lives being lost, besides a quantity of minor damage, such as the loss of small boats, injury to the platform, piles and bracing of the iron Pier, &c. Mr. Parkes, the Engineer-in-Chief, visited Madras shortly afterwards, and, after a careful examination, submitted his report to Government on the state of the Works with his recommendations for the re-construction of the damaged portions. The Secretary of State for India referred the question to a Committee formed of the two well-known Harbour Engineers, Sir John Hawkshaw and Sir John Coode, and Professor Stokes. The work of re-construction on the amended design was commenced in July 1884. In July the first new Titan crane arrived, and before the end of November 1885, two more heavy cranes reached the Works, one being completely erected.

The Harbour was vested in Trustees by Act II. of 1886, and since the formation of the Board, the alteration of the original design has been strenuously advocated, the Trustees being of opinion that the Harbour could never be a complete success, while the entrance was placed in the centre of the Eastern breakwater. The Secretary of State, early in 1887, agreed to re-consider the question of the position of the entrance, and the late Captain J. H. Taylor, Port Officer, Madras, a member of the Board, was deputed by the Trust to represent their opinions before the Committee appointed to re-investigate the question.

The result of this enquiry has been that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the question being left open for future decision of a North-east entrance. The discussion delayed the Works for a considerable time, and a North entrance would add an additional 21 lakhs of rupees, or thereabouts, to the cost, but it was considered that the greater security and extra facilities obtained will more than compensate for the enhanced expenditure. Meanwhile rapid progress is being made upon the original sanctioned design of an Eastern entrance with modifications approved by the Trustees and also by the Secretary of State; and it is intended to complete this design, with a view to giving the Eastern entrance a full and fair trial.