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TROUSERINGS, COATINGS AND GINGHAMS.

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DURING THEIR HIGHNESS' TOURS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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FOR

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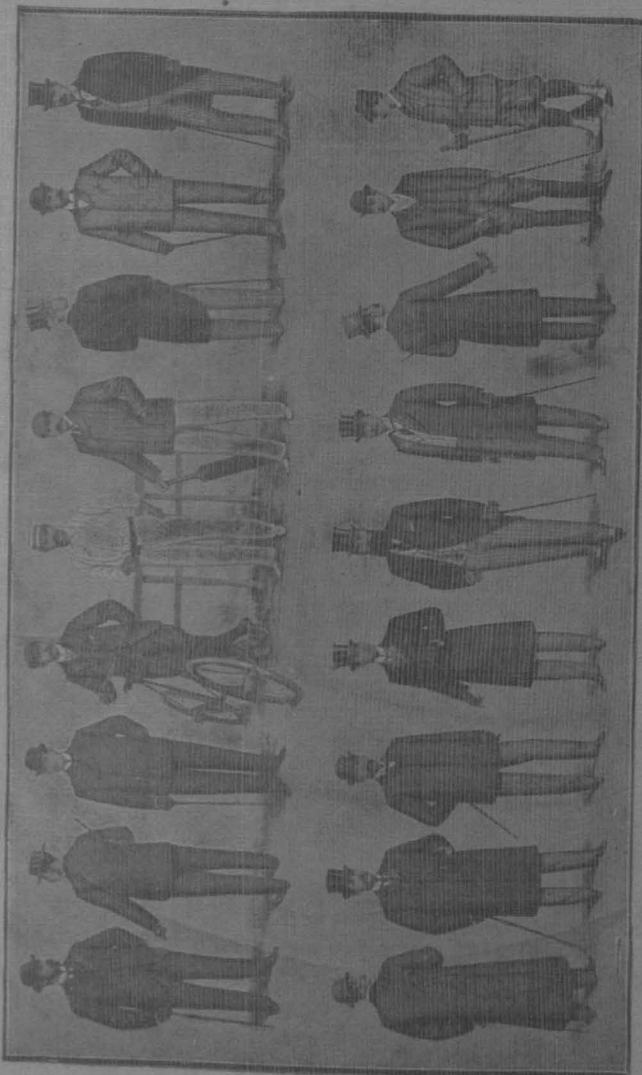


Madras:

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1898.

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1899

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the Governor

OF

MADRAS.



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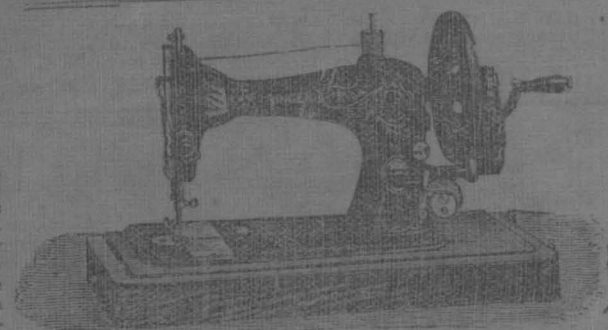
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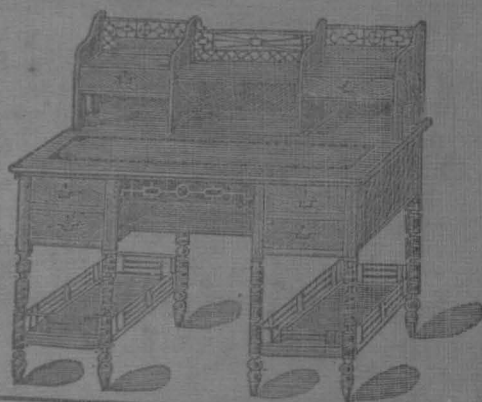
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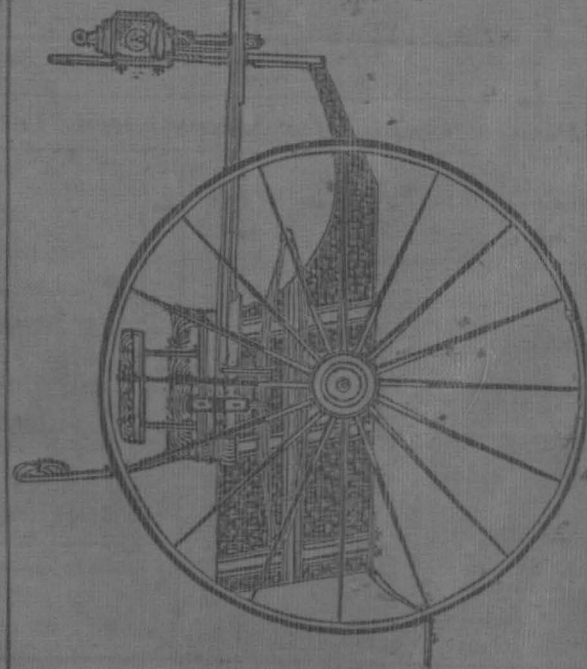
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OUR RETROSPECT FOR 1898.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

THE year just passed opened with all the indications of continued peace among the Great Powers. It once did seem more than probable that Great Britain and France would come to blows over the question of suzerainty in Fashoda, but happily Sir Herbert Kitchener well rounded off his remarkable campaign in the Soudan by the prompt and tactful measures he had taken for the assurance of Anglo-Egyptian interests at Fashoda and Sobat. The presence of Major Marchand with a French force at the former town created a situation which required considerable firmness to avoid a serious international difficulty. In the mind of the chauvenist Frenchman this enterprise of the gallant Major's was contrived with the object of forcing England into a discussion of the Egyptian question, or obtaining a material guarantee for her ultimate evacuation of the whole of the valley of the Nile. Had this "move" been permitted, England would have been in the presence of nothing less than a *casus belli*. Fashoda is Egyptian territory, and pending its reconquest by the Khedive it has been declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and has been so recognised by Germany, Italy, and the Congo State. Lord Rosebery's Government publicly warned France when Major Marchand's mission was organised that any invasion of the Nile region by a foreign Power would be regarded "as an unfriendly act." If, in face of all this, the French pretended to hold Fashoda, there was no escape from the conclusion that they were desirous of putting upon England an affront which could only be replied to in one way. Fortunately they have placed on record a view of the problem which is entirely legitimate, and to which they had to adhere. When Sir Edward Grey made his famous speech in 1895, declaring that a French invasion of the Bahr-el-Ghazal would be regarded as "an unfriendly act," M. Hanotaux immediately responded in the French Senate with a clear definition of the French standpoint. "The position taken up by France," he said, "is this: the regions referred to are under the high sovereignty of the Sultan, and they have a legitimate master—the Khedive." There is no reason to believe that France has changed her opinion during the last three years, and hence she had no difficulty in complying with the request of the Khedive that she withdraw her forces from Fashoda. The Egyptian question was one which has given England no end of concern in the past, and a resumé of the circumstances which led to the invasion and fall of this land of the Pharaohs in the past year will bear perusal. Just thirty years ago, Prince Halim, the last surviving son of the great Mehemet Ali, wrote to His Highness Ismail, the Khedive, thus:—"In the nineteenth century, as your Highness knows, all Kings have a judge above them; and this sovereign judge is Public Opinion, which calls them together and passes on their acts a judgment above us, and history far ahead. But God is high and his suspicion, of explosions of anger. Your reign is a reign of constant subjects vainly seek to escape the continually renewed demands which are made upon them, the Egyptian debt is tripled, the taxes have been increased forty per cent. Is it thus that your Highness pretends realising those pro-gressive measures so often and so solemnly promised to Europe and your country. Truth, whatever be the efforts made to obscure and hide it,

stands forth victorious." Ismail's answer was banishment. His outrageous rule—of which Halim's was but a mild indictment—went on. Ten years later Halim wrote again, from exile, another letter of warning and advice, in which he suggested five articles of reform for Egypt, which became the basis on which the discussion of Egyptian affairs by Europe turned. Dismayed by the effect which the letter produced, Ismail assumed airs of honesty, and promised reform. But at the moment when he was protesting most solemnly that he was mending his ways, his agents were most active in their exactions. A Committee of Inquiry was held, of which Mr. Rivers Wilson was Vice-President, and its verdict was that justice and administrative expediency were never so neglected and abused as on the banks of the Nile; that everything depended on the Khedive's will. Taxes were supposed to be ordained by him with the formal consent of his Privy Council, but his personal command, as a matter of fact, was sufficient authority, and the lowest official employed in levying taxes was able to brandish over the tax-payers, the authority of the prince. And so it came about in the end that the Nizam yielded, the European system made astounding advances in Egypt through the abject necessities of Ismail, the Khedive. France and England saved Egypt from bankruptcy, and became conjointly guardians of the public purse. Ismail attempted a *coup d'état*, dismissed the French and English Ministers of the New Finance Control, and insulted both countries beyond the limit of endurance. Then first arose the question: Shall there be a military occupation? The influence of England prevailed against this, and the Sultan of Turkey was requested to exercise his sovereign power by dethroning Ismail. He was, accordingly dethroned and exiled to Naples. And his eldest son, Mahommed Tewfik, was proclaimed his successor.

Tewfik, the new Khedive, was a weak and inexperienced man, "destined," said one who knew him, "sooner or later to drop quietly out of any rational programme for the future of his country. As no party could trust him, so all parties were more or less interested in his downfall." He at once looked to the Sultan, his suzerain, for protection against the European influence which had been fatal to his father, and at the same time sought to conceal the diminished prestige involved in his acceptance of the Anglo-French condominium by ostentatiously parading his liege lord the Sultan as a consenting party to the transaction. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt was one of the many influences in that much harassed country. It caused great perplexity when the time came for England and France to take a further step forward in putting the Egyptian house in order. What those two Powers had already been compelled to do had sown the seeds of coming mischief. The direct and disastrous consequence of this state of things was the appearance of a spirit of insubordination in the Egyptian Army. Then began a curious struggle for place and power between two rival *coteries* of officers. In the Egyptian Army the rank and file, the non-commissioned officers and the great majority of the officers up to the rank of colonel, were native Egyptians of Fellah extraction. The higher officers, on the other hand, and the holders of staff appointments, like the Khedival family and the Vice-Royal Court, were of Turkish or Circassian origin. They were the dominant caste, and the mass of the people, accustomed for centuries to serve foreign taskmasters of one kind or other, accepted the position of social inferiority. It was their rulers, however, which brought about the liberation movement, and started the evolution of events which led to the domination of England, the ascendancy of the Anglo-Saxon in the Land of the Pharaohs—surely one of the most wonderful events in the world's history of that remarkable land, and in the history of the pirate race which first sailed over the North Sea. Thus was the way made easy for the rise of "Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian," the man who once seemed to hold Egypt in the hollow of his hand, but is now pining out his life in exile in Ceylon, dead to Egypt and the world. The rival *coteries* prepared for the struggle. Tewfik, the Khedive, added fuel to the flames. The party was joined by others, and among them by Arabi Bey, a man of stronger fibre than all the rest.

Active agitation and constant petitions to the Khedive were the first serious symptoms of insubordination which alarmed the Khedive and his ministers. It was decided that the three chief agitators should be arrested and tried by court-martial, and that a ruse should be employed for fear of resistance. But there was a traitor among the ministers who sat in council. He informed the colonels of the trap, and together they arranged a counter ruse. They submitted to the arrest, but one of their party, Obeid, a lieutenant of Ali Fehmi's, suddenly appeared with his men, broke into the council room, where his arrested colleagues were being examined, and set them free *vi et armis*. The military insubordination grew in seven months into a political revolution, and before long the leaders of it openly defied the Sultan and all the Great Powers of Europe. In December, 1881, things advanced towards a crisis. The Nationalist leaders having got the upper hand, resolved to send into exile to the White Nile, their old opponents, the Circassian officers. The English and French representatives remonstrated. Eventually there was an Anglo-French naval demonstration, and it was agreed between those two Powers that the Sultan should be requested to send a special Commission to Cairo in order to restrain the revolutionary party. Overtures were also made to all the Great Powers for a European Conference to consider the Egyptian Question. The Commission proved fruitless. So did the naval demonstration. The result was the Alexandria massacre of June, 1882, and from that moment armed intervention in Egypt became inevitable. The Conference of Ambassadors met in Constantinople. From first to last it was beset with hopeless difficulties. England did not want the complications of an Anglo-French expedition, and was for inviting the Sultan to restore order with Turkish troops. France did not wish the Sultan to interfere, because she wanted a free field in Tunis and in North Africa generally for French influence. She suggested, therefore, that the Sultan, if he interfered at all, should do so as mandatory of Europe and not as suzerain of Egypt. Austria, with an eye on the long desired junction of the Austrian and Turkish railway system, wished to spare the susceptibilities of the Sultan. In the end Italy, as the "honest broker," effected a compromise, and Abdul Hamid was invited, with certain restrictions, to "bell the cat." His Majesty found himself in a delicate position. How could the Commander of the Faithful, at the bidding of the Caisar, suppress Ahmed Arabi the Egyptian, Champion of the Faith? He could not make up his mind what to do, and while he was wriggling between the horns of the dilemma an untoward event occurred which settled the business offhand—Sir Beauchamp Seymour, the British Admiral, opened fire. Sir Beauchamp Seymour received information that the entrance of the harbour would be blocked by sunken store ships, and that the Suez Canal would be destroyed with dynamite. England now grew seriously alarmed and angry, and began to prepare for war with Arabi. Preparations for an expedition were begun, and everything done to induce Arabi to stop work on the fortifications; the foreign Consuls did their best to postpone the bombardment. Sir Beauchamp Seymour said he could no longer trust the assurances of Arabi, and, finally, on July 9, 1882, he sent in an ultimatum that if the forts were not evacuated and surrendered, he intended to begin bombarding next morning. The non-combatant ships moved outside, and all was in readiness for the fight between the ironclads and the batteries. But the French fleet, what of it? The French Chamber refused to vote any credit for the suppression of disorder in Egypt. And so it happened that on the eventful day of Sir Beauchamp's ultimatum, the greater part of the French fleet withdrew to Port Said, and England had to do the work alone. History will prove it was done most effectively. The forts were surrendered and landing parties were put ashore to save the burning town from complete destruction. Arabi had gone off with his men to Kafr Dowar, sixteen miles from Alexandria towards Cairo. There was still a possibility of Turkish co-operation, but Abdul Hamid could not come up to time, and England declared she would take the whole regulation of Egyptian affairs in hand. What was the plain of campaign? Sir Garnet kept his own

counsel so well that not even his brigadiers knew what his plans were. At Ismailia Sir Garnet concentrated for an attack on the works at Tel-el-Kebir, which lay across the Fresh Water Canal, which connects the Nile at Cairo with the Suez Canal at Ismailia. He advanced his whole force to within one march of Arbi's intrenchments, which he had ascertained by frequent reconnaissance to be very formidable, and determined upon the famous night march which has since been imitated with equal success. On September 15 Wolseley entered Cairo. He telegraphed to London: "The war is over; send no more troops to Egypt." Arabi was tried by court-martial, sentenced to death, and this being commuted, went into exile to Ceylon. England was now firmly planted in Egypt. It is almost exactly sixteen years ago that Captain Watson, R.E., in charge of a 4th Dragoon Guards and Mounted Infantry, rode into the citadel and received its keys from the Governor, Ali Bey Youssef.

On a small island in the Nile, between Old and New Dongola, there was born, in 1848, a child, son of Abdallah, a boat builder and a woman named Amina. Before the boy had grown up the family moved up stream to the island of Abba on the White Nile above Khartoum, on the direct route between the island-empire of Mahomedanism in Africa and the Red Sea. There, at Abba, Mahomet Achmet, for so Abdallah, the boat builder, called his son, grew to manhood. He had become a holy man, and he lived there in a cave. Many went there, listened to his prayer and words of wisdom, and went their way to spread the fame of his sanctity through Islam. In May, 1881, people began to gather at Abba in increasing numbers. A new "prophet" was there. He preached One religion, One law, One ownership, One equality. There was his One God, Mahomet was his prophet, and he, Mahomet Achmet, was the Mahdi, the Guide of Islam. Then began a revolt which has set its mark in history. The battle cries of the Mahdi went forth: "We are men who love death as ye love life." "Death is dearer to us than our lives, it is the very best of our possessions." They were not empty words. Tens of thousands of the faithful have proved their deeds equal to their words. At the very time that England had won her way to Cairo the Mahdi was besieging the important town of El Obeid, the capital of the province of Kordofan. In six months—but not until the Mahdists had suffered a tremendous defeat from the brave garrison—it had fallen, and Kordofan was lost to Egypt. November, 1888, was a fatal month for England and Egypt. Kordofan was lost, the Suakin-Berber route blocked. General Valentine Baker Pasha—formerly Colonel of Hussars, and one of the best cavalry officers in the Queen's service—head of the Egyptian Constabulary, was given command of an expedition for the relief of Tokar. Baker landed on the coast at Trinkitat, a little south of Suakin, and near the wells of El Teh Baker was attacked. His cavalry was driven in, and his force was panic-stricken, and could not move. A rough square was formed. It was immediately rushed by the Dervishes. The Egyptian battalions broke and fled, kneeling down and stretching out their necks to the sword.

The Mahdi's empire, for such it now was, extended nearly six hundred miles up the Nile from the neighbourhood of Khartoum; on the west it embraced the provinces of Kordofan, Darfur, and Dar-fertit; on the east all Senmar up to the borders of Abyssinia; and on the north-east up to the Suakin district on the Red Sea. While these disasters were occurring at Suakin, the Mahdi's ascendancy was ever increasing in the far provinces on either side of Upper Nile. Slatin Bey was in difficulties at El Fasher, into which remote district the stream of Mahdism had penetrated. Slatin's own officers and officials were infected with the spirit of revolt. In the hope that his influence would be increased and order preserved, Slatin adopted the Moslem religion, but resistance was useless, for the whole country as far as Khartoum was in the Mahdi's possession, and any relief was hopeless. Slatin surrendered, and was told to adopt the name of Abdel-Kader, and to go to El Obeid where the Mahdi was established, and from which, as head-quarters, he was extending his authority throughout the surrounding country. Slatin went to Obeid, and subsequently accompanied the Mahdi to

Khartoum. On the death of the Mahdi he was made a Mulazim, or one of the bodyguard of the Khalifa Abdulla, and remained at Omdurman until his memorable escape. England took it on herself to relieve the garrisons of the Eastern Sudan. A Cabinet Council, held in February, 1884, decided to defend Suakin. Sinkat, in the hills, not far inland from Suakin, engulfed as it was by Osman Digna's hordes, had held out for six months, and when reduced to the most desperate straits Mohammed Tewfik and his men sallied out, fought their way for a mile and a half, and perished to a man. This news hastened England's eagerness to come to the rescue; public opinion was thoroughly aroused by this fresh disaster. Tokar, near Suakin, still held out and must be relieved, so it was decided to send out an English expedition, and Sir Gerald Graham was appointed to its command. The Egyptians had tried to withstand the Dervish power and had failed. It would now be confronted by British soldiers. Now, therefore, for the first time, British regiments of the line were to measure their strength with the warriors of Osman Digna and the Mahdi. There was little doubt of the result, but the short, sharp war that followed brought some strange surprises for the English people.

Rumours were spread that the English had taken Egypt, and were going to abandon the Sudan to its fate. That Gordon, the English Governor, was but a device for the time. The ownerless town was claimed and clamoured for by various Sheiks. Gordon prepared for a siege. He was soon summoned to surrender by the Mahdi himself. "Deliver yourself up," he wrote, "and become a follower of the true religion; so you will gain honour in this world and in the world to come, and will save yourself and all those under you. Otherwise you shall perish with them. Herewith I send a suit of clothes (the Mahdi's dress), a girdle and beads. This is the clothing of those who have given up this world and its vanities. If you truly desire to come to God and seek to live a godly life you must at once wear this suit and come out and accept your everlasting good fortune." To this Gordon replied simply, "I cannot have any more communication with you." In April, 1884, Gordon wrote to Sir Evelyn Baring:—"I shall hold out here as long as I can, and if I can suppress the rebellion I shall do so. If I cannot I shall retire to the Equator and leave you the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons of Senmar, Kassala, Berber and Dongola, with the certainty that you will eventually be forced to smash up the Mahdi." Berber fell, and for two days was given up to pillage and slaughter. All telegraphic communication with Cairo was cut, and the veil fell upon Gordon and his companions. The little pin-point garrisons were smothered in a cloud of Arab spears. Gordon and Stewart were attempting to rule an Empire that had passed to others. "And when it is remembered," says Major Wingate, "that one of these Englishmen remained at Khartoum resolute for eleven months, and that no one could dislodge him, one is proud beyond measure of the exploit." And at last, in the end of 1884, England decided to send a relief expedition to Khartoum for the rescue of Gordon. All the summer months Gordon had preserved an undaunted front. To innumerable enemies, flushed with victory and ardent fanaticism, he opposed a skill and experience in savage warfare that few could equal. Neither treachery within nor the stratagems of the besiegers caused the fall of Khartoum. The town fell through starvation and despair at long neglect. The instructions to Lord Wolseley, to whom fell the duty of relieving Gordon, were that he was to bring away Gordon and Stewart from Khartoum, and when that was done no further offensive operations of any kind were to be undertaken, for the Government was of opinion that Egyptian rule in the Sudan should cease, or certainly should not extend beyond Wady Halfa. While the boats were battling their way up the river, Sir Evelyn Baring received in Cairo, on November 1, a message from Gordon, dated July 13, stating that Khartoum was all right, and could hold out for four months. As the four months were then nearly expired, the anxiety became more and more intense. Wolseley issued an address to his army, urging them to increased exertions to save Gordon from capture and death. In December the British army of relief was concentrating at Korti, but Gordon's four months had

passed. Meanwhile Lord Wolseley had received a message from Gordon on a tiny piece of paper, on which was written: "*Khartoum all right. C. G. Gordon. December 14, 1884.*" That was the written message, but it was only a blind, sent with the intention of deceiving the Mahdists in the event of the paper falling into their hands. The real message was a verbal one delivered by the messenger: "Secret and confidential. Our troops in Khartoum are suffering from lack of provisions. Food we still have is little, some grain and biscuit. We want you to come quickly." At the same time that he sent this message to Lord Wolseley he wrote to a friend in Cairo: "All is up. I expect a catastrophe in ten days' time. It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed as to their intentions. My adieu to all. C. G. Gordon." On January 21st four Egyptian steamers made their appearance coming down the Nile from Gordon and Khartoum. Their arrival was greeted with loud cheers by the British soldiers. Once more came the strange message from Gordon: "*Khartoum all right, can hold on for years. C. G. Gordon. 29th December, 1884,*" and this like the previous one was merely intended to convey the information that he was still holding out. With this message, written also on a tiny scrap of paper, was a despatch to the Chief of the Staff, Soudan Expeditionary Force, and dated December 14, in which Gordon said: "I have done all in my power to hold out, but I own I consider the position is extremely critical, almost desperate, and I say this without any feeling of bitterness with respect to Her Majesty's Government, but merely as a matter of fact. Should the town fall it will be questionable whether it will be worth while to continue the expedition, for it is certain that the fall of Khartoum will ensure that of Kassala and Sennar." On January 24, the third day after the receipt of Gordon's message, two of the steamers started for Khartoum with twenty British soldiers on board. "We kept on," says Sir Charles Wilson "to the junction of the two Niles, when it became plain to everyone that Khartoum had fallen into the Mahdi's hands, for not only were there hundreds of Dervishes, ranged under their banners, standing on the sandpits close to the town ready to resist our landing, but no flag was flying in Khartoum, and not a shot was fired in our assistance. Here too, if not before, we should have met the two steamers I knew Gordon still had in Khartoum. I at once gave the order to turn and run full speed down the river." This terrible news was received in England with indescribable horror and sorrow. The Government was bitterly reproached with having been once more "too late." Sir Charles Wilson's explanation made to Lord Wolseley was that the steamers reached Gubat on the 21st, while his force were engaged with the enemy at Metemneh, and several considerations led him to delay his start, namely, the military position of his force weakened by heavy losses and the reported advance of a large body of the enemy from Omdurman. He felt he could not leave the small British force without first ascertaining whether it was liable to immediate attack. It was also necessary, in accordance with Gordon's own wish, to change the crews of the steamers, and in his opinion there was nothing to show that the expected crisis, which had been delayed so long, would occur within the next few days. He hoped that the result of the battle of Abu Klea would have delayed the crisis, but unfortunately it had the opposite effect. When the British force was in camp at Metemneh, what was happening in Khartoum, Slatin has told us in his book. He was chained to the ground in front of his tent that morning. "The sun was now rising red over the horizon. What would this day bring forth? Excited and agitated, I waited the result in intense impatience. Soon shouts of rejoicing and victory were heard in the distance, and my guards ran off to find out the news. In a few minutes they were back again excitedly relating how Khartoum had been taken by storm and was now in the hands of the Mahdists. A great crowd had collected before the quarters of the Mahdi and Khalifa, which were not far off; and I could see plainly they were coming towards me. In front marched three black soldiers; one named Shatta carried in his hands a cloth, in which something was wrapped up, and behind him followed a crowd of people weeping. The slaves had now

approached my tent, and stood before me with insulting gestures. Shatta undid the cloth and showed me the head of General Gordon! The blood rushed to my head and my heart seemed to stop beating; but with a tremendous effort of self-control I gazed silently at this ghastly spectacle. His blue eyes were half-opened; the mouth was perfectly natural; the hair of his head and his short whiskers were almost quite white. "Is not this the head of your uncle, the unbeliever?" said Shatta, holding the head up before me. "What of it?" said I quietly. "A brave soldier who fell at his post. Happy is he to have fallen; his sufferings are over." "Ha, ha!" said Shatta, "so you still praise the unbeliever. But you will soon see the result!" and leaving me he went off to the Mahdi, bearing his terrible token of victory. Behind him followed the crowd, still weeping. The immediate effect of the disaster at Khartoum was, of course, to give still greater expansion to the Mahdi's empire, and to increase his renown all over the Moslem world. Of the soldiers who had made so determined an effort to reach the beleaguered town, and had fought so well, the highest military authority in Europe had said: "They were not soldiers, but heroes." Their leader, Wolseley, naturally felt his failure bitterly, and wished to do something to retrieve it. The capture of Berber was the plan which suggested itself as being the best method of checking the now increased influence and power of Mahdism. The Government lost no time in carrying out the idea, and the purchase of camels and the details of the force were arranged, as also the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber. Thus, while the country was smarting under the agony and shame of the failure, the British Government, under pressure, decided upon another expedition to Suakin. By March, 1885, fleets of transports laden with material had gathered at the lower anchorage near Suakin, and a British army was landed, and for the first time in history, a Colonial force from Australia stood shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the Mother country. Too late for this fight, but in time for the next, the Australian Contingent arrived at Suakin on March 29—28 officers and 563 men, under the command of Colonel Richardson. In June of 1885 a Conservative Government came into power, and the Egyptian and Soudan question was one of the first with which it had to deal. As to Egypt Lord Salisbury at once declared that England had a mission to accomplish there, and that there could be no thought of withdrawal until it was accomplished.

After the fall of Khartoum the Mahdi had his first respite from the wars by which his empire has been created. But almost immediately came upon him what he himself had the case been reversed, would have called the judgment of God. Disease carried away thousands of his people. There were 400 deaths daily from small-pox in and around his new capital of Omdurman. He took his pleasure in safety, awaiting the speedy fall of Kassala and Sennar. This first respite from incessant effort was fatal to the Mahdi, and within six months of the death of Gordon he was himself dead. According to an account, a woman, the daughter of a townsman who had lost children, wives and property in the long siege of Khartoum, was herself subjected to outrage by the Mahdi, and gave him a deadly poison. The retirement of the English from Suakin had the effect of again bringing to the front the irrepressible Osman Digna. His own letters to the Mahdi, copies of which were captured years later, showed what he thought of the English method of conducting campaigns against him. He sent the Mahdi accounts of the "Battles near the Sea," as he called them, the fights at El Teb and Tamai. "God struck fear into their hearts and they went away"—that was Osman's view of the then British policy of "Rescue and Retire." There was no trace of despondence in the correspondence, and the heavy losses which he sustained were made light of, when they were mentioned at all. In January, 1886, Osman was back at his twice-destroyed settlement at Tamai and began to raid and harry the district in his old way. But his influence was waning, and the powerful Amarar tribe was now against him. They blockaded his camp at Tamai. Osman was recalled to Omdurman by the Khalifa. In August, 1886, an important deputation of Suakin notables waited on the Governor and represented that the Arabs had lost large numbers of men,

that they realised that the Mahdi had been an impostor, and they begged that some active steps should be taken against the still rebellious Hadendowa tribe. In the following month the Amarar friendlies captured Tamai, killing 200 of the Mahdists. Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener, the present Sirdar, who had succeeded Major Watson as Governor of Suakin, visited Tamai the day after the camp and the fort was destroyed. A long period of tranquillity now began for Suakin. Tokar, an important district, remained Mahdist, but with that exception the whole surrounding country seemed to have deserted the cause. In April, 1887, a strange and interesting event occurred to remind Egypt of past misfortunes. There arrived at Wady Halfa four envoys from the Khalifa bearing letters for the Queen of England, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive. They were allowed to come to Cairo and present the letter to the Khedive. It was a long one, and dwelt upon the successes gained by the Mahdists over His Highness's troops, exhorted him to adopt the true faith and recommended him to lose no time in going to Omdurman to make his submission. Failing compliance with those orders—immediate invasion. The letter to the Sultan was of a similar nature, and both letters were accompanied by Mahdist prayer-books, which the Sovereigns were told to study carefully. The letter to the Queen was addressed "From the servant of God whose strength is in the might of his omnipotent Lord, the successor of the Mahdi, peace be upon him, the Khalifa, Abodullah Ben Mohammed, the successor of the Faithful, to the beloved of her people, Victoria, Queen of England." "If thou hast thought in thy error," said the Khalifa to Her Majesty, "that the hosts of the Mahdi, which stand in the strength of the law of Mohammed, were as the soldiers of Ahmed Pashi Arabi, among whom worldly deceit had entered, so that they were turned aside thereby from their faith, and the banner was turned from its victory, so thou wast enabled to gain possession of the land of Egypt, and they became the lowest of captives, unable so defend themselves—this is a vain thought and a futile delusion. For the men of the Mahdi are men of iron. God gave them a nature to love death. He made it sweeter to them than cool water to the thirsty." Then he referred to the overthrow of Hicks Pasha. "The death of that man, the wise and brave, with his army, was owing to thy evil measures and the greatness of thy blindness. Afterwards thou didst take no heed of that, but didst continue to prepare thy soldiers to fight against God and His Prophet and His Mahdi, now at Suakin, now at Dongola, now at Wady Gamr, until by thy folly thou hadst slain more than thousands of thy people. Thence fell many of the chiefs of thy men, Gordon Pasha, who fell at Khartoum, and General Stewart, who fell at Abu Tliel (Abu Klea), and the second Stewart and the Consuls with him at Wady Gamr. Know thou that I am strong by the help of God. Every one who comes out as a foe against us will die at our hands by the aid and might of God, though they be both men and jinns. And thou, if thou wilt not yield to the command of God and enter among the people of Islam and the followers of the Mahdi, grace be upon him, come thyself and thy armies and fight with the host of God, and if thou wilt not come then be ready in thy place, for at His pleasure, and in the time that He shall will it, the hosts of God will raze thy dwelling and let thee taste of sorrow." The letters were returned to the bearers and they were sent back to Omdurman with a verbal message that their Majesties would not deign to accept the Khalifa's overtures. Five years now passed without farther bloodshed—five important years for Egypt. During that time her soldiers were being further trained by their British officers, her army was being increased, and all was being got ready for the eventful day when the reconquest of the Soudan should be undertaken. The Egyptian and Soudanese troops had already given evidence of what they could do when led by British officers in several pitched battles, and the future was full of promise. The hour was approaching for the final blow. Colonel Kitchener became the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, and was destined in the near future to carry the victorious arms of England and Egypt to the stronghold of Mahdism and to avenge Gordon.

In 1896, the Italian hold on Kassala had been weakened by that disaster

at Adowa. This led to decisive action on the part of England. Mr. Curzon, speaking in the House of Commons in the month after the battle of Adowa, said that in view of the threatened second siege of Kassala by the Mahdists and other reported forward movements by them, the Government, acting in conjunction with the Government of Egypt, and in order to avoid danger to Italy, to Egypt, to England, and in the general interests of Europe, had ordered an advance to be made upon Akasbeh, 100 miles up the Nile from the frontier at Wady Halfa. At midnight, on March 12, 1896, Sir Herbert Kitchener received by telegraph from London the orders to prepare for an advance up the Nile. On the 14th the reserves were called out, and on the 15th the first troops left for the front. Akasbeh was to be occupied, and the railway line to that point, destroyed by Mahdist raids, was to be relaid. Nearly the whole effective force of the Egyptian army was concentrated at Akasbeh, the garrison at Wady Halfa being set free went by sea to Kosseir on the Red Sea coast, and marched across the desert to Kenchi on the Nile. Before active operations commenced, the news came that Osman Digna was once more at his old work near Suakin, but after some fighting, in which he was worsted, he retired, and the collapse of his raid left the Sirdar free to go on with the campaign on the Nile. The question as to whether the Emir Mahmoud would wait for the Sirdar or advance to attack him did not remain long unanswered. On the last day of 1897 there came a sudden request from the front for reinforcements. The fact that the Sirdar asked for a brigade of British troops made it certain that the need was pressing. The three regiments in Egypt, the Camerons, Warwicks, and Lincolns, were ordered up, and the Seaforth Highlanders came later. By rail and by steamer, and by every available means of transport, there was a rapid concentration at the Atbara camp. Gunboats reconnoitred the river up to Shendi; the line of communication between Berber and the Atbara was especially looked to. It was known that a Mahdist army was on the march northwards for the purpose of conquering Berber. News continually arrived there of the forward movement of the enemy. "The climax of popular anxiety and feeling was reached," said one of the correspondents, "when 'fighting' Macdonald's brigade of Soudanese set out for the front. Men and women shouted to them not to return until they had burned Omdurman and killed the Khalifa and all his Dervishes. The Sirdar also received an ovation from the natives whenever he showed himself. Then came word that Mahmoud with the pick of the Mahdist army had crossed the Atbara and had taken his whole army from El Aliah on the Nile, some 30 miles above the confluence of the Nile and the Atbara, straight across the desert, eastwards to Nakheila on the Atbara, a distance of 35 miles, in a single day. There, at Nakheila, Mahmoud intrenched himself. The Sirdar moved up the Atbara to Ras el Hudi, 10 miles from the confluence of the stream, and there camped." At the beginning of April the Anglo-Egyptian army began to draw nearer, and on April 7 the final advance was made by night. By four o'clock in the morning the Sirdar's force was within striking distance of Mahmoud's intrenchment, and with the first streak of dawn the Dervishes could be seen standing on the earthworks watching the movements of the Sirdar's force. At 6-15 the artillery opened fire upon the Dervish works and a storm of shot and shell was poured upon them and into them by Mahims and field guns. Soon before eight o'clock the order was given for the assault. The battle of the Atbara was won. It had taken the Sirdar's men twenty-five minutes to sweep Mahmoud's force off the face of the earth.

There was trouble also in store for Muscat. For many years past the half-civilised tribes of Oman have periodically given much trouble to the Sultan of Oman (commonly called the Sultan of Muscat) by their rebellious conduct, and on one occasion, some four years ago, they actually seized the town of Muscat by treachery, drove the Sultan from his palace, and obliged him to take refuge in one of the forts overlooking the harbour. This they were easily enabled to do, as at that time breech-loading rifles were scarcer than at present, and the invading force had by some means managed to obtain a good supply of breech-loaders. In consequence

of this raid, the Sultan, once delivered from the yoke of the invaders, determined to recruit his army from a different class of men, and chose a mixture of Wahabis and Baluchis. Whenever occasion arises for the Sultan to put any troops into the field for active service, he augments this nucleus of Wahabis and Baluchis by calling out the members of various tribes, who always turn out willingly enough, as they know that service means plenty of food and regular pay. When the time comes for facing the enemy—who usually consist of some of their neighbours—they absolutely refuse to fight, and therefore the expedition generally comes to an unsatisfactory end. The Sultan has often one of these little expeditions on his hands, and although he generally goes on the campaign himself, it rarely comes to any fighting, although if his Highness could but teach one of the tribes a severe lesson it would do incalculable good to his rule, and to the country at large. The only man in the country who is at all competent to lead any troops is Suliman bin Sulim, who is at present Wali of Sur. Last year this man was Wali of Dofar, but his exactions and overbearing conduct caused the tribesmen to rise up against him, and threaten to hoist the Turkish flag. On that occasion his Highness requested the assistance of the British Government in suppressing the rebels, and H.M.S. *Coesack* was despatched to enforce the authority of the Sultan. The Resident of the Persian Gulf, Colonel Wilson, also went in the R.I.M.S. *Lawrence*, and the rebels tendered their submission within the time granted to them for that purpose. Suliman bin Sulim was not then removed from Dofar, but later on was also made Wali of Sur. The inhabitants of the latter place do not appreciate his methods more than did those of Dofar. Complaints have repeatedly been made to his Highness in the matter, but he does not appear to consider that the Suris have any legitimate cause of complaint. Meanwhile the Suris, apparently not sanguine of obtaining redress from his Highness, have practically boycotted the fort in which Suliman's wife and son are residents—he himself is living elsewhere—and refuse to supply any of the necessaries of life to the inhabitants of the fort until the authority of Suliman is taken away from him. This has naturally aroused the wrath of the Sultan, and he was believed to be upon the eve of another expedition, directed against the Suris. Now his Highness proposes to bring such an undertaking to a successful conclusion can scarcely be perceived, as the Jenata and Bem-bu-Ali tribes are numerous and are reputed good fighters. It may be remembered that in 1820 the Bani-bu-Ali tribe defeated and all but exterminated a force of 400 sepoys with their European officers, assisted by 2,000 troops belonging to the then Sultan of Muscat, and the following year they made a very good fight against 1,300 European troops, 1,700 sepoys, and a large number of the Sultan's men. On this occasion they stood up until 500 of their numbers were killed. If three-quarters of a century ago these tribesmen could fight in such a plucky manner against good British troops, it is extremely unlikely that the present Sultan will find them easy to beat, more particularly as they appear to have a good deal of right upon their side. Therefore, if this projected expedition comes to anything, it will be very interesting to watch developments. Another source of trouble, which the late tour of his Highness was intended to remove, was the behaviour of certain inland tribes in refusing to pay the taxes levied upon their produce. This produce, particularly dates, is almost entirely sent to Muscat for shipment abroad, and is taxed upon its arrival in that port. Owing to certain causes, in which late disturbances figured somewhat prominently, the Sultan issued a decree that taxes of certain tribes should be doubled. This was entirely contrary to British interests, for owing to the fact that most of the produce is exported by British subjects, this action bears uncommonly hard upon the latter. The tribes themselves, however, are reported to be evading their obligations in a most ingenious manner, for instead of sending their produce to Muscat and paying duty, they are actually sending it by caravans to Sur, and are evading not only the double duty, but are paying absolutely nothing. His Highness appears to be rather badly served by his responsible advisers, and needs to pursue a very different policy if he is ever to obtain the influence

and standing which his forefathers held in the country. If he were to pursue the path adopted by his predecessors, and listen to the advice of his English friends instead of coquetting with those who have only their own interests to serve, we venture to think that it would be better not only for his Highness but also for the country of Oman. If his Highness continues to make such an indiscreet choice of responsible advisers as he has done in his recent selection of a Private Secretary, it can scarcely be expected that the advice he receives will be directed towards the maintenance of the cordial relations which formerly existed between the Sultans of Muscat and the Indian Government. As his Highness receives a large subsidy from the Government, and is dependent to a great extent on British support for the position he occupies, he is pursuing a very injudicious course in acting in opposition to British interests—which, after all, are identical with his own if he could but see it.

THE REPORT OF Mr. Ernest Berkeley, her Majesty's Commissioner in Uganda, on the recent mutiny of the Soudanese troops in the Protectorate was issued as a Parliamentary paper. The report begins by recalling the appointment last year of Major Macdonald, R.E., to the command of an expedition to explore certain territories within the British sphere of influence in East Africa. In connection with this expedition the Acting Commissioner in the Uganda Protectorate had been instructed to have in readiness at Nigara, Nyaki, one march from the Eldoma Ravine station, two military officers, and an escort of 300 Soudanese troops, together with 100 Swahilis and 200 porters. On September 16, Major Macdonald arrived at the rendezvous, and proceeded to organize his expedition in three columns, each column having a Soudanese company as escort. Some grievances were at once brought before Major Macdonald by the escort, but these were apparently disposed of, and on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd September, respectively, the three columns started. While, however, the rearguard of No. 3 Column was loading up, news came that the escort of No. 2 Column was loading up, and that the rearguard of No. 3, with their commander, Mabruk Effendi, also boited into the bushes. At the suggestion of Mr. Jackson, the Acting Commissioner, who was in camp with Major Macdonald, Captain Kirkpatrick was despatched to Eldoma Ravine station to warn Lieutenant Feilding, the officer in charge, and ask him to try to induce the men to lay down their arms as they arrived. It was subsequently reported that "Lieutenant Feilding had duly received the verbal message brought by Captain Kirkpatrick, and had thereupon at once called in his garrison. When the first deserters, some 50 or 60, appeared on the scene, he walked out to them and tried to induce them to pile arms and come into the fort, and, failing that, to pile arms and camp close to the fort. As he turned to lead them off a number of men began to follow him, but Mabruk Effendi and certain non-commissioned officers called out to them to stop, and led them away to a camp about 200 yards off. Thereupon, when Lieutenant Feilding had re-entered the fort, Captain Kirkpatrick and he moved out the deserters' camp. Some parleying took place, resulting in an order from Lieutenant Feilding to the deserters that they should pile their arms. This they refused to do, stating that they would camp and wait for their comrades. The order was repeated, and by the instructions of Captain Kirkpatrick under threat of firing upon them, and obedience being once more refused, with the reply 'fire if you like,' Lieutenant Feilding in accordance with the orders of Captain Kirkpatrick, trained the Maxim on the deserters, but it hung fire. He then ordered the garrison to fire, which they did, three 20 or 30 shots back, but without doing any harm, and then made off to a camp about one mile from the station along the Uganda road. They placed pickets on all the approaches to their camp, and during that day and night however, that the Soudanese who were with No. 1 Column made their junction with the mutineers. They marched with the Column as far as Njembo, near Lake Baringo, and on hearing there of what had happened behind them,

50 others, with a party of Kabarega's followers, who were making their way to Fatiko in the Shuli country, were attacked and routed near that place on the same day by Lieutenants Malcolm and Wake."

In a careful review of the causes of the rising Mr. Berkeley indicates that the men were disaffected through overwork, having only just completed a trying campaign against Mwanga when ordered to join Macdonald's expedition. Disappointed in the hope of settling down to a period of rest with their families, the men gave way to the excitement characteristic of their race, and from bad went to worse, until the rising became general and desperate.

In the Parliamentary paper the report is followed by three letters addressed to Mr. Berkeley. In the first, Lord Salisbury, under date August 10, writes—

"I desire to take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my thanks for this very clear account of all the circumstances connected with the mutiny and of requesting you to state to the officers of the Protectorate the gratification with which her Majesty's Government have seen how, in circumstances of very great and exceptional difficulty, the officials of the Uganda Administration have displayed so much fortitude, courage, and discretion and have so maintained the best traditions of their countrymen. Your report and this despatch will be laid before Parliament."

Under date August 12, Mr. Balfour writes from the Foreign Office:—
"Her Majesty's Government have felt that one of the most gratifying features in the suppression of the Soudanese mutiny in the Uganda Protectorate has been the loyalty with which the Waganda Chiefs have supported the Administration. The question of the issue of a special medal commemorative of the recent events is under consideration, but meanwhile the Marquis of Salisbury desires you to call a meeting of the Chiefs and to announce to them publicly the grateful sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the support afforded by them to her Majesty's civil and military servants in the Protectorate."

And again on the same date—

"The Marquis of Salisbury has observed with much satisfaction in the recent despatches from Uganda relating to the Soudanese mutiny the high testimony which has been borne by her Majesty's responsible officers to the conduct and assistance rendered by the various Missionary Societies in the Protectorate both in the field and in the care of the wounded. I am directed by his lordship to request that you will take means to make publicly known to the representatives of those Societies the sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of their valuable services."

Spain once again has had her day of humiliation, and that too at the hands of a non-combatant Power like America. "Wanted—a King" Thus one of the London newspapers recently summed up the political situation of Spain, the full significance of which can only be seen in the light of past history. No country in Europe has suffered more from internal dissensions, or has been engaged in more ghastly civil wars than those which have devastated the Iberian peninsula. After having stood in the forefront of nations in the possession of the widest colonial empire, the classic land of Cervantes, Murillo, and Velasquez has fallen on evil days. One by one her colonies have been lost, until at the present day Spain is no more than the shadow of what she was during the glorious reign of Isabella I. and Charles V. The present century will, indeed, remain in the annals of the Peninsula as the age of misfortune and decadence. It is necessary to go back sixty years to seek the prime cause of the dissensions which have exhausted this unhappy country. Barely recovered from the shock of the French Revolution and the throes of the succeeding struggle, caused by the attempts of Napoleon to found a kingdom for his brother Joseph, Spain had the misfortune in 1815 to come under the dominion of a monarch who, instead of healing her wounds and consolidating her strength on a secure basis, left her, by his last act, a fatal legacy of discord. Desiring to leave the throne to his infant daughter—thus changing the order of the succession

which, by the Salic law could only run in the male line—the unfortunate Ferdinand VII. left a bonum of contention which plunged his country into anarchy of the worst description, causing the Carlist wars of 1833 to 1839 and 1872 to 1876, and the insurrections of 1845, 1849 and 1860, which so impoverished Spain and lessened her prestige in the Councils of Europe. The *pronunciamientos* organised by ambitious military leaders, after having in turn placed on the throne and then driven from it Isabella II., Amadeus I. and Alphonso XII, irremediably undermined the royal power; so much so, that at the present time, in spite of the firmness and dignity of the Queen Regent, Maria Christina, the country, from one end to the other, is asking whether the only salvation is not to be found in the return of the present representative of the legitimate royal line which Ferdinand ousted from its right in 1833. The horrible insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines, with the consequent complications with America, came to the nation as the last straw in the load, and although there was no reason to look further for their cause than the proverbial misgovernment of Spanish colonies, yet to the proud Spaniard they were only another proof of the incompetence of the Government and an argument in favour of the return of the exiled King, Don Carlos. The Cuban War stood forth a struggle between a young and an old civilisation; it was the old fight of the Saxon against the Celt. Reduce this to the personal equation, and it appears as the attempt of a democracy to snatch his coming power from a King in an Eton jacket; for behind that imposing old Constitution stands a little boy in knickerbockers—Alfonso XIII. (unluckiest of numbers). If his Majesty were twenty-one instead of twelve, the war would have lost much of its essential pathos, which appealed to the chivalrous instincts of most people. As a "war" proper it would have scarcely interested the tacticians. Spain is always the land of the Infante. To-day it is the kingdom of an infant, just as it was sixty-five years ago, when the King's grandmother, Isabella II., ascended the throne at the age of three, assuming the actual government when she was thirteen. Curiously enough, at that time both parts of the Iberian peninsula were ruled by little girls, and both were in touch with the American continent, inasmuch as Brazil was in the keeping of a little boy, poor Pedro II., then aged eight. The road these three children had to travel was as hard as Alfonso the Thirteenth's. Isabella's path was specially thorny. Her mother, Maria Christina, shocked the grandes of Spain by contracting (in 1833) a morganatic marriage a few months after the death of her husband. She plotted and planned to marry Isabella, who ultimately wedded her cousin, Francisco de Assisi. Maria ultimately had to go to France (in 1854), and Isabella, was expelled to the same country in 1868, abdicating two years later in favour of her son, Alfonso XII., the father of the present boy-King. Maria of Portugal also found life a worry. Her father, Dom Pedro IV., abdicated in her favour in 1826, when she was seven, keeping Brazil for himself and his son Pedro. Maria, who was born in 1819, should have married her father's brother, Dom Miguel. But she didn't. She espoused first the Prince of Leuchtenburg and then Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, cousin of our own Prince Consort, and the grandfather of the present King of Portugal. As a matter of fact, Miguel managed to hold the throne for six years (1828-34), but Maria was ultimately restored in the latter year (in which, by the way, her father died), and reigned until her death in 1853. Her brother Pedro, whom she replaced in Portugal, and in whose favour her father resigned the crown of Brazil, was a charming man, but he was an anachronism, for the Brazilians drove him out in 1889, and he died of a broken heart two years later.

The Protocol having been signed between Spain and the United States, hostilities were at an end. Spain relinquished all her claim to sovereignty in Cuba, and the future of the island will depend upon conditions not yet developed. Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, as well as certain islands in the Ladrões selected by the American Commissioners, were ceded to the United States, and the West Indian possessions evacuated according to arrangements made by Commissions locally.

appointed. The city, bay, and harbour of Manila is held by the Americans pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace. The concluding acts of hostility may be discussed in a few words. The attack upon the American lines between Cavite and Manila during the night of July 31, was of a serious character, the Americans losing nine killed and forty-seven wounded, but the Spaniards were finally driven back. In Cuba there was some doubt as to the attitude of the insurgents. Garcia, after occupying Gibara, which the Spaniards had abandoned, leaving there 1,000 sick and wounded, advanced with 8,000 men to besiege General Luque at Holguin. After capturing Coma, the Americans marched towards Aibonito, but their advance was checked by the Spaniards, who had blown up a bridge over the Cuyon River. Admiral Sampson appeared before Manzanillo and the Spaniards, having refused to surrender, he began to bombard just twenty-three minutes before the Protocol was signed. At night—the Spaniards having heard of the peace—sent out a boat with a white light to the Americans, but it was fired on, though without damage, through misunderstanding. In Porto Rico General Miles disclaimed the need of further troops, the forces being welcomed as they advanced, and serious resistance being expected only at San Juan. However, 800 Spaniards vainly attempted to recapture the lighthouse at Fajardo, but the *Amphitrite*, *Cincinnati*, and *Leyden* steamed in, opened fire, and landed 25 men, who drove them back. Ignorant of the fact that the Protocol had been signed, Admiral Dewey bombarded Manila, and the city surrendered unconditionally after hostilities had been ordered to cease. General Augustin, the Captain-General, escaped on board the German warship the *Kaiserin Augusta*. General Augustin did not seem to think it any part of his duty to await the reply of his Government to his despatch and resigned his post. With the same sense of irresponsibility Marshal Blanco issued a proclamation to the people of Cuba, saying that he was not the person to carry out the policy of evacuation, with which he disagreed entirely, and he was therefore compelled to resign his office.

How TRUE IT IS that the British Empire was created in a fit of absence of mind was strikingly illustrated in the struggle for "Federation" in our larger colonies. Canada has happily solved all difficulties although there is still something wanting to unite into one Dominion all that belongs geographically to British North America. It was natural and appropriate that the Dominion, which was the first to federate, should be the first to promote, not only by words but by deeds, the larger federation. Nor is it merely coincidence which is responsible for the concurrence of this outburst of passion for Imperial unity, with the remarkable manifestations of friendship and fraternisation between the United States and Great Britain. Foreign observers are fully alive to the potentialities of an Anglo-Saxon reunion. Anglo-Saxon ascendancy must, in the nature of the interests of the race, be commercial and industrial, and therefore in its essence devoted to the maintenance of peace. There is certainly no cause for disheartenment with results of the plebiscite taken in Victoria New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania on the question of federation. In Victoria and in Tasmania there was a preponderance in favour of Federation in the ratio of over four to one; and in South Australia opinion was also strong in the same direction. Queensland had decided to take no part in the Convention out of which this plebiscite arose, not from any strong opposition to the principle, but rather because her politicians wished, to use a convenient colloquialism, to see how the cat jumped elsewhere. Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania have adopted the Constitution by overwhelming majorities, so that it is open to their Prime Ministers to appeal at once to the Imperial Executive to sanction the application of the scheme in what, owing to the ambiguous verdict of New South Wales, must necessarily be an incomplete form. The desire for strengthening the ties which bind the outlying colonies to the Mother Country is in the air; it is making itself felt in South Africa as well as in Australia; while Canada has already given a pledge of her anxiety to hasten the amalgamation of the race. If the founders of the Empire showed enterprise they exhibited little foresight,

for, although, after 1837, the principle of self-government was firmly established, the question of the relations of the Colonies to each other was almost entirely ignored. It is true that Lord Grey in 1846 clearly foresaw the necessity of Australian union and prophesied that the fiscal powers of the separate Colonies should be so framed that when the question of Federation arose it should find no impediment in that direction. Early Colonial statesmen also discussed the same question, but they were overborne on the one hand by the apathy of responsible Ministers at home, who still held to the "millstone" theory of Colonies, and, on the other, by the desire of the Colonies themselves to exercise the fullest rights of self-governing communities. The result is that to-day the cause of Australasian Federation, which has employed the best energies of Antipodean statecraft for a generation, looks as if it were lost, and this despite the fact that the external interests of the Colonies and of the Empire as a whole render union of some kind a prime necessity. The death-blow—if death-blow it be—has come from New South Wales, the mother Colony of Australasia, and at one time the most conspicuous advocate of Federation. Her vote against the Commonwealth Bill at the Referendum held was said to be fatal to the cause. Seeing, however, that this vote is only technically victorious, inasmuch as the Anti-Unionists win, not because their opponents are in a minority, but because they fall some 9,000 short of the 80,000 votes required to carry Federation, it is to be hoped that a way out of the difficulty will be found. All the Colonies are really in favour of Federation, and the dangers feared by the Anti-Unionists in New South Wales cannot be serious if those who believe in them are only a minority of the population.

PRELIMINARY arrangements were concluded in Washington for an International Commission to settle all the questions at issue between Canada and the United States. The announcement that the holding of the Commission had been agreed upon—subject to the approval of the British Government—caused great satisfaction in official circles, both in Ottawa and in Washington but appeared to have caused some uneasiness to the foreign Ambassadors in the latter capital, who were apprehensive that it was the beginning of a movement towards an Anglo-American Alliance. This agreement to establish an International Commission excited great interest not only in the countries concerned, but on the Continent of Europe. Some "friends" who have been watching the development of cordial relations between Britain and America in a somewhat captious and unsympathetic spirit discussed with renewed zest the question whether there was any prospect of an Anglo-American Alliance. They were really giving themselves a great deal of quite unnecessary trouble. It is only themselves who thought it needful to proclaim, as the result of much tedious discussion, the very obvious conclusion that it is a long way from a *rapprochement* to an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance. No intelligent Englishman or American has ever thought it necessary to insist on the fact. Whatever defects it may have, the Anglo-Saxon race at least possess too much political instinct to suppose that formal alliances are things of mushroom growth. On both sides of the Atlantic it knows its own ways far too well to imagine any such precipitation as our European friends are contemplating with a sort of veiled uneasiness. Good understanding, cordial, mutual sympathy, comprehension and approval of one another's general aims and conceptions of life—these are things which seem quite good enough just at present to Englishmen and Americans. But nothing was more remarkable than the promptitude and smoothness which marked the proceedings. Of course, the present stage is merely preliminary, but the readiness to form a basis for practical work and the harmonious discussion leading to that decision afford evidence enough of the business-like and friendly spirit on both sides. It is certain that the time is peculiarly suitable for the adjustment of any little differences between the two countries. The anxiety to appreciate each other's point of view, which did not exist when the year opened and which now prevails, is a matter for congratulation. The task of the Commissioners at Quebec should be comparatively easy, as, fortunately, there is no serious question in dispute—nothing which cannot be solved by

friendly feeling and fair play, which are exactly the sentiments that may be expected to animate both parties in the case. It is distinctly gratifying to note the increasing friendliness of the United States towards Great Britain. The willingness of the American Government to refer outstanding differences with Canada to a Commission—is only one sign of this new spirit; but it is an important move forwards. In the past it has been always Great Britain that has made the advances towards the United States, and there have been too often disappointments. But recent events really seem to have started what all must hope to be a permanent new era of friendly and sympathetic relations between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family. But if the Americans are ready to give England credit for her friendly policy towards them, and to reciprocate it, they will find the British people firm allies at need, with or without any binding or formal documents. Great Britain and the United States possess together one-half of the whole habitable part of the globe, and nearly one-third of all its inhabitants. Of the latter, about one hundred and ten millions of these are of European blood, and of a hundred millions of these, the English language is their mother tongue. Their commercial shipping greatly exceeds that of all the rest of the world together. Their ships of war amount to 477 (of which 379 are British), and exceed by 69 the united navies of France, Russia, Germany, and Italy. It will thus be evident that, united, no Power would venture to attack them, and that they would probably prove irresistible to any possible combination of Powers, seeing that their combined resources are well-nigh inexhaustible. But it is notorious that they are the least military and least aggressive nations on the earth, if we compare their extent, their wealth, and population. Their great ruling motives are the material and intellectual advancement of the people. Both these are incompatible with war, and flourish during peace. It is to these incentives alone, therefore, that we must look for a revival of the Golden Age. And Providence has so placed it in the power of the Anglo-Saxon race to lead the way in this grand work, that it would be criminal, if not fatal, to refuse it. It is always unsafe to prophesy, nevertheless we may venture to forecast the probable outcome of an Anglo-American Alliance, instituted for mutual defence, and to keep the world's peace. In the first place, every country whose intelligence enables it to perceive that its interests also are best promoted by repressing warfare, will desire to share in the advantages of such an alliance. France and Germany would bury their animosities, and compete with each other, and with England, in friendly rivalries only. Austria, Italy, and the minor States would follow. One Power alone might have cause to regard this international policy with hatred, since it would arrest her career of conquest, and destroy her hope of universal domination. By a long course of cruelty, perfidy, treachery, and the lowest political arts, and through the resources of a great military despotism, she has advanced east and west from the Baltic to Behring Straits, in a solid and unbroken line, and is slowly but surely creeping southward, overshadowing Europe and Asia, and menacing the independence of its peoples and the cause of freedom. Since the time of Peter the Great she has been the chief disturbing element in Europe, and has set the example of those vast armaments which are ruining almost all the nations, and which keep Russia itself in perpetual poverty. Therefore, if the Anglo-American Alliance did nothing beyond curbing her aggressiveness, it would deserve well of mankind. But Japan also, where, for the first time in history, liberty has recently been born in an Asiatic country, would naturally welcome the alliance with open arms. This interesting country appears destined to play a distinguished part among the nations, and already ranks among the highest Powers. The continuance of her freedom and prosperity demands that she should be protected from the pressure of Russian intrigues. In fact, regarded in any light whether for the advantage of the contracting Powers, or for the general welfare of the world, no moment could be more propitious than this for the Anglo-Saxon race to join hands. Europe is armed ready for fight. The Balkans, the hot-bed of Russian plots, are in a ferment, and the flames of war may burst forth at any moment. But England and America

united, self-sustaining, and capable of protecting themselves against all foes, could exercise a powerful and unique influence in preventing a conflagration, or of quenching that already begun. The turbulent Republics of South America might also be restrained from their interminable civil wars, and their wealthy industries be again revived under more settled governments. Thus every part of the globe would participate in the blessings of the coalition.

DOMESTIC politics on the Continent also wore a disquieting complexion; at Naples the rioting was of a most serious nature. The best parts of the city were invaded by mobs from the slums, who overturned tramcars, tore down trees, and destroyed the electric-light posts. Stones were thrown at the troops and revolvers were fired, three soldiers and a policeman being wounded. The troops fired and wounded some of the rioters. The mobs also tried to form barricades in the streets. At Milan three hundred persons were arrested, including all the Capuchin Fathers, and it was stated that the movement was a revolutionary one regularly organised. The Prime Minister addressed a Circular to the authorities ordering the prompt and inflexible repression of agitation. Great excitement was caused in Switzerland, and a large number of workmen started to march to Milan. Although this city was the head-quarters of the insurrectionary movement, yet it is plain that the movement extended throughout the Peninsula. Whether the movement was preconcerted in any proper sense of the word it is hard to say, but there were indications that such was the case, though to even the best-informed persons the revolt came as a bolt from the blue. There were not lacking signs that a combination of the extreme and fanatical Clericals with the Republican and Socialist elements, was partially effected. It is the hope and desire of both sections to upset the present form of Government, each section hoping to use the other as an instrument for its own purposes. Two revolutions, to be followed by the establishment of two new European Republics, seem well within the range of possibilities. From the moment that war with America became inevitable it was recognised that the reigning Spanish dynasty was in danger, and the outbreak of tumult which was anticipated as the result of reverses to the national arms assumed a serious aspect. At Alicante, an important town on the Mediterranean seaboard, rioting on a grave scale went on for a whole day unchecked, the efforts of the Civil Guard to restore order being quite abortive. The offices of the octroi were wrecked, and all books and papers burned, whilst all the octroi depôts in the town were subsequently reduced to ashes, the stores of corn being seized and distributed. Whilst the preliminaries of revolution were thus actively established in Spain, a similar process was being gone through with even greater celerity and thoroughness in Italy. Riots marked by incendiarism and the murder of unpopular and wealthy citizens were rampant in the country districts, and even in Milan and Naples disorder almost reaching the degree of rebellion in arms prevailed. Should a successful revolution occur in Spain it would doubtless encourage the rebellious spirits of Italy to fresh and more resolute attack on the constituted authorities. The part taken in the riots by students and monks showed that the movement was of far deeper origin than was at first supposed. The truth is that for years past a revolutionary agitation has been rapidly progressing throughout Italy. The misadministration of successive Governments, the dictatorial system of Signor Crispi, the disastrous adventure in East Africa, the financial scandals, and, above all, the intolerable increase of taxation without a compensating prospect of national solvency, have produced a deadly disaffection which has found support among all classes of the population. Every winter for the last four years the hungry proletariat has protested in rioting against the present régime. Hitherto, the outbreaks have been local and on a small scale, but now they cover whole provinces and betray sinister evidence of organisation. So far, happily, the authorities have been able to assert themselves. They have, however, received a warning which they will do well not to neglect.

It was said that ALEXANDER OBRENOVITCH, the young King of Servia, has fallen into a condition of health which causes acute alarm in his family and among his subjects. Indeed, it was asserted, in a way which is unusual,

when Kings are the subjects of diagnosis, that there is no reasonable hope of his permanent recovery, and reminded the world of the forgotten fact that peace really hangs upon the life of that young man. King Alexander of Servia has no heir, his father Milan being declared to be "impossible," and his death, therefore, would leave the throne of the Servian kingdom open to any powerful pretender. It is hardly possible that, under such circumstances, Russia and Austria should not support rival candidates, and not very difficult to foresee who they would in all probability be. The Russian Government, always keenly interested in Servians being essentially Slav, would put forward Prince NICHOLAS of MONTENEGRO, whom it has always favoured, and now regards almost as a Prince of the Imperial House. He himself makes no secret of his ambition, and, it is said, promises the Servians that if he is elected he will restore the ancient, though short-lived, glory of the Servian "Empire,"—that is, will stretch his dominion over Bosnia and Northern Bulgaria, and seat his kingdom at once on the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The Prince is a man of ability and ambition, he is accustomed to govern, and successful in government, and he can dispose of forces which, if not numerous, are inured to war, and are dreaded throughout the Balkans and in European Turkey for their bravery and devotion to their chief. As the only crowned Slav except the Emperor of Russia, he would be a most formidable candidate, and would, it is believed, be most acceptable to the Servians, who are possessed with the idea that they ought to recover their ancient patriarchy, and, above all, to reach the sea. To the Austrian Government, on the other hand, such a candidature would be most unacceptable. The Hapsburgs are always sensitive, about the freedom of the Danube, which a Danilo dynasty seated in Belgrade would be able at will to threaten, and always hope that an extension to Salonica would give their subjects the means of becoming rich through Asiatic trade. With Servia in the hands of enemies, and Bosnia threatened, that extension would finally be barred. They have no intention of surrendering Bosnia, which they have turned into a flourishing province, or of renouncing their claim to equal influence with their secular rivals in the whole Peninsula. They would be almost compelled either to occupy Servia for themselves, as the Servians fear they will one day do, or to support a candidate of their own, who could only be the King of Roumania, who is the one Prince in Eastern Europe possessing both more capacity for military enterprise and large resources for war than the Prince of Montenegro, and the only one in whose success the Hohenzollerns would feel something more than a "benevolent" interest. Such a rivalry would mean war in the near future even if both Empires were bent on peace, and it is by no means certain that they are bent on peace as decidedly as they were a year or two ago. The present rulers of Russia under the Czar are new men with great desire to distinguish themselves; and though they have achieved, as they have publicly acknowledged, a brilliant success in the Far East, where they have extended their ice-bound Empire down to open water, they are not altogether contented with their position. They are anxious to prove to all Eastern Europe that Russia is still the one Power to be conciliated, and they perceive that they have just now a singular opportunity.

The JUBILEE celebrations in Vienna proved productive of unprecedented demonstrations of loyalty to the aged Emperor. From nearly every part of the Empire came the woodmen, foresters and hunters the other day to unite at the Castle of Schonbrunn in the imposing celebration. His Majesty appeared in the picturesque costume which he always affected as a hunter, and which, worn with certain modifications by forester and hunter alike, is about the equivalent of the English sporting costume, leaving, however, the knees bare and the throat open. His Majesty read his reply, and was made the recipient of a symbolic gift, the oak-leaf sprig in solid gold. The friendly conversation which the Emperor conducted with his old woodmen and keepers was said to have formed one of the most sympathetic events of the demonstration. The great feature, however, of the Jubilee celebration was the procession through the streets of Vienna, in which 17,000 men and women took part. They included not only the foresters who had been pro-

sent at Schonbrunn, but an international array of marksmen, mountaineers, and ancient militia corps or municipal guards, in their singular old-fashioned costumes. All Vienna turned out to see the spectacle, which passed down the Ring in a scorching heat towards the shooting range. Arranged according to the designs of a prominent artist, the picturesque elements which go to make up Austrian life presented a scene which will not readily be forgotten. There was a deal of Southern freedom in the deportment of the participants, which made the sight singularly refreshing. Most striking of all in this respect were the Tyrolean "Jäger," or hunters, who in their queer trappings and accompanied by their comely sutlers, danced as they defied past the Royal dais and grand stands. One knot of these sturdy mountaineers and fearless warriors bore the bullet-riddled tatters of their banner from out of the war against the Franco-Bavarian forces, and had, for all the world, the look of a last rally. A storm of cheers greeted their appearance, to which they replied with their shrill mountain cries.

Among the many demonstrations that have taken place in honour of the Emperor Francis Joseph during his Jubilee celebrations, nothing has been quite so picturesque as the procession of 70,000 schoolboys and schoolgirls of Vienna. All the children were between ten and fifteen years of age, and as they marched past the Emperor, accompanied by their masters and mistresses, and with flags, sashes and bows of the Empress's colours, they cheered lustily. On the Ringstrasse, just outside the gates of the Imperial Burg Palace a purple and gold tent had been erected for the Emperor and the Archdukes and Archduchesses. To the right and left were stands for the Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Mayor and the Town Councillors. Opposite the Imperial tent was a stand for one thousand girls and boys, who, when the Emperor had been addressed by the Mayor, sang the National Anthem. More than a hundred thousand people, chiefly women, lined the road along which the procession passed. The children marched in lines of twenty-five to the time of the music played by military bands. The procession represented every class of life, for all Austrian children attend the public schools, and it occupied an hour and a half in passing before the Emperor.

The hope that the year, in spite of its historic associations, might pass without a recrudescence of faction feuds in Ireland was unhappily falsified, and Belfast was once more the scene of a succession of riots which, though far falling short of the excesses of 1885, and unattended at the moment by any actual loss of life, resulted in serious damage both to person and property. The sinister side of these outbreaks is to be found in the fact that while the police display impartial efficiency in protecting Orangemen from Catholics and Catholics from Orangemen, they are regarded as common enemies by either faction, and subjected to continual fusillades of cobble stones against which a baton is an altogether ineffectual weapon of defence. The difficulties of the authorities are, no doubt, complicated by the topographical peculiarities of Belfast, and, above all, by the fact that the Orangemen and Catholics do not live in separate ring fences, so to speak, but in a number of alternate districts, and that the shipwrights on going to and from their work have, at one point, literally to run the gauntlet with their enemies on either flank. But all allowances having been made, it is difficult to acquit the police authorities of a lack of firmness in view of the renewal of hostilities while the inflammatory language held by the Nationalist leaders in addressing their Belfast supporters cannot be too severely condemned.

The tragic anti-Jewish outbreaks of last year in Galicia were renewed though on a much greater scale. In 1897 but a few places were affected; on the present occasion no less than forty-five towns were given over to plunder and rapine. There seems every little doubt that the disturbances which disgraced Galicia owed their origin to the preposterous reports that the Jews had poisoned the wells, and that the Crown Prince Rudolph was not dead, but had emigrated to America, where he had issued a pressing command for the instant extermination of the Jews. Western Galicia, especially, was in a state of turmoil, the ignorant peasantry blindly following the lead

of Stojalowski. The Polish Club had intervened with a resolution strongly condemning the riots, and calling upon the Premier to afford the Statthalter every help in their suppression. The resolution, however, was passed by the Poles, not from any strong affection for the Jews, but out of fear that they themselves might ultimately be involved in the disorders. The excesses that took place have rarely been surpassed in savage ferocity. Jewish houses and shops were attacked in the dead of the night, their inhabitants shamefully maltreated, and the buildings plundered and destroyed. No limit was placed on the boldness and violence of the mob who believed they were acting under official sanction, if not official command; for leaflets had been circulated bearing the inscription, "Official: Jews to be cudgelled"; and the rumour ran that the word had gone forth from the District Chief for a general massacre of the Jews. According to one paper, Stojalowski instigated the peasantry against the Jews in revenge for their opposition to his candidature at a parliamentary bye-election. One of his organs, in the course of a violent tirade, urged the peasantry to rise against the Jews, as 10,000 would have to be slaughtered before they could hope for any improvement in their lot.

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred in one of the most pleasant corners of Provence. Boit is a picturesque village about five miles from Antibes. Its houses are very old, and probably date back several centuries, and though once, doubtless, very substantial, in certain quarters they have been neglected and allowed to become dilapidated, a notable instance being at the scene of the disaster, where a very old house, which had been damaged by a fire last winter, was allowed to remain in its wrecked state. The day of the accident was a Feast day, and also the First Communion. To celebrate the Confirmation of the young girls, a crowd of guests had been invited, when suddenly three buildings collapsed burying a number of people in the ruins. In all twenty-six persons were crushed to death, and several tragic scenes occurred during the work of rescue, as, for instance, when one woman went mad and burst out laughing when she discovered the dead body of her six-year-old child. A baby a month old was miraculously saved and discovered safe and happy in his cradle, after having been buried fourteen hours; some beams had crossed each other as they fell, and had formed a shelter.

No other city or town than Winchester is there, in the Kingdom which can show a record of over a thousand years of continuous municipal government. London itself has to yield the place of honour to the capital of the chief Kingdom of the Heptarchy closely and specially associated with King Alfred the Great. Municipal government, of course, as we now understand it, was only in its earliest infancy when Beornwulf undertook the direction of civic affairs in 897, but there has been no break in the long history down to the present time. The earliest Charter of the City is that of Henry II., and as was the case with other towns, it was renewed for many centuries down to the time of James II. From these Charters antiquarians have judged that the dignity of Mayor of Winchester did not take its origin from a Royal grant, but, rather, that the title itself arose out of ancient usage, or was first used in the City as the designation of the chief officer or representative, and that other cities secured it by a special grant. Mr. Alfred Bowker, the latest and one of the most popular of the long line of Mayors, acted as host on this occasion to nearly two thousand school children and a very large number of adult guests, among whom the Bishop of Guildford, the Dean of Winchester and many others prominent in Hants and the adjacent counties. The hamlet of Shawford, to which the children came from the railway stations, is a little over three miles from Winchester, and close to Twyford. Here the Mayor received his guests, to whom he made a little speech, addressing them as "Children of Winchester," and explained to them that their native city had enjoyed municipal government for over a thousand years. To the adult portion of his audience he spoke with brevity of the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicles," and reminded them that no other town or city in the Kingdom could show such a record as Winchester. The children then sang the National Anthem, accompanied by the bands of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Hants Regiment and the St. Swithin's

Boys' Home. After this there were various entertainments, tea was provided for the children in several tents, and medals were presented to them by Miss Edith Bowker.

An important Royal wedding took place at Coburg—the marriage of Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein—brother to the German Empress and nephew to Prince and Princess Christian—with Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg, daughter of Prince Philip and Princess Louise of Belgium. Since the separation of her parents, Princess Dorothea has been staying with her future husband's family. There was some trouble about the marriage on religious grounds, for the bride is a Roman Catholic and the bridegroom is a Protestant, and at first the Roman Catholic Church refused to sanction the marriage, as it was stipulated that any children should be brought up in the Protestant faith. Eventually, however, the Vatican gave way, and a very plain Roman Catholic Service preceded the Protestant ceremony in the Evangelical Church at Coburg. Duke and Duchess Alfred of Saxe-Coburg were there as heads of the Coburg family, but the German Empress was kept away from her brother's wedding by the death of Prince Bismarck, nor did the bride's grand-parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, attend.

A THRILL OF HORROR ran through the civilised world when, on Saturday, the 10th instant, the news went forth that the Empress of Austria had fallen a victim to the knife of an Anarchist assassin, and the horror deepened when the details of the tragedy were made known. The assassin was arrested by two cabmen. He proved to be an Italian Anarchist named Luigi Luccheni, a shoemaker by profession. He declared that it was his intention to have killed Prince Henry of Orleans, who was staying at Geneva the week before, but, being disappointed in that, and having ascertained that the Empress of Austria was there, he determined that she should be his victim, and when the opportunity came which he had been watching for, he murdered her. Luccheni's behaviour at his examination was marked by ribald indifference, and it became known that he committed the deed with a square file which he had bought at Lausanne, and to which he fitted a wooden handle. The wound made by this instrument had completely pierced the heart of the Empress. From every nation came immediate manifestations of sympathy and horror. In Geneva an imposing procession was organised by the Federal Council as a public demonstration of regret. It took an hour to pass the Hotel Beau Rivage. The transfer of the body of the Empress from Geneva to Vienna was accompanied by impressive scenes of mourning. On the 13th, the train conveying the remains left Geneva. The route from the quay to the station was lined by dense crowd, whose silent respect and complete order was most striking. Having been placed in the funeral van, behind which were two others filled with magnificent flowers, the train slowly steamed away on its sad journey. At Vienna a vast and silent crowd gathered, and when the train arrived the coffin was put into a hearse drawn by six black horses preceded by outriders. After the ceremony of blessing the remains they were taken to the Hofburg. The whole population of the town seemed to be assembled along the route, and everywhere there reigned a solemn silence which seemed to show that they felt a sense of personal bereavement. On Friday, the remains lay in state in the Hofburg Chapel, the coffin, which was closed, being placed on a catafalque. Masses for the repose of the souls of the dead were said without ceasing, and the public were admitted to pay their last respects to the dead Empress in parties of thirty and forty at a time. On 17th the body of the Empress-Queen was laid in the vault of the Church of the Capuchin Friars in the presence of the German Emperor, the Prince of Bavaria, the Kings of Saxony, Romania, and Servia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and many other Princes. The Emperor Francis Joseph and his family arrived at the church soon before four o'clock, and at four the coffin was taken with ancient and traditional ceremony to the church, where, after the final benediction by the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, it was laid beside that of her son, Crown Prince Rudolf.

THE FORMAL ANNEXATION of Hawaii by the United States in the past year is the beginning of a policy of transmarine expansion fraught with tremen-

dous consequences, not merely to the Union, but to the whole world. Americans are so habituated to magnificent distances that it is difficult to say what territory is not on their coasts—either Pacific or Atlantic. When, in 1853, Mr. Everett made a claim to Cuba on the ground of vicinity, Lord John Russell pointed out to him that by the same rule any island ten miles north of Antwerp would fall to England and that Jamaica itself might propose to annex Cuba, seeing that she was just as close to Manzanillo as the western limit of the island was to the coast of Florida. The truth is, that Hawaii is the beginning of a career of colonial expansion in which the Americans display the irrepresible adventurous instinct of their Anglo-Saxon origin. Mr. Cleveland, a convinced "Little American," judged the proposed annexation in its true light during his Presidential terms, and refused to have anything to do with it. The mere fact that the annexation will entail the addition of an amendment to the United States Constitution regulating the government of dependencies, and that this amendment will easily pass in the present state of American opinion, alone make for an Imperial Policy, since colonial annexations will thereby become a part of the normal politics of the Union. Thus is dissipated the last shimmer of the dream of Utopian self-sufficiency with which the founders of the great Republic were inspired. That the Pilgrim Fathers should have pictured to themselves a refuge in some remote Canaan in which they might live their lives not merely independently of the bad Old World, but completely isolated from it, is not surprising. What is remarkable is that this visionary idea should have been imported into practical politics, for there can be no doubt that it was under its influence that Washington spoke the famous Farewell address which has hitherto made it an article of faith with the great majority of Americans not to carry their flag beyond the limits of the Continent. The present age is, however, scarcely suited to Utopia. Steam and electricity have destroyed all distances, while trade has rendered the isolation of human communities impossible. The Americans have to-day the largest export trade of any country in the world. This trade creates interests which must be protected, and the mere mechanism of protection necessitates transmarine dependencies of some kind. But apart from these practical considerations it is not to be forgotten that the Imperial instincts of the race from which they spring are and have long been strong in them. Not a few American Statesmen, Presidents and Secretaries of State, have been for colonial as well as territorial expansion. John Quincy Adams wanted to annex Cuba, and both Polk and Pierce advocated the same adventure. Seward was of opinion that "our population is destined to roll its mistletoe waves to the very barriers of the north and to encounter Oriental civilisation on the shores of the Pacific." With the revival of the American navy which is now bound to take place this spirit of adventure and dominion will become more general and more wide-reaching.

NOT LONG AFTER the news had arrived of the success which attended the British arms at Omdurman, the public mind was exercised by the news which came from Crete. Matters in that unhappy island had been quiet for many months—ever since the close of the Turco-Greek war in fact—and it was naturally thought that although the question of the governorship was in abeyance, all would come right in time. Suddenly, however, there came startling intelligence that the British troops at Candia had been attacked by the Mahomedans, who were dissatisfied with the measures taken by the Admirals. It was a question of markets. It seems the Mahomedans held a mass meeting for the purpose of ventilating their grievances. They urged that, though they had consented to the opening of the markets on the condition that the cordon around the town should be extended, nothing had been done, and that while the Christians had been given facilities to carry on their business in the town, the Mahomedans had not been allowed to go out of it to visit their villages. They protested against this prohibition and against the levying of tithes by the insurgents, and stated that they would not endure the unfair treatment of which they considered they had been the victims. The Admirals, in pursuance of the assumption of the tithe revenue by the

Council of International Control, sent to the tithe collector's premises for the purpose of installing some newly appointed Christian authorities, and with the delegates was a detachment of British soldiers from the 1st Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry and some bluejackets. It appears that previously the Moslem leaders had presented an address to Colonel Reid, submitting their grievances, and he had promised that they would be looked into. He then made his way to the *dime* office, the doors of which he found closed, and obtained the key from an office guard. At that moment one of the picket was stabbed from behind, and as he fell his rifle went off and killed a Moslem. This was the signal for the Mahomedan rising. They rushed for their arms and attacked the British. Then, having thus begun, they spread through the Christians' quarter of the town shooting at the windows and firing shops and houses. The British warship *Hazard*, stationed in the roadstead, opened fire upon the town, and all was confusion and uproar. Lieutenant Haldane and twelve soldiers were killed and fifty wounded, and four of the crew of the *Hazard*. The British Vice-Consul was murdered and his house burned. The *Camperdown* and warships of the other Powers were soon on the spot, and the Christian refugees sought safety on them, bringing tales of massacre and pillage. Bullets were falling like hail from the houses, ramparts, and through the gates leading to the fort, which had been burned. Forty-five British soldiers quartered near the telegraph were driven out of their huts and must have suffered heavy damage. The total of known casualties was about twenty killed and fifty wounded. It was estimated that 800 Christians had been massacred. The town was pillaged by Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish troops, and all reports agreed as to the disgraceful behaviour of the latter, who had been seen to fire on the British garrison under Colonel Reid. Reinforcements were hurried off from Malta. The Admirals requested the Powers to send a battalion each for the reinforcement of the international garrison, and matters quieted down. The Admirals issued a formal and solemn demand that the Turkish Government should withdraw the Bashi-Bazouks from Crete, and then the Turkish authorities and troops. Admiral Noel, the British Admiral, handed an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, demanding the surrender of the ringleaders, and that the forts and ramparts commanding the town should be made over. On the 14th Edhem informed Admiral Noel that the houses near the camp had been demolished, and that forty-three ringleaders had been arrested, and the Admiral gave Edhem four days for the complete disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Sultan's efforts to obtain an abatement of Admiral Noel's demands were met with firmness by the Ambassadors of the Powers in Constantinople; all demands were conceded, and the evacuation of the town by the Turkish troops and the occupation of all the strategical points by the British forces were the next measure taken to prevent any recurrence of the outbreak which cost the country valuable lives.

A NORWEGIAN Polar Expedition, under the command and leadership of Captain Otto Sverdrup, sailed from Christiania in the *Fram*, on June 24, on a voyage of exploration to Smith's Sound and Robison Channel. The ostensible object of the expedition is to discover the northern limits of Greenland, study the formation, and find out the origin, of the paleocryptic ice, as well as note the tides, marine and aerial temperatures, the geological features of the country, &c., but there is no doubt that Sverdrup, with one, or at most two companions, will proceed Polewards and endeavour to unravel the secrets of the hidden North. The *Fram* has undergone great alterations, being now decked over fore and aft, and provided with ample accommodation for the members of the expedition. The outfit consists of sledges, canoes, snow-shoes and everything necessary for transport purposes, all of the very best make and materials, while clothing and sleeping bags are similar to those used on the former venture. Nothing that skill or foresight could do was left undone to ensure success to the expedition. The draught animals are dogs, of which ten splendid elk-dogs (large variety of the Fin dog, of wolfish appearance) were shipped at Christiania, while eighty Eskimo dogs were to be procured in Greenland. Of the sixteen members, five are executive officers and

five scientists, viz.:—Officers:—Otto Sverdrup, master and leader; Hans A. V. Baumann, Lieutenant R.N., second in command; Olof Raanes, first mate; Peder Henriksen, second mate; Karl B. Olsen, chief engineer. Scientists:—Gunerius T. Tsachsen, cavalry lieutenant, astronomer and surveyor; Johan Svendsen, surgeon and meteorologist; Edevard Bay, zoologist; Herman Simmons, botanist; Per Sehei, geologist and chemist. The crew consisted of men of various occupations who will have to turn their hands to anything. They are mostly young and enthusiastic—good qualities under such a calm and experienced leader. Of the officers, Captain Sverdrup and Henriksen have had great experience in the Arctic regions, the former having crossed Greenland with Nansen in 1888, and commanded the *Fram* on her former voyage, on which occasion Henriksen was harpooner on board. Of the scientists, Edevard Bay, a Dane, accompanied Ryder's Danish Expedition to East Greenland in 1891-92. Of Captain Sverdrup it may be said that it would be difficult to find a better leader, or one who inspires his men with greater confidence. He is a man of deeds not words; cool, calculating and intrepid, and ready to face any difficulties or dangers he may encounter with fortitude and determination. He carried with him the best wishes of his countrymen, and doubtless, too, those of all lovers of geography and scientific research.

AFTER more than a quarter of a century an army manoeuvre on something like the Continental scale was held in England. That was in the year 1872, when the nation—roused from its torpor by the Franco-German War, and emulous of the military system which had achieved such an unbroken course of wonderful victories—cheerfully voted money for the holding of evolutions on an unprecedented scale on Salisbury Plain. They were attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and many other distinguished personages, including the military attachés of the foreign Powers. But on that occasion the two manoeuvring forces only totalled about 38,000 men; while the manoeuvre of 1898—one under the Duke of Connaught, the other commanded by Sir Redvers Buller, who succeeded H. R. H. at Aldershot in October—contended over an area which included all the county of Dorset and the greater part of Wilts, and aggregated close on 54,000 men of all arms, a number which is equivalent to about three German Army Corps on a peace footing. The opposing forces—one of which assembled near Wareham in Dorset, and the other in the neighbourhood of Salisbury—may practically be said to have been of equal strength, one army (North) totalling 26,916, and the other (South), 26,990; or, roundly put, each an army of 27,000 men which was considerably more than the number of British troops who fought under Wellington at Waterloo. It was known where all the camps would have to be pitched during the Seven Days' War, and that looked as if victory for one or the other was very much like a foregone conclusion, and most of the fighting and the highest form of realism and actuality was not aimed at by the manoeuvres, which cost the country a special sum of about £2,000,000, apart from the usual pay and feeding of the troops. But it cannot very well be otherwise, and the War Office can at least plead in extenuation of making the army indulge in Kriegspiel on such comparatively unreal principles that it is only following the example of France and Germany and the other military Powers. But even this system of mimic warfare, with all its unrealities, leaves a very large margin for the acquisition, alike by leaders and led, of sound practical experience in the art of real war; and British troops—thanks to the Manoeuvre Act passed last year—were for the first time in a position to indulge in peace manoeuvres under something like the same conditions as those enjoyed by Continental armies. Something similar, yet not entirely so, for with all the liberty of movement over private ground which this Manoeuvre Act grants to English troops, it still hampers them in a series of bothersome restrictions which would simply be laughed at in countries like France and Germany, where private rights, while equally sacred as in England, are made subordinate to the public weal, that is to say, to national security, of which the Army is one of the main props. Of the £2,000,000, if not more, which the manoeuvres cost—a very large proportion went into the coffers of the railway companies for the transport of troops, while an equally big sum flowed into the

pockets of the farmers and land proprietors in the shape of compensation for damage done. Another considerable item fell to the contractor, who supplied about 1,000 waggons and 5,400 horses—all procured in London—as auxiliary transport to the two opposing armies, which had 150 military vehicles of their own. These figures, more perhaps than anything else, will give a vivid idea of the nature of the military operations—these figures and those of the 3,800 oxen, with as many sheep, not to speak of the bread, butter, beer, and other provisions—which were consumed by the contending hosts by the time they were ready to shake hands and march past the Commander-in-Chief, who acted as Director and Empire-in-Chief of all the operations. The operations extended over an area of 1,500 square miles, and were carried out by 54,000 fighting men (apart from the little army of transport drivers, sutlers, and camp followers), 2,400 horses, 242 guns, 1,200 waggons (with near 2,400 horses). Each army had three infantry divisions, both consisting of two brigades, and each brigade of six battalions, two of which were militia. The Guards were represented by three battalions (Grenadiers, Coldstream, and Scots), and by a composite horse regiment representing the three regiments of Household Cavalry. To every one of these six Divisions there was the proper complement of Sappers, Army Service Corps, Mounted Infantry, Medical Staff Corps, and other details. Perhaps the special feature of the manoeuvre was the fact that this was the first time in our military history that Militia had been brigaded with the Regulars—as near as possible with the line battalions to which they are linked—and in the proportion of two to four. Some of these militia battalions are composed of very fine material, finer than their colleagues of the line—as in the case of the Leinsters and the Cameron Highlanders. None of the citizen soldiers were included in either army, but, on the other hand, to each of the fifty battalions of regular infantry there was attached—at his own request and cost—a Volunteer field officer for instruction in staff duties during the Seven Days' War, a war which for the rest was followed with eager interest by military representatives of all the chief Powers, and will always form a landmark in the history of England's military development.

HER MAJESTY the Queen's seventy-ninth birthday, was celebrated on Tuesday, 24th, in the accustomed fashion in many places throughout England and her Colonies, and by parades and reviews at the various military and naval stations. But the remarkable celebration of the Queen's birthday in the war camp at Tampa marked an epoch in the history of "the balance of power." It was not merely that General Shafter gave a banquet at his headquarters in honour of the Queen, that the ships that waited in the offing to carry the American force to Cuba were dressed with bunting in her honour, and that the toasts were drunk under the intertwined flags of England and America. These things are notable. But it was still more notable that the Secretary of State himself should send a telegram to say that the United States Government regard this unique celebration "with friendly interest." When one thinks that it is only the other day that many dominant forces in American public feeling were steadily and often strongly anti-English, and that the stalwart republicanism of the New World was not overfond of royalties, this change of attitude is full of moment. It is impossible for even the sceptical to suppose that it was an official trick intended to cast dust in the eyes of Continental diplomatists. This official recognition only set the seal on a movement of spontaneous popular feeling which had for many weeks been manifest to those who cared to understand. In the United States Senate, the prayers for the day contained a special reference to Queen Victoria and ended with a plea for a closer union of her people with those of the Republic. From other bodies in America messages of congratulation were sent to Windsor. All this is a remarkable illustration of the wave of friendly feeling towards Great Britain which is now sweeping over the United States. Mr. Carnegie, who for many years has preached the doctrine of Anglo-American reunion, told an effective little tale. It is his habit, when yachting in the Mediterranean, to fly the American and British flags combined. One day he asked the Captain why the joint flags were not

to be seen. "The day is too calm," said the Captain, "when storm and wind arise, you will see it fast enough." The United States is now in a period of rough weather, in which the friendliness of the British Government and nation has been displayed. America seemed to be threatened, as our own country is sometimes supposed to be threatened, by a European coalition and the sense of common danger has quickened the sense of common interests.

A TERRIBLE catastrophe attended the launching by the Duchess of York of Her Majesty's Ship *Albion*, at Blackwall. On Tuesday, June 21st, when the great vessel had glided from the slips, a platform on which men, women and children were assembled, was carried away by the rush of water. Every effort was made to save the people, and scores were rescued. Thirty-four bodies were recovered, which was believed to be the total loss. The above was a disaster, comparable only to that which overtook the passengers on board of the *Princess Alice* more than twenty years ago, or to that which attended the launch of the *Daphne* on the Clyde in 1883. Not merely was the accessible parts of the yard filled, but the gangway, marked "Dangerous," was taken possession of by sight-seers. It appears that no special precaution was taken to keep it clear, except that a single policeman was stationed at the end of the approach for the general public. Probably it was supposed, if the matter was thought of at all, that the bridge was too remote from the scene of the launch for anyone to linger there. At any rate, the bridge was not only occupied, but crowded, and not only crowded, but packed with eager sight-seers, mainly women and children. The astonishing thing is that the bridge did not give way at once under the weight of the three or four hundred packed on it. But the testing moment came when the battleship, loosed from its slips, swam down the neighbouring estuary and out into the river. Then the speed of her movement, the greatness of her bulk and enormous displacement caused in the river a wave like that of a "bore"—a wave four or five feet high; and that vast and uncommon wave, rushing up the creek over which the little bridge was thrown, swept away the whole structure and the people on it. So mighty was the uprush of water that a man who was on the bridge, and who was involved in the catastrophe, declared that the water went clear over him while he yet stood on the bridge.

As KING GEORGE was, with the Princess Marie, returning to Athens from a drive to Old Phalerum, on the afternoon of the 26th February, two men fired at him with rifles. The King's version of the attempt on his life is as follows:—"We were coming," he said, "from Phalerum, and had got within ten minutes' drive of Athens, when I saw a couple of young fellows, each of whom carried a Greek army rifle on his shoulder. Thinking that they had been out having some sport, I asked the coachman if he thought so, also adding that they did not look like gamekeepers. Almost immediately, before the coachman could say a word in reply to me, one of the strangers aimed pointblank at me and fired. The groom sitting on the box next to the driver turned round to me and said in an agitated manner: 'Sire, I have just been wounded.' Seeing then that we had would-be assassins to deal with, I rose to my feet and stood between the ruffians and Princess Marie. As I did so I brandished my stick at the scoundrel, and curious enough this actually seemed to frighten one of the fellows, because, although at that very moment he was on one knee taking aim at us, his hand trembled so violently that I could see the rifle bobbing up and down so to speak, and the shot which he then fired, perhaps unintentionally, went very wide indeed. The other fellow, however, kept pretty cool. He was on his knee also, and he took pot shots at us in the coolest manner imaginable; in addition to his share in the first fusillade, this ruffian fired no fewer than six shots in the manner I have described, the last one when we were a long way off, and the horses galloping at their fullest speed. Our assailants were both young men between eighteen and twenty years of age. One of them wore a sort of shirt, and the other was clothed entirely in a grey costume. The last I saw of them was that they were running back towards Hymettus." Much excitement prevailed at Athens when the news became known, and Thanksgiving Services were held on on the 27th February not only in the capital,

but in the principal towns of Greece. King George received congratulatory telegrams from the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the German Emperor, President Faure, the King of Italy, and from innumerable other sources. The belief prevailed among a section of the population of Athens that the attempt on the King was the outcome of a Turkish plot. On the 28th February a man named Karditzis in the employ of the Athens Municipality, was arrested on the charge of being one of the men who fired at King George. He was said to be a member of a secret Club which had been passing Resolutions threatening the King with assassination. Finding that he was suspected, he went to the Public Prosecutor's Office to declare his innocence; but he afterwards confessed that he was one of the King's assailants, and declared that his accomplice would have shot the King if his hand had not trembled whilst he was taking aim. On the 1st March the accomplice of Karditzis was arrested. He is a young man of Macedonian origin, named John Kyriakou. After being confronted with Karditzis he made a full confession, and declared that he was induced by Karditzis to attempt the crime. It is stated that the King was aware that his life had been threatened, but he paid no heed to the threats, and often drove or walked about unprotected.

Spain having thrown up her hands, the Peace Commission had little difficulty in settling the articles of the definitive treaty which provides for the independence of Cuba, Spain's abandonment of her sovereignty over Puerto Rico, the Philippine group, and Island of Guann and the acceptance of "compensation" to the amount of \$200,000,000. To begin with, the State's army is to be raised to 100,000 men, and the garrisons for the new American possessions will be—Cuba 30,000 men; Puerto Rico, 7,000; the Philippines, 2,000. Despatches from Iloilo state that the inhabitants of the Visayas Islands have established a republic independent of Luzon, and that in some of the island's hostilities have occurred between rival republics. The situation in the Philippines in other respects gives anxiety in Washington, but the Government will certainly have no hesitation in dealing with it forcibly if necessary. But when the "rebels" are pacified, a tougher task remains—the dissolution of the monasteries. For more than three hundred years four great Monastic Orders have been the feudal lords and proprietors of lands equal in size to the whole present kingdom of Italy. The Augustinian Order alone by its network of monasteries—over sixty in number—has been the actual ruler as well as the largest landowner of Luzon. No private man could settle or reside anywhere in the interior unless he became the docile client of the monks, and the path to improvement must be over the Augustinian monastic lords. It is true that Germany is negotiating, at Washington, for the recognition or renewal to Germany of the privileges granted by Spain to German commerce in the Sulu Archipelago. As is known England enjoyed the same privileges. The negotiations are carried on in the most friendly spirit, for Germany wishes to act in the question in perfect agreement with England and the United States. There is also reason to believe that Germany intends to acquire the Caroline group, with the exception of the island to which the United States lay claim. Should Spain be willing to sell the islands to Germany at a reasonable price, and should the latter become convinced that no complications will arise from such a bargain, it will probably be concluded. But in Berlin they say that the German Cabinet will in any case do nothing which might prejudice German-American relations or meet with resistance on the part of England. It seems probable though that in the near future there will be some doubt which is the Spanish Government. The Spanish Ministry is properly apprehensive as to what may follow the close of the negotiations for a treaty of peace with the United States, and has ordered the military and civil authorities to exercise more vigilance over the telegrams and telephones as well as by a strict censorship over the newspapers, both in Madrid and in the provinces. The announcement received with incredulity by some British newspaper to the effect that Don Carlos de Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, has secured a large and sufficient loan to enable him, so soon as the Treaty of Peace has been

signed, to take the field against any forces that the Government of the Regency or that of a Spanish Republic could bring against him, is nevertheless true in substance and in fact, English Carlists—(principally “crank” youngers among the Roman Catholic aristocrats)—say the needful has been found in both France and England, and they add that the English portion of the loan was offered over and over again, after every facility had been given to the capitalists selected to examine the grounds upon which the chances of the exiled Prince's restoration depend for success. “As much money again might at this moment be in the Carlist war chest if Don Carlos had not laid it down as a condition that he would accept no assistance at the hands of the Jews; who, strange to say, although not one peseta of the millions sterling which they lent to the Revolutionary Government under Prim was ever repaid, have been only too anxious to secure a financial ascendancy over one whom they are shrewd enough to see will presently have to be counted a reigning monarch.” Reports are current that Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, is in the Basses Pyrenées and in constant communication with the chiefs of the party in Northern Spain, where large quantities of rifles have been distributed.

On the 23rd of January an unprovoked assault was committed on three officers of the gunboat *Cossack* by a Seedic boy in the service of the Sultan of Muscat. On that date Lieuts. Brandon and Sterling, accompanied by Gunner Jennings, went for a walk from Muscat towards Mattra. When the Kengain gate was reached, a native approached, holding a carbine, for their inspection. The Gunner examined it and found the breech out of order and the native then handed a cartridge to Lieut. Brandon, with a request to fire. The officer fired and returned the gun to the native, who immediately asserted that the Gunner had spoiled the weapon, and demanded *baksheesh*. The officers refused to comply with the demand, and were immediately assaulted. The Gunner's shirt was torn, and his left hand badly bitten. A crowd collected, mobbed the officers, and stole the Gunner's watch and chain. The officers were taken to the guard house, and were detained for about an hour by two of the Sultan's officers, and in spite of their protest, were afterwards escorted to the Sultan's palace. They were then allowed to proceed to the British Consulate. The Consul complained to the Sultan, and demanded immediate satisfaction for the insult. The name of the assailant was Kubreet, who was given up by the Sultan to be tried by the Consular Court, who sentenced him to receive 30 lashes with a rattan, to be inflicted in the most public place possible. Meanwhile, after much opposition on the part of the Sultan, the officers of the *Cossack* identified both the officers who had detained them in the guard house, and they were sentenced to 90 days' imprisonment in the fortress in irons, which were ordered to be put on at the same time as Kubreet was flogged. Both sentences were carried out on the morning of February 5, at the Custom House, in the presence of the Sultan's brother, Major Fagan, the Consul, the Residency Surgeon, Lieut-Col. Jayakar, Commander Fraser of the *Cossack*, Lieut. Commander Mowbray of the *Pigeon*, and Said Beder, Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan's troops, and 50 Bluejackets from the *Cossack* and the *Pigeon* were also present. The promptitude of action on the part of the British Consul produced a most salutary effect on the inhabitants of Muscat and the district.

OBITUARY.

The Late Queen Louise of Denmark.—On Sept. 29 was announced the death of the good Queen of Denmark, “Aunt of all Europe,” as she used with some reason to call herself. So closely linked are the English and Danish Royal Houses that the announcement threw the former Court into deep mourning. Queen Louise was extremely fond of England, and in her frequent visits since the Prince of Wales' marriage, made herself a general favourite. Her Majesty's last visit to London was on the occasion of the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of York, when it was said “She was delighted

at finding herself once more in its bright summer season.” Popular sympathy went out spontaneously to the Princess of Wales, who was so devoted a daughter, that she nursed her mother constantly the last two months. The Court, already in mourning for the Empress of Austria, extended its expression of sorrow till the end of the month for Queen Louise. The Duke of Cambridge was deputed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to represent her at the funeral. Louise Wilhelmina Frederica Caroline Augusta Julia, Queen of Denmark, was the third daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse Cassel. Her mother was Princess Louise Charlotte, daughter of Frederick, Prince of Denmark, half brother of King Christian VII., and the youngest son of that King Frederick V. of Denmark who married as his first wife Princess Louise, the daughter of George II. Queen Louise was born at Cassel on September 7, 1817, and had consequently just entered on her eighty-second year. In 1820 her father, who was serving in the Danish Army, went to Copenhagen, and there the future Queen spent her girlhood. Great attention was paid to the education of the young Princess, and at an early age she became a good linguist, and she showed a marked taste for music and painting. On May 26, 1842, Princess Louise became the wife of Prince Christian of Glucksburg, fourth son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein. The young couple took up their residence at the Yellow Palace in Amaliegade, which was granted to the Prince by King Frederick. It was in this palace that all the six children of the marriage were born and brought up in simple fashion under the supervision of their parents. In 1850 the happy quiet life at the Yellow Palace was rudely disturbed by the Schleswig-Holstein question and the problem of the Danish succession. The difficulty arose out of the fact that King Frederick VII. was childless. In the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein the Satic law prevailed, but this did not extend to Denmark proper. In this connection it is curious to note that according to the Danish law of succession Princess Louise was nearer to the throne than her husband. The Tsar Nicholas ceded his right to part of the Duchy of Holstein to Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick of Hesse renounced his presumptive rights to the Danish throne in favour of Princess Louise, his sister, who thereupon transferred them to her husband. On May 8, 1852, the five Great Powers signed the Treaty of London, by which the succession to the throne and the duchies was secured to Prince Christian. The Prince and Princess continued to live at the Yellow Palace, devoting themselves to the education of their children. In 1863 their daughter, Alexandra, married the Prince of Wales, this being the first of the brilliant marriages contracted by their children. The other five were subsequently married as follows:—Prince Christian to Prince Louise of Sweden, Prince William, who afterwards became the King of the Hellenes, to the Grand Duchess Olga, Princess Dagmar to the Tsar Alexander III., Princess Thyra to the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Waldemar to the Princess Maria d'Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Chartres. A few months after—on November 15, 1863—the marriage of their daughter Alexandra, King Christian and his wife ascended the throne. Troublous times were in store for Denmark, and King Christian had hardly begun his reign when his country had to suffer grievous misfortune. In 1864 Prussia invaded Denmark, and inflicted defeats on the Danish arms, and in spite of an heroic resistance King Christian was compelled to sue for peace, and had to part with Schleswig-Holstein. The misfortunes of the country, were, however, never set down as the King's fault. On the other hand he soon won the respect and esteem of his people, being greatly aided in this by the attractive personality of Queen Louise. Indeed, so great was their popularity that it not only withstood the misfortunes with which their reign began, but it also survived a long constitutional conflict which the King had with his Parliament. In 1867, the Silver Wedding of the Royal pair was celebrated with hearty rejoicing by the nation, and in 1892 their Golden Wedding aroused demonstration of loyalty and affection, reminding Englishmen of their own Jubilee celebrations.

Count Bismarck.—One of the colossal figures of the *Weltgeschichte* passed away in the person of Prince Otto Von Bismarck-Schonhausen. He was

of that rare order of statesmen who belong less to the history of one country than to that of the whole of Europe—men like Napoleon and Richelieu, and, in a minor degree, like Pitt, Canning, and Metternich. Europe was the stage on which his life drama was played out. He was not only the maker of modern Germany, the craftsman who put together the *disjecta membra* of its national unity and breathed into them the breath of Imperial life, but he was also the centre of the international politics of Europe, the Master-mind of the Continent, the dominating personality in the public affairs of the world. Nor was this position of his one of those esoteric influences which are only known in the charmed circle of diplomacy. Bismarck was European because like Napoleon his handiwork touched the public life and private interests of every European nation. He was the author of the greatest and most wide-reaching revolution of the century. The unification of Germany, of which he was the chief instrument, not only changed the fortunes of Prussia but altered the whole face of Europe. It destroyed the Settlement of 1815 and invested Prussia with the hegemony of the civilised world. It put an end to the temporal power of the Pope and completed the unity of Italy. It annihilated the fruits of the Crimean War and re-opened the Eastern Question on a new basis. It upset the French Empire and securely established the French Republic. Finally, by creating the Alsace-Lorraine question it inaugurated the epoch of armed peace, which has made the influence of Bismarck felt in every European family where an able-bodied man is available for military service. It is for this reason that Bismarck was a household word throughout Europe during the twenty years that he held office after the epoch-making war with France. Not only did all the chancelleries keep their eyes fixed on him, but it became the daily anxiety of the individual in far off lands to penetrate his grandiose schemes and his far-reaching policy. Through universal military service he touched the daily life of every European nation. The world looked to him for peace or war, and when it found that he stood for peace it rejoiced in that phenomenal force of character, that unparalleled political courage, which enabled him better than any of his contemporaries to hold in equilibrium the mighty engines of destruction which his former policy had evoked. There are two great periods in Bismarck's life which may stand beside almost any of the epic pages of human history. The first is the eighteen years he devoted to the unification of Germany by means of "blood and iron." The second is the twenty years during which he preserved the peace of Europe, under the domination of Germany, by means of a diplomacy which for boldness, subtlety, and resourcefulness has not its parallel in the records of Statecraft. In both these capacities he was essentially European, but in the second he was almost exclusively European. Those who lived through those twenty years will not soon forget how the world watched his slightest nod and hung on his most casual utterance. Whether his life-work was well inspired, whether its results are likely to endure, whether his methods were always wise, or his principles right, are questions on which public opinion may differ. There can be no difference, however, on the question of the reality of the influence he wielded while he held the post of German Reichskanzler. In that position he was the greatest personal force in Europe—a force greater than that of Napoleon, for the reason that it was practically uncontested from the moment that its first triumph was accomplished.

The late of Mr. Gladstone.—Shortly after 5 A.M. on Ascension Day, the following notice was posted in the Golden Wedding porch at Hawarden Castle:—"Mr. Gladstone passed peacefully away at 5 o'clock this morning." There was no one to read the sad tidings save the Pressmen who had been waiting for several days expecting to be called upon at any moment to flash the news to every corner of the Empire over whose destiny the statesman for so long a period presided. In September last Mr. Gladstone was attacked by a complaint which Dr. Dobie (of Chester) diagnosed as post-nasal catarrh. Dr. Habershon was called in, and by his advice Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Butterstone in Perthshire, where he remained for six weeks; while there he was attacked by

severe facial pains, pronounced to be neuralgic, and his strength grew rapidly weaker. Dr. Habershon then advised that he should be taken to a warmer climate, and himself travelled with him to Cannes, where he left him in the charge of Dr. Frank. Here the facial pains became so incessant as to deprive the patient of almost all sleep except in the daytime, and an examination disclosed a growth in the nose, from which a discharge proceeded. Dr. Frank held the view that it was not cancerous, and it was treated locally by astringent lotions and galvanism. Under this treatment the pains began again to take an intermittent form, and Dr. Habershon, who came out from England for that purpose, decided to move the patient while he could do so with some amount of safety, to where he could get specialist advice and be in a less exciting atmosphere. He accordingly did so, Mr. Gladstone bearing the journey better than was expected, though he required the assistance of four persons to help him to the train at Cannes. The growth seriously affected one of his eyes. In addition to the facial pains, and as a consequence of the suffering he had to undergo Mr. Gladstone for sometime was troubled by increasing weakness of the heart's action. On his return from Cannes Sir Francis Luking was consulted, and recommended a surgical operation, which should take place at Bournemouth. Mr. Gladstone's family, however, were not then disposed to follow this advice, dreading the severe shock that would necessarily be caused him. When Sir Tom Smith saw Mr. Gladstone at Bournemouth in consultation he formed a very clear opinion that this distinguished patient's sufferings were due to cancer, and that he had but a few months to live. Mr. Gladstone's return to Hawarden followed immediately after, and it can well be understood what a relief it was to him to find himself once again at home and amid familiar surroundings. Having regard to the stage the disease had reached, it became necessary, in order to spare the patient as much suffering as possible, to treat him with morphia, and this was continued with more or less satisfactory results. As foreseen by Sir Tom Smith, the end was not long delayed, and a merciful relief came at last. Mr. Gladstone returned to England on the 18th February, and repaired to Bournemouth after a day or so's rest in London at Whitehall Court. It was on the 22nd March that the venerable sufferer was conveyed from Bournemouth to Hawarden. A touching incident which occurred at Bournemouth Station, prior to the departure of the train, attracted universal attention. Catching, as he very quickly did, the fervent utterances of bystanders,—"God bless you, Sir!" and "May the richest blessings rest upon you," Mr. Gladstone turned right round, and, facing the small assembled crowd, said very distinctly, "God bless you all in this place, and the land you love!"

Major-General George Fullerton-Carnegie, late Bengal Staff Corps, died at Seapoint, Broadstairs, in his 73rd year. General Fullerton Carnegie joined the Indian Army in 1842, and became a lieutenant in 1844. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Ferozeshah and the surrender of Kotla Kangra, for which he received the medal. He also served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49 and obtained the medal. In 1855 he became a captain, in 1862 a major, and was promoted to a colonelcy in 1873, retiring in 1875 with the rank of major-general.

Admiral Thomas Leek Massie, whose death was announced, was "the father of the fleet," and rightly so called. Admiral Massie, who came of an old family which has owned the Coddington estates near Chester for centuries, was one of twenty-two brothers and sisters, and was born in 1802. He was at school in Wales when the battle of Waterloo was fought. At the age of sixteen he went to sea with Sir Thomas Freemantle, one of Nelson's favourite captains. In 1824 he was wrecked in the *Columbine* not far from Navarino. Subsequently he joined the *Asia*, the flagship of the Admiral, and was present at the battle of Navarino, in which he so distinguished himself that he was promoted to a lieutenancy for good conduct and efficiency during the action. For the next ten years he was actively engaged, and in the winter of 1831-32 took part in the blockade of the Dutch coast. In 1836 he was recommended for promotion, and two years later was one of the British

officers sent out by the Admiral to instruct the officers and seamen of the Turkish navy. In 1840 he was placed in command of the *Thunderer*, and was present at the attack of Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre, being made a captain for his services. From 1849 to 1853 he was engaged in the Chinese Expedition, where he again won credit for himself. On the outbreak of the Crimean War he was appointed to the *Powerful*, which formed one of the Baltic Fleet. Captain Massie was made Rear Admiral in 1860, and Admiral in 1872.

The late Major-General B. A. Wauchope.—The death took place at Brighton on September 24, of Major-General Robert Adam Wauchope, late Bengal Staff Corps, who had a distinguished military career in the East. He served in 1857 with the 4th Sikh Infantry at the siege and capture of Delhi (medal with clasp). In 1860-61 he served with Rattray's Sikhs against the hill tribes in Sikkim (mentioned in despatches). In 1863 he took part in the Umbera Campaign (medal with clasp). In 1864-5 he served in the Bhootan War (twice mentioned in despatches, clasp). In 1874 he served with the Duffa Expedition (mentioned in despatches); commanded the Transport Corps in the Naga Expedition in 1875 (mentioned in despatches); commanded the 14th Sikhs in the Lowaki Expedition of 1877-8 (mentioned in despatches, clasp); and served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, being present at the attack and capture of Ali Masjid (brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, medal with clasp). General Wauchope retired on full pay in 1885.

INDIA.

IN the annals of our Indian Empire, 1898 will stand forward as **THE YEAR OF THE PLAGUE**, and will be so referred to among the "Remarkable Events" in the Calendar. In spite of our "little wars" with the tribesmen on our north-west frontier, that never-healing sore in India's domestic politics, which gave the Government some trouble to repress at the expense of life and money, the one fell enemy, the Plague, absorbed all the energies of the Government and the people to a most abnormal extent. **THE PLAGUE**—that was the burden of their cry; and how to stamp it out or to stop its ingress into towns—these were the problems which exercised the minds of the dwellers in India. When the year was still young, the rumour spread that the fell disease was slowly but surely spreading over the peninsula; and long before the close of the year it was manifest that there was scarcely a town free from infection. How far inoculation has been successful in minimising the evil the future will determine, when statistics are available, but saking the mortality from this disease alone the totals from different centres must be awful. Bombay alone is computed to have lost 70 thousand of her people since the appearance of the Plague in her midst in 1896. Nor were its ravages confined to India; for Persia as well as Asiatic Russia were said to have had the visitation also—Teheran and Samarcand having come in for their share of it. An outbreak was reported in a village perched high amongst the mountains of the latter province; and according to the *Turkistan Gazette*, an official publication, the roads were closed and a staff of Doctors, with a bacteriologist sent to the spot. This is not the first time that stories have reached the outside world of the presence of the plague in transcasian territory. About the middle of 1896 it was stated that an epidemic had also broken out at certain obscure points in the Caucasus. The Russian doctors who visited Bombay during the earlier outbreak in that year, more than hinted that Government were veiling the truth regarding the severity of the visitation in that city, and they were disposed to regard the official reports with some amount of incredulity. In fact Russian writers on Plague—and they are numerous—always refer to India as the original home of the pestilence: even their old chroniclers, who recorded the horrors of the Black Death, of the fourteenth century, invariably pointed to India as the source of all the mischief. It is not by any means surprising

that Russia takes so keen an interest in the recrudescence of plague in India, for in past ages she suffered more from its ravages than any other European country. Standing midway between the East and the West, she has had to bear the first brunt of every menace with which Asia threatened Europe. She was the first to sustain the shock of Tartar invasion, and when the plague took its course westward, her people were decimated to an extent unparalleled in other European countries. Dr. Clemow has pointed out in his historical notes on plague epidemics in Russia, that the Black Death reached India by two routes, the one across the Caucasus, and the other by the way of the Urals and Nijni Novgorod. At Moscow its devastations were so general that the reigning monarch and all his seven sons died. One result of this, the greatest European plague epidemic on record, still survives. The Jews were the sufferers. The Continental peoples were as bitterly Anti-Semitic in the fourteenth century as they are at the present day, and their hostility showed itself with more elementary violence and brutality. A story was started that the plague was wilfully produced by the inhabitants of the ghettos. The Jews, it was said, had received mysterious powders from their brethren in Toledo, and had poisoned the wells with these strange substances. Forthwith the sport of Jew-baiting broke out afresh all over Europe, and the Jews were tortured and put to death literally by tens of thousands. It happened that Casimir of Poland was at this time under the influence of a Jewess bearing the appropriate name of Esther. His favourite persuaded him to grant her countrymen protection, and the Jews flocked to Poland in enormous numbers. They have been there ever since, and thus the question of Polish Jews and their treatment, which agitates philanthropists at the present day, may be said to have had its origin at the time of the Black Death. Facts respecting later Russian epidemics recorded by Dr. Clemow are equally curious and interesting. Peter the Great as a "plague authority" was, as might be expected, ruthlessly summary. He drew up plague regulations of his own, and the least infringement was punished with death. Infected areas were surrounded by cordons of troops. Gallows were erected along the public roads, and any person caught attempting to break through the cordon was promptly hanged without trial. Doubtless the official apologist for the Government of the day gently explained afterwards that "in such a case the ordinary niceties of administration could not be observed." The cordon system still retains its popularity in Russia. When plague appeared in the Astrakhan District in 1878-79, General Loris Melikoff placed a cordon of troops round every infected village, a second cordon round the whole infected area, and a third cordon round the entire province of Astrakhan. The sick appear to have been left to shift for themselves, except that a few nurses were provided. These nurses, it is quaintly added, were old women "well known for their drunken habits." The gospel of untiled roofs found small favour with Melikoff. Whenever a house was found to contain a case of plague, he promptly burned it, furniture and all. He was a thorough-going believer in purification by fire. Perhaps the most instructive of all the Russian epidemics is the Moscow plague outbreak of 1770. An energetic general named Yeropkin was appointed to organise preventive measures. The city was divided into fourteen districts, each with one inspector and one medical man in charge, and each with a hospital and "observation camp"; every householder had to report to the police cases of rapid illness or sudden death occurring in his house; true cases of plague were removed to the plague hospital and the remaining inmates of the house were isolated. Punishments for breaches of regulations were decidedly original. All persons attempting to evade quarantine or to leave infected houses were sent to the hospitals and forced to act as ward attendants. This was "making the punishment fit the crime" with a vengeance. People secretly burying their dead were seized and compelled to become grave-diggers to the "Plague Commissioners." Householdiers throwing their sick or dead into the street were made liable to transportation for life. The idea of making persuasion do the work of fear found no place in General Yeropkin's philosophy. When the epidemic was at its height, Count Orloff, the notorious

favourite of the Empress Catherine, arrived in Moscow to take charge of the plague measures. His arrival coincided with the beginning of the decline of the epidemic; he was hailed as "the saviour of Moscow," and his return to St. Petersburg resembled a triumphal procession. One hears no more of Yeropkin, who bore the heat and burden of the day; but the perusal of these old records induces the reflection that in plague prevention work in India at the present moment there is sometimes a tendency to confuse the Yeropkins with the Orloffs.

During the past year there were, in fact, three great trials of strength in India between the forces of civilization and the forces that work for confusion and unrest. In each of these trials the authorities have made some natural, perhaps inevitable, mistakes. From two of them, war and famine, they have come out victorious, from all three they have learnt lessons not likely to be forgotten. The frontier war closed with the submission of the hillmen who are, for the time at least, convinced that the friendship of the British Government is worth some sacrifice of tribal sentiment. The same classes who had for months been firing at us from behind rocks, and shooting down our rear-guards, ended by asking that their sons may be enlisted among British troops. England has learned that a frontier war to be at once effective and economical of her soldier's lives depends not solely in the number of troops she brings up to the base, but also on the continuous superiority of the weapons over those of the hill tribes. Formerly it was the British rifle against the Afghan matchlock; in the future it must be more and more the Maxim and the Mountain Battery against the Afghan breech-loader. If the altered conditions of frontier warfare have been somewhat rudely revealed to her, so have also certain changes in the system of dealing with famine. England has realized more fully than before, that the treatment of famine is a question of previous preparation as well as of prompt organisation of relief. This is the essential teaching of the famine management in India. As regards the plague, the authorities had to recognise that preventive and remedial measures have to be regulated, not alone by the counsels of perfection of Western science, but also by the habits and traditions of an Asiatic population, among whom habits and traditions are dearer than life itself. It is to this that we must attribute the fact that serious riots with loss of life occurred in various large towns, which space wont permit to be recorded. But that they all owed their origin primarily to an outburst of religious fanaticism there can be little doubt. In no instance were they the result of pre-conceived arrangement, but were due to an outburst of hostility against the measures adopted for the suppression of the plague among the most ignorant and fanatical section of the Mahomedan community, as was exemplified in Bombay in particular. The Government of that city had been aware since October, 1896, that it was extremely doubtful whether it would be expedient to endeavour to enforce in the city all the measures for the repression of the plague which high medical authority had commended to it as desirable to combat the epidemic. The trouble was happily avoided in 1897, but the severity of the attack which in the past year afflicted the city compelled the Government to attempt more drastic and comprehensive measures. Government was aware that though it had often been reminded that there were no indications of the panic that prevailed in 1897, in many quarters, the strain on the patience of all classes of the community was very severe; and the steady progress of the disease, in spite of all the discomfort involved in the measures taken to arrest it, intensified the general feeling against the measures. That there should, in such circumstances, have been sudden ebullition of disorder among a portion of the community, is therefore no matter for surprise. The Government had been anxiously considering the possibility of relaxing the strain by such amendments of regulations as might, it was hoped, give some relief without prejudicing their efficiency, and had already ordered some changes to be made before disturbances occurred. Government therefore concurred in the view that the immediate outbreak had no other origin than in the feelings above alluded to, and that it was neither the result of political agitation nor deliberately planned. That it should be

directed against Europeans was not unnatural, as in the eyes of the ignorant masses, the European members of the community are identical with the authority that had imposed obnoxious measures. While this appeared to the Government to be unhappily the fact, it was glad to have observed that the leading representatives of all classes exerted themselves to a remarkable degree in successful endeavours to allay the excitement and remove misunderstanding. Among the most lamentable features of the outbreak in Bombay must be noticed, the brutal murder of two European soldiers and cowardly attacks made by the mob on isolated Europeans, and the attempt to set fire to the plague hospitals. On the other hand, it was recorded with gratification that several persons escaped injury owing to the protection they received from Mahomedans and other natives. Of the lower class, 247 persons were arrested in connection with the disturbances; of these, 205 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrates; 28 were discharged for want of sufficient identification, and 14 who were committed to the Sessions were convicted and sentenced, some to death.

Affairs assumed a serious aspect, on May 4, in two districts in Calcutta. The Howrah Mill employes, numbering several thousands, assembled in the streets, many armed with crowbars and similar implements, and a crowd rushed into the Munsiff's Court, the mob following, knocking over and injuring the Court Amlah. The District Magistrate, with a force of armed police quelled the disturbance. Several mills in Howrah and the goods sheds were at a complete standstill. The East India Railway Volunteers were ordered to be in readiness should their services be required. There was scarcely any public thoroughfare in the city that did not show signs of a crowd assuming a threatening and defiant attitude. Ticea-gharris with and without occupants were stopped, the trace of the horses or ponies cut and the drivers warned not to convey patients to hospital. People were molested going to business. The police were called up and dispersed them. Matters looked serious at Chitpur, where the tramway service had been blocked by a mob, who threatened to assault the passengers and smash up the cars. The Police Commissioner ordered a contingent of armed Police, European and Native, and 36 European Constabulary and 20 sergeants were under arms, each man carrying 20 rounds of buckshot. Besides this 80 Native Policemen, armed with lathis, formed up at Lall Bazaar Police Thana. The latter party were first despatched to Chitpur, taking a contingent. Telephonic communication was sent to the Bodyguard lines, Ballyganj, for a reserved force of the Bengal Military Police. Within half an hour's time 40 men, fully armed, took up a position in the compound of the police station. A further contingent of military police marched in to Ballyganj, 100 strong, and were served out with ten rounds of ammunition each. The mob cleared on the appearance of the police, but not before tearing up several lengths of line and blocking the roadway with the contents of forage carts. A number of Bengal military police were quartered at night in Government House. The inoculation scare was far worse than the plague scare owing to badmashes spreading the wildest stories, extorting blackmail right and left, until the natives absolutely refused to go out of doors. The domestic arrangements of most houses were completely upset. Until this latest scare began matters were quieting down. The market showed signs of activity, most of the stall-keepers returning. The Military authorities placed the affected districts out of bounds, and also prohibited natives from these localities entering the Fort or Officers' servants visiting the area, and the gharriwallahs were on strike and refused to take Europeans for love or money.

Serious plague disturbances took place in the Nasik District. It would appear that in last autumn a plague search party was attacked by a mob of villagers at a hamlet near Igatpuri, and although the rioters received exemplary punishment, a much more serious outbreak took place in another place in the Nasik District, the most serious, in fact, that has occurred in connection with the plague operations of Government in the place. The scene of this ebullition of resentment against the measures it was found necessary to adopt in dealing with the plague was Sinnar, which is not a

mere village, but a Municipal town of some importance, being the head-quarters of the taluqa of the same name, and having a population of nearly 10,000 persons. The town, which was the capital of the local Government under the Great Moguls, stands on high level ground, about seventeen miles south-east of Nasik, and the main road from that town to Poona runs through it. Beside the usual mamlatdar's offices, Sinnar possesses a Subordinate Judge's Court, a dispensary, a post office, a telegraph office and vernacular school, and a weekly market is held on Sundays. The town did not appear to have been affected with plague until a short time previously when a few indigenous cases were reported, and it was deemed necessary to provide hospital and segregation accommodation. These were erected and equipped under the direction of a doctor, on special plague duty, who had his head-quarters at Nasik, and patients found suffering from plague were removed to the hospitals, while their friends were segregated. The people of Sinnar seem to have greatly resented the measures that were taken, and instead of quietly submitting, like the inhabitants of other towns and villages visited by the epidemic, they determined to resist by force the stringent but humane orders of the authorities. The first blow was struck late one afternoon when the mob assembled in great force, armed with such rough-and-ready implements of attack as they could lay their hands on. They first of all made a rush for the plague segregation sheds, and setting fire to them razed them to the ground, which was easy enough, seeing the inflammable nature of the material used. They also attacked and completely wrecked the post office, and by cutting the telegraph wires prevented the taluqa and plague officials from reporting the state of affairs to the district officials at Nasik. But the excited people were not to be deterred from carrying out their object. They wreaked their vengeance upon the Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensary and killed him. The medical officer's tent was burnt with all its contents, and he himself was attacked, but he was the first to ride into Nasik with the news and urgent requisition for help. A constable was seriously wounded, and matters had become so grave that it was decided to disperse the mob by the use of firearms. They were accordingly fired on and dispersed, but it was not reported that any of them was killed or wounded. Two of the rioters were captured, and upon the news of the outbreak being received at Nasik a detachment of Police was sent to restore order. Great excitement prevailed in the zilla town when the news of the outbreak was received. It is worthy of note that this is not the first occasion on which the people of Sinnar have defied the authorities. In November 1822, forty insurgents assembled in the town and were joined by twenty-five more. Their leader, one Krishna Kuar, stated that their object was to gain possession of the village of Kankari, about ten miles to the south-west of the place. All the insurgents were arrested at Kankari, and on giving up their arms, were released. The Hindus form over 90 per cent. of the population, the remainder being almost entirely Mahomedans.

There was also a similar rising in Guzerat, in the village of Chaklasi, a small hamlet containing about three thousand inhabitants. It would appear that in the village itself an ascetic had, after the style of the Mad Fakir of Chitral, been preaching sedition to the villagers. He soon found from ten to fifteen disciples known as *chelas*, to assist him in his work, and the subject of his discourses was that the British *raj* had come to an end and that the world was going to be ruled from his *mandap*. He even went the length of exhorting the people not to pay the land assessment due to Government but to pay it to him. "The poor Indian, with his untutored mind," was not slow in believing in this agitator, and a procession was formed by the prophet and his followers, and the company was so great that they are said to have filled "two fields." After the preaching was over, they returned to the village and fired off one or two shots from a gun. This incident was not reported to the authorities, because the *Bavna's* followers were so many that the more peace-abiding of the people were afraid to make it known. A day previous to this the people, contrary to law, cut down a number of babool trees for the purpose, it was said, of erecting a

sugar mill for the "Prophet." No apparent notice having been taken of their action in cutting down trees and firing guns, their belief in the declaration made by the "chosen" as to the end of the British *raj* having arrived seemed to them to have been firmly established. The circumstances, however, were reported by the village Patel to the Mamlatdar of Nariad, who despatched the Inspector of Police, the Chief Constable, and sixteen sepoy, five of whom were armed with rifles, to Chaklasi. This party met two hundred of the "kalifa's" followers in a field a short distance from Chaklasi. They endeavoured to get an interview with the magnate, who, however, refused to see them, and soon after beat his drum. On hearing this the people, about five hundred in number, collected round the Police from all sides, armed with bill-hooks and bows and arrows. The Police managed to fire two shots, but had no time to re-load. They were attacked from all sides and their rifles and ammunition were taken from them. Being so considerably outnumbered, they took to flight and came back minus one man, whose dead body was found the next evening in the field where the fight took place. Five men were very seriously injured and were sent to the Civil Hospital at Nariad for treatment. The Mamlatdar of Nariad telegraphed the news to the Collector of Kaira, at Memedabad, and to the District Superintendent of Police, who was then at Wussad. Meanwhile about fifty armed police were collected from Anand and the surrounding stations. On the arrival of the Collector and Superintendent of Police, they found that all the *Kolis* who had taken part in the fight had disappeared, the "chosen" alone being found in the field in his *mandap*, and he was promptly made prisoner. The Officer Commanding Ahmedabad despatched a force of one hundred and fifty men of the 4th Rifles. The troops arrived at Boriavi and marched at once to the scene of action. About a thousand of the more law-abiding inhabitants of Chaklasi turned out to meet them. The troops marched through the village with the Collector, but could find no trace of the rebellious villagers, who, it was since ascertained, had deserted the village with their families, and the last that the Police heard of them was that they were seen travelling in the direction of Baroda.

A MEMORIAL to the late Mr. Walter Charles Rand, of the Indian Civil Service, who was assassinated at Poona last summer, was unveiled at St. Peter's Church, Lordship Lane, London, on Saturday afternoon, the 29th January, by Mr. H. M. Birdwood (formerly a member of the Governor's Council, Bombay). It is situated at the west end of the church, and consists of a mural tablet of alabaster, with a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected by friends and parishioners in memory of Walter Charles Rand, of the Indian Civil Service, eldest son of John Rand, R.A.C.S., of this parish. In February, 1897, he was appointed Special Commissioner for the suppression of the plague at Poona, where, after faithfully discharging his duty, he was treacherously shot when returning from the Governor's reception on the day of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and died of the wound on the third July following, aged 34 years."

For the past four months Mr. Rand had laboured with devotion and success to free the City of Poona from the plague. He had merited the esteem of all the inhabitants of that City, and in him His Excellency the Governor in Council, said the Government Gazette, feels that he loses a tried and valuable officer.

Mr. Birdwood unveiled the Memorial, and in doing so said that in his short life Mr. Rand was called upon to deal with affairs of public moment and peculiar difficulty. They would not be true to themselves, their faith, and their country if they allowed any black cloud of sorrow to dim the brightness of the fact that Mr. Rand, serving his Queen and country in a distant land, was always true to his early training and to the best traditions of that public service to which he belonged. It could not be gainsaid that England was mindful of the welfare of the people of India, and those whom she sent there were faithful exponents of her beneficent and protecting care. While he made the best possible use of the intellectual opportunities offered him by Dulwich and by Balliol, Mr. Rand at the same time acquired an earnestness

of purpose and strength of character which eminently fitted him for the responsibilities of Indian official life, and especially for the difficult duties of Plague Commissioner in Poona at a time of peculiar perplexity and trouble. On the evidence of those who saw his work in India from day to day, they knew that he organised with admirable skill measures for the repression of the plague, and he carried out those measures, in the face of ignorant opposition, with calmness and firmness, with consideration for the poor sufferers and their relatives. He was a man who went about his work with unselfish devotion to the good of others. No thought of danger would have deterred him from the path of duty, no more would the sad circumstances of his death deter others like-minded with him from following in his footsteps. They could not doubt that the expressions of sympathy received from all parts of the Bombay Presidency were spontaneous indications of an appreciation of British rule.

Mr. Meade, the Chairman of the Committee of subscribers, thanked all those who had facilitated the erection of the Memorial, and the proceedings concluded.

AFTER the two years of uncertainty which followed the deposition of Zalin Singh, the ex-Chief of Jhallawar, the people of Jhallawar could not but welcome the selection of his successor, Bhawani Singh, for the *gadi*. Anarchy has its own peculiar evils, and is held in the greatest dread in Rajputana. This is the reason why the *gadi* is never allowed to remain vacant for a single moment. On the demise of a Raja, the first thing done before all is the selection of a successor. In Jhallawar, therefore, there had been an unpleasant unrest for some time past, although the Political Officers in charge of Jhallawar during this period have been very considerate towards the people. The present turn of affairs, however, puts an end to all difficulties in a way, and must be regarded as the beginning of a new era in the history of this State. The selection of Bhawani Singh was announced in November last; he belongs to the family of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, his father being the grandson of one of the brothers of the elder Madan Singh whom Zalim Singh succeeded, so that the present Chief of Jhallawar would, in all probability, have succeeded to the *gadi* without the least difficulty, according to the custom of succession obtaining in Rajputana. Bhawani Singh was born in 1873, some time after the negotiations regarding the adoption of Zalin Singh, the ex-Chief, were completed, and so he missed the chance of succeeding to the Jhallawar *gadi* on that occasion. But "God fulfils in many ways," and Bhawani Singh has now obtained the chance of regaining what he lost previously. He entered the Mayo College in 1881, and after ten years of training, under the direction of Colonel Loch, left it in 1891. Since then he had to work in various departments and has gained sufficient experience of administration. In the first place, he acted for some time as Inspector of Police in the Jhallawar State; and subsequently through the recommendation of Colonel Trevor, was made attaché to Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, of Jodhpore. For the past two years he has been the Commander of the Jhallawar State forces. The last mentioned has become a position of much responsibility, but, though appointed at a very critical time, he loyally discharged his duties. He has been treated with more than friendly regard by almost all the Political Officers who have been in charge of the Jhallawar Agency. Courteous and popular as Bhawani Singh is he also takes a deep interest in all progressive movements, and has often represented Jhallawar in the Walthorokrit Sabha, a society which has for its object the reform of social customs in Rajputana. His Highness is a keen lover of sports, and as to his cricket, Mr. Sherring, the Head-Master, in his recently published History of Mayo College, observes that "Bhawani Singh was more cautious, but at the same time more scientific and more given to back play." Even now His Highness is seldom found missing from the tennis and the racket courts on evenings. His Highness has a good knowledge of English and Sanskrit and speaks and writes the former with ease.

At PATIALA His Excellency the Viceroy held a reception on a grand scale, the occasion being the investiture of the Maharajah with the insignia of

the G.C.S.I. The train arrived at 1-30 and those assembled on the platform to meet their Excellencies were His Highness the Maharajah and the principal officers of his State, his Honour Sir William Mackworth Young and his staff, Von Waltdhausen, Imperial German Consul, and many other officials, besides a large gathering of native gentlemen. A guard of honour of the Imperial Service Infantry was drawn up on the platform, and a royal salute was fired as the train entered the station. After the inspection of the guards of honour by the Viceroy, their Excellencies and party, accompanied by the Maharajah, drove in the State carriage to the guest house and camp. The escort consisted of the Patiala Imperial Service Cavalry, the route being lined by Imperial Service and State troops. Ceremonial visits between the Viceroy and the Maharajah were exchanged in the course of the afternoon. In the evening a durbar was held in the palace, at which the Viceroy invested the Maharajah with the insignia, and Mr. L. W. King with the C.S.I., in the presence of a large assembly. At the close of the proceeding his Excellency addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Maharajah—It has been a genuine pleasure to me to come here on this occasion and to invest your Highness with the insignia of the exalted Order to which her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you, in the capital of your State and in the presence of so many representatives of the Sikh nation. I think it will be recognised that under any circumstances this was fitting, but if so it was abundantly fitting in the circumstances of the times in which we live. It would be no great strain on the imagination for us to fancy that we still heard the echoes of the strife of last year and the tramp of the battalions which your Highness and the Rajah of Nabha and other Chiefs sent out to do battle shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the Queen-Empress, and the page lies open before us on which is inscribed the name of Saragarhi, that last on the ever-lengthening list of deeds of arms which testify to the unflinching bravery and devotion of the Sikh soldiers. I welcome this occasion as giving me an opportunity of publicly declaring the admiration with which, in common with all my countrymen, I regard the constancy and loyalty of the Sikh nation. Nor do I think it out of place to remind you that mingling with the echoes to which I have referred, we find now the softer tone of peace, and that the proceeding of the jinghals assembled at Peshawar give good hope that there will be no further discordant note. No well-wisher of his country could desire it to be otherwise. We have no abiding quarrel—we can desire no abiding quarrel with our neighbours in the hills. On the contrary, the policy we have proclaimed is I think the same which I myself declared at Lahore in 1894 before the assembled Chiefs of the Punjab, when I said it was our aim to leave them the entire occupation of their country, the fullest measure of autonomy, and the most complete liberty in their internal affairs to follow their tribal customs. Whatever else may have happened, to this declaration I claim that I have adhered. No tribe or section of a tribe has since then been compelled against its will to surrender any territory or any right of self-government which it desired to retain. Is there not then some road to an understanding? The road we have followed has not been the one which I would have selected had I been free to choose, but at the end of it we, at any rate, know more of the tribes and they know more of us than was the case before. They, on their side know that even in the hour of victory, our terms are not cruel or vindictive, and aim at nothing more than a fair and reasonable settlement. We, on our side, recognise the soldierly qualities which they have displayed. I do not deny myself the hope that the time will come when these tribes will prove themselves staunch allies and supporters of British rule in India and seek to emulate, if they cannot surpass, the reputation in that respect which is the undying heritage of the Sikh nation. To your Highness, as one who by the equipment and maintenance of the Imperial Service Troops and by lending them to the field has worthily sustained the credit for loyalty of the States and Chiefs of Patiala, I offer my personal congratulations on the honours bestowed upon you by her Majesty.

The following are extracts from a Madras Government Order on plague:

precautions in connection with a recently issued Resolution of the Supreme Government:—Original Mofussil Regulation 25 and City Regulation 16 deal with the mode of disposal of plague corpses. They in no way interfere with the religious customs of any class of her Majesty's subjects, but merely authorise the local authorities to insist on certain necessary precautions as to the place and manner of burial. Under the first part of Regulation 16 of the Regulations issued in G.O., No. 93 P., dated 26th February, 1898, the Collector may require in respect of any particular area that the certificate of a medical officer shall be obtained showing the cause of every death within two hours after such death, but no one will be compelled to allow the inspection of the corpse of a deceased relative. In the event, however, of a certificate not being produced or inspection invited, it may be presumed that the death has been caused by plague, and the rules regarding segregation may be enforced. It must be clearly understood that the examination of the corpses of women must be made by women, and that Additional Regulation 16 (G.O., No. 93 P., dated 26th February, 1898), should not be put in force unless and until it is found that the people are concealing deaths from plague. . . . All Collectors will now report whether the instructions contained in Rule 3 of the Rules printed in G.O., 522 M., dated 13th March, 1897, for the division of Municipal towns into circles have been carried out, and how many European officers and of what classes will be required for each town should plague break out. They should see how far the recommendations regarding the employment of certificated Sanitary Inspectors (G.O., No. 4 M., dated 3rd January, 1897), have been complied with in each Municipality, and that a stock of disinfectants is maintained as required by Rules printed in G.O., 522 M., dated 13th March, 1897. The Sanitary Commissioner will report if the quantities of disinfectants proscribed in this Rule should be increased in any Municipal town. Collectors should take every opportunity of explaining to the people that the segregation of plague-stricken patients and of those who have been in immediate contact with them is found by experience to be a measure absolutely necessary to stamp out the disease, especially in its early stages, and that Government seeks to enforce it only because other measures without it are not of much avail. In doing so, Government desires to meet every reasonable wish of the people and to interfere as little as possible with their habits, feelings and prejudices. They will be permitted, and should be encouraged and aided to erect their own hospitals and their own segregation huts in sites shown to them or selected by them and approved by the authorities. Friends and relatives will be allowed to visit the patients, and, if desired, to reside near them. They can have their own food and they can bring their own doctors. Every arrangement will be made to respect the privacy of women. No particular mode of treatment will be forced upon any one, and women will, under no circumstances, be required to be examined by men. All that will be required of the people when plague breaks out is that they should vacate the infected houses or locality and reside temporarily at a place shown to them, subject to certain sanitary restrictions until the disease has passed away. During their absence their houses, and such of their property as may be left behind, will be taken care of by Government. Adequate compensation will be paid on the spot in the case of poor people for articles condemned by the sanitary authorities. In exceptional cases, where a house is situated in the midst of a spacious compound, and where no sanitary objections exist, the sick and the other inmates of the houses will be permitted to be segregated under shelter within the compound, provided they vacate the house to be disinfected. In the North-West Provinces Districts of Kumaun and Garwhal, where plague has existed for a long time in an endemic form, the villagers have learnt by experience that evacuation of the plague-infected locality is the best chance of escape, and it is now their common practice to vacate the village as soon as plague appears and to camp on the hill sides (page 93, Vol. I, Nathan's Plague in India). It is desirable that each class or caste of persons in towns should arrange with the District authorities for sites for hospitals and segregation camps, and organise measures at once to keep everything ready for erecting them without delay when necessity arises.

Collectors will make it their duty to give them every assistance. The result of inoculation with M. Haffkine's prophylactic have been published from time to time, and so far have been very encouraging. Not only is the percentage of attacks reduced, but cases of mortality lessened. These facts are for the people themselves to consider. It will be left entirely to them to decide whether they will not adopt the system. If they should determine to do so, the officers of Government should afford every facility in their power to those who wish to be inoculated. The principle enunciated by the Government of India on the subject of quarantine are those which have actuated the framing of the Madras Plague Regulations. This Government has always endeavoured to substitute observation for quarantine. Under this system all travellers, except those found or suspected to be suffering from plague or considered "suspicious," are allowed to move freely, provided they report to the authorities their movement for a period of ten days after arrival from an infected area and present themselves daily for examination during that period. The measures explained above apply to all alike without distinction of class or rank. Their sole object is to prevent the importation of plague into this Presidency and promptly to check its spread and stamp it out should it nevertheless appear. That object can only be fully attained if the people themselves, for whose benefit the regulations have been framed, loyally accept them and support the action of the authorities. His Excellency the Governor in Council has no doubt that in this respect he can rely on the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community.

Two important Government Orders were issued on the subject of importing the "ladybird" into the country; one modifying the other, and committing the Government of Madras to contribute Rs. 2,000, a moiety of the estimated cost of sending Mr. H. O. Newport to Australia to collect and bring ladybirds to India to experiment with them for the extermination of the green bug which is now destroying the Coffee plantations on the Lower Palneys and elsewhere. In September the Hon'ble Mr. H. P. Hodgson addressed the Government of Madras, stating, in reply to a question, that Mr. H. O. Newport had been unable to get any ladybirds sent him either from Honolulu or Australia, and expressing the opinion that without the assistance of Government nothing could be done. The Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson accordingly urgently asked the assistance of Government in the direction mentioned. The urgency of the case was so strongly felt; he said, that subscriptions were already raised with a view to sending over to Australia at once, anticipating the assistance and support of Government in the matter. Should Government, he said, decide on the early introduction of the two varieties mentioned, Mr. Newport would be willing to go to Australia to collect and bring them over, supposing such a course be approved, and the planters would defray half the cost of the experiment. In accordance with the Resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the U. P. A. S. I., the Secretary also addressed a letter to the Government of Madras asking for pecuniary help in the matter. On the 11th December, 1897, the Government passed an order stating that it was unable to give the U. P. A. S. I. any substantial help in obtaining the services of a competent Entomologist or an Agricultural Chemist. It was, however, able to accept Mr. Hodgson's proposals so far as they related to procuring at once a consignment of the variety of ladybirds referred to by him, it being understood that, as originally arranged one half of the charges involved should be borne by the planters and the other half by Government. The Government, however, was of opinion that it was not necessary to send any officer or gentleman to Australia for that purpose, but that it would be sufficient if arrangements were made to have the insects shipped to Colombo, to which place Mr. Newport could go for the purpose of bringing them to this country. The Government of Queensland would be addressed accordingly, and it would be asked to give early intimation of the shipment of insects so that Mr. Newport could go to Colombo in time to receive them.

This order probably did not reach Mr. Hodgson, for, in the meantime, two letters were received from him, one asking for a reply to his letter of

September, disposed of above, and another, dated 10th January, asking for the approval of Government for sending Mr. Newport to Australia. The letter stated that the rapid increase of green bugs was causing great anxiety and that it was absolutely necessary to undertake remedial measures at once. Subscriptions, amounting Rs. to 5,100, had been promised to the U. P. A. S. I. for the purpose of sending Mr. Newport to Australia, and the Planting members thought they might rely on the promise contained in the G.O., of the 27th July, that Government would contribute half the cost of importing ladybirds.

The Government of Madras accordingly modified the order above referred to in the following terms:—

"In modification of the decision expressed in paragraph 2 of the first of the orders read above, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to approve of the proposal made by the United Planters' Association to send Mr. Newport to Australia to collect and bring over to this country a consignment of ladybirds, and is prepared to meet a moiety of the cost calculated on the basis of a maximum expenditure of Rs. 4,000 under the following items:—

- (1) Passage to Australia and back.
- (2) Return Sydney to Brisbane.
- (3) Expenses in Australia, say for two months.
- (4) Travelling expenses in Australia.
- (5) Expenses for collecting the ladybirds, packing, &c., and freight.
- (6) Sundries."

In other words, the Government was willing to make a maximum contribution of Rs. 2,000 in respect of the expenses under those items. Mr. Newport was furnished with a letter of introduction to the Colonial Secretary to the Government of Queensland.

Every thirty-three years, on a given date, the earth plunges into a stream of meteors which illuminates the whole heavens. The stream is fairly long, and as measurements of time are more readily appreciated than measurements of space when treating of stellar regions, it will be sufficient to state that the advance guard of the meteors is six or eight years ahead of the stragglers in the rear. In 1899, on November 14th and 15th, this planet is due to dash through the main body of the train of meteoroids, but it generally happens that in the year preceding and the year following the principal contact smaller showers of meteors are visible on the corresponding dates. The meteor showers in Madras excited a good deal of general interest and some details as to what occurred, and how far the display came up to the expectations of those capable of forming an opinion on the subject will not be out of place. Mr. C. Michie Smith wrote in the *Madras Mail*:—"The Madras Observatory has taken part in the scheme of observations prepared by Professor E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard College Observatory, which aimed at having records made of the numbers of meteors seen at places in as many different longitudes as possible, so that it may be possible to decide when the shower reached its maximum. For this purpose the observations were confined to a definite region of the sky, viz., the region lying within 25° of the radiant point—a point in the constellation Leo nearly at the middle point of the line joining the stars *gamma* and *epsilon* Leonis. Meteors occurring outside this region were not counted, neither were those counted which though inside the region did not belong to the Leonids. This latter point is of importance since there are several other radiant points from which large number of meteors fell during the last few nights. Amongst these the taurids and perseids have been very conspicuous, and Denning gives a list of no less than 72 minor radiants from which meteors may be seen at this time. The simplest test as to whether any meteor does or does not belong to the Leonids is to trace back its path and see whether or not it passes through the radiant point. So much for preliminaries and now for the actual observations. We began observations by a short watch on the morning of the 12th, but the sky was cloudy towards the horizon, and it was not thought worth while continuing the watch beyond 1-30 A.M. A few meteors were seen during a short watch between 3 and 4 A.M.

On the morning of the 13th a watch was kept from midnight to 2 A.M. and again from 3 A.M. to 4 A.M. During the first watch no Leonids were seen, but 7 taurids, some very brilliant, were noted. In the second watch 9 Leonids were noted in the hour. On the morning of the 14th the watch began at 12-30 and continued till 5-10 A.M. There was a good deal of clouds about which undoubtedly interfered with the observations, but during the hour 4 to 5 the sky was clear. During the whole night 20 Leonids were noted, of which 12 fell between 4 and 5 A.M. On the morning of the 15th it was cloudy till about 1-30 A.M., and after that it was fairly clear, though passing clouds interfered somewhat with the count. For the whole time 61 Leonids were counted, of which 10 fell in the quarter of an hour from 3 to 3-15, and 9 in the quarter from 4-15 to 4-30. On the morning of the 13th a watch was kept only from 2-10 to 3-30 A.M. when 22 Leonids were noted. The sky was quite clear so that there was no risk of missing any of a size visible to the naked eye.

The general result is that though Leonids were fairly numerous, there was no great shower. Are then the astronomers to be blamed for raising false hopes? I think not; for while the exact time of the occurrence of the maximum shower could not be predicted it was thought probable that it would be between 8 P.M. on the evening of the 14th and 2 A.M. on the morning of the 15th, and if the shower did take place then it would not have been observed here as the radiant point did not rise till after midnight and the clouds about the horizon made all small meteors invisible till after 2 A.M. It will be necessary to wait till the reports from other stations come in before we can decide whether or not the "show has been a failure." As some of those who have been disappointed this year may expect to make up for their disappointment by a fine display next year, it may be well to point out that though, no doubt, the shower will then be much greater, it will probably be almost invisible, as the moon will be nearly full.

Meanwhile, it may be explained that this "long thin stream of meteoroids, each of which is travelling about the sun in a conic-section," has a breadth according to Professor Herbert Newton, which is less than the ten-thousandth part of its length. The earth when it dashes among the meteors, appears to strike the stream at varying points, sometimes where it is thick, and at other times where it is scantest. In 1833 the stream was extraordinarily dense at that point of contact, and it was estimated that each meteoroid was at that point only ten or twenty miles distant from its neighbour. One account of the scene states that the sky appeared "thick with streams of rolling fire; there was scarcely a place in the firmament that was not filled at every instant." Another writer says that the meteors seemed almost infinite in number, and that they fell like flakes of snow. In 1866 and 1867, the sight, though less brilliant, was still extremely imposing in many places. It is interesting to note that the date of contact has moved forward at the rate of about a month in a thousand years.

OBITUARY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., whose death was announced at Bombay at the early age of forty-seven, was the third baronet of that name and the recognised head of the Parsee community of Western India. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee was born in Bombay in 1851. He received his English education at the Bombay University, where he matriculated in 1869. In 1873 Mr. Manockjee, as he was then called, was elected a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. He succeeded Lord Northbrook's Durbar at Agra, and Lord Lytton's at Delhi, and was the first native of India to become a Fellow of the Bombay University. On the death of his father in 1877 he succeeded to the title, taking his grandfather's name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Although disinclined for public life, he had to carry on the duties of chief trustee of the Parsee Panchayet Charitable Funds, President of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, of President of the

Sir Jansetjee, of the Boy Charity Funds, of President of the Bombay Pinjrapole, &c. In 1879 Sir J. Temple nominated him a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, an honour which he continued to confer upon him at the end of each biennial term of office till the year 1885. He was for several years the Government nominee in the Poona Suburban Municipality.

The late Mr. J. H. Nelson, whose death at the age of 59 occurred at Westage-on-Sea was a former member of the Madras Civil Service who had acquired considerable repute as a writer on India jurisprudence. A collegier at Eton and subsequently scholar and Fellow of King's, Mr. Nelson took honours in the Classical Tripos in 1860, and was in the same year elected by competition into the Madras Civil Service, in which he served from 1861 to 1887. He was successively Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Acting Registrar of the High Court, and Small Cause Court Judge, and subsequently from 1872 Civil and Sessions Judge. Acting in these capacities he prepared the Madras District Manual. But it is by his two books on Hindu Law that he was best known to legal students and Anglo-Indians. In these he advanced opinions which were adverse to those for the most part then entertained, but have since gained considerable acceptance. In the discharge of his duties Mr. Nelson was always actuated by a warm sympathy for the natives. He was apt to do what he thought right with perhaps undue stubbornness and inadequate regard to his own interests. After his retirement Mr. Nelson practised at the Bar for some years in Hyderabad, and conducted with great vigour and ability a legal journal, the *Indian Jurist*, the continuation of the *Madras Jurist* founded in 1866. The paper, however, was not a financial success, and was discontinued on its proprietor's return to England about three or four years ago. Mr. Nelson was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1871.

The late Mr. G. K. Winter first came out to India and joined the Madras Railway as Telegraph Engineer in February, 1864, as Assistant. His superior skill as an Electrician, and the great service he has rendered to the Company by the several inventions he had introduced in its system of electric communications, &c., are too well-known to be discussed. For many years he was an Examiner of the Madras University in the advanced Physics Branch for the B.A. and M.A. Degrees Examinations. To enable Railway officers and other servants to attend the funeral, and as a mark of respect to the deceased, the offices of the Agent and Manager and Chief Engineer were closed for the day. During the funeral service a very large number of the Company's servants stood behind in solemn silence, their attitude expressing acute sorrow. The service over, they were called into the Cemetery, where they paid their last homage to their departed master. It was an impressive sight; the slow onward movement of such a large body of men of different creeds in absolute silence. Several of them came from distant stations.

The late Colonel G. E. Malleson, C.S.I.—The death of Colonel G. E. Malleson, C.S.I., has left a wide gap in the ranks of Anglo-Indian writers. He was born in 1825 and was educated at Winchester. At the age of 17 he obtained a "direct" ensignship in the Bengal Army. Ten years later, having qualified for the Staff, he was appointed to the Commissariat, which he left four years later to enter the Military Accounts Department. Then the Mutiny broke out and Malleson scored his first literary success as the author of the "Red Pamphlet," as it was called from the colour of its cover. "The Mutiny of the Bengal Army"—to quote its proper title—was constantly referred to during the debates in the House of Lords by the late Lord Derby, and it was considered to be a powerful indictment of "the pusillanimity which marked every action of the Government of India in the suppression of the rebellion, the want of appreciation of its really national character, and the importance accorded to the maintenance of the doctrine of 'India for the Civil Service' rather than attention being solely directed to the extinction of the Mutiny." The Red Pamphlet naturally drew upon Malleson the displeasure of Government, but he managed to escape any substantial retri-

bution, and was even promoted shortly afterwards to be Assistant Controller-General. In 1865 Lord Lawrence selected him to succeed Sir John Strachey as Sanitary Commissioner, which office he filled for four years. His marked aptitude for public business gained for him subsequently the Controller-Generalship of Military Accounts, and in 1869 he was chosen by Lord Mayo to be guardian to the late Maharajah of Mysore, then only six years of age,—a post, Lord Mayo remarked, "requiring great temper and judgment and one calling for the services of an officer upon whom the Government can confidently depend." Colonel Malleson spent seven years in this responsible, but not very onerous, appointment, and justified Lord Mayo's choice of him to the fullest extent. He was a sportsman as well as a learned preceptor, and he inculcated the true feeling for sport in his young charge, teaching him in his hours of leisure how to shoot, drive and ride.

The late Surgeon-Major Robert Hutton, who was 84 years old at the time of his death, was born at Poonamallee on the 12th March, 1814. His father was a private soldier, pensioned from the 84th Foot. He entered the medical service at Madras in March, 1821, as a volunteer, and became an apprentice in June of the same year. He was trained under Dr. Mortimer. The allowance of an apprentice in those days was Rs. 7 a month. He served in the Second Burma war with the 51st European Regiment and was present at the taking of Donabue. On his return from Burma he was attached to the Military Female Asylum, Madras. After receiving his first Commission he was appointed Civil Surgeon of Palmanair, and subsequently held other charges. His last appointment was the charge of the Medical Stores, Madras, from which he retired on pension in 1872, receiving a Commission as Surgeon-Major. He was for a short time after his retirement connected with the firm of Norton & Co., Chemists, Madras. In 1877 he entered the medical service of H. H. the Nizam, and held the post of Medical Storekeeper at Hyderabad up to 1888, when he retired on a pension. He was thus in receipt of two pensions at the time of his death.

The late Colonel Danvers Osborn will be remembered in connection with his strange escape from the massacre at Delhi on the 11th May, 1857. On that terrible day Lieut. Osborn, as he then was, went with a brother officer to the Cashmere Gate, where he found some others, with a few ladies, and a party of his regiment, the old 54th N.L., awaiting developments. At last the sepoys lost patience and began firing at the Europeans, some of whom were shot. The survivors then thought it time to flee, which they did by descending from the parapet into the fosse and climbing the counterscarp, one of the ladies with a bullet in the shoulder and Osborn shot through the thigh. They forded the river, which was low at that season, though very muddy: Osborn joining the party led by Capt. Willoughby, the gallant defender of the magazine. As they walked on through the field Osborn's wound began to impede his progress, and at last it had to be agreed that he should be concealed in a ditch, whilst his companions went on to Meerut, whence they would send out bearers and a *dooly* to bring him in. Here, therefore, Osborn lay till morning when he was discovered by some children, and finally conveyed to Meerut by the villagers. When partly recovered he resumed duty at that station, and in the beginning of the cold season joined the column under Seaton, with which he took part in several successful actions against the rebels. Being invalided home, he returned in due course to India, where he held a staff appointment for some time, but was ere long driven to leave the service by a complete breakdown of health. It is singular that he should have married, had a large family, and lived for over forty years, all the rest of the party who left him by the roadside having been killed that night before they could reach Meerut.

The late Mr. H. I. Ross.—The deceased gentleman was found dead in his room at his residence at Ootacamund, he having committed suicide. The news came as a great shock to his many friends in the Presidency. It would appear that the cause that upset the balance of Mr. Ross's mind was

connected with some question of official preferment combined with over-work. The probability of the suicide being due to the former cause is strengthened by the fact that once before, some years ago, Mr. Ross's mind was seriously unhinged, while he was District Judge of Godavery, by reason of an injustice which he considered had been done to him officially. However, be the cause of the tragedy what it may, his death occurred at the very moment when the crowning success of his official life, the Madras Tenancy Bill, was the subject of most laudatory remarks in and out of the Council. The Bill was a monument of patient and skilful drafting, and a lasting testimony to the cleverness and ability of its drafter, and of which Mr. Crolesaid "I consider that Mr. Ross's work has been of the most admirable description. It has been placed before us both in the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons in a light that a mere child can understand. Mr. Ross has succeeded in dealing with the instructions of the Government of India and the Government of Madras in a manner in which the thoroughness and skill are very marked."

Mr. Ross's service in Madras began in 1873, after a career at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was M.A. and LL.B. For the first seven years he was stationed in Bellary, and after a short period in N. Arcot he was posted to Malabar, where he acted as District Judge for a time. He then came to Madras to act as Registrar of the High Court, an appointment he held from October, 1885, to March, 1888, when he was appointed District Judge of Madras. In April, 1896, he was selected for special duty to draft the Tenancy Bill, and had been engaged in this work and also in drafting the Malabar Tenancy Bill up to the time of his death. He had completed over twenty-one years' actual service and over twenty-four years' total service.

The late Mr. J. Grose.—The death took place suddenly, at Ootacamund, of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose. It would appear that the deceased had a sudden seizure at about 8-30 p.m. He had a short time before come in from a walk and had gone to his room. There he was heard to have fallen from his chair. His family immediately rendered assistance, and he recovered consciousness for a moment, but swooned again. Medical aid was summoned, but before it could arrive and render any assistance, Mr. Grose had succumbed. The sad news was received throughout the whole of the Presidency with the very deepest sorrow. Mr. Grose arrived in Madras as long ago as October, 1860, while his colleagues in Council arrived in India in 1863. Mr. Grose was therefore Father of the Madras Civil Service by three years. He arrived in Madras at the age of 21, and in accordance with the practice of those days attended the local College for the first year of his service. After serving for three years in Revenue appointments up-country, he was appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, a post in which he was confirmed in April, 1866. In 1867 he was appointed to act as Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and after being confirmed in that post he was subsequently, in May, 1869, appointed to act as Secretary to the Board. In this appointment he was confirmed in 1871; and he continued to hold it until he went on furlough in 1876. On his return from England in 1877 he was posted to Nellore, where he remained as Collector for a long period, until 1886, when he was appointed to act as Member of the Board of Revenue, where he continued until 1889, when he was permanently appointed to the Board. During these years he had been a member of a Committee to enquire into the working of the Agricultural Department, and was subsequently on special duty for the purpose of writing the report on the same. In 1888 he was appointed for the first time a Member of the Legislative Council. In September, 1889, he was appointed to act as Revenue Secretary to Government; and in January of the following year he was appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government. In July of the same year he was appointed temporarily to Council in place of Sir Henry Stokes, who went on leave; and he continued in Council until the end of the year. In January, 1891, he returned to the Board of Revenue, where he continued until he went on furlough in 1892. In January, 1894, after his return from England, he was appointed

to be Member of Council in the place of Mr. J. H. Garstin, who had retired; and this appointment he held until his death.

The late Rev. J. Black.—The death occurred, under very peculiarly tragic circumstances, on the voyage Home, of the Reverend John Black, M.A., late Officiating Chaplain, St. Mark's, Bangalore. The deceased received letters by the English Mail requiring him to start immediately for Home. He obtained six months' leave (by wire) on urgent private affairs and left by the Southern Mahratta Railway for England *via* Bombay. It since transpired, that Mr. Black did not sail from Bombay, but from Colombo, which port he left by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Imperial German Mail steamer, and that his death occurred by his leaping overboard at some time unknown when the steamer was between Perim and Suez. A private letter gave some few particulars of the melancholy occurrence. It appears that Mr. Black repeatedly seated himself on the rail of the vessel, and he was as often warned of the danger of doing so. From his demeanour it was not judged by some of the passengers that he was in full possession of his faculties. On his cabin being searched a letter was found addressed to a brother clergyman, who was a fellow-passenger, saying that the deceased had intended to travel *incognito* as a layman, but that he had been recognised on board. He was unable, he said, to afford any information as to the reason of his committing the rash act he contemplated, but he begged his fellow-passenger to take charge of all his property. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and Dublin University, joined the Madras Ecclesiastical Department on the 15th March, 1880. His first appointment was to St. George's Cathedral, Madras, after which he held the Chaplaincy of Trevandrum for nearly four years, officiating during this period for varying terms at St. Mark's, Bangalore and again at the Cathedral. He was posted to the Cathedral on the 11th March, 1884, as Joint Chaplain, and remained there until February, 1887, when he returned to Bangalore to officiate at St. Mark's, being transferred in November, 1888, to an officiating appointment as Joint Chaplain of St. Matthias's, Vepery, in which he was confirmed in April, 1889. He held this appointment for about a year and was then transferred to St. Stephen's, for the usual period of two years, reverting to Vepery in October, 1892, and holding the Joint Chaplaincy there as his substantive appointment up to the day of his death. His actual service extended to a little over 15 years, so he would have been entitled to retire on pension about two years hence.

Major-General R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., died in Calcutta on May, 26. Robert Gosset Woodthorpe was the son of Captain J. B. Woodthorpe, R.N., and was born at Purfleet in May 1845. He obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers in June 1865, and after a year or two of home service he devoted himself to exploration on the northern and eastern borders of India.

The late Maharajah of Darbhanga.—The death took place of the Maharajah of Darbhanga on Friday night, 16th December. His Highness was highly popular and enjoyed the esteem and regard of all classes of people. Maharajah LAKSHMEESWAR SINGH was a descendant of MAHESH THAKUR, a priest under the ancient Rajahs of Tirhut. After Tirhut was conquered by the Mahomedans, and the race of the old princes became extinct, MAHESH THAKUR, it is said, proceeded to Delhi and obtained the grant of the Darbhanga Raj from the Emperor Akbar. The late Maharajah was a staunch friend of the British Government, an earnest benefactor of the public, and a sincere advocate of progress and reform. MAHESWAR SINGH died in 1860 leaving two sons, LAKSHMEESWAR SINGH and RAMESWAR his brother. Both the brothers were minors; and the Court of Wards accordingly took charge of their possessions. Maharajah LAKSHMEESWAR SINGH was placed under the charge of the Court of Wards, who, during nearly 19 years, directed the education of the young chief, and managed his extensive estates. He was first sent to the Ward's Institute at Benares, and placed under the tuition of Mr. Chester Macnaghten, but was,

afterwards taken back to Darbhanga and there remained under the tutorship of Mr. ALEXANDER. Maharajah LAKSHMEESWAR SINGH was an admirable illustration of the advantages of well-regulated early training under European tutors; he talked and wrote English with fluency and accuracy, but with all the accomplishments of Western knowledge he remained throughout his life a Hindu of Hindus, scrupulously performing all his religious ceremonies, not forgetting the utility of a plunge in the Ganges on occasions of annual and periodical ceremonies. The Maharajah came of age in 1879, and since then he has been known throughout India as a most capable administrator of his estates, as a public man of great independence and virtues, and as a friend and benefactor of his people. During the late famine the Maharajah spent 8 lakhs of rupees in relieving distress. He was the wealthiest and most influential chief in Bengal. He had the distinction of sitting as the people's representative in the Supreme Legislative Council, in thorough sympathy with the progressive classes in India and the Zemindars of other Provinces and of Sovereign princes as well. He is to be succeeded by his brother, Rajah RAMESWAR SINGH, who is also an educated and public-spirited nobleman, and who was for some time a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Golden Number	19	Dominical Letter	A
Epoct	18	Roman Indiction	52
Solar Cycle	4	Julian Period	5413

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 month 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, *prime lune*.

The Epoct 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 *Die Dominica*.

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 Chrodegangus 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 Chronologists. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other eras, period and cycles: "It is this, as into a large vessel, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character, and if historians had recorded the number of each cycle in each year respectively, there 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 Cæsar in B.C. 46 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, and 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.

ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

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

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND JEWISH ERAS.

The year 5001 of the Hindu Era of Kallyugam commences on 11th April 1899.
The year 1957 of the Hindu Era of Vairamughi commences in the Madras Provinces on 11th April 1899, and in the Provinces of Gujarat, Decan and Concan, it commences on 4th November 1899.

The year 1822 of the Hindu Era of Salivahana commences on 11th April 1899.
The year 98 of Brihaspathi Manam Vikari commences on 12th April 1899.
The year 81 of the Hindu Driggnadubham commences on 11th April 1899.
The year 1075 of the Hindu Era of Cellum Andu in the Malabar Provinces commences on 15th August 1899.

The year 1317 of the Mahomedan Era of Hejira commences on 12th May 1899.
The year 1309 of Fusly commences on 1st July 1899.
The year 5660 of the Jewish Era commences on 8th September 1899.
The year 1304 of the Hindu Bengali, Ballahana Era in the Bengal Provinces commences on 11th April 1899.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on 16th January 1899.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany	Fri.	Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday	Sun.	May 7
Septuagesima Sunday	Sun.	Jan. 23	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday)	Thur.	May 11
Sexagesima Sunday	Sun.	Feb. 4	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	Sun.	May 21
Quinquagesima (Shrove Sunday)	Sun.	Feb. 10	Trinity Sunday	Sun.	May 28
Ash Wednesday	Wed.	Feb. 15	Corpus Christi	Thur.	June 1
Quadragesima (1st Sunday in Lent)	Sun.	Feb. 19	St. John the Baptist (Midsummer Day)	Sat.	June 24
St. David	Wed.	Mar. 1	St. Michael (Michaelmas Day)	Fri.	Sep. 29
St. Patrick	Fri.	Mar. 17	All Saints' Day	Wed.	Nov. 1
Annunciation (Lady Day)	Sat.	Mar. 25	All Souls' Day	Thur.	Nov. 2
Palm Sunday	Sun.	Mar. 28	St. Andrew	Thur.	Nov. 10
Good Friday	Fri.	Mar. 31	1st Sunday in Advent	Sun.	Dec. 3
Rosier Sunday	Sun.	Apr. 2	St. Thomas	Thur.	Dec. 21
Low Sunday	Sun.	Apr. 9	Christmas Day	Mon.	Dec. 26
St. George	Sun.	Apr. 23			

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS.

Ilhogi Bandaga	Thur.	Jan. 13	Dattajayanti	Sat.	July 15
Janai Pundaga	Fri.	Jan. 13	Ganendra Morthan	Sat.	July 22
Tai Pusam	Thur.	Jan. 25	Tiru Audi Putam	Wed.	Aug. 9
Tai Amavasya	Fri.	Feb. 10	Colham Andu	Tues.	Aug. 15
Ratha Saptami	Thur.	Feb. 16	Vara Lathami Vritham	Fri.	Aug. 18
Molagadi Sargai at Tiruvattur	Fri.	Feb. 24	Rig Veda Upakaramam	Sun.	Aug. 20
Maka Siva Ratham	Fri.	Mar. 10	Venu Veda Upakaramam	Mon.	Aug. 21
Radeswami at Mysapore	Fri.	Mar. 24	Gokula Asami	Sun.	Aug. 27
Anvashimra at da.	Sat.	Mar. 26	Sri Krishna Jayanthi	Mon.	Aug. 28
Pungani Uththam	Sun.	Mar. 28	Sama Veda Upakaramam	Thur.	Sept. 7
Holi Pundaga	Sun.	Mar. 28	Vinayaga Chavithi	Sat.	Sept. 9
Telugu New Year	Tues.	Apr. 11	Anantha Chaturdasi	Wed.	Sept. 13
Tamil New Year	Wed.	Apr. 12	Navaratri	Mon.	Sept. 18
Sri Rama Navami	Wed.	Apr. 18	Saraswathi Purnamabam	Thur.	Oct. 5
Coronation of Triplicane	Wed.	Apr. 23	Arada Pupu	Fri.	Oct. 13
Radeswami at da.	Sun.	Apr. 30	Vijaya Desami (Dasra)	Sat.	Oct. 14
Sarathimada Jayanthi	Tues.	May 23	Dipavali Pundaga	Thur.	Nov. 2
Saradotsavam at Coimbatore	Wed.	May 24	Kathira Gowri Vritham	Fri.	Nov. 3
Anni Amavasya	Fri.	July 7	Krithika Deepam	Fri.	Nov. 17
			Vishnu Deepam	Fri.	Nov. 17

NEW MOON OR AMAVASYA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS FOR 1899.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.
January..... 11, Wednesday	Margasi..... 29	July..... 7, Friday	Asadi..... 24
February..... 19, Friday	Vai..... 20	August..... 6, Sunday	Asadi..... 26
March..... 11, Saturday	Masi..... 23	September..... 4, Monday	Avani..... 21
April..... 9, Sunday	Punguni..... 25	October..... 4, Wednesday	Pozhai..... 20
May..... 7, Tuesday	Chithirai..... 28	November..... 3, Friday	Aippasi..... 19
June..... 7, Wednesday	Vaisakhi..... 30	December..... 2, Saturday	Taitilasi..... 18

KRITHIKA VRITHAM CEREMONIES.

January..... 30	April..... 12	July..... 30	October..... 21
February..... 17	May..... 10	August..... 27	November..... 17
March..... 18	June..... 6	September..... 23	December..... 14

EKADASI VRITHAM CEREMONIES.

January..... 3, 22	May..... 5, 21	September..... 16, 30
February..... 6, 21	June..... 1, 19	October..... 15, 29
March..... 8, 22	July..... 3, 19	November..... 13, 29
April..... 6, 21	August..... 5, 17, 31	December..... 10, 28

PRINCIPAL MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Ramzan	Sat.	Jan. 14	Akbari Chir Shuaba	Wed.	July 6
Moul Ali's Ooroo	Sun.	Jan. 29	Wela-dut-i-Shereef or Baza		
Lingam Puli Ooroo	Tues.	Jan. 31	waist	Fri.	July 21
Yeedi Ramzan or Kuthba	Sun.	Feb. 12	Najdaboon or Garveen	Sat.	Aug. 19
Bukreth	Fri.	Apr. 21	Sultan Mahomed Kajai		
Sultan Aralchkan Ooroo	Mon.	Apr. 24	Ooroo	Thur.	Aug. 31
Moharum	Fri.	May 12	Enfeco Sahaed's Ooroo	Sat.	Sept. 16
Shaw Alla Mohath Ooroo	Fri.	June 9	Kader Waller's Ooroo	Mon.	Oct. 16
Siam Harri Ooroo	Wed.	June 14	Shaw Niameth Alla Ooroo	Sat.	Nov. 25
Pierpielvan's Ooroo	Mon.	June 19	Yeedi Rajjub	Fri.	Dec. 1
Thara Ihajee	Thurs.	June 22	Shabe Bareth	Mon.	Dec. 18

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.		HINDUS.	
Christmas with New Year's Day...	14 days.	GENERAL TO HINDUS.	
Easter	1 "	Pongal	1 day.
Queen's Birthday	1 day.	Mahaliya Amavasya	1 day.
Whitsuntide	2 days.	Lunar Eclipse	1 "
Prince of Wales' Birthday	1 day.	Solar Eclipse	1 "
Pongal	1 "	Maketti Ekadasi or Vaikuntha	1 "
Avani Arattam	1 "	Ekadasi	1 "
Dasara	1 "	VAISHNAVA SECT.	
Dipavali	1 "	Triplakane Feast in April	1 day.
The last Saturday (Presy.)	1 "	Sri Jayanti	1 "
The 3rd Saturday (Mofassil)	1 "	SAIVA SECT.	
		Maha Siva Ratri	1 day.
CHRISTIANS.		TELEGU.	
GENERAL TO CHRISTIANS.		New Year's Day	1 day.
Ash Wednesday	1 day.	TAMIL.	
Ascension Day	1 "	New Year's Day	1 day.
ROMAN CATHOLICS.		MAHOMEDANS.	
Corpus Christi Day	1 day.	Bakar Id	2 days.
		Maharram	4 "
		Shab-i-Barat	1 day.
		Ramzan	26 days.

* Exclusive of the General Holiday.

When between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

MADRAS COMMERCIAL HOLIDAYS, 1899.

Christmas Vacation.—(1898-99) latter part, 1 day. Monday, the 2nd January.	Avani Arattam.—1 day. Monday, the 21st August.
Pongal.—1 day. Friday, the 18th January.	Manalaya Annamassay.—1 day. Wednesday, the 4th October.
Easter.—4 days. Friday to Tuesday, the 31st March to 4th April, both days inclusive.	Dussehra.—1 day. Saturday, the 14th October.
Whitsuntide.—2 days. Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd May.	Dipavali.—1 day. Thursday, the 2nd November.
Queen's Birthday.—1 day (To be fixed by H. E. the Governor-General in Council).	Prince of Wales' Birthday.—1 day. Thursday, the 9th November.
	Christmas Holidays.—(1898-1900) first part, 7 days. Saturday to Saturday, the 23rd to 30th December, both days inclusive.

ECLIPSES IN 1899.

In the year 1899 there will be three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon—

I. January 12th, Thursday.—A partial eclipse of the sun invisible in India. The eclipse will be visible in Siberia and North America.

II. June 8th, Thursday.—A partial eclipse of the sun invisible in India. The middle of the eclipse passes through the coast of Greenland and North America and ends in the Pacific Ocean.

III. June 23rd, Friday.—A total eclipse of the moon visible in India.

For Madras.	A. M.	
First contact with the shadow	5 54 After.	
Moon sets	6 22 "	
Beginning of total phase	6 54 "	Madras Mean Time.
Middle of the eclipse	7 30 "	
End of total phase	8 34 "	
Last contact with the shadow	9 24 "	

The magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter=1) 1.42.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 96° from the north point of the moon's limb towards the east. The last contact at 169° towards the west; in each case for direct image.

IV. December 3rd, Sunday.—An annular eclipse of the sun, invisible in India. The middle of the eclipse passes through the Pacific Ocean towards the south and enters into the Atlantic Ocean.

V. December 17th, Sunday.—A partial eclipse of the moon, visible in India.

For Madras.

First contact with shadow	5 6 Morn.	
Moon sets	6 15 "	
Middle of the eclipse	6 47 "	Madras Mean Time.
Last contact with the shadow	8 25 "	

The magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter=1) 0.995.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 66° from the north point of moon's limb towards the east. The last contact at 52° towards the west; in each case for direct image.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE AT MADRAS FOR 1899.

1899.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1899.	Madras Mean time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
Jan. 5	h. m. s.			May 16	h. m. s.		
8	2 10 25	I	Disap.	17	2 58 46	II	Resp.
8	4 27 9	II	Resp.	17	5 55 33	III	Disap.
12	4 53 24	I	Disap.	17	7 27 18	III	Resp.
15	4 44 0	II	"	24	9 54 40	III	Disap.
23	2 27 52	III	"	24	11 25 39	III	Resp.
23	4 18 43	III	Resp.	25	9 27 41	I	"
26	3 8 14	I	Disap.	26	6 33 40	II	"
Feb. 2	1 24 44	I	Resp.	26	6 56 13	I	"
4	5 1 24	I	Disap.	June 1	1 53 55	III	Disap.
9	1 42 57	II	"	1	3 23 54	III	Resp.
9	3 58 41	II	Resp.	9	10 44 48	I	"
13	1 23 44	I	Disap.	10	0 8 19	II	"
16	4 16 41	II	"	17	0 33 15	I	"
20	3 15 06	I	"	18	7 7 52	I	"
27	11 57 39	III	Resp.	25	9 2 29	I	"
28	11 37 24	I	Disap.	27	6 42 18	II	"
Mar. 5	10 45 28	II	"	29	7 17 68	III	"
7	3 14 25	III	Resp.	July 1	10 57 39	I	"
7	3 54 23	III	Resp.	4	7 4 31	I	"
8	1 30 35	I	Disap.	4	3 19 40	II	Resp.
13	1 18 27	II	"	6	9 48 32	III	Disap.
15	3 23 48	I	"	6	11 16 8	III	Resp.
22	3 53 32	II	"	11	7 20 26	I	"
22	5 17 4	I	"	11	9 41 41	II	Disap.
23	11 43 22	I	"	11	11 57 9	II	Resp.
31	1 38 44	I	"	18	9 15 2	I	"
Apr. 6	10 27 11	II	"	23	10 9 46	I	"
7	3 32 11	I	"	Aug. 3	7 33 13	I	"
8	10 0 33	I	"	5	0 51 16	II	Disap.
11	10 3 45	III	"	5	9 6 35	II	Resp.
11	11 39 13	III	Resp.	10	9 28 6	I	"
14	0 58 13	II	Disap.	11	7 10 43	III	"
15	11 54 8	I	"	15	9 44 1	III	Disap.
19	2 2 31	III	"	26	7 45 17	I	Resp.
21	3 34 27	II	"	Sep. 3	8 51 27	II	"
23	1 47 48	I	"	19	7 59 11	III	"
May 1	9 45 12	II	Resp.	23	7 4 27	III	"
2	9 17 19	I	"	Oct. 1	5 56 33	II	"
3	6 45 52	I	"	4	6 17 21	I	"
9	6 21 55	II	"	Dear 16	5 41 31	I	Disap.
9	2 11 4	I	"	18	6 48 24	III	Resp.
16	6 39 33	I	"	19	6 28 31	I	Disap.

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, TAMIL AND MALAYALAM, TELUGU AND CANARESE, AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1899.

NATIVE CALENDAR. [PART I.]											
English and Spanish.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.	Malayalam and Marathi.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31

*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
1800	1900		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
			June.	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
			Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
			April, July.	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
20 48 76	16 44 72	BA	1 8 15 22 29	Sun	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.
21 49 77	17 45 73	G	2 9 16 23 30	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.
22 50 78	18 46 74	F	3 10 17 24 31	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.
23 51 79	19 47 75	E	4 11 18 25	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.	Th.
24 52 80	20 48 76	DC	5 12 19 26	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fr.
25 53 81	21 49 77	B	6 13 20 27	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.
26 54 82	22 50 78	A	7 14 21 28	Sat.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	Sun.
27 55 83	23 51 79	G								
28 56 84	24 52 80	FE								
29 57 85	25 53 81	D								
30 58 86	26 54 82	C								
31 59 87	27 55 83	B								
32 60 88	28 56 84	AG								
33 61 89	29 57 85	F								
34 62 90	30 58 86	E								
35 63 91	31 59 87	D								
36 64 92	32 60 88	CB								
37 65 93	33 61 89	A								
38 66 94	34 62 90	G								
39 67 95	35 63 91	F								
40 68 96	36 64 92	ED								
41 69 97	37 65 93	C								
42 70 98	38 66 94	B								
43 71 99	39 67 95	A								
44 72	40 68 96	GF								
45 73	41 69 97	E								
46 74	42 70 98	D								
47 75	43 71 99	C								

Explanation.—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.

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.	Guruwar or Brihas- pativar.	Guruvāra.	Punj-shumbah.
Friday.	Shukrarwar.	Shukrarwar.	Shukravara.	Jumah.
Saturday.	Shaniwar.	Shaniwar or Mandwar.	Shanivara.	Shurubah.

ORIENTAL NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Marathi.	Tamil.	Bengali.	Urdu.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.
Chaitra.*	Chittari.	Baisakh.	Chait.	Chaitra.*	Ramzan-ul-mubarak
Vaishakh.	Valyasi.	Jyesth.	Byshakh.	Vaishakh or Vaisak.	Sheval-ul-mukaram.
Jyesth.	Ani.	Asarh.	Jeth.	Jeth.	Zikayada.
Ashadha.	Adi.	Shrabān.	Asarb.	Ashad or Asud.	Zilhuaj.
Shravan.	Avani.	Bhadra.	Sewan.	Shrawan.	Muharrum.
Bhadrpad.	Perattasi.	Ashwin.	Bhadun.	Bhadarwo.	Safar.
Ashwin.	Alpesi.	Kartik.	Asan.	Ashwan, Asho, or Ashwin.	Rubbi-ul-aval.
Kartik.†	Kartikai.	Agrahayan or Margashirsha.	Kartik.	Kartik or Kartak.	Rubbi-ul-sukhar.
Margashirsh.	Margali.	Paush.	Aghān.	Magashar or Margashirsh.	Jemadi-ul-aval.
Paush.	Tai.	Magh.	Pus.	Paush.	Jemadi-ul-sukhar.
Magh.	Masi.	Phalguna.	Magh.	Magh or Maha.	Rajub-ul-murnajub.
Phalgun.	Punguni.	Chaitra.	Phagan.	Phagan.	Shaban-ul-muazam.

* 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
February	...	334	365	23	51	89	120	150	181	212	242	273
March	...	303	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245
April	...	275	303	324	365	30	61	91	122	153	184	214
May	...	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184
June	...	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153
July	...	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123
August	...	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	30	61	91
September	...	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	31	61
October	...	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31
November	...	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	265
December	...	31	63	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter ...	d. h. m.	5 8 43 Morn.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m.	18 9 57 After.
☾ New Moon ...	12 4 11 Morn.		☾ Full Moon	27 0 55 Morn.	

☾ Perigee..... 12 7 — Morn. | ☾ Apogee..... 25 12 — Midnight.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calms	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	SUN	19	[assumed title of Empress, 1879.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Mon	20	CIRCUMCISION.—QUEEN VICTORIA	6 24	5 43	9 19	2 53	9 11
3	Tues	21	Calcutta captured, 1757.....	6 24	5 43	10 6	3 36	9 47
4	Wed	22	.....	6 25	5 44	10 53	4 16	10 24
5	Thur	23	Capture of Goruckpore, 1858.....	6 25	5 44	11 41	4 58	11 2
6	Fri	24	EPIPHANY	6 26	5 45	0 32	6 29	0 24
7	Sat	25	Cahul Massacre, 1842.....	6 26	5 46	1 27	7 21	1 12
8	SUN	26	1ST SUNDAY AF. EPIPHANY.—St. Lucian.	6 27	5 47	2 26	8 17	2 6
9	Mon	27	.....	6 27	5 47	3 23	9 17	3 6
10	Tues	28	Cape of Good Hope captured, 1806.	6 27	5 48	4 22	10 21	4 10
11	Wed	29	Capture of Trincomallee, 1705.....	6 27	5 49	5 25	11 25	5 17
12	Thur	30	.....	6 28	5 49	6 34	After.	6 23
13	Fri	1	St. Hilary	6 28	5 50	7 29	1 28	7 26
14	Sat	2	Prince Albert Victor of Wales died, '92	6 28	5 51	8 19	2 21	8 26
			[University opened, 1853.					
15	SUN	3	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Madras	6 28	5 52	9 6	3 13	9 23
16	Mon	4	Battle of Corunna, 1809.....	6 28	5 53	9 49	4 20	10 18
17	Tues	5	.....	6 28	5 53	10 32	4 51	11 12
18	Wed	6	St. Prisca	6 28	5 54	11 15	5 39	Morn.
19	Thur	7	.....	6 29	5 54	After.	6 27	0 5
20	Fri	8	St. Fabian.....	6 29	5 55	0 44	7 17	0 57
21	Sat	9	St. Agnes.....	6 29	5 55	1 32	8 7	1 50
22	SUN	10	3RD SUN. AF. EPIPHANY.—St. Vincent.	6 29	5 56	2 21	8 58	2 43
23	Mon	11	Duke of Saxe-Coburg married, 1874.....	6 29	5 56	3 12	9 48	3 34
24	Tues	12	Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1857	6 29	5 57	4 3	10 37	4 23
25	Wed	13	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal	6 29	5 57	4 59	11 24	5 9
26	Thur	14	Singapore taken, 1819... [married, 1853.	6 29	5 57	5 42	Morn.	5 53
27	Fri	15	.....	6 28	5 58	6 30	0 9	6 33
28	Sat	16	Battle of Aliwall, 1845.....	6 28	5 58	7 17	0 52	7 12
29	SUN	17	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	6 28	5 58	8 9	1 34	7 49
30	Mon	18	Mangalore re-taken by Tipu, 1784.....	6 28	5 59	8 50	2 16	8 25
31	Tues	19	Vellore Mutiny, 1807	6 28	5 59	9 38	2 57	9 2

PHENOMENA.

d. h. m.	
Jan. 1 3	Morn.—Sun in Perigee.
1 1	After.—Mercury stationary.
6 13	Noon.—Venus at greatest brilliancy.
7 4	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 6 6 S.
9 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 7 26 S.
9 12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 3 11 S.
10 12	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 56 S.
12	———— Solar eclipse, see page 4.
12 7	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 25 35 W.
19 5	Morn.—Mars in opposition to the sun. Apparent diameter 6".
26 5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 6 11 S.
29 12	Noon.—Jupiter in quadrature to the sun. Apparent diameter 34".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 3 10 45 After.	☽ First Quarter..... 17 2 13 After.
☾ New Moon..... 10 2 53 After.	☾ Full Moon..... 25 7 37 After.

☾ Perigee..... 9 8 — After. | ☾ Apogee..... 23 7 — 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	Wed	20	Mysore State Railway opened, 1881...	6 28	5 59	10 26	3 40	9 40
2	Thur	21	Purification of the B. V. Mary.....	6 28	5 59	11 19	4 24	10 24
3	Fri	22	St. Blasius.....	6 28	6 0	Morn.	5 13	11 6
4	Sat	23	Battle of Ningpo, 1819.....	6 28	6 0	0 14	6 3	After.
5	SUN	24	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—St. Agatha.....	6 27	6 1	1 18	7 2	0 50
6	Mon	25	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881.....	6 27	6 1	2 14	8 2	1 50
7	Tues	26	Decennial Census taken, 1881.....	6 27	6 2	3 15	9 4	2 54
8	Wed	27	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair, 1872.....	6 27	6 2	4 15	10 6	3 59
9	Thur	28	Queen Victoria married, 1840.....	6 26	6 3	5 11	11 6	5 3
10	Fri	29	.....	6 26	6 3	6 4	After.	6 5
11	Sat	1	.....	6 26	6 3	6 53	0 53	7 5
12	SUN	2	QUINQUAGESIMA (SHROVE SUNDAY).....	6 26	6 4	7 39	1 49	8 3
13	Mon	3	English Revolution, 1688.....	6 25	6 4	8 24	2 40	8 59
14	Tues	4	Shrove Tuesday.—St. Valentine.....	6 25	6 4	9 8	3 30	9 54
15	Wed	5	ASH WEDNESDAY.—Treaty of La- [hore, 1846]	6 25	6 4	9 53	4 20	10 49
16	Thur	6	.....	6 25	6 5	10 40	5 10	11 43
17	Fri	7	.....	6 24	6 5	11 27	6 2	Morn.
18	Sat	8	Luther died, 1546.....	6 24	6 5	After.	6 53	0 37
19	SUN	9	QUADRAGESIMA (1st SUNDAY IN LENT).....	6 24	6 5	1 7	7 43	1 29
20	Mon	10	Bangalore captured, 1791.....	6 23	6 6	1 58	8 33	2 19
21	Tues	11	Battle of Gujerat, 1849.....	6 23	6 6	2 48	9 20	3 6
22	Wed	12	Sir Charles Lyell died, 1875.....	6 23	6 6	3 37	10 5	3 50
23	Thur	13	.....	6 22	6 6	4 26	10 50	4 31
24	Fri	14	St. Matthias.....	6 22	6 7	5 14	11 33	5 11
25	Sat	15	.....	6 21	6 7	6 1	Morn.	5 49
26	SUN	16	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 20	6 7	6 47	0 15	6 26
27	Mon	17	.....	6 20	6 8	7 35	0 57	7 3
28	Tues	18	.....	6 19	6 8	8 24	1 39	7 41

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Feb. 1 8	After.—Mercury in aphelion.
3 4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 55 S.
6 2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 2 53 S.
7 6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 13 S.
9 6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 4 57 N.
11 12	Noon.—Venus at greatest elongation..... 46 46 W.
21 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 5 5 S.
24 2	After.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 37".
26 11	After.—Uranus in quadrature to the sun.
27 8	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.
27 8	After.—Mars stationary. Apparent diameter 11".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 5 9 28 Morn.	☽ First Quarter..... 19 8 45 Morn.
☾ New Moon..... 12 1 14 Morn.	☾ Full Moon..... 27 11 39 Morn.

☾ Perigee..... 10 3 — Morn. | ☾ Apogee..... 21 12 — Midnight.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Tamil day of Month	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
				<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
1	Wed	19	St. David.....	6 19	6 3	9 15	2 24	8 21
2	Thur	20	St. Chad.....	6 18	6 3	10 9	3 11	9 5
3	Fri	21	.....	6 17	6 3	11 6	4 1	9 52
4	Sat	22	.....	6 17	6 3	Morn.	4 55	10 44
5	SUN	23	3rd SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 16	6 3	0 4	5 52	11 40
6	Mon	24	Battle with Tipu in Coorg, 1799.....	6 15	6 3	1 4	6 52	After.
7	Tues	25	St. Perpetua.—Siege of Bangalore, 1791.....	6 14	6 3	2 2	7 52	1 42
8	Wed	26	.....	6 14	6 3	2 58	8 50	2 45
9	Thur	27	Mr. Gladstone resigns, 1894.....	6 13	6 3	3 50	9 47	3 46
10	Fri	28	Prince of Wales married, 1863.....	6 13	6 3	4 40	10 42	4 46
11	Sat	29	Sir James Outram died, 1863.....	6 12	6 3	5 27	11 34	5 44
12	SUN	30	4th SUNDAY IN LENT.—St. Gregory.....	6 11	6 3	6 13	After.	6 42
13	Mon	1	Prince Arthur married, 1879.....	6 10	6 3	6 56	1 14	7 36
14	Tues	2	.....	6 9	6 3	7 43	2 7	8 33
15	Wed	3	.....	6 9	6 3	8 30	2 59	9 31
16	Thur	4	.....	6 8	6 3	9 19	3 52	10 26
17	Fri	5	St. Patrick.....	6 7	6 3	10 9	4 44	11 20
18	Sat	6	Princess Louise born, 1848.....	6 7	6 3	11 0	5 36	Morn.
19	SUN	7	5th SUNDAY IN LENT.....	6 6	6 3	After.	6 26	0 11
20	Mon	8	.....	6 6	6 3	0 42	7 15	1 0
21	Tues	9	St. Benedict.—Princess Louise married, 1871.....	6 5	6 10	1 32	8 1	1 46
22	Wed	10	.....	6 4	6 10	2 21	8 46	2 29
23	Thur	11	.....	6 4	6 10	3 8	9 29	3 9
24	Fri	12	Battle of Hyderabad (Scinde), 1843.....	6 3	6 10	3 55	10 11	3 47
25	Sat	13	Annunciation, B. V. M., (Lady Day)..... [born, 1819]	6 2	6 10	4 42	10 53	4 25
26	SUN	14	PALM SUNDAY.—Duke of Cambridge.....	6 1	6 10	5 30	11 36	5 2
27	Mon	15	American Civil War began, 1861.....	6 0	6 10	6 19	Morn.	6 40
28	Tues	16	Prince Leopold died, 1884.....	6 0	6 10	7 10	0 21	6 20
29	Wed	17	Punjab annexed, 1849.....	5 59	6 10	8 4	1 8	7 3
30	Thur	18	Maudy Thursday.....	5 58	6 10	9 1	1 58	7 50
31	Fri	19	GOOD FRIDAY.....	5 58	6 10	9 59	2 51	8 41

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Mar. 2 11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 45 S.
3 1	After.—Neptune stationary.
5 12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 2 53 S.
8 7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 0 56 N.
12 12	Midnight.—Neptune in quadrature to the sun.
13 2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 5 30 N.
13 7	Morn.—Uranus stationary.
14 9	Morn.—Saturn in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter 15".
21 1	Morn.—Spring commences.
21 10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 4 39 S.
25 4	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 18 36 E.
30 2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 5 44 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	d. h. m. 3 5 17 After.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m. 18 4 4 Morn.
☾ New Moon	10 11 42 Morn.	☾ Full Moon	23 0 43 Morn.

☾ Perigee	6 7 — After.	☾ Apogee	18 8 — After.
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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	20	All Fool's day.....	h. m. 5 57	h. m. 6 10	h. m. 10 58	h. m. 3 48	h. m. 9 35
2	SUN	21	EASTER SUNDAY	5 57	6 10	11 56	4 46	10 35
3	Mon	22	Easter Monday.—St. Richard	5 56	6 10	Morn.	5 45	11 35
4	Tues	23	Easter Tuesday.—St. Ambrose	5 56	6 10	0 61	6 43	After.
5	Wed	24	.....	5 55	6 10	1 44	7 38	1 36
6	Thur	25	Capital of Coorg taken, 1834.....	5 55	6 10	2 32	8 32	2 34
7	Fri	26	Prince Leopold born, 1853.....	5 54	6 11	3 19	9 23	3 31
8	Sat	27	.....	5 53	6 11	4 4	10 14	4 27
9	SUN	28	1st SUN. AFTER EASTER (LOW SUNDAY).....	5 53	6 11	4 48	11 4	5 23
10	Mon	29	Annexation of Coorg, 1884.....	5 52	6 11	5 33	After.	6 19
11	Tues	30	.....	5 51	6 11	6 19	0 46	7 16
12	Wed	1	.....	5 51	6 11	7 7	1 39	8 12
13	Thur	2	.....	5 50	6 11	7 58	2 32	9 8
14	Fri	3	Princess Beatrice born, 1857	5 49	6 11	8 50	3 25	10 1
15	Sat	4	Battle of Malour, 1815	5 49	6 11	9 42	4 17	10 51
16	SUN	5	way opened at Bombay, '53.	5 48	6 12	10 34	5 7	11 40
17	Mon	6	2nd SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—1st Rail- Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.....	5 47	6 12	11 24	5 55	Morn.
18	Tues	7	Tantia Topce executed at Sepree, '69.....	5 46	6 12	After.	6 40	0 24
19	Wed	8	St. Athanasius.....	5 46	6 12	1 1	7 24	1 5
20	Thur	9	Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.....	5 45	6 12	1 48	8 6	1 44
21	Fri	10	St. Dominic.....	5 44	6 12	2 35	8 48	2 21
22	Sat	11	Bombardment of Odessa, 1852	5 44	6 12	3 33	9 31	2 58
23	SUN	12	3rd SUN. AFTER EASTER.—St. George.....	5 43	6 12	4 11	10 14	3 35
24	Mon	13	.....	5 43	6 12	5 2	11 1	4 13
25	Tues	14	St. Mark.—Princess Alice born, 1843.....	5 42	6 12	5 55	11 51	4 58
26	Wed	15	New Orleans taken, 1862.....	5 42	6 13	6 52	Morn.	5 44
27	Thur	16	Prince Leopold married, 1882.....	5 41	6 13	7 51	0 44	6 34
28	Fri	17	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.....	5 41	6 13	8 51	1 41	7 24
29	Sat	18	Peace with Russia, 1856	5 40	6 13	9 50	2 40	8 28
30	SUN	19	4th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER	5 40	6 13	10 47	3 40	9 29

PHENOMENA.

April	2 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 2 16 S.
	2 10	Morn.—Mercury stationary.	
	2 5	After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 16".	
	7 2	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 5 43 N.
	10 7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury	Moon 2 18 N.
	12 1	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.	
	13 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars	Moon 6 0 S.
	23 11	After.—Mars in quadrature to the sun. Apparent diameter 7".	
	24 10	After.—Mercury stationary.	
	25 12	Midnight.—Jupiter in opposition to the sun. Apparent diameter 41".	
	26 4	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 53 S.
	29 12	Noon.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 2 9 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	d. h. m. 2 11 8 After.	☽ First Quarter	d. h. m. 17 10 34 After.
☾ New Moon	9 11 0 After.	☾ Full Moon.....	25 11 10 Morn.

☾ Perigee	2 2 — Morn.	☾ Perigee	23 12 — Noon.
☾ Apogee	16 3 — After.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Mon	20	SS. Philip & James.—Prince Arthur [born, 1850.]	h. m. 5 40	h. m. 6 14	h. m. 11 41	h. m. 4 38	h. m. 10 31
2	Tues	21	Cyclone in Madras, 1872	5 40	6 14	Morn.	5 34	11 30
3	Wed	22	Invention of the Cross	5 40	6 14	0 30	6 29	After.
4	Thur	23	Death of Tipu, 1799	5 39	6 14	1 16	7 19	1 24
5	Fri	24	Napoleon I. died, 1821.....	5 39	6 14	2 1	8 9	2 20
6	Sat	25	St. John, A. P. L.	5 39	6 14	2 44	8 57	3 14
7	SUN	26	ROGATION SUNDAY.....	5 38	6 14	3 28	9 47	4 9
8	Mon	27	.....	5 38	6 15	4 12	10 37	5 4
9	Tues	28	John Stuart Mill died, 1873.....	5 37	6 15	4 59	11 28	5 59
10	Wed	29	Mutiny at Meerut, 1857.....	5 37	6 15	5 48	After.	6 55
11	Thur	30	ASCENSION DAY (Holy Thursday).....	5 37	6 15	6 39	1 14	7 50
12	Fri	31	Battle of Almaraz, 1812.....	5 36	6 15	7 31	2 7	8 43
13	Sat	1	Cession of Surat, 1800	5 36	6 15	8 24	2 58	9 32
14	SUN	2	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.....	5 35	6 16	9 16	3 47	10 18
15	Mon	3	O'Connell died, 1847.....	5 35	6 16	10 6	4 34	11 0
16	Tues	4	Akbar Khan died, 1847.....	5 35	6 16	10 54	5 18	11 40
17	Wed	5	.....	5 35	6 16	11 41	6 1	Morn.
18	Thur	6	.....	5 35	6 17	After.	6 42	0 17
19	Fri	7	St. Dunstan, A. C.	5 35	6 17	1 14	7 24	0 54
20	Sat	8	Dr. W. Chambers died, 1883	5 35	6 17	2 1	8 6	1 30
21	SUN	9	PENTECOST (Whit Sunday).....	5 35	6 18	2 51	8 51	2 8
22	Mon	10	Whit Monday	5 35	6 18	3 43	9 39	2 50
23	Tues	11	Whit Tuesday	5 35	6 18	4 38	10 31	3 34
24	Wed	12	EMPERESS VICTORIA born, 1819	5 34	6 19	5 37	11 27	4 23
25	Thur	13	Princess Helena born, 1846.....	5 34	6 19	6 38	Morn.	5 17
26	Fri	14	St. Augustine, 1st Archbp. of Canterbury.....	5 34	6 20	7 39	0 27	6 16
27	Sat	15	Venerable Bede.....	5 34	6 20	8 39	1 29	7 18
28	SUN	16	TRINITY SUNDAY.....	5 34	6 20	9 35	2 30	8 20
29	Mon	17	Arctic Expedition left Portsmouth.....	5 34	6 20	10 27	3 28	9 23
30	Tues	18	 [1875.]	5 34	6 21	11 16	4 24	10 23
31	Wed	19	.....	5 34	6 21	11 59	5 15	11 20

PHENOMENA.

May	7 10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus	Moon 7 17 N.
	8 3	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 8 22 N.
	10 9	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	26 4 W.
	16 12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 5 41 S.
	21 4	Morn.—Mercury at greatest heliocentric latitude south.	
	23 4	Morn.—Venus at greatest heliocentric latitude south.	
	23 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 6 4 S.
	26 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn	Moon 2 13 S.
	27 7	After.—Uranus in opposition to the sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter.....	d. h. m.	1 4 16 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	23 7 41 After.
☾ New Moon.....	8 11 41 Morn.		☾ Last Quarter.....	30 10 6 Morn.	
☾ First Quarter.....	16 3 7 After.				

☾ Apogee 13 8 — Morn. | ☾ Perigee..... 25 10 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	—	Morn.	After.
1	Thur	20	Corpus Christi.—St. Nicomede.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Fri	21	Garibaldi died, 1882.....	5 34	6 21	Morn.	6 6	0 16
3	Sat	22	Duke of York born, 1865.....	5 34	6 21	0 43	6 55	1 10
4	SUN	23	Duke of York born, 1865.....	5 34	6 21	1 26	7 43	2 8
5	Mon	24	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 34	6 22	2 9	8 32	2 57
6	Tues	25	St. Boniface.....	5 34	6 22	2 55	9 22	3 52
7	Wed	26	.....	5 34	6 22	3 42	10 14	4 47
8	Thur	27	.....	5 34	6 22	4 32	11 6	5 42
9	Fri	28	Mahomet died, 632.....	5 34	6 23	5 23	After.	6 35
10	Sat	29	Charles Dickens died, 1870.....	5 35	6 23	6 15	0 51	7 25
11	SUN	30	.....	5 35	6 23	7 8	1 41	8 12
12	Mon	1	2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St. Barnabas, Ap. Massacre at Cawapora, 1867.....	5 35	6 23	7 58	2 28	9 56
13	Tues	2	Earl Rivers executed, 1883.....	5 35	6 24	8 48	3 13	9 37
14	Wed	3	.....	5 35	6 24	9 35	3 56	10 15
15	Thur	4	Wat Tyler killed, 1861.....	5 35	6 24	10 22	4 38	10 52
16	Fri	5	.....	5 35	6 24	11 7	5 19	11 28
17	Sat	6	St. Alban, M. [of Waterloo, 1815.].....	5 36	6 25	After.	6 0	Morn.
18	SUN	7	3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Battle of Bithoor Massacre, 1867.....	5 36	6 25	0 41	6 43	0 5
19	Mon	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA, '37.....	5 36	6 25	1 31	7 29	0 43
20	Tues	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA, [1837.].....	5 36	6 26	2 28	8 18	1 25
21	Wed	10	.....	5 36	6 26	3 20	9 12	2 11
22	Thur	11	.....	5 37	6 26	4 10	10 10	3 2
23	Fri	12	.....	5 37	6 26	5 22	11 11	3 39
24	Sat	13	St. John the Baptist (Midsummer Day). [1837.].....	5 37	6 27	6 23	Morn.	5 0
25	SUN	14	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 37	6 27	7 23	0 18	6 4
26	Mon	15	.....	5 37	6 28	8 18	1 15	7 9
27	Tues	16	Lord Lawrence died, 1879.....	5 38	6 28	9 9	2 14	8 12
28	Wed	17	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA, '38.....	5 38	6 28	9 56	3 9	9 11
29	Thur	18	St. Peter, Ap. [1837.].....	5 38	6 28	10 41	4 2	10 30
30	Fri	19	End of Second Burmah War, 1853.....	5 39	6 28	11 25	4 52	11 5

PHENOMENA.

June	5	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	5 10 N.
	8	— Solar eclipse, see page 4.		
	11	7 After.—Saturn in opposition to the sun. App. diameter 17".		
	14	8 After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	6 17 S.
	14	12 Midnight.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.		
	15	12 Noon.—Mercury in conjunction with Neptune.....	Mercury	2 17 N.
	16	2 Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with the sun.		
	19	2 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	6 6 S.
	21	9 After.—Summer commences.		
	22	12 Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	2 23 S.
	23	— Lunar eclipse, see page 4.		
	28	9 Morn.—Jupiter stationary. Apparent diameter 27.		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ New Moon.....	d. h. m.	8 1 52 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	23 3 3 Morn.
☾ First Quarter.....	16 5 20 Morn.		☾ Last Quarter.....	29 6 3 After.	

☾ Apogee 10 10 — After. | ☾ Perigee..... 23 5 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	—	Morn.	After.
1	Sat	18	Princess Alice married, 1862.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	19	5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Visita- tion of B. V. Mary.....	5 39	6 28	0 8	6 30	0 53
3	Mon	20	Translation of St. Martin.....	5 39	6 28	0 53	7 19	1 48
4	Tues	21	Princess Helena married, 1865.....	5 39	6 28	1 40	8 10	2 42
5	Wed	22	Duke of York married, 1893.....	5 40	6 29	2 29	9 2	3 36
6	Thur	23	Translation of St. Thomas à Becket.....	5 40	6 29	3 19	9 54	4 29
7	Fri	24	.....	5 40	6 29	4 10	10 45	5 20
8	Sat	25	.....	5 40	6 29	5 2	11 36	6 8
9	SUN	26	6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 41	6 29	5 53	After.	6 53
10	Mon	27	Vellore Mutiny, 1866.....	5 41	6 29	6 43	1 10	7 35
11	Tues	28	.....	5 41	6 29	7 31	1 54	8 14
12	Wed	29	.....	5 41	6 29	8 18	2 36	8 51
13	Thur	30	Alexandra burned by Arabi, 1882.....	5 42	6 29	9 3	3 17	9 27
14	Fri	31	.....	5 42	6 29	9 49	3 57	10 3
15	Sat	1	St. Swithun.....	5 42	6 29	10 35	4 39	10 41
16	SUN	2	7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 42	6 29	11 23	5 23	11 20
17	Mon	3	Franco-Prussian War commenced [1870.].....	5 43	6 28	After.	6 9	Morn.
18	Tues	4	.....	5 43	6 28	1 6	6 59	0 8
19	Wed	5	.....	5 43	6 28	2 3	7 53	0 50
20	Thur	6	St. Margaret, V. and M. [1870.].....	5 43	6 28	3 3	8 52	1 42
21	Fri	7	.....	5 44	6 28	4 4	9 53	2 40
22	Sat	8	St. Mary Magdalene [Beatrice married, 1885.].....	5 44	6 28	5 4	10 55	3 43
23	SUN	9	8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Princess.....	5 44	6 27	6 57	Morn.	5 53
24	Mon	10	.....	5 45	6 27	7 47	0 55	6 55
25	Tues	11	St. James.....	5 45	6 27	8 35	1 50	7 56
26	Wed	12	St. Anne.....	5 45	6 27	9 20	2 43	8 55
27	Thur	13	St. Joseph of Arimathea.....	5 46	6 26	10 5	3 34	9 52
28	Fri	14	Battle of Pyrenees, 1819.....	5 46	6 26	10 51	4 25	10 47
29	Sat	15	1st Native Girls' School founded in [Calcutta, 1849.].....	5 47	6 26	11 37	5 16	11 43
30	SUN	16	9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 47	6 25	Morn.	6 7	After.
31	Mon	17	.....	5 47	6 25	0 16	6 58	1 32

PHENOMENA.

July	4	2 After.—Sun in Apogee.		
	6	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	1 0 N.
	7	3 Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus	0 46 N.
	10	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	4 52 S.
	13	8 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	6 28 S.
	16	11 After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	5 53 S.
	17	1 After.—Mercury in descending node.		
	18	11 Morn.—Venus in ascending node.		
	20	7 Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	2 26 S.
	22	4 After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		26 59 E.
	24	6 After.—Jupiter in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter 34".		
	27	6 After.—Mercury in aphelion.....		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon	d. h. m.	☾ Full Moon	d. h. m.
☾ First Quarter	6 5 9 After.	☾ Last Quarter	21 10 6 Morn.
☾ Apogee	14 5 15 After.	☾ Perigee	28 5 18 Morn.
☾ Apogee	7 3 — Morn.	☾ Perigee	21 8 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	18	Lammas Day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wed	19	Goolab Singh died, 1847	5 47	6 25	1 16	7 50	2 26
3	Thur	20	Mahratta War commenced, 1803	5 47	6 25	2 58	9 33	4 6
4	Fri	21	.....	5 47	6 25	3 49	10 21	4 52
5	Sat	22	.....	5 47	6 24	4 39	11 8	5 34
6	SUN	23	[Prince Alfred b., 1844.]	5 47	6 24	5 28	After.	6 14
7	Mon	24	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Transy.—	5 48	6 24	6 15	0 35	6 52
8	Tues	25	Name of Jesus.....	5 48	6 23	7 1	1 16	7 29
9	Wed	26	.....	5 48	6 23	7 47	1 57	8 4
10	Thur	27	St. Lawrence.....	5 48	6 22	8 32	2 38	8 41
11	Fri	28	.....	5 48	6 22	9 19	3 20	9 19
12	Sat	29	.....	5 48	6 21	10 8	4 5	10 0
13	SUN	30	[Lammas Day.]	5 48	6 21	10 59	4 52	10 44
14	Mon	31	11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Old	5 49	6 20	11 52	5 43	11 33
15	Tues	1	Sir Colin Campbell died, 1863	5 49	6 20	After.	6 38	Morn.
16	Wed	2	Assumption of B. V. Mary.....	5 49	6 19	1 48	7 36	0 27
17	Thur	3	Salern riots began, 1882.....	5 49	6 19	2 47	8 36	1 25
18	Fri	4	Battle of Rahilla, 1808.....	5 49	6 18	3 45	9 37	2 27
19	Sat	5	Mutiny at Kerozepore, 1857.....	5 49	6 18	4 40	10 38	3 31
20	SUN	6	12th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 49	6 17	5 33	11 33	4 34
21	Mon	7	.....	5 49	6 17	6 23	Morn.	5 37
22	Tues	8	Dr. Pusey born, 1800.....	5 50	6 16	7 10	0 28	6 37
23	Wed	9	Govt. Central Museum instituted, 1851.	5 50	6 16	7 57	1 22	7 36
24	Thur	10	St. Bartholomew, Ap.....	5 50	6 15	8 44	2 14	8 35
25	Fri	11	Michael Faraday died, 1867.....	5 50	6 15	9 32	3 7	9 32
26	Sat	12	ALBERT, late PRINCE Consort, b., 1819	5 50	6 14	10 21	4 0	10 29
27	SUN	13	13th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Battle of	5 50	6 13	11 11	4 52	11 26
28	Mon	14	St. Augustine, Ep..... Pollilore, 1781.	5 50	6 13	Morn.	5 45	After.
29	Tues	15	St. John the Baptist beheaded.....	5 50	6 12	0 3	6 38	1 13
30	Wed	16	.....	5 50	6 11	0 54	7 29	2 3
31	Thur	17	John Bunyan died, 1688.....	5 50	6 10	1 46	8 18	2 50

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Aug. 4 9	After.—Mercury stationary.
5 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus
8 9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....
11 1	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....
13 3	Morn.—Uranus stationary.
19 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
16 3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....
19 2	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.
20 8	After.—Venus in perihelion.
22 1	Morn.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 16".
27 6	After.—Uranus in quadrature to the sun.
28 2	After.—Mercury stationary.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☉ New Moon	d. h. m.	☾ Full Moon	d. h. m.
☾ First Quarter	5 8 54 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter	19 5 52 After.
☾ Apogee	18 3 10 Morn.	☾ Perigee	28 8 24 After.
☾ Apogee	3 7 — Morn.	☾ Perigee	18 12 — Noon.
		☾ Apogee.....	30 5 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Fri	18	[Crown, 1858.]	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	19	St. Giles.—Transfer of India to the	5 50	6 10	2 36	9 5	3 33
3	SUN	20	.....	5 50	6 10	3 25	9 50	4 14
4	Mon	21	[Cromwell died, 1658.]	5 50	6 10	4 14	10 34	4 52
5	Tues	22	14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Oliver	5 50	6 9	4 58	11 15	5 29
6	Wed	23	Malta taken, 1800.....	5 50	6 9	5 45	After.	6 6
7	Thur	24	.....	5 50	6 8	6 31	0 38	6 42
8	Fri	25	St. Eusebius, Ep.....	5 50	6 7	7 17	1 30	7 20
9	Sat	26	Nativity of B. V. Mary.....	5 50	6 6	8 5	2 4	8 0
10	SUN	27	.....	5 50	6 5	8 55	2 50	8 43
11	Mon	28	15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 50	6 4	9 47	3 39	9 30
12	Tues	29	.....	5 50	6 3	10 42	4 32	10 20
13	Wed	30	.....	5 50	6 2	11 39	5 27	11 15
14	Thur	1	Battle of Tel-el-Kebri, 1882.....	5 50	6 1	After.	6 25	Morn.
15	Fri	2	Holy Cross Day.—Moscow burnt, 1812	5 50	6 1	1 32	7 23	0 14
16	Sat	3	St. Editha.....	5 50	6 0	2 27	8 21	1 15
17	SUN	4	.....	5 50	6 0	3 19	9 17	2 16
18	Mon	5	[Lambert, Ep.]	5 50	5 59	4 9	10 12	3 17
19	Tues	6	16th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—St.	5 50	5 58	4 57	11 6	4 18
20	Wed	7	.....	5 50	5 57	5 45	11 59	5 17
21	Thur	8	.....	5 50	5 56	6 32	Morn.	6 17
22	Fri	9	St. Matthew, Ap.....	5 50	5 55	7 20	0 52	7 15
23	Sat	10	.....	5 51	5 54	8 10	1 46	8 14
24	SUN	11	Battle of Assaye, 1803.....	5 51	5 54	9 2	2 40	3 12
25	Mon	12	17th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51	5 53	9 54	3 35	10 10
26	Tues	13	.....	5 51	5 53	10 47	4 29	11 5
27	Wed	14	St. Cyprinus.....	5 51	5 52	11 40	5 22	After.
28	Thur	15	.....	5 51	5 51	Morn.	6 13	0 45
29	Fri	16	.....	5 51	5 50	0 31	7 1	1 30
30	Sat	17	St. Michael and All Angels —(Michael.	5 51	5 50	1 21	7 47	2 12
		18	St. Jerome.....	5 51	5 49	2 7	8 30	2 50

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Sept. 3 8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury
6 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....
5 12	Noon.—Mercury at greatest elongation
8 6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars
9 12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter
10 1	After.—Saturn in quadrature to the Sun. App. diameter 15".
12 11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn
16 1	After.—Venus in superior conjunction with the sun.
18 6	After.—Mars in descending node.
20 10	Morn.—Neptune in quadrature to the sun.
23 11	Morn.—Autumn commences.
30 13	Noon.—Uranus stationary.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	5 0 35 Morn.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	19 3 26 Morn.
First Quarter.....		12 11 31 Morn.	Last Quarter.....		26 3 1 After.
Perigee.....		16 4 — After.	Apogee.....		28 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	SUN	17	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Mon	18	[St. Remigius.]	5 51	5 43	2 55	9 13	3 32
3	Tues	19	.....	5 51	5 47	3 41	9 55	4 5
4	Wed	20	First English Bible printed, 1535.....	5 51	5 46	4 27	10 36	4 42
5	Thur	21	.....	5 51	5 46	5 14	11 18	5 20
6	Fri	22	St. Faith, V. and M.....	5 51	5 45	6 2	After.	6 0
7	Sat	23	Nabob of the Carnatic died, 1865.....	5 51	5 45	6 52	0 48	6 42
8	SUN	24	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 51	5 44	7 44	1 37	7 26
9	Mon	25	St. Denis.....	5 51	5 43	8 38	2 28	8 18
10	Tues	26	.....	5 51	5 43	9 34	3 23	9 11
11	Wed	27	Old Michaelmas Day.....	5 51	5 42	10 31	4 19	10 8
12	Thur	28	America discovered, 1492.....[Jessor.]	5 52	5 42	11 26	5 16	11 7
13	Fri	29	Translation of King Edward the Con- fession.....	5 52	5 41	After.	6 12	Morn.
14	Sat	30	Custack taken, 1893.....	5 52	5 41	1 11	7 7	0 6
15	SUN	31	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 52	5 40	2 0	8 1	1 5
16	Mon	1	Lord Palmerston died, 1865.....	5 52	5 39	2 47	8 53	2 4
17	Tues	2	St. Etheldreda.....	5 52	5 39	3 34	9 45	3 2
18	Wed	3	St. Luke the Evangelist.....	5 52	5 38	4 29	10 37	3 59
19	Thur	4	Dean Swift died, 1745.....	5 52	5 38	5 7	11 30	4 58
20	Fri	5	.....	5 53	5 37	6 4	12 22	5 56
21	Sat	6	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.....	5 53	5 36	6 48	0 25	6 53
22	SUN	7	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 53	5 35	7 42	1 20	7 54
23	Mon	8	.....	5 53	5 35	8 35	2 16	8 51
24	Tues	9	.....	5 53	5 35	9 30	3 11	9 46
25	Wed	10	St. Crispin, M.....	5 54	5 34	10 22	4 4	10 37
26	Thur	11	.....	5 54	5 34	11 13	4 54	11 24
27	Fri	12	.....	5 54	5 33	Morn.	5 41	After.
28	Sat	13	SS. Simon and Jude.....	5 54	5 33	0 2	6 26	0 43
29	SUN	14	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5 55	5 32	0 42	7 9	1 26
30	Mon	15	[1831.]	5 55	5 32	1 36	7 51	2 3
31	Tues	16	Assumption of Mysore by British,	5 55	5 32	2 29	8 32	2 40

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Oct. 1 9	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.
5 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 5 56 S.
5 4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 6 5 S.
7 11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 3 15 S.
7 3	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 14 S.
10 7	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 1 27 S.
10 4	After.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.....Venus 0 43 N.
11 10	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 1 11 S.
23 6	After.—Mercury in apheion.
25 9	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....Jupiter 2 20 N.
26 11	After.—Venus in conjunction with a Libra.....Star 6 6 S.
30 6	Morn.—Jupiter in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 0 33 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m.	3 3 48 After.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	17 3 89 After.
First Quarter.....		10 6 56 After.	Last Quarter.....		25 11 56 Morn.
Perigee.....		12 6 — After.	Apogee.....		25 7 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Wed	17	All Saints' Day.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	18	All Souls' Day.—Cabal Massacre, 1641.....	5 56	5 32	2 55	9 57	3 56
3	Fri	19	Queen's Proclamation assuming Govt. of India from E. I. Company.....	5 56	5 32	3 45	10 42	4 48
4	Sat	20	.....	5 56	5 31	4 31	11 31	5 28
5	SUN	21	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Gib- son.....	5 57	5 31	5 23	1 17	7 6
6	Mon	22	St. Leonard.....[powder Plot, 1605.]	5 57	5 31	6 25	2 13	8 3
7	Tues	23	Battle of Mooltan, 1818.....	5 57	5 31	7 28	3 12	9 3
8	Wed	24	.....	5 58	5 30	8 25	4 8	10 1
9	Thur	25	Prince of Wales born, 1841.....	5 58	5 30	9 16	5 3	11 0
10	Fri	26	.....	5 58	5 30	10 16	6 56	11 57
11	Sat	27	St. Martin, Ep.....	5 59	5 30	11 8	8 47	Morn.
12	SUN	28	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Gibson [Centenary held, 1894.]	5 59	5 29	12 1	9 44	12 54
13	Mon	29	St. Brigid, Ep.....	6 0	5 29	1 29	10 38	1 43
14	Tues	30	.....	6 0	5 29	2 13	11 25	2 45
15	Wed	1	St. Mechatus, Ep.....	6 1	5 29	2 59	12 19	3 42
16	Thur	2	Soudan Expedition left Suez, 1882.....	6 1	5 29	3 40	1 15	4 40
17	Fri	3	St. Hugh.—Suez Canal opened, 1869.....	6 2	5 29	4 58	2 11	5 33
18	Sat	4	.....	6 2	5 29	6 22	3 2	6 34
19	SUN	5	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	6 3	5 29	7 40	4 20	7 33
20	Mon	6	St. Edmund, K. & M.....	6 3	5 29	8 11	5 27	8 26
21	Tues	7	Princess Royal born, 1840.....	6 4	5 29	9 3	6 24	9 16
22	Wed	8	St. Cecilia, V. and M.....	6 4	5 29	10 42	7 33	10 1
23	Thur	9	St. Clement, Ep.....	6 5	5 30	11 29	8 3	11 22
24	Fri	10	Tamias discovered, 1642.....	6 5	5 30	12 29	9 3	12 22
25	Sat	11	St. Katherine.....	6 6	5 30	Morn.	5 45	After.
26	SUN	12	26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	6 6	5 30	0 14	6 27	0 33
27	Mon	13	.....	6 7	5 30	1 9	7 8	1 13
28	Tues	14	.....	6 7	5 30	1 47	7 50	1 51
29	Wed	15	.....	6 8	5 30	2 35	8 34	2 41
30	Thur	16	St. Andrew, Ap. and M.....	6 8	5 30	3 25	9 21	3 15

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	
Nov. 4 6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 2 24 S.
6 5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 1 15 S.
6 5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 1 1 S.
9 5	Morn.—Uranus in conjunction with Mercury.....Mercury 2 37 S.
13 1	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with the sun.
13 2	After.—Uranus in conjunction with Mars.....Mars 0 28 S.
14 10	After.—Uranus in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 0 24 N.
16 9	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....22 18 E.
26 2	After.—Mercury stationary.
26 4	After.—Mercury in conjunction with Venus.....Mercury 0 43 S.
28 2	Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Venus.....Venus 1 64 S.
30 9	After.—Uranus in conjunction with the sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

• New Moon.....	d. h. m.	3 6 9 Morn.	○ Full Moon.....	d. h. m.	17 6 52 Morn.
• First Quarter.....	10 2 24 Morn.		• Last Quarter.....	25 9 18 Morn.	
• Perigee.....	7 12 — Noon.		• Apogee.....	23 4 — Morn.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calms	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Fri	17	Princess of Wales born, 1841.....	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	18	Battle of Austerlitz, 1841.....	6 8	5 30	5 16	11 6	4 56
3	SUN	19	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 9	5 30	6 14	After.	5 58
4	Mon	20	Sluttee abolished, 1829.....	6 10	5 31	7 12	1 2	6 52
5	Tues	21	Madras Court of S. Causes estab. 1850.....	6 11	5 31	8 9	2 0	7 43
6	Wed	22	St. Nicholas.....	6 12	5 32	9 4	2 58	8 54
7	Thur	23	Hyder Ali died, 1782.....	6 12	5 32	9 55	3 53	9 53
8	Fri	24	Conception of the B. V. Mary.....	6 13	5 32	10 42	4 45	10 50
9	Sat	25	Second battle of Nagpore, 1857.....	6 13	5 33	11 27	5 35	11 45
10	SUN	26	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Nagpore.....	6 14	5 33	After.	6 29	Morn.
11	Mon	27	(annexed, 1853).	6 14	5 34	0 54	7 14	0 40
12	Tues	28	New Zealand discovered, 1642.....	6 15	5 34	1 43	8 6	1 54
13	Wed	29	St. Lucy.....	6 15	5 35	2 29	8 57	2 31
14	Thur	1	Prince Consort died, 1861.....	6 16	5 35	3 19	9 51	3 28
15	Fri	2	.....	6 16	5 36	4 11	10 46	4 25
16	Sat	3	St. Sappientia.....	6 17	5 36	5 6	11 41	5 21
17	SUN	4	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Foundation.....	6 18	5 37	6 0	Morn.	6 15
18	Mon	5	Suez Canal opened, 1869.....	6 18	5 37	6 53	0 34	7 7
19	Tues	6	.....	6 19	5 38	7 45	1 24	7 54
20	Wed	7	 1817.	6 19	5 38	8 34	2 13	8 38
21	Thur	8	St. Thomas, Ap.—Battle of Mohipore.....	6 19	5 39	9 22	3 53	9 19
22	Fri	9	Battle of Peroshah, 1815.....	6 20	5 39	10 8	4 40	9 57
23	Sat	10	Assn. of Sir W. H. Macnaghten, 1841.....	6 20	5 40	10 53	4 22	10 34
24	SUN	11	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 21	5 40	11 39	5 8	11 10
25	Mon	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 21	5 41	Morn.	5 44	After.
26	Tues	13	St. Stephen, M.....	6 22	5 41	0 35	6 32	0 25
27	Wed	14	St. John the Evangelist.....	6 22	5 42	1 14	7 11	1 6
28	Thur	15	Holy Innocents' Day.....	6 23	5 42	2 5	7 59	1 51
29	Fri	16	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.....	6 23	5 43	3 0	8 51	2 41
30	Sat	17	Pegu annexed, 1852.....	6 24	5 43	3 57	9 47	3 36
31	SUN	18	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.—St. Stephen.....	6 24	5 43	4 56	10 45	4 35

PHENOMENA.

d. h.			
Dec. 2 3	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 3 7 S.
3 —	—	— Solar eclipse, see page 5.	
3 9	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Ceres.....	Moon 0 9 N.
4 6	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 9 29 S.
4 7	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 2 11 N.
6 19	Morn.	— Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.	
16 7	Morn.	— Mercury stationary.	
17 —	—	— Lunar eclipse, see page 5.	
18 10	Morn.	— Saturn in conjunction with the sun.	
22 6	Morn.	— Winter commences.	
25 6	After.	— Mercury at greatest elongation.....	22 5 W.
29 11	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 2 35 S.

KEY TO THE CALENDAR.

JANUARY.

The name given to this month by the Romans was taken from *Janus*, one of their divinities, to whom they gave two faces; because on the one side, the first day of this month looked towards the new year, and on the other towards the old one. It was called *consignatus* by our Saxon ancestors, on account of the danger they then experienced from wolves.

1.—CIRCUMCISION.

On this day is celebrated the Circumcision of our Saviour, a rite of the Jewish law, first enjoined to Abraham as a token of the covenant God made with him and his posterity.

Hark! the merry bells ring round
With clamorous joy to welcome in this day,
This consecrated day
To mirth and indolence.

The ancient custom of going about with the *wassail*, 'a bowl of spiced ale,' is yet retained in many places. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crab or apples and was called *lamb's wool*.

6.—EPIPHANY.

On the Epiphany or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, commonly called *Twelfth-day*, the Easterns were guided by the star to pay homage to their Saviour; and it takes its name from their coming on that day, which was the twelfth after the nativity. The usual celebration of Twelfth-day, in the metropolis and in the south of England, is by drawing lots, and assuming fictitious characters for the evening;—formerly the king or queen was chosen by a bean found in a piece of divided cake; and this was once a common Christmas gambol in both the English Universities. The day after Twelfth-day was called *St. Distsaffs-day*.

8.—SAINT LUCIAN.

Saint Lucian, Confessor and Martyr, was born at Samosata in Syria. He was well versed in the Hebrew language, and employed much time in comparing and unsetting the copies of the Bible. Lucian was put to death by Maximian II.

13.—SAINT HILARY.

Hilary was born at Poitiers in France, of an illustrious family; and of this place he was chosen bishop in the year 353. He died at Poitiers in 368. Hilary was an excellent orator and poet; his style abounds with rhetorical figures.

18.—SAINT PRISCILLA.

Priscilla, a Roman lady, was early converted to Christianity; but, refusing to abjure her religion, and to offer sacrifice when she was commanded, was horribly tortured, and afterwards beheaded, under the Emperor Claudius, in the year 275.

21.—SAINT AGNES.

Agnes, a young Roman lady, of a noble family, suffered martyrdom in the tenth general persecution, under the Emperor Dioclesian, in the year 306. Although the executioners wounded her most cruelly with the sword, yet she bore it with incredible constancy, singing hymns all the time; she was then no more than thirteen or fourteen years of age.

22.—SAINT VINCENT.

Vincent, a deacon of the church in Spain, suffered martyrdom in the Dioclesian persecution, about the year 403, being extended upon burning coals; and, after his body was broiled there, he was thrown upon heaps of broken tiles.

25.—CONVERSION OF SAINT PAUL.

This day celebrates the miraculous conversion of Saint Paul. He was beheaded under the general persecution of Nero; hence the usual representation of him with a sword in his hand.

29.—SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

When the words *Septuagesima*, *Sexagesima*, and *Quinquagesima* (seventieth, sixtieth, and fiftieth), were first applied to denote these three Sundays, the season of Lent had generally been extended to a fast of six weeks, that is, thirty-six days, not reckoning the Sundays, which were always celebrated as festivals.

FEBRUARY.

Some etymologists derive February from *Februus*, an epithet given to Jano, as the goddess of purification; while others attribute the origin of the name to *Februa*, a feast held by the Romans in this month, in behalf of the manes of the deceased. The Saxons named February *sprout kele*, on account of the sprouts of the cole-wort which began to appear in this month.

2.—PURIFICATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

This festival is of high antiquity, and the ancient Christians observed it by using a great number of lights; in remembrance, as it is supposed, of our blessed Saviour being declared by Simeon, to be 'a light to lighten the Gentiles;' hence the name of Candlemas-day.

3.—SAINT BLASE.

He was Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, and suffered martyrdom in 316, under the persecution under Diocletian. Blase is the principal patron of Ragusa, and also of the woolcombers, who still keep a solemn guild at Norwich, in memory of their tutelar saint.

5.—SAINT AGATHA.

Saint Agatha suffered martyrdom under Decius, in the year 251. She was honourably descended, and very beautiful. Her personal charms soon attracted the notice of Quintianus, senator or governor of the province; who, being unable to accomplish his base designs, ordered her to be scourged, and then imprisoned, for not worshipping the Pagan deities. After which, still persisting in the faith, she was put to the rack, burnt with hot irons, and had her breasts cut off.

14.—SAINT VALENTINE.

Valentine was an ancient presbyter of the Church: he suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Claudius II, at Rome; being beaten with clubs, and then beheaded, in the *Via Flaminia*, about the year 270.

The day Saint Valentine,
When maids are brisk, and at the break of day
Start up and turn their pillows, curious all
To know what happy swain the fates provide
A mate for life. Then follows thick discharge
Of true-love knots and sonnets nicely penned,
But to the learned critic's eye no verse,
But prose distracted.—*HENRIKS.*

14.—SHROVE TUESDAY.

This day is also called 'Purifier's Eve' and Pancake Tuesday. *Shrove* is the poetical of *shrive*, an antiquated word, which signifies to hear or make confession. On this day it was usual for the people to confess, that they might be the better prepared for the observation of the ensuing season of penitence, and for receiving the sacrament at Easter. It was afterwards converted into a day of idle sports and amusements; and in many parts of England, its anniversary was distinguished by riot and drunkenness, by bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and such other diversions as were calculated to promote cruelty and inhumanity. The Popish Carnival commences from Twelfth-day, and holds till Lent.

15.—ASH WEDNESDAY.

Lent is not of apostolic institution, nor was it known in the earlier ages of the Christian church. This day was formerly called *Cyprii Jejunium*, the head of the fast, and *Dies Unus-rum*, or Ash Wednesday. The latter appellation is derived from the discipline of the ancient church, in regard to penitents, who, on the first day of Lent, had ashes thrown upon them, and their heads covered with sackcloth.

24.—SAINT MATTHEW.

Matthias was, probably, one of the seventy disciples, and was a constant attendant upon our Lord, from the time of his baptism by St. John until his ascension. He was afterwards, near the river Asparus, murdered by some barbarians. The gospel and traditions published under his name are considered spurious.

MARCH.

Among the Romans, March, from *Mars*, was the first month, and marriages made in this month were accounted unhappy. The Saxons called March *lent-monat*, or *length-month*, because the days did first begin, in length, to exceed the nights.

1.—SAINT DAVID.

Saint David having founded several monasteries, and been the spiritual father of many saints, both British and Irish, died about the year 544, at a very advanced age.

2.—SAINT CHAD.

Saint Cadda or Chad, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne, under Saint Aidan, was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and died in the great pestilence of 673.

7.—SAINT PERPETUA.

Perpetua, a noble lady of Carthage, only twenty-two years of age, suffered martyrdom in 203, by order of Minutius Firmilianus, under the persecution of the Emperor Severus. In the amphitheatre, Perpetua was exposed to the attacks of a wild cow, and, after being much gored by this animal, she languished for some time under the wounds given her by a young and unskilful gladiator.

12.—SAINT GREGORY.

Saint Gregory, surnamed the Great, was born about the year 540. He was consecrated Pope about the year 590, and died in 604. Before his advancement to the See, Gregory projected the conversion of the English nation; and, although his offer to this effect was at first refused, he accomplished his wishes after he assumed the papal chair.

12.—MIDLENT SUNDAY.

The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent was formerly called the Sunday of the fire Leaven, the Sunday of Bread, and the Sunday of Refreshment, in allusion to the gospel appointed for this day. It was also named *Rose-Sunday*, from the pope's carrying a golden rose in his hand, which he exhibited to the people in the streets as he went to celebrate the eucharist, and at his return. *Mothering Sunday* is another name attached to this day, from the practice, in Roman Catholic times, of people visiting their mother-church on Midlent Sunday. Hence, perhaps, the custom now existing in some parts of England of children visiting their parents, and presenting them with money, trinkets, or some other trifle. Formerly it commonly a rural feast on this day. It is made of whole grains of wheat first parboiled, and then put into and boiled in milk, sweetened, and seasoned with spices.

17.—SAINT PATRICK.

The tutelar saint of Ireland was born in the year 371, in a village called *Banonen Tabern*, and probably Kilpatrick, in Scotland, between Dunbriton and Glasgow. Being successively ordained deacon, priest, and bishop, he received the apostolical benediction from Pope Celestine, and was sent by him, about the beginning of the year 432, to preach the gospel in Ireland. He died at the good old age of 123, and was buried at Down, in Ulster.

The shamrock is said to be worn by the Irish, upon the anniversary of this saint, for the following reason: When he preached the gospel to the Pagan Irish, he illustrated the doctrine of the Trinity by showing them a *trefoil*, or three-leaved grass, with one stalk; which operating to their conviction, the shamrock, which is a bundle of this grass, was ever afterwards worn upon this saint's anniversary, to commemorate the event.—*Brand.*

19.—FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT.

Dominica in Passione, or Passion Sunday, was the name given to this day in missals; as the church now began to advert to the sufferings of Christ. In the north it is called *Cerling Sunday*, and grey peas, first steeped at night in water, and fried with butter, form the usual repast.

21.—SAINT BENEDICT.

Benedict, or *Bennet*, was born at Norcia in Italy, about the year 480, and of an honourable family. Being sent by his parents to Rome to complete his studies, he became disgusted with the licentiousness of the Roman youth, and retired to the mountain of Subiaco, about forty miles from the city. Bennet was now only fifteen, and lived for three years in a cave, Romanus, a monk, giving him provisions: these were let down by a rope, with a bell affixed, to give notice to the holy recluse. Bennet founded the monastery of Casco in 529: it was built on the brow of a very high mountain, on the top of which there was an old temple of Apollo, surrounded with a grove. The Benedictine order of monks, first instituted by our saint, was, in the ninth century, at its height of glory.

25.—ANNUNCIATION OF THE E. V. M., or Lady Day.

This day celebrates the angel's message to the Virgin Mary, respecting our Blessed Lord. She was, probably, an only child, and but fifteen years of age when espoused to Joseph. She died A. D. 48, being about sixty years old.

26.—PALM SUNDAY.

In the missals, this day is denominated *Dominica in ramis Palmaram*, or Palm Sunday, and was so called from the palm branches and green boughs formerly distributed on that day, in commemoration of our Lord's riding to Jerusalem. Sprigs of *box-wood* are still used as a substitute for palms in Roman Catholic countries. On this day is still retained, the ancient usage of decorating churches, houses, &c., with evergreens.

30.—MAUNDY THURSDAY.

This day is called in Latin *Dies Mandati*, the day of the command, being the day on which our Lord washed the feet of his disciples, as recorded in the second lesson. The practice was long kept up in the monasteries. After the ceremony, liberal donations were made to the poor, of clothing and of silver money, and refreshment was given them to mitigate the severity of the fast. On the 15th April 1731 (Maundy Thursday), the Archbishop of York washed the feet of a certain number of poor persons. James II was the last king who performed this in person.

31.—GOOD FRIDAY.

This day commemorates the suffering of Christ, as a propitiation for our sins. Holy Friday, or the Friday in Holy Week, was its most ancient and general appellation; the name Good Friday is peculiar to the English church. It was observed as a day of extraordinary devotion. Buns, with crosses upon them, are usually eaten in London and some other places, on this day, at breakfast. St. Peter's church at Rome is most superbly illuminated on this night.

The procession, on this day, at Barcelona, is thus described by the Rev. Joseph Townsend, in his *Journey through Spain*: 'I found two images, as large as life, distinguished from the rest as being stationary, and the more immediate objects of their devotion: the one representing Christ as taken from the cross, the other the Virgin in all her best attire, pierced by seven swords, and leaning over the recumbent body of her son. Behind these images, a theatre with colonnades, supporting a multitude of wax tapers, dazzled the sight, while the ear was charmed by the harmonious chanting of the choir.'

More than a hundred thousand persons all the morning crowded the streets, hurrying from church to church to express the warmth of their zeal, and the fervour of their devotion, by bowing themselves in each, and kissing the feet of the most revered image. Most of the spectators were natives of the city, but many upon such occasions resort to Barcelona from the adjacent villages, and some from distant provinces.

Towards the close of day the pageant appeared, moving with slow and solemn pace along the streets, and conducted with the most perfect regularity. The last supper of Christ with his disciples, the treachery of Judas, attended by the priests, together with the guards, the flagellation, the crucifixion, the taking from the cross, the anointing of the body, and the burial, with every transaction of the closing scene, and the events subsequent to the passion of our Lord, were represented by images as large as life, placed in proper order on lofty stages, many of which were elegant, and all as highly ornamented as carving and gilding, rich silks, brocades, and velvets, with curious embroidery, all executed by their most skilful artists, could render them. No expense was spared either in the materials, the workmanship, or the wax lights, which, with the most splendid profusion, were consumed upon this occasion. Each of these stages was supported on the shoulders of six men, who were completely hid by a covering of black velvet hanging round the margin of the stage, and reaching nearly to the ground. This procession was preceded by Roman centurions clothed in their proper armour, and the soldiers of the garrison brought up the rear. The intermediate space was occupied by the group of images above described, attended by eight hundred bourgeois, clothed in black hackram, with flowing trains, each carrying a flambeau in his hand. Besides these, one hundred and fourscore penitents engaged my more particular attention. Like the former, they carried each a flambeau, but their dress was singular, somewhat resembling that of the line-coat boys of Christ's hospital in London, being a jacket and coat in one, reaching to their heels, made of dark brown shalloon, with a bonnet on their head, like what is called a fool's cap, being a cone covering the head and face completely, and having holes for the eyes. The design of this peculiar form is to conceal the penitents, and to spare their blushes. These were followed by twenty others, who, either from remorse of conscience, or having been guilty of more atrocious crimes or for hire, or with the most benevolent intention of adding to the common fund of merit for the service of the church, walked in the procession barefooted, dragging heavy chains, and bearing large crosses on their shoulders. Their penance was severe, but, for their comfort, they had assigned to them the post of honour; for immediately after them followed the sacred corpse placed in a glass coffin, and attended by twenty-five priests, dressed in their richest robes. Near the body a well-chosen band with hautboys, clarionets, French horns, and flutes, played the softest and most solemn music. This part of the procession wanted nothing to heighten the effect. I am persuaded that every one who had a soul for harmony felt the starting tear.

His SAVIOUR'S WORDS going to the CROSS.

Have, have ye no regard, all ye
Who pass this way, to pity me,
Who am a man of misery?
A man both bruised, and broke; and one
Who suffers not here for mine own,
But for my friends' transgression!
Ah, Zion's daughters, I do not fear
The cross, the cords, the nails, the spear,
The myrrh, the gall, the vinegar;

For Christ, your loving Saviour, hath
Drunk up the wine of God's fierce wrath;
Only there's left a little froth,
Less for to taste, than for to show
What bitter cups had been your due,
Had he not drunk them up for you.—HERRICK.

APRIL.

April is derived from *Aprilis*, of *aperis*, I open; because the earth, in this month, begins to open her bosom for the production of vegetables. The Saxons called this month *ostre-monat*, from the goddess Oester, or because the winds were found to blow generally from the east in this month.

1.—ALL FOOL'S DAY.

On this day everybody strives to make as many fools as he can: the wit chiefly consists in sending persons on what are called stultitious errands, for the victory of *Eve's mother*, for *pigeon's milk*, *staring oil*, and similar ridiculous absurdities.

2.—EASTER-DAY or EASTER SUNDAY.

Easter is styled, by the fathers, the highest of all festivals, the feast of feasts, the queen of festivals, and *Domnica Gaudii*, the joyous Sunday. Masters granted freedom to their slaves at this season, and valuable presents were made to the poor.

3, 4.—EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Every day in this week was formerly observed as a religious festival, sermons being preached, and the sacrament administered. In many places, servants were permitted to rest from their usual employments, that they might constantly attend public worship. During fifteen days, of which the paschal solemnity consisted, the courts of justice were shut, and all public games, shows, and amusements, were prohibited: it is unnecessary to observe, that this practice has long ceased, and that the Easter week is usually devoted to relaxation and amusement; this is particularly the case at Moscow and in Catholic countries.

4.—SAINT AMBROSE.

Our saint was born about the year 340, and was educated in his father's palace, who was Praetorian Prefect of Gaul. He ruled over the See of Milan with great piety and vigilance for more than twenty years; during which time he gave all his money to pious uses, and settled the reversion of his estate upon the church. He converted the celebrated St. Augustine to the faith, and at his baptism, in a miraculous manner, composed that divine hymn, so well known in the church by the name of *Te Deum*. He died, aged fifty-seven, in the year of our Lord 396.

5.—LOW SUNDAY.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, on the first Sunday after Easter-day, to repeat some part of the solemnity of that grand festival; whence this Sunday took the name of *Low Sunday*, being celebrated as a feast, though in a lower degree.

19.—SAINT ALPHEGE.

A native of England, Alphege was first Abbot of Bath, then Bishop of Winchester, in the year 984; and, twelve years afterwards, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was stoned to death at Greenwich.

21.—SAINT DOMINIC.

Found at Paris thirty of his religious followers in the chapel of St. James, and, in consequence of the name of the chapel and the street where it stood, he called them *Jacobins*. This was the origin of an Order which exercised great power over kings. St. Louis had so much love for this community, that he wished to be made a Jacobin. He proposed his design to the queen, and conjured her not to oppose it. That princess immediately sent for her children and the Earl of Anjou, brother of the King; she demanded of the first whether they would prefer being the sons of a priest rather than the sons of a king? And, without waiting for their answer, she exclaimed, 'The Jacobins have worked us the ruin of your father, and persuaded him to abdicate the throne in order to become a priest and a preacher.' At these words, the Earl of Anjou expressed his determination to oppose the king and the priests; and the eldest son of the monarch avowed St. Denis, that, if ever means to the throne, he would drive every mendicant idle priest out of his kingdom. The famous passion of St. Louis for crusades brought him to his death near the ruins of Cathage, fighting against *Mussulmans* in a country where Dido had established the gods of the Syrians. This king extended that religious enthusiasm which depopulated Europe during two centuries.

23.—SAINT GEORGE.

This illustrious saint, termed, by the Greeks, the 'great martyr,' was born in Cappadocia, of noble Christian parents, and was a Tribune or Colonel in the army under Diocletian. He was beheaded in the year 290. Under the name and ensign of St. George, Edward III. in 1339, instituted the most noble order of knighthood in Europe.

25.—SAINT MARK.

St. Mark's Gospel was written in the year 63. The order of Knights of St. Mark at Venice, under the protection of this evangelist, was instituted in the year 737, the reigning Doge being always grand master:—their motto was, 'Pax tibi, Marce, Evangeliste meus.'

MAY.

May is so called from *Maius*, the Mother of Mercury, to whom sacrifices were offered by the Romans on the first of this month; or, according to some, from respect to the senators and nobles of Rome, who were named *Maiores*, as the following month was termed *Junius*, in honour of the people of Rome. The Saxons called May *træ-miðe*, because in that month they began to milk their kine three times a day.

1.—MAY-DAY.

Anciently, all ranks of people went out a-maying early on the first of this month. The juvenile part of both sexes, in the north, were wont to rise a little after midnight, and walk to some neighbouring wood, accompanied with music and the blowing of horns; where they break down branches from the trees, and adorn them with nosegays and crowns of flowers. When this is done, they return with their booty home-wards, about the rising of the sun, and make their doors and windows to triumph in the flowery spoil. The after part of the day is chiefly spent in dancing round a tall pole, which is called a *May-pole*; which being placed in a convenient part of the village, stands there, as it were, consecrated to the goddess of flowers, without the least violation offered it, in the whole course of the year.

The custom of going *maying* is now confined wholly to the populace; and the 'milk maids' garland' and 'chimney-sweepers' dance' are the most remarkable features of this annual celebration.

1.—SAINT PHILIP AND SAINT JAMES.

Philip was born at Bethsaida, near the Sea of Tiberias, the city of Andrew and Peter. He was one of the first disciples, and an apostle. James the Less, called also *James the Just*, and, by the Apostles *Paul James*, the Lord's brother, was the son of Joseph afterwards husband to the Virgin Mary, as is probable by his first wife. The first of these martyrs was stoned to death, and the second, having been thrown from a high place, was killed by a fuller's staff.

3.—INVENTION OF THE CROSS.

The Romish Church celebrates this day as a festival, to commemorate the invention or finding of a wooden cross, supposed to be the true one, by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great.

6.—JOHN EVANGELIST, A. P. L.

John the Evangelist was a Galilean by birth, the son of Zebedee and Salome, the younger brother of James, but not of him that was surnamed the Just, and who was the brother of our Lord. Being carried prisoner to Rome, he was condemned to be thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, but was miraculously preserved, and came out of it alive. He survived to the reign of Trajan, and died about ninety years of age.

7.—REGATON SUNDAY.

This day takes its name from the Latin term *regare*, to ask; because, on the three subsequent days, supplications were appointed by Marcellus, Bishop of Vienna, in the year 469, to be offered up with fasting to God, to avert some particular calamities that threatened his diocese.

11.—ASCENSION DAY.

From the earliest times, this day was set apart to commemorate our Saviour's ascension into heaven: all processions on this, and the preceding rogation days, were abolished at the Reformation. In London, on this day, the minister, accompanied by the church-wardens, and a number of boys, with wands, walk in procession, and seal the bounds of the parish.

19.—SAINT DUNSTON.

Dunstan was a native of Glastonbury, and nobly descended. He was a skilful painter, musician, and an excellent forger and refiner of metals; he manufactured crosses, vials, and sacred vestments; and also painted and copied good books. He was Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 988.

21.—WHIT-SUNDAY.

On Whit-Sunday, or *Whits-Sunday*, the *catechumens*, who were then baptised, as well as those who had been baptised before at Easter, appeared, in the ancient church, in white garments; hence the name.

22, 23.—WHIT-MONDAY AND WHIT-TUESDAY.

In 'ancient times' Whitsen Plays were acted at this season. At Chester, these plays were twenty-five in number, and were performed for above three centuries, annually. In the year 1600, they were enacted by the craftsmen of the twenty-five companies, who were all dressed in suitable habits. The subjects were taken from the Scriptures.

Every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, the *Montem* at Eton is celebrated. It consists of a procession to a small tumulus on the southern side of the Bath road, which has given the name of Salt Hill to the spot, now better known by the splendid Inns that are established there.

23.—TRINITY SUNDAY.

Stephen, Bishop of Liège, first drew up an office in commemoration of the Holy Trinity, about the year 920; but the festival was not formally admitted into the Romish church till the fourteenth century, under the pontificate of John XXII.

JUNE.

The Saxons called June *weyd-monat*, because their beasts did then *weyd* or feed in the meadows.

1.—CORPUS CHRISTI.

This festival, 'the body of Christ,' was appointed in honour of the Eucharist, and always falls on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. This day, termed the *Fête Dieu*, is one of the greatest festivals of the Romish church, beginning on Trinity Sunday, and ending on the Sunday following.

5.—SAINT BONIFACE.

Boniface was created Bishop of Mentz in the year 145. He was one of the first priests of his day, and was also a great friend and admirer of the Venerable Bede. He was murdered in a barbarous manner by the populace near Utrecht, while preaching the Christian religion.

11.—SAINT BARNABAS.

Our saint's proper name was *Joseph*; he was descended of the tribe of Levi, and born at Cyprus. Being shut up all night in the synagogue by some Jews at Salamis, he was, the next morning, cruelly tortured, and afterwards stoned to death. The *Epistle* which he wrote is considered genuine, though not admitted into the canon of the church.

17.—SAINT ALBAN.

St. Alban, the first Christian martyr in England, suffered in the year 300.

24.—SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST AND MIDSUMMER DAY.

The nativity of Saint John the Baptist is celebrated by the Christian church on this day, because he was the *forerunner* of our blessed Lord, and, by preaching the doctrine of repentance, prepared the way for the Gospel. He was imprisoned by Herod for preaching against his marriage with his brother's wife, and was afterwards beheaded by the arts of that enraged woman.

It was formerly customary at Magdalen College, Oxford, on St. John the Baptist's day, to have a sermon preached in the first court. There was a permanent pulpit of stone inserted in one corner, and the quadrangle used to be furnished round the sides with a large fence of green boughs, that the preaching might more nearly resemble that of John the Baptist in the wilderness. But, as we grow more tender than our forefathers, it has been thought safer to take shelter under the roof of the chapel. It is to this institution that we owe the admirable 'Considerations on the Life and Death of John the Baptist.'

29.—SAINT PETER.

This apostle's father was *Jenah*, probably a fisherman of Bethsaida. Peter was first scourged, and then led out to be crucified upon the hill called *Janiculus*, desiring to be fastened to the cross with his head downwards, alleging that he thought himself unworthy to die in the same way as his Lord and Master.

JULY.

This word is derived from the Latin *Julius*, the surname of C. Cæsar, the dictator, who was born in it. Mark Anthony first gave to this month the name of *July Quentilis*, as being the fifth month in the year, in the old Roman calendar established by Romulus. July was called by the Saxons, *heu-monat*, or *hey-monat*, because therein they usually mowed and made their hay-harvest.

2.—VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

This festival was instituted by Pope Urban VI. in commemoration of that remarkable journey which the Mother of our Lord took into the mountains of Judæa, in order to visit the mother of St. John the Baptist.

4.—TRANSLATION OF SAINT MARTIN.

This day was appointed to commemorate the removal or translation of St. Martin's body from one tomb to another much more noble and magnificent; an honour conferred upon the deceased saint by Perpetuus, one of his successors in the see of Tours. His festival is celebrated on the 11th of November.

15.—SAINT SWITHIN.

Swithin, in the Saxon *Sevitung*, received his clerical tonsure, and put on the monastic habit, in the old monastery at Winchester: he was of noble parentage, and passed his youth in the study of grammar, philosophy, and the scriptures. Swithin was promoted to holy orders by Holstan, Bishop of Winchester; at whose death, in 852, King Ethelwolf granted him the See. In this he continued eleven years, and died in 868.

20.—SAINT MARGARET.

She was born at Antioch, and was the daughter of a Pagan priest. She was first tortured and then beheaded in the year 278.

22.—SAINT MARY MAGDALEN.

This day was first dedicated to the memory of St. Mary Magdalen, by King Edward VI.; and in his Common Prayer, the Gospel for the day is from St. Luke, chap. vii., verse 36. The reformers, however, upon a more strict inquiry, finding it doubtful whether this woman, mentioned in the Gospel, was really Mary Magdalen, thought it prudent to discontinue the festival.

25.—SAINT JAMES.

James was by birth a Galilean, and partner with Peter in fishing, from which our Lord called him to be one of his disciples. Of his ardent zeal, no other proof is necessary, than his becoming the victim of Herod Agrippa. The Spaniards esteem James their tutelar saint.

26.—SAINT ANNE.

She was the mother of the Virgin Mary, and the wife of Joachim her father. Her festival is celebrated by the Latin church.

AUGUST.

Sextilis was the ancient Roman name of this month, being the sixth from March. The Emperor Augustus changed this name, and gave it his own, because in this month Caesar Augustus took possession of his first consulship, celebrated three triumphs, reduced Egypt under the power of the Roman people, and put an end to all civil wars. The Saxons called August *cranonat* (more rightly *crann-meat*), intending thereby the then filling of their barns with corn.

1.—LAMMAS DAY.

The name of this day is probably derived from an old Saxon term, signifying *Loaf-Mass*; as it was customary for the Saxons to offer oblation of loaves, made of new wheat, on this day, as the first-fruits of their new corn.

8.—NAME OF JESUS.

Before the Reformation, this day was dedicated to *Afra*, a woman who had been converted to Christianity by Nicetas, Bishop of Jerusalem, and who afterwards suffered martyrdom; and the Breviary was recognised by Paul V. Afterwards Donatus, who became martyr in the time of Julian, for refusing to sacrifice, was substituted in her place. Our reformers devoted it to the Name of our Blessed Lord.

10.—SAINT LAWRENCE.

St. Lawrence was, by birth, a Spaniard, and treasurer of the Church of Rome, being deacon to Pope Sixtus, about the year 259. He was laid upon a gridiron, and broiled over a fire.

15.—ASSUMPTION.

This is a festival in the Greek and Roman churches, in honour of the supposed miraculous ascension of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

24.—SAINT BARTHOLOMEW.

He preached the Gospel in Armenia, converted the Lyconians, and afterwards visited India. The Dissenters observe the 24th of August as the day on which the Nonconformist

Ministers were ejected from their livings, and appeal to the Nonconformists' Memorial as a testimony of their wrongs. But the Church also has her memorials to produce in Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy during the Usurpation. On both sides, no doubt, many suffered unjustly; and happy is it, that we live in times when we can think and say so.

28.—SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Augustine was born at Thagaste, a town in Numidia, in the year 354. He was a judicious divine, and the most voluminous writer of all the Fathers. He died in 430, at the age of 77.

29.—JOHN THE BAPTIST BEHEADED.

This day was formerly denominated *Festum Collectionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste*; or, the feast of gathering up St. John the Baptist's relics; but afterwards, by corruption, *Festum Decollationis*, the festival in remembrance of his being beheaded. His nativity is celebrated on the 24th of June.

SEPTEMBER.

September is composed of *septem*, seven, and the termination *ber* like *lis* in *Aprilis*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*. This rule will also apply to the three following months, October, November, December. Our Saxon ancestors called it *Gerst-monat*, 'for that barley which that month commonly yielded was anciently called *gerst*.'

1.—SAINT GILES.

Giles, or *Agidius*, was born at Athens, but came to France in the year 715. Charles Martel, when hunting, found him in his hermit's cell, and, pleased with his unaffected piety and sanctity of manners, created an abbey for him at Nizac, of which he was constituted abbot. He died in the year 795.

7.—SAINT EUSEBIUS.

Eusebius, or Evertius, was bishop of Orleans; and present at the council of Valentia, A.D. 375.

8.—NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

A concert of angels having been heard in the air to solemnize this important event, the festival was appointed by Pope Servius about the year 635.

14.—HOLY CROSS.

This festival was first observed in the year 615, on the following occasion: Cosroe, King of Persia, having plundered Jerusalem, carried away large pieces of the Cross which had been left there by the Empress Helena. Heraclius, the emperor, soon afterwards engaged and defeated him, and recovered the Cross; but, bringing it back in triumph to Jerusalem, he found the gates shut against him, and heard a voice from heaven, saying, that the King of Kings did not enter into that city in so surely a manner, but *weak and lowly, and riding upon an ass*. The emperor then immediately dismounted from his horse, and walked through the city barefooted, carrying the Cross himself.

17.—SAINT LAMBERT.

Lambert was Bishop of Utrecht, in the time of King Pepin I.; but, reproving the King's grudge for his irregularities, he was cruelly murdered at the instigation of an abandoned woman.

21.—SAINT MATTHEW.

In the year 64 or 65 Matthew wrote his Gospel in Hebrew which was afterwards translated into Greek. After many labours and miracles, he closed his life at Nadabar in Ethiopia, probably by martyrdom.

26.—SAINT CYPRIAN.

He was an African by birth, of a good family, and well educated. He suffered martyrdom under Valerianus and Gallienus, in 258.

29.—SAINT MICHAEL.

Saint Michael was an archangel who presided over the Jewish nation, and had an army of angels under his command and conduct; he fought also with the Dragon or Satan, and his angels; and, concerning with the Devil, he disputed about the body of Moses. This festival has been kept with great solemnity ever since the sixth century. About this time of the year, in former days it was the custom to elect the governors of towns and cities. On the election of a *ballif* at Kidderminster, the inhabitants assembled in the principal streets to throw cabbage-stalks at each other.

The custom of having a 'roast goose' for dinner (seasoned with sage and onions and peewins) on Michaelmas Day, is of every antiquity; and, yet the cause why remains unexplained; though as Beekwith remarks in his edition of Blount's *Jocular Tenures*, it

was now probably for no other reason but that Michaelmas Day was a great festival, and gone at that time most plentiful. Penn Boken, in an Almanack for 1624, has the following lines:—

Goose now in their prime season are,
Which, if well treated, are good fare;
Yes, however, friends, take heed,
How too much on them you feed,
Least, when at your feasters you loose,
Your discourse do smelt of goose.

30.—SAINT JEROME.

Jerome translated the Old Testament into Latin: this version, now styled the *Vulgate*, is the only one used or allowed by the Romish church. He died in the eightieth year of his age, A.D. 420.

OCTOBER.

This month was called *Novembris* in the time of Donatius; but, after his death, by the decree of the Senate, it took the name of *October*, every one having the name and memory of so detestable a tyrant. It was called *nona mensis*, or *ninth-month*, by the Saxons.

1.—SAINT REMIGIUS.

Remigius is styled the *French Apostle*. After he had held his bishopric seventy-four years, he died at ninety-six years of age, A.D. 535.

6.—SAINT FAITH.

This virgin martyr suffered death under Decianus, about the year 250, the most cruel torments being inflicted upon her.

9.—SAINT DENYS.

St. Denys, or Dionysius, the Areopagite, was converted to Christianity by Saint Paul. The French say that he was the first that preached the Gospel among them, and, for that reason, consider him their tutelar saint.

13.—TRANSLATION OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

He was the youngest son of King Ethelred; but as all his older brothers were either dead, or had fled away, he succeeded to the crown of England in the year 1042. He collected all the most useful laws made by the Saxon and Danish kings. The additional title of Confessor was probably given him by the pope, for setting what was then called *Rene-Scot*, but now better known by the name of *Peter's Pence*.

17.—SAINT ETHELRED.

She was a princess of distinguished piety, daughter of Aetha, King of the East-Angles, and Hereswitha his queen, and was born about the year 630, at Ixling, a small village in Suffolk. In the year 678 she founded the conventual church of Ely, with the adjoining convent. Of this monastery she was constituted abbess, the monks and nuns living in society and regular order: it flourished for nearly two hundred years, but was destroyed, with its inhabitants, by the Danes, in 879.

18.—SAINT LUKE THE EVANGELIST.

Luke was born at Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a place celebrated for the study of the liberal arts. The notion that he was a painter is without foundation, as it is not countenanced by ancient writers. Dr. Lardner thinks that he might have been by profession a physician, as the expression 'beloved physician,' Col. iv. 24, seems to intimate. Luke lived a single life, and died in the eighty-fourth year of his age, about the year of Christ 70, probably a natural death.

25.—SAINT CRISPIN.

Two brothers, Crispinus and Crispianus, were born at Rome: whence they travelled to Soissons in France, about the year 303, to propagate the Christian religion. Being desirous, however, of rendering themselves independent, they gained a subsistence by shoe-making. It having been discovered that they privately embraced the Christian faith, and endeavoured to make proselytes of the inhabitants, the Governor of the town immediately ordered them to beheaded about the year 308. From this time the shoe-makers chose them for their tutelar saints.

28.—SAINT SIMON AND SAINT JUDE, Apostles.

Simon is called the *Canaanite*, from the Hebrew word *Can*, to be zealous: hence his name of *Simon Zelotes*, or the Zealot. After enduring various troubles and afflictions, he, with great cheerfulness, suffered death on the cross.

Jude was of our Lord's kindred; 'Is not his mother called Mary, and his brethren James and Joseph, and Simon and Judas?' Matt. xii. 55. After great success in his apostolic ministry, he was, at last, for a free and open reproof of the superstitious rites of the Magi, cruelly put to death. He has left one epistle of universal concern to Christians.

NOVEMBER.

The Saxons called November *winth-monat*, or wind-month, on account of the prevalence of high winds in this month.

1.—ALL SAINTS.

In the early ages of Christianity the word *saint* was applied to all *believers*, as is evident in the use of it by Saint Paul and Saint Luke; but the term was afterwards restricted to such as excelled in Christian virtues. In the Romish church, holy persons, canonized by the Pope, are called *saints*, and are invoked and supplicated by the professors of that religion.

2.—ALL SOULS.

Formerly in Catholic countries, on the eve and day of All Souls, the churches were hung with black; the tombs were opened; a coffin covered with black, and surrounded with wax lights, was placed in the nave of the church, and, in one corner, figures in wood, representing the souls of the deceased, were half-way plunged into the flames.

6.—SAINT LEONARD.

Leonard, or Lienard, was a French nobleman of great reputation in the court of Clovis I. He died about the year 559, and has always been employed by prisoners as their guardian saint.

11.—SAINT MARTIN.

He was a native of Hungary, and, for some time, followed the life of a soldier; but, afterwards, took orders, and was made Bishop of Tours, in France, in which See he continued for twenty-six years. Martin died about the year 367, much lamented, and highly esteemed for his virtues. The Bishop was once so popular in France that his feast had an octave, that is, was celebrated a second time in the week following; and it was a rule among his devotees to *roast a goose* for the family dinner on the day of his anniversary. A medal was struck in France in commemoration of this laudable custom: on one side of which was embossed a *goose*, and on the reverse occurs the word *Martinus*.

The festival of St. Martin occurring when geese are in high season, it is always celebrated with a voracity the more eager, as it happens on the eve of the *pericardene*, when fowls could no longer be presented on the tables of a religious age. A German monk, Martin Schoock, made it a case of conscience whether, even on the eve of the little Lent, it be into the woolly pool of the casuist's arguments, the delighted devotee emerges with the permission to roast his goose; and thus the goose came to be a standing dish on the Continent at Martinmas, as in England at Michaelmas.

13.—SAINT BRITUS.

Britius, or Brice, succeeded St. Martin in the bishopric of Tours in the year 390. He died in 444.

17.—SAINT HUGH.

Our saint was a native of Burgundy, or Gratianopolis, and died on this day, in the year 1200, of an ague. In 1229 he was canonized at Rome, and his remains were taken up, October 7, 1232, and deposited in a silver shrine.

20.—EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR.

Edmund, King of the East-Angles, having been attacked by the Danes in 870, and unable to resist them, heroically offered to surrender himself a prisoner, provided they would spare his subject. The Danes, however, having seized him, used their utmost endeavours to induce Edmund to renounce his religion; but refusing to comply, they first beat him with clubs, then scourged him with whips, and afterwards, leading him to a stake, killed him with their arrows. His body was buried in a town, where Sigebert, one of his predecessors, had built a church; and where afterwards (in honour of his name) a more spacious building was erected, which, together with the town, was named St. Edmundsbury; but it is now called *Bury*. One of the most elegant cemeteries in Europe stands in the centre of two church-yards at Bury St. Edmunds. It is an isolated fragment of the celebrated abbey in which John of Lydgate was a monk, and around it are planted the shrubs, trees, and a variety of flowers: a profusion of ivy creeps up the sides of the walls on which are placed two or three monuments.

22.—SAINT CECILIA.

Cecilia was a Roman lady, who, refusing to renounce her religion, was thrown into a cauldron of boiling water, and scalded to death. Others say that she was scalded in a bath, a punishment frequently inflicted, at that time, on female criminals of rank. She suffered martyrdom about the year 255. Cecilia is regarded as the patroness of music, and is represented by Raphael with a regd in her hand.

29.—SAINT CLEMENT.

Clement I was born at Rome, and was one of the first Bishops of that place: this See he held about sixteen years; from the year 81 or 85 to 91. He was remarkable for having written two Epistles, so excellent, and so highly esteemed by the primitive Christians, that the first was for some time considered canonical. Clement was sentenced to work in the quarries, and afterwards, having an anchor fastened about his neck, was drowned in the sea.

25.—SAINT CATHERINE.

This saint was born at Alexandria, and received a liberal education. About the year 305 she was converted to Christianity, which she afterwards professed with the utmost intrepidity, openly reproving the pagans for offering sacrifices to their idols, and upbraiding the Emperor Maximian, to his face, with the most flagrant acts of tyranny and oppression. She was condemned to suffer death by rolling a wheel over her body snuck round with iron spikes.

30.—SAINT ANDREW.

Andrew was the son of James, a fisherman at Bethsaida, and younger brother of Peter. He was condemned to be crucified on a cross, of the form of an X; and, that his death might be more lingering, he was fastened with cords.

The Order of the Thistle was instituted by Malcolm, King of Scotland, in 767, restored by James V, 1546, revived by King James II, in 1687, and re-established, by Queen Anne, 1702.

DECEMBER.

December was called *winter-month* by the Saxons; but, after they were converted to Christianity, it received the name of *heligh-menat*, or holy month.

3.—ADVENT SUNDAY.

This and the three subsequent Sundays, which precede the grand festival of Christmas, take their name from the Latin *adventus*, to come into; or from the word *adventus*, an approach.

6.—SAINT NICHOLAS.

Nicholas was Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, and died about the year 332. He was of so charitable a disposition, that he portioned three young women, who were reduced in circumstances, by secretly conveying a sum of money into their father's house. A curious fable is preserved in the Cathedral of Winchester, the carvings on which are applied to the life and miracles of this saint. The annual ceremony of the *lay-bishop* was once observed on this day.

8.—CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

This festival was instituted by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, because William the Conqueror's fleet, being in a storm, afterwards came safe to shore. The Council of Oxford, however, held in the year 1222, permitted every one to use his discretion in keeping it.

13.—SAINT LUCY.

This virgin martyr was born at Syracuse. She refused to marry a young man who paid his addresses to her, because she had determined to devote herself to religion, and, to prevent his importunities, gave her whole fortune to the poor. The youth, enraged at this denial, accused her before Paschasius, the heathen judge, of professing Christianity; and Lucy, after much cruel treatment, fell a martyr to his revenge, in the year 305.

16.—O SAPIENTIA.

This is the beginning of an Anthem in the Latin service to the honour of Christ's advent, which used to be sung in the church from this day until Christmas-eve.

21.—SAINT THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

Thomas, surnamed, *Dilymus*, or the Twin, was a Jew, and, in all probability, a Galilean. He suffered martyrdom in the same city, being killed by the lance of some people incited by the Brahmins. This is the shortest day, and is, at London, 7h. 44m. 17s.; allowing 9m. 5s. for refraction. There has been a handsome Cathedral erected recently by the Portuguese over the alleged grave of St. Thomas, at Mylapore, in the Madras Presidency.

25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.

The feast of our Saviour's nativity is named *Christmas-Day*, from the Latin *Christi Mias*, the Mass of Christ, and thence the Roman Catholic Liturgy is termed their *Missal*, or *Mass Book*. In the primitive church this day was always preceded by an eve or vigil. When the devotion of the eve was completed, our forefathers used to light up candles of an unguished size, which were called Christmas' candles, and to lay a log of wood upon the fire, called the *Yule-log* or *leg*.

The turkey is now the appropriate dish, at the tables of the opulent on Christmas day. Gay, in his Fables of the Turkey and Ant. makes the old turkey say—

But man, cruel man, on turkey preys,
And Christmas shortens all our days.
Sometimes with oysters we combine,
Sometimes assist the savoury chine.

Norfolk being the great place for rearing turkeys, the stage coaches from Norwich to London, for some days previous to Christmas-day, take no human passengers, but turkeys only.

When *rosemary* and *bays*, the poet's crown,
Are hawled in frequent cries through all the town,
Then judge the festival of Christmas near,
Christmas, the joyous period of the year!
Now with bright *holly* all the temples strew,
With *laurel green*, and sacred *MISTLETOE*.—GAY.

26.—SAINT STEPHEN.

Stephen was the first deacon chosen by the Apostles. He was cited by the Sanhedrin or Jewish Council, for prophesying the fall of the Jewish Temple and economy; and while vindicating his doctrine by several passages of the Old Testament, he was violently carried out of the city, and stoned to death, in the year 33.

28.—INNOCENTS.

The slaughter of the Jewish children, by Herod, is commemorated on this day. The festival is very ancient, for Tertullian and Saint Cyprian call these Innocents martyrs, and Prudentius has written a hymn upon the subject. *Children's day* is another name for this feast. The lower orders think that every thing done on this day must go wrong. John Moody in Vambrough's play of the 'Provoked Husband,' imputes all the evils which befall the wrong-head family on their journey to London, to their setting out on Children's day: *But my lady was in such haste to be here, that set out she would, tho' I told her it was Children's day.*

31.—SAINT SILVESTER.

He was Bishop of Rome, and succeeded Miltiades in the papacy in 314. Silvester is accounted the author of several rites and ceremonies of the Romish church, as asylums, unctions, palli, corporals, mitres, &c. He died in 334.

NATIVE FESTIVALS, FEASTS, AND OBSERVANCES.

HINDU FESTIVALS, &c.

THE Hindu festivals are so numerous and the observances of them are so intricate, that it is often bewildering to endeavour to describe them. The writers of the Hindu legends have set such enormous merit on the observances of each of them, as to surpass all human comprehension, and unhesitatingly say that those observances themselves will secure heaven.

PONGAL PANDOL.—On this day (6th of Pausi Vady) the sun enters the sign of 'Makara'—a monster having the head and four legs of an antelope, and the body and tail of a fish, corresponding to Capricorn. It occurs on the 1st of the solar month Maghi. Great rejoicings are held among the Hindus, but particularly among the Brahmins, on the feast of Makar Sankranti. From this day, when the sun reaches the most southern, till the time of his arriving at the most northern point of the Zodiac, is called Uttarayana, and the time from his leaving the northern sign 'Karka' or Cancer till he again returns to Makara is called Dakshinayana. The days of Uttarayana are reckoned lucky, and those of Dakshinayana unlucky. During the days of Dakshinayana, it is said, the gates of heaven are shut, and in the Uttarayana they are open. For the god to die in the Uttarayana is considered more blessed, because they are said to get immediate entrance into heaven; but if they die in the Dakshinayana, they have to wait outside the gates till the Uttarayana sets in. In Uttarayana Murti—the ceremony of investing youths with the sacred triple thread—and marriages are celebrated. On the day of Makar Sankranti, just at the time of the sun's entrance into the sign, the Hindus go to the sun, accompanied by a Brahmin priest, to bathe; there they rub their bodies with tila or sesamum seed, the favourite grain of the sun, and wash themselves in the manner prescribed in the Shastras. The Brahmin then repeats certain incantations suited to the occasion, and closes the ceremony by receiving adoration and a present of money for himself. On their return home they invite Brahmins, present them with cups of bell metal filled with tila seed, and with money, according to the ability of the Yajaman or worshipper; some present copper pots, new shawls, umbrellas, &c., and the whole family receives benediction from them which is done by the Brahmins repeating certain words, and throwing on their heads a few grains of red-coloured rice. After the performance of this ceremony, they go to wash their meals, which consist of sweetmeats. They invite their friends and relations to dinner; and

towards evening they wear new clothes, gold and other ornaments, and frequent the houses of their friends and relations, distributing the seed mixed with sugar. At the time of putting the tila into the parties' hands they repeat these words: "Receive these tila seeds mixed with sugar, and be friendly with me throughout the year." All the praise and prayers offered this day are to the sun, and to no other god. The second day of Sankranti is named Kar, and is generally celebrated by the women making small presents among those of their own sex.

RATHASANTATI (from *Ratha*, a cart; and *Santati*, 7th day of the month) is the 7th of Magha Shuddh, and is dedicated to the worship of the sun. This day is the beginning of the Manvanta, or period embracing the Reign of Manu, at which fourteen govern in succession during each *Kalpa*, or grand period of creation and destruction. The present age is the 7th Manvanta of this *Kalpa*; and at the commencement of this period a new sun is supposed to have mounted his chariot.

MAHA SHIVARATRI.—A celebrated festival in honour of Shiva, held on the 14th of the Krishna-peksh of Magha, during which the Linga, or *Shivalinga* is worshipped. Vady Chaturdashi, or the 24th of every month, is kept sacred by the votaries of Shiva, and especially by women; but Magha Vady Chaturdashi has obtained the peculiar epithet of Shivaratri, or the great night of Shiva. The Hindu legends account for its celebrity among the rest of Shivaratri:—In the following manner:—In time immemorial, an ardent of wisdom and virtuous habits went into a forest on this day to meditate. He spent the day in pursuit of game, but, on a sudden, night came on, and he was left at the mercy of the wild beasts. When he found himself in such a condition, he had recourse to a *Kailash* tree to secure himself from their attacks. Having got into the tree, by way of relaxation, or to get a clearer view, he broke off all the branches that hung around and above his head, and flung them down: the twigs fell on a Linga of Shiva near the foot of the tree, and Shiva was so pleased and satisfied by the accidental worship, that he forthwith sent a human or heavenly chariot, and took the hunter into *Kailas*, his own abode, with acclamations of joy. To commemorate the entrance of this ardent into *Kailas*, the Hindus observe a fast this day and worship Shiva in hopes of obtaining a like reward. His votaries fast and at night repeat to the temples of Shiva accompanied by a Brahmin priest, who performs puja by repeating incantations; first he pours water over the Linga and washes it, and then he decorates it with choice flowers. When this is done, the priest takes his sacred book wherein Shiva's thousand different names are written, and reads the names, and the *Yajaman*—the worshipper—flings a leaf of the *Dalva* or *Bel* over the top of the Linga at each name. This kind of puja is performed four different times, and thus no sleep is obtained the whole night. This is styled the puja of the four *Prabhas* or watches. It commences about 8 P.M. and ends at 5 A.M. The *pagodas* of Shiva are thronged by devotees. Some persons engage twelve Brahmins, others four, &c., according to the abilities of the *Yajaman*, to perform the puja. The Brahmins must be liberally paid for their labours.

HOLI PANDAGAI (Sanskrit—*Holika* or *Phalgunotsava*).—This most popular festival, called also *Dola* or *Dolayatra*, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian *Narcos*. It commences fifteen days before the full moon of Phalgun, and its ceremonies are chiefly attended to in *Kanhan* from Phalgun Shuddh 12 to Vady 1, and in *Dash* from Phalgun 15 to Vady 5. It is held in honour of Krishna's sportive swinging. It is kept as a complete saturnalia. Red powders are dabbed upon the image of the god, and thrown and squirted by his worshippers on each other, while females are insulted by exclamations and jests of the most ribald and impure description; persons are sent on bootless errands; and the dance of drunken devotees in commemoration of Krishna dancing with the *Gopis*, or female cowherds, crowns the scene. The wheaten cake which is placed on the pile lighted in every village at the close of the festival, on the 15th of Phalgun Shuddh, is called *Holi*, and the right of first offering it is considered as an honorary privilege. Neither the origin of the festival, nor the obscene manner in which it is observed in Western India, can be described. Nor is the observance of it confined to the lower classes of the native community—the highest join in it with the same zest as the lowest. This festival occasionally continues from the new to the full moon; but only a few of the last days are practically and openly devoted to it. From one of the names of the month in which it occurs it is often called *Shingra*.

TELUGU NEW YEAR (the first day, called *Gudi Padam*, or the flying of paper kites) is held on the new moon, 1st of Chaitra Shuddh. On the morning of this day a Hindu first rubs oil on his body and then bathes himself in warm water. A pole bearing a flag and surmounted with a brass or copper vessel, is erected in the front of the house. One such pole must be erected by each family, to represent the banner of Indra, the king of the gods, which, on this day is also said to be raised in honour of him by the gods. What is done on earth is therefore in imitation of what is imagined to take place in the heaven of Indra. The leaves of the *latter Nim* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) are then to be eaten, which is supposed to secure health to the body, because this tree is the offspring of the ambrosia of the gods. The almanac or the new year is next to be worshipped, and its predictions in regard to the year just commencing are to be heard from the *Jyotishas*. They tell whether there is to be abundance or scarcity of rain; whether there will be heat or cold; whether plagues, insurrections, &c., are to abound; whether unusual sickness is to prevail, &c.,

&c. Each individual on this day learns also what he is to expect during the year—whether health or sickness, prosperity or adversity, is to be his portion, &c. All this important information is not, of course, to be obtained without compensation. And not only are presents to be given to the *Jyotishas*, but the poor people are taught on this day to extend their liberality also to the *Gurus* and *Brahmins*. The day is to be celebrated by feasting. This is considered an auspicious day for commencing a building or engaging in any new undertaking.

SRI RAMA NAVAMI (from *Rama*, the 7th incarnation of Vishnu, and *Navami*, the 9th day of Chaitra Shuddh). On this day, it is said, Ramachandra, the 7th incarnation of Vishnu, was born at Ayodhya or Oudh, about B.C. 1490. It is celebrated from the 1st of Chaitra Shuddh to the 9th. The object of the incarnation, it is said, was to effect the destruction of *Rawan*, the ten-headed tyrant of Lanka or Ceylon, which was at last done with the assistance of *Hanuman*, the chief of the monkey tribe. On the first day, the temples of Rama are white-washed, and illuminated in the evening, and the image of Rama is adorned with costly ornaments. In the evening the "*Ramayana*," or legendary history of Rama, is read in the temples, and in the night "*Kirtan*" is preached by the "*Haridas*," who describes the so-called morality and heroic actions of Rama. The red powder called *gulal* (composed of barley meal or rice paste, or the *Tripoli* *nanas*, dyed with *dakam* or saffron wool) is thrown about. Nautches are not omitted during the nights. In some temples Brahmins are fed with rich and substantial dinners for eight successive days; these days are called *Rama Navaratri*, or nine nights of Rama. Many Hindus, both male and female, go to the temples of Rama to hear the *Kirtan* and *Purana*. The last or principal day is *Ramanavami*, when, it is said, Rama became incarnate at noon. In honour of this incarnation, some Hindus fast the whole day. They get up in the morning, wash themselves, and put on rich clothes and ornaments, and repair to the temples of Rama at about nine o'clock. Every temple of Rama is well furnished on this day, and the images are decorated with precious ornaments and rich brocade. A *Haridas* is engaged to describe the birth and circumstances that attend his incarnation. He continues his discourse till twelve o'clock, when he brings a small image of Rama nicely ornamented and well clad, and shows it to his audience, telling them that it is Rama who became incarnate; he then puts it into a small cradle prepared for the purpose. The assembly then throw themselves prostrate before the image and worship it. Great is the rejoicing and acclamation on this occasion; they sing *gaul* on each other, and with great mirth at about one o'clock, they go home, to return to the temples in the evening. The feast of *Ramanavami* is more particularly observed by the votaries of Vishnu.

MAHA PANCHAMI is sacred to certain demi-gods called *Nagas*, in the form of serpents, and is celebrated on the 5th of Shrawan Shuddh. Ceremonies are performed on this day to ensure protection against the bites of snakes. The serpent *Kali*, said to have been slain by Krishna, is worshipped at the festival.

GOVINDA ASHTAMI (from the *Janma* birth, and *Ashtami*, 8th day of the dark-half of Shrawan).—Instituted in commemoration of the birth of Krishna as the son of Vasudeva, which is said to have taken place at midnight in the city of Mathura, on the 8th of Shrawan Krishna-peksh. Krishna is reckoned the 8th incarnation of Vishnu, in which, according to a large sect of Hindus, was manifested a greater portion of divinity than in any of the preceding ones. His mother's uncle, *Kans*, king of Mathura, who, it was predicted by *Narada*, would be slain by one of his own family, endeavoured to ensure the destruction of the infant god by placing guards over his pregnant niece, *Devaki*, but the child was preserved from this and other attempts of his relations, who had given directions for slaughtering all newly-born infants. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is observed by almost all the communities; there are two sects among the followers of Krishna, and they solemnise the facts on different days. Those belonging to the one keep the eight days of the dark moon and those belonging to the other the day following—being the one on which he was removed to the house of *Nanda*, the cowherd, in *Gozari* or *Vraja*, from fear of his maternal uncle, who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. The former fast on the day of *Janma* *Ashtami* and the latter on the day of *Gokul* *Ashtami*. Whichever day is kept, they fast the whole day; that is, abstain from their usual food, but they may eat *Phalahar* consisting of fruits and certain kinds of grain—rice and other grain being prohibited on this day. At night they bathe and worship an image of the infant Krishna, adorned with tulsi or basil (*Ocimum sanctum*), a favourite plant of Vishnu, and other flowers, in the manner enjoined in the *Shastras*; and after midnight they eat their food. Next day a *Brahmin* is called in to perform the puja, and afterwards to himself is worshipped and sent away loaded with *dakshans* and other presents. The holiday is thus observed among the people of the higher castes. On the day of *Gokul* *Ashtami* gavails (or spears of cattle) hold a great jubilee among themselves as Krishna is said to have been bred up among their race. They join themselves into a company, and frequent the houses of the people who follow their profession, holding each other's hands and dancing in the street, and repeating the word "*Govinda*," "*Govinda*," when they are honoured either by throwing cards over them or presenting them with cards. These people are *Gopals*—protectors of cows. On the night of *Janma* *Ashtami* crowds of people, generally of the lower ranks, flock to the temple of *Randhoba*, which is commonly known by the name of *Marth*. There they hear native music, and continue shouting and

making a great noise. The Bhagat of Kandhoba, or the head of the temple, who is very often of the Shudra caste, and who is considered a supernatural being, at least at the time, with great solemnity and grave countenance, makes his way through the assembly accompanied by the playing of tom-toms and exclamations of joy from his disciples, and standing before the shrine of Kandhoba, offers prayers to the idol, which is richly decorated on the occasion. He is at first calm, but shortly affects to show signs of inspiration by the god. He begins to unloose his *shendi*, or the tuft of hair on the crown of his head, and then slowly shakes his limbs. By degrees his whole frame quivers, and he throws his body into violent contortions, dancing and muttering strange, ambiguous, and wild sounds. He then takes his scourge, which is kept near the shrine, and scourges himself as if he were insane, and performs many other equally strange actions. No sooner does the assembly around see him thus, than, believing that the spirit of the god has entered into him, they burn incense before him and fall prostrate, and pray to him to be merciful to them. When he has received divine homage, he quietly takes his seat, but does not cease quaking and trembling. His disciples, who are always near him, then commence one after another to shake themselves and dance in the same way, and the spirit of the god is believed to enter them also. This day the great Bhagat can create new disciples, and give them the power of bringing the spirit of the god into their bodies. Sick persons, persons supposed to be possessed of devils, children, &c., are brought to the temple to receive the benediction of the Bhagat and his disciples; he rubs ashes on their foreheads, passes his hand over their heads, and gives them full assurance of speedy recovery from their sickness without any medicine. The poor patient with full confidence remains home, expecting the fulfilment of the Bhagat's promise. The Bhagat receives large presents on this occasion from his followers. He is held in great respect among the orthodox Hindus, and even among the people of other tribes. On the following evening the Bhagat collects his disciples in front of the temple, and orders a sufficient quantity of cords to be thrown over their heads to wet their whole bodies; then they all begin to dance in company, holding each other's hands, and occasionally throwing themselves on the ground and besmearing their bodies with mud, shouting as loud as they can. The Bhagat, in the meantime, with a scourge in his hand and with all pretended dignity, stands in the midst, and, looking in all directions with feigned solemnity, lifts up his scourge, and putting it round the neck of one of his disciples as a token of his regard, draws him towards himself, when the disciple trembles a little and then stands still, stretching his hands towards the sky, with his eyes closed. No sooner does he do so, then the Bhagat scourges him two or three times - so adroitly that it gives him no pain, while to the eye of the spectator it appears a prodigy that he does not feel it. This is repeated with the whole body of his disciples, and when he ceases, sweetmeats are distributed among them and to the spectators. This terminates the feast of Gokul Ashtami among the people of the Shudra caste.

PULAYAT CHATURTHI.—On this day was born Ganapati, or Ganesha, who is regarded as the God of Wisdom, who removes obstacles, and is invoked at the commencement of all undertakings. The manner of his birth is differently told. One story relates that as the god Krittikavira was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner Ganapati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some, his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from the eyes of Shani, when all the gods went to look at the newly-born child, and its place supplied by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant. Clay images of this deity are formed, and after having been worshipped, mostly for two days, or for nine or ten days, are thrown into the water. The Chinchwad, properly Deva) mango, who resides at the village of that name near Poona, is supposed to be an incarnation of this god, who granted to a holy Goeva, or ascetic named Meeva, who lived in the time of Sivaji, and had won his favour, that he would continue in human shape in his family for seven generations; and though Dharmadhar, the seventh in descent from Meeva, died without issue, the deceit is perpetrated by the Brahmins from self-interest? It is commonly said among the Hindus that the Shastri enforces on its followers the worship of Mritika (earth) in the following forms three times a year. The first of them is Nargan-chami, on which day a snake of clay is made and worshipped; the second is Gokul Ashtami, when a clay image of the infant Krishna is made and worshipped; and the third and last is Ganesh Chaturthi, on which day a clay image of Ganesh is worshipped. This being the last day of the worship of Mritika, it is observed with greater pomp and more ceremonies, conviviality and music than the other two. The image worshipped on this occasion has four hands and an elephant's head. The mouse, being Ganapati's favourite vehicle, is sometimes placed beside his image, richly saddled and bridled. The image of Ganapati is either made in the house or purchased from an artist; it is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours, and much labour and ingenuity are bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive, according to the taste and pecuniary means of the worshipper. The 4th of Bhadrapad Shuddh is the period appointed for the celebration of this feast in honour of his birth. On the previous day the worshipper cleans and white-washes his house, and furnishes it with all sorts of costly furniture that he can procure. The profusion of light is the first thing that would attract the

eye. On the following morning, i.e., on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi, they bring the image home (if it is bought) with great display accompanied by native music, and with all the honours of a god. A place where his godship is to be seated is prepared, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers strung round it, and twigs and trees hang over it in clusters, after which commences the business of the officiating priest. He sits near the master of the house and begins consecrating the idol by reciting incantations or mantras from his book, and throwing over it red-coloured rice. After performing many consecratory ceremonies, he pretends to bring the god into the image. Being installed, the devotee places before him Naivedya (food), which consists of sweetmeats, and invokes the god to partake of the offering. Afterwards he falls before him and prays him to be gracious to him and his family. By the generosity of the people Ganapati is kept one day and a half, but by some five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the proprietor. A discourse is delivered in commemoration of his exploits by a *Huridas* in his presence, at which friends and relatives are invited to attend. A large party of Brahmins are entertained at a sumptuous dinner in honour of Ganesh, and then dismissed with the usual *dakshina*. On the last day preparations for his departure are made. Evening is the time appointed for parting, when the master of the house performs *Uttarpala* through the priests, who taken away the pretended divinity with which the image was invested by repeating certain mantras. Flowers, fruits, and sweetmeats are offered to the idol, arts, that is, lighted wicks, are moved before him, accompanied with music and hymns, and he is invoked to bless the owner of his family and remove any calamity that may befall them throughout the year. Afterwards the Brahmins are presented with *dakshina* and the image is seated in a palanquin or ark expressly made for the purpose, adorned with fresh flowers, and carried to the sea or a tank in procession, which consists of the master of the house, his children, and relatives, attired for the occasion. When they reach the place, they take out the image and commit it to the water, with expressions of regret for its absence till the next year. There is a legend that one day Ganapati while riding on his favourite mouse, had a fall, at which the mouse laughed. Enraged at such an insult, the god of prudence cursed the mouse and all who should look at her; but afterwards amended the matter by restricting any from looking at her on his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi the Hindus are prohibited by the Shastras from looking at the moon, and are afraid to look at it this evening lest they should incur any calamity during the year; and if by any accident they happen to see it, they try to provoke their neighbours to revile them, and comfort themselves with the idea that the calamities incurred will be all comprehended in the abuse, and removed by it.

ANANTHA ORATERDASI is kept on the 14th of Bhadrapad Shuddh in honour of the god Anant. An Anant Dora, as it is called, made of gold lace and silk so formed as to be tied round the elbow, is bought and worshipped. This day is not much observed.

ATODA PUJA (ten days).—This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh. It is called Durga Puja or Durgotsava, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Maheshasur, her image, after having been worshipped for nine days, is thrown into the water. On this day also Ravana marched against Ravana, the demigod of Ceylon, on which account the Marathas seem to have selected it as a proper period for commencing their plundering excursions. Early in the morning, the Hindus, having washed themselves, perform the puja of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their shastriical graths or religious books, Marathas and Kahatriyas, and ask protection of them throughout the year, under a conception that to the property with their relatives. In the afternoon they go to the temples in procession with friends, relatives and children. At Borobay, Manubaderi and Shuleswar are the principal shrines. Both of these places are thronged by Hindus, bearing each in his hand flowers and a branch of the *Apta* or *Pala* tree (*Butea frondosa*), which is regarded as representing *sons* (gold) and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating this day. On entering the temple, they offer the *sons* and flowers to the image, accompanied with a prayer. They also give *dakshina* to the Brahmins. On returning home they visit their friends and relatives, present them with a leaf or two of the imaginary gold, concluding with an embrace, and receive similar treatment in return. The vicinity or front of the temple is surrounded by the vendors of *sons*, who arrange themselves with baskets full of branches in bundles. At night an illumination is made. This day is considered by the Hindus most auspicious for sending their children to school. The nine preceding days of the Dasara are called *navaratri*, a compound word for 'nine nights.' During these days the devotees of Durga engage a Brahmin to recite 18 hymns before her image, in which her exploits are extolled and her rewards to her votaries described. On the ninth day at every temple of Durga, Ravana or sacred fire is created, and fed with rice and clarified butter and adored by repeating certain mantras. It is customary among the Hindus to keep up a *dauto* during these nine nights, called *Garba*, which is accompanied with religious songs. The celebration of the Dasara is also said to owe its traditional

origin to the Pandava, the five sons of Pandu having selected this day, after completing their exile of twelve years, as an auspicious one for making preparations for the tremendous war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, of which the Mahabharata, on account, occupying the whole volume. The Hindus decorate their horses with flowers round their necks. It is said that Parth, the most invincible of the five Pandavas, who are pre-eminently skilled in the art of martial fighting and had a peculiar fondness for horses, from their being great auxiliaries in battle, washed his favourite milk-white horse, put garlands of flowers round their necks, and patted them with his own hand in token of fondness and approbation. Owing to this legend, it seems, the decorating of horses with flowers on this day is observed.

DIPAVATI (*Dipa*, a lamp, and *Avati*, a row), "the feast of lamps," is a festival on the new moon of *Kartik*, celebrated in honour of the goddess *Kali*, or *Bhawati*, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of *Vishnu's* victory over the demon *Narak*. The festival, however, seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to *Lakshmi*, or the goddess of prosperity. The feast begins on the 18th day of *Ashwin Vadi*, termed *Dhanatrayodashi* (from *Dana*, wealth; *Treyodasi*, 13th), and sashers now count their stores and perform puja to their wealth. It is celebrated for a period of five days, during which houses are cleaned, whitewashed, and illuminated; a quadrangular floor called *Rangoli* is made in front of the house and painted with different coloured powders. Gambling is vigorously carried on, and is the chief recreation of the feast. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped under the name of *Lakshmi*, the goddess of wealth; a light is made and dedicated to *Ishta*, the god of the infernal regions; and every preparation made for the succeeding morning. Fireworks, *crackers*, *spontons*, &c., are displayed. The 14th is *Narak Chaturdashi* (*Narak*; *Chaturdashi*, 14th), on which *Vishnu* is said to have killed *Narakasura*, a giant, and entered his city early in the morning, when the people illuminated the city and received him with great joy and acclamations; and the women, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps. The Hindus keep this day to commemorate this great conquest. They get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. No member of the family is left unbathed, new clothes and ornaments are put on, and the children are decorated. This done, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called *Mit*, placing rich either in silver or brass dishes, symbolical of the removal of all their difficulties, and of a happy year, when each male member makes her a present of money. Sweetmeats are distributed and friends are invited to dinner. The 20th *Amavasya*, or the last day of the moon, is the day of *Sarasvati*, the goddess of learning, the same as *Lakshmi*, the goddess of wealth. It is known by the name of *Vahipana*, or the worship of the shop records. This day the *Vikramaditya* *Samvat* year ends. All the merchants close their accounts this evening. New journals, ledgers, and day-books are brought and worshipped through a Brahmin priest; new entries are made in the account-books; writers are sent to different shops with money to credit in their names on this auspicious evening; *Sarasvati* is invoked to render the following year prosperous, and to be with them throughout it; then the Brahmins are sufficiently paid for their labours, and the servants receive a present of money according to their rank. This day is celebrated by all classes of people—Brahmins, Parsis, Muhammadans, &c.

VISHNU DESEEN is the full moon of the month of *Kartik*. On the fifteenth of this month as well as of *Magh*, *Ashadh*, and *Vaisakh*, which days are called "Phalgunas Kuru," gifts to Brahmins are considered indispensably necessary. Shiva is said to have gained his victory at this season over the monster "Tripurasura," the demon of the three cities. The demon is said to have become so powerful that he defeated almost all the gods and drove them out of their habitations; when they went to seek the abode of Shiva, and represented to him their grievances. Shiva smothered them, and the evil would soon be removed, and sent them back to their homes. He made a ear of the earth, the wheels of which were the sun and moon; Brahmins were his charioteers, the mountain Himalays formed his bow, and *Walsati*, the king's son, his bow-string; *Vishnu* himself became his quiver. Thus equipped, Shiva rode out, and, after a struggle, destroyed the mighty giant. To perpetuate the memory of this event, the Hindu women get up in the morning about two o'clock, wash themselves in cold water, repeat to the temple of Shiva, and worship his image. Afterwards they return home and present a Brahmin with a lighted lamp, made either of silver, copper, or brass, according to their ability, along with some coins and *dashina*—a present in hard cash; this is called *Dipavati*, or present of a lamp. In the evening an illumination is made in the temples of Shiva, and a pillar of stone is built in front of each of them for this special occasion. A great fair is held in Bombay at *Walshekar*, and kept up for three days. The Hindus, both rich and poor, Brahmins and Sudras, go there to worship the image of Shiva, and buy sweetmeats and toys for their children. Some of the wealthy Hindus remain there with their families for three or four days in the *Dharmawalas* or inns built by them; but the poor return the same evening. During these days hundreds of rupees are uselessly spent in hiring conveyances and purchasing sweetmeats and toys.

HINDU BIRTH CEREMONIES.

Different ceremonies are prescribed by the *Shastras* to be observed at the period of conception and in the different stages of pregnancy. "Jat-Karma" is to be performed at the birth of the infant, and consists in giving it a drop of honey out of a golden spoon before dividing the navel of string. When a father first sees his son, he is required to take a piece of gold in his hand, offer a sacrifice to Brahmins, and smear the forehead of the child with *ghee* left on his fingers on finishing the sacrifice. A string of seven or nine threads and five blades of *Durga's* grass is to be bound by the father round the child's wrist. Other rites are to be observed on naming the child twelve days after birth—on bringing him outside of the house when three months old—on feeding him with the hand at six months—and, if a male, on shaving his head at the age of three years.

HINDU MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Among the Brahmins the male may be married at any time after the "Munja" or investiture with the sacred thread, which is done within the age of eight years, and among the other two castes, *Kshatriyas* and *Vaishyas* within the age of sixteen. The female should not be ten years old, and her age must be less than that of her husband; and she should be married before the appearance of the signs of puberty. The *Shastras* mention eight kinds of marriage, but only one is observed by the higher castes, named "Brahma," when the charges are severally incurred by the fathers of the parties. The principal marriage ceremonies among the Brahmins are *var-dan* or betrothal; the *legnapatritra*, or writing by the *Joshi* or astrologer of the names of the parties, and the day and hour at which the wedding is to take place; the *ayachapa*, or walking round a fire three times, taking at each time seven steps, and tying together the garments of the parties, and the "havan," or burnt-offering, after which the contract is irrevocable. The girl is given away by her father in his own house, in which it is usual to remain till the appearance of the signs of puberty, after which she proceeds to the residence of her father-in-law, where her husband also resides, and that of the latter, should it be otherwise. Particular months and junctions of the planets are prescribed for the celebration of marriages in different castes; also the same castes, in different provinces have their peculiar ceremonies. *Phalashobhana* is the performance of ceremonies of the occurrence of the first menstruous symptoms.

HINDU DEATH CEREMONIES.

On the death of a man the performance of his funeral obsequies (*Kriyas*) and of the monthly and annual purification ceremonies devolves on his heir. The principal times for performing "Shradha" are eleven days after death; secondly, every month; and thirdly, on the anniversary of the death. Brahmins are only unclear for ten days after the death of a relation, the military class for twelve, the mendicant for fifteen, but Sudras for thirty. Among the Hindus generally the body of the deceased is burnt, but that of an infant under two years of age is buried. The "Shradha" consists in the offering of rice, flowers, water, &c., to the deceased and to his manes, in order to enable his soul to ascend to the heaven of the *Pitris*, or great progenitors of the human race.

MUHAMMADAN FESTIVALS, &c.

MIRAS-E-MUHAMMAD.—In commemoration of the alleged ascension of Muhammad, when the angel Gabriel mounted him on Burek and conveyed him to heaven. The ascent is referred to in the 17th Surah of the Koran. It is held on the 26th of Rajab, though *Kutub-ul-Wakidi* says the *Miraj* happened on the 17th Ramadan.

SHABA BAHAR, or "Night of Record," is one of the three lesser *Id's*, and is held on the 15th *Shaaban*, when they say the actions of men for the coming year are recorded. It is passed in mirth with illuminations and fireworks. The whole night should be spent in reading the Koran and a fast observed next day.

RAMAZAN-E-KORAN.—This Muhammadan fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramadan is first observed, and is observed each day throughout the month of this name from 4 A.M., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not a single drop of water or any other liquid, should pass the lips. Every day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual *sajdas*, and in reading the Koran or the lives of the prophets. The fast is first broken by a cooling draught called *Dandi*, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the seeds of lettuce, cucumber, and melon with coriander, well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold rose-water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and lemon are also added; the whole preparation is made in the evening, and then drunk by copious sips by all true *Rozedars*. *Fizza* boiled rice with dahi (sour curd) and sugar forms the first morning's repast of the fast; and dried dates are eaten with it, in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the dates of Amla. On the 21st and 22nd the *Shahs*

MUHAMMADAN BIRTH CEREMONIES.

After the 7th month of pregnancy, families that have the means celebrate the *satoras* (seventh month) with great rejoicings, dress the women in new clothes, and deck her with flowers. In the 9th month the *Patipati* from rat, night, and *Jaune*, to watch, is similarly kept. A *Kutir* (sugary), lemon, and nine leaves are placed near her head to ward off misfortune, and her drink is boiled water in which a piece of red-hot iron has been plunged. After the birth she is allowed only *achani* (candle) for the first six days. An iron plate and a broom are placed in a corner of the room as a spell against evil spirits, and if any stranger enters on the 6th and 40th days rue is thrown on the fire to prevent evil. Dogs and cats are carefully kept away, and the latter must not even be named. After swaddling, the summons to prayer must be uttered aloud in the infant's right ear and the Muslim creed in the left. Before it is put to the breast some pious man must dip his finger in honey and put it into the infant's mouth. The mother's relatives and friends go together to the house and place blades of grass in the father's hair, for which he has to make them a present. Until the 40th day the mother is regarded as unclean, and may neither pray, touch the Koran, nor enter the masjid. Certain ceremonies are then performed for her purification, and a sacrifice of two he-goats for a boy or one for a girl is sometimes offered. The child is also shaved, the hair is placed on a raft, a prayer repeated over it in the name of Khizr or Elias, and then launched into the stream. A lock of hair is sometimes allowed to grow in honour of some saint.

MUHAMMADAN MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

Betrothal takes place at a very early age, and the marriage is celebrated when the bridegroom is 18 and the bride at most 18 or 14. *Maddahyagan*, female emissaries, are employed to report the charms or wealth of certain eligible girls. Astrology is then consulted. The conditions of betrothal are such as the distribution of betel-leaf leaves, the bridegroom going on horseback with musicians to the house of the bride to offer presents, sending sweet cakes from the bride to the bridegroom, treading the threshold, when the bride's mother gives the bridegroom a gold ring, money and an handkerchief, and tasting salt in the bride's house—previous to which the bridegroom must only eat sweet things there. Then follow ceremonies of anointing and bathing, and the preparation of the wedding garments. Among the marriage ceremonies are the conveying of the bridegroom's gifts to the house of the bride, and of the wedding finery to the bridegroom's. Then the bridegroom, gaily dressed, rides first to the masjid, and after repeating three prayers there, to the bride's house, where, before he is allowed to enter, he must give presents to her friends. He is carried in by a man, whose advance is resisted till further presents are made. The Kazi or his substitute, after taking two veils from the bridegroom's face, makes him repeat in Arabic certain suras of the Koran, &c. The bridegroom next repeats the marriage contract, and the hand of the bride is joined in his, the Kazi repeating a prayer that the couple thus wedded may be as loving as Adam and Eve, Abraham and Sarah.

MUHAMMADAN DEATH CEREMONIES.

When a Muhammadan is dying, a reader of the Koran is brought to read the *surah-yasin* and two creeds. Sweet-scented water is then poured in the throat of the dying person with the belief that it facilitates the exit of the spirit. After death the body is placed in a coffin, and, with parade suited to the rank of the departed, it is carried to the burial-ground, where a tent or *khaw* is pitched near the tomb. Here the body is bathed and dried, and powdered camphor rubbed on the hands, feet, knees, and forehead, the parts which daily touch the ground in prayer. The body is then wrapped in a calico winding-sheet, on which certain suras of the Koran have been written. The religious Muhammadan generally prepares his own sheet in his lifetime, adding passages of the Koran from time to time. The coffin is carried to the grave by the relations, repeating as they go, "There is no God but God, and Muhammad is the prophet of God." The Kazi reads the funeral service for the poor, and the nearest relation or other friend for the wealthy: it consists of four confessions of faith and one benediction. The body is then placed in the grave on its back with the head to the north and the face towards *Makkah* or the west. Each person takes up a little earth, and repeating the 13th sura or the passage—"We created you of earth and return you to earth, and we shall raise you out of the earth on the resurrection day," then puts the earth gently into the grave. The *Fatihah*, "I offer this prayer for such a one," is then said, first for the person just buried and then for all in the graveyard. Then the 1st and 11th suras are recited and alms distributed. On the 3rd day the whole Koran is read through, and on the 10th, 20th, 30th, and 40th days various ceremonies are gone through. *Fatihah* is repeated after every three months for a year.

HINDU CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

a, as in Roman;—d, as in father;—i, as in it;—t, as in police;—u, as in push;—g, as in rude;—e, as in bed;—f, as in grey;—ai, as in aisle;—o, as in so;—ou, as in now.

No. 1.

Sidhanti	1799-1800	Virodhi	1829-1830
Raudri	1800-1	Vikruti	1830-31
Dumati	1801-2	Khara	1831-32
Dandabhi	1802-3	Nandana	1832-33
Rudhiradgari	1803-4	Vijaya	1833-34
Raktakshi	1804-5	Jaya	1834-35
Krodhana	1805-6	Mammat'ha	1835-36
Ashaya	1806-7	Darmakshi	1836-37
Prabhava	1807-8	Havilambhi	1837-38
Vibhava	1808-9	Vilambi	1838-39
Shukla	1809-10	Vikari	1839-40
Pramodhata	1810-11	Sharvati	1840-41
Pratipatti	1811-12	Flava	1841-42
Angirasa	1812-13	Shubhakaruta	1842-43
Srimukha	1813-14	Shobhakaruta	1843-44
Rhiva	1814-15	Krodhi	1844-45
Yuva	1815-16	Vishwakarma	1845-46
Dhita	1816-17	Parabharva	1846-47
Lahwari	1817-18	Plavanga	1847-48
Bahudhanya	1818-19	Kilaka	1848-49
Pramadi	1819-20	Saumya	1849-50
Vikrama	1820-21	Sadhana	1850-51
Vishu	1821-22	Virodhikruti	1851-52
Chitrabhadra	1822-23	Paridhavi	1852-53
Swabhanu	1823-24	Pramadiksha	1853-54
Thirana	1824-25	Rakshasa	1854-55
Parthiva	1825-26	Nala	1855-56
Vijaya	1826-27	Paingala	1856-57
Sarvajita	1827-28	Kalayukti	1857-58
Sarvadhari	1828-29		1858-59

No. 2.

Sidhanti	1859-1860	Virodhi	1889-1890
Raudri	1860-61	Vikruti	1890-91
Dumati	1861-62	Khara	1891-92
Dandabhi	1862-63	Nandana	1892-93
Rudhiradgari	1863-64	Vijaya	1893-94
Raktakshi	1864-65	Jaya	1894-95
Krodhana	1865-66	Mammat'ha	1895-96
Ashaya	1866-67	Darmakshi	1896-97
Prabhava	1867-68	Havilambhi	1897-98
Shukla	1868-69	Vilambi	1898-99
Pramodhata	1869-70	Vikari	1900-1900
Pratipatti	1870-71	Sharvati	1900-1
Angirasa	1871-72	Flava	1901-2
Srimukha	1872-73	Shubhakaruta	1902-3
Rhiva	1873-74	Shobhakaruta	1903-4
Yuva	1874-75	Krodhi	1904-5
Dhita	1875-76	Vishwakarma	1905-6
Lahwari	1876-77	Parabharva	1906-7
Bahudhanya	1877-78	Plavanga	1907-8
Pramadi	1878-79	Kilaka	1908-9
Vikrama	1879-80	Saumya	1909-10
Vishu	1880-81	Sadhana	1910-11
Chitrabhadra	1881-82	Virodhikruti	1911-12
Swabhanu	1882-83	Paridhavi	1912-13
Thirana	1883-84	Pramadiksha	1913-14
Parthiva	1884-85	Rakshasa	1914-15
Vijaya	1885-86	Nala	1915-16
Sarvajita	1886-87	Paingala	1916-17
Sarvadhari	1887-88	Kalayukti	1917-18
	1888-89		1918-19

TABLE SHOWING THE EQUATION OF TIME FOR 1899 AT APPARENT NOON AT MADRAS.

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

MOON'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION AT NOON FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH FOR 1899.

Day of each Month.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1	R. A. 52 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
2	R. A. 53 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
3	R. A. 54 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
4	R. A. 55 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
5	R. A. 56 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
6	R. A. 57 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
7	R. A. 58 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
8	R. A. 59 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
9	R. A. 60 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
10	R. A. 61 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
11	R. A. 62 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
12	R. A. 63 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
13	R. A. 64 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
14	R. A. 65 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
15	R. A. 66 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
16	R. A. 67 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
17	R. A. 68 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
18	R. A. 69 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
19	R. A. 70 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
20	R. A. 71 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
21	R. A. 72 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
22	R. A. 73 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
23	R. A. 74 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
24	R. A. 75 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
25	R. A. 76 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
26	R. A. 77 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
27	R. A. 78 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
28	R. A. 79 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
29	R. A. 80 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
30	R. A. 81 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0
31	R. A. 82 N. 9 12	R. A. 40 S. 10 13	R. A. 17 S. 13 16	R. A. 44 S. 21 13	R. A. 31 S. 28 19	R. A. 16 S. 36 25	R. A. 17 N. 43 31	R. A. 38 N. 52 37	R. A. 7 N. 58 43	R. A. 57 N. 63 49	R. A. 42 S. 68 55	R. A. 28 S. 74 0

RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE SUN AND PLANETS AT MADRAS FOR 1899.

Month 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.
1899.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.	h. m.	s.
January	11 18	46 S.	23 17	24 S.	20 16	11 S.	17 8	84 N.	23 14	16 S.	12 17	7 S.
	11 19	36	22 17	44	22 16	32	17 8	20	24 14	22	13 17	12
	21 20	13	20 18	32	23 17	2	18 8	8	25 14	26	13 17	16
	31 20	54	17 19	41	23 17	39	19 7	47	26 14	22	13 17	20
February	10 21	34	14 20	47	20 18	20	20 7	35	26 14	22	14 17	24
	20 22	18	11 21	54	15 19	1	20 7	28	26 14	33	14 17	27
March	2 22	52	7 23	3	7 19	50	19 7	27	26 14	33	14 17	29
	12 23	39	3 0	11 N.	12 20	46	17 7	20	25 14	31	13 17	31
	23 0	3 N.	1 1	10	10 21	22	15 7	87	25 14	29	13 17	32
April	1 0	42	4 1	8	13 22	8	12 7	50	24 14	23	13 17	33
	11 1	18	8 1	27	11 22	53	8 8	4	23 14	21	13 17	32
May	20 1	55	15 1	2	6 23	38	8 8	21	22 14	16	12 17	32
	1 2	33	15 1	6	4 0	22 N.	8 8	28	21 14	11	12 17	30
	11 3	13	18 1	35	6 1	6	8 8	57	19 14	7	11 17	28
	21 3	51	20 2	32	11 1	59	8 9	17	17 14	2	11 17	25
June	21 4	32	22 3	56	17 2	27	14 9	37	16 15	59	11 17	22
	10 5	13	23 4	49	23 3	24	17 9	58	14 15	56	11 17	19
	20 5	54	22 6	24	26 4	14	10 10	19	12 15	55	10 17	16
July	30 6	26	23 7	50	23 5	5	22 10	40	9 15	55	10 17	13
	10 7	17	22 8	57	18 5	57	22 11	2	7 15	53	11 17	10
	20 7	58	21 9	45	19 6	50	22 11	24	5 15	57	11 17	8
August	30 8	37	19 10	13	8 7	43	22 11	46	2 14	0	11 17	6
	9 9	16	16 10	14	6 8	35	10 12	8 S.	0 14	4	11 17	5
	19 9	53	13 9	48	9 9	25	6 12	31	9 14	9	12 17	4
	29 10	30	10 9	31	12 10	13	12 12	55	6 14	15	12 17	5
September	8 11	6	6 10	2	10 11	0	8 13	1	8 14	21	13 17	6
	18 11	42	2 11	5	8 11	46	3 13	44	11 14	28	14 17	7
	28 12	18 S.	2 12	12	6 12	32 S.	2 14	19	15 14	35	14 17	9
October	8 12	54	6 13	15 S.	7 13	18	7 14	37	16 14	43	15 17	12
	18 13	51	10 14	14	14 14	4	12 15	1	18 14	51	16 17	15
	28 14	9	13 15	13	20 14	53	16 15	33	20 15	0	16 17	19
November	7 14	49	16 16	11	24 15	43	19 16	3	21 15	9	17 17	23
	17 15	30	19 17	8	25 16	36	22 16	34	23 15	18	17 17	28
	27 16	12	21 17	25	24 17	30	24 17	6	25 15	27	18 17	33
December	7 16	55	23 16	15	20 18	25	15 17	38	24 15	36	18 17	38
	17 17	39	23 16	18	18 19	19	24 18	11	24 15	44	19 17	43
	27 18	23	23 16	49	21 20	12	22 18	57	24 15	52	19 17	48
	31 18	41	20 17	9	22 20	38	20 18	58	24 15	56	20 17	50

SATURN'S SATELLITES AT MADRAS.

MEAN TIME OF EASTERN ELONGATION, 1899.

1-MIMAS.		MIMAS—concl.		ENCLADUS—concl.		ENCERLADUS—concl.	
d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.
Feb. 1	11 5 After.	July 13	5 9 Morn.	Feb. 23	17 9 After.	Aug. 3	3 3 After.
21	10 0 Morn.	33	2 7 After.	Mar. 4	2 1	13	5 9 Morn.
21	1 8 After.	34	11 5	14	4 3 Morn.	23	5 1
Mar. 3	1 0 Morn.	Aug. 10	9 6 Morn.	25	5 4	Sep. 2	7 3 After.
13	1 8 After.	20	6 7 After.	Apr. 5	5 5	19	3 6 Morn.
23	10 6	30	4 7 Morn.	16	1 7	23	8 7
Apr. 2	8 8 Morn.	Sep. 9	1 5 After.	25	3 7 After.	Oct. 2	11 0 After.
12	5 6 After.	19	10 3	May 5	6 8 Morn.	12	1 2
22	3 7 Morn.	29	8 6 Morn.	15	4 3	22	3 5 Morn.
May 2	0 4 After.	Oct. 9	5 5 After.	25	7 6 After.	3-TETHYS.	
12	2 2	19	3 7 Morn.	June 4	8 1 Morn.	Feb. 2	11 4 Morn.
22	7 4 Morn.	29	0 6 After.	14	8 1	13	7 4 After.
June 1	1 1 After.	2-HEGELADUS.		24	10 2 After.	Mar. 4	1 3 After.
11	2 2 Morn.	Feb. 1	10 5 Morn.	14	2 5 Morn.	Mar. 4	1 3 After.
21	11 0 Morn.	12	0 8	24	1 6	14	3 1 Morn.
July 1	7 7 After.	12	0 8	24	1 6	14	3 1 Morn.

SATURN'S SATELLITES AT MADRAS.

MEAN TIME OF EASTERN ELONGATION 1899—concluded.

TETHYS—concl.		DIONE—concl.		RHEA—concl.		7-HYPERION.	
d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.
Mar. 25	10 1 Morn.	May 29	7 3 After.	June 28	9 5 Morn.	Feb. 2	11 1 Morn.
Apr. 3	9 1 After.	30	6 4	July 7	4 1	26	7 7 After.
13	8 0 Morn.	June 10	5 9	16	4 8	Mar. 20	3 1 Morn.
23	3 8 After.	21	8 6	25	5 5	Apr. 10	8 4
May 3	2 3 Morn.	July 2	2 2	Aug. 7	6 7 After.	May 1	1 0 Morn.
13	13 0	13	6 8	16	7 5	22	2 3 After.
23	5 8 After.	24	11 5 Morn.	23	8 4	June 19	4 8
June 7	1 5 Morn.	Aug. 4	10 2	Sep. 3	9 3	July 3	6 7
18	3 2	15	8 9	12	10 2	24	9 1
29	4 9 After.	26	7 7	21	11 3	Aug. 15	6 5 Morn.
July 9	3 4 Morn.	Sep. 6	6 6	Oct. 1	0 3 Morn.	Sep. 5	4 8
20	11 3	17	5 3	19	1 3	20	10 6
31	7 0 After.	28	4 1	19	2 7	Oct. 17	5 3 After.
Aug. 10	6 5 Morn.	Oct. 9	3 1	6-TITAN.		8-LAFETUS.	
19	4 0 After.	20	2 1	Feb. 6	3 4 Morn.	Jan. 31	11 5 After.
29	2 6 Morn.	31	1 0	19	9 5	Apr. 21	10 6
Sep. 9	10 5	5-RUBA.		28	5 5	July 9	1 2 Morn.
20	6 5 After.	Feb. 12	3 8 After.	28	5 5	Sep. 26	6 7
30	5 1 Morn.	21	4 3	May 10	3 4	MEAN SYNODIC PERIODS.	
Oct. 6	8 7 After.	Mar. 2	5 9	11	5 8	d. h.	
19	2 4 Morn.	Mar. 11	5 8	20	7 7	1	0 22 6
4-DIONE.		Feb. 2	2 1 Morn.	29	8 6	2	1 8 9
Feb. 18	1 0	Apr. 7	9 4	16	10 2	3	1 21 8
23	11 2 After.	May 16	10 2	25	10 9	4	2 17 7
Mar. 6	11 7	May 4	11 6	23	9 9	5	4 12 5
17	9 3	May 14	0 8 Morn.	23	9 9	6	15 23 8
28	8 2	June 1	1 6	20	2 2	7	21 7 6
Apr. 8	6 9	June 10	2 2	19	2 8	8	73 22 1
19	5 8	Nov. 1	11 3				
30	4 3						
May 8	9 2						

SATELLITES OF NEPTUNE AT MADRAS.

MEAN TIME OF GREATEST ELONGATION, 1899.

Jan.		Mar.		Oct.	
d.	h.	d.	h.	d.	h.
1	8 4 Morn. E.	12	10 5 After. E.	23	0 9 Morn. E.
4	7 9 " W.	15	9 0 " W.	30	11 4 After. W.
7	7 5 " B.			Nov. 2	10 0 " E.
10	6 0 " W.	Stationary.		5	8 5 " W.
13	5 6 " E.			8	7 1 " E.
16	5 2 " W.			11	5 6 " W.
19	4 7 " E.			14	4 2 " E.
21	11 2 After. W.	Sep. 5	3 5 Morn. E.	17	2 7 " W.
24	9 3 " E.	8	2 9 " W.	20	1 5 " E.
27	8 4 " W.	11	0 6 " E.	23	11 9 Morn. W.
30	5 9 " E.	13	11 6 After. W.	26	10 2 " H.
Feb. 2	5 5 " W.	15	9 6 " E.	29	8 9 " W.
5	4 0 " E.	19	6 1 " W.	Dec. 2	7 4 " E.
8	3 6 " W.	22	5 6 " E.	5	6 0 " W.
11	3 1 " E.	25	5 1 " W.	8	4 6 " E.
14	1 7 Morn. W.	Sep. 28	3 6 " E.	11	3 1 " W.
17	1 2 " E.	Oct. 1	2 1 " W.	14	1 7 " E.
20	9 8 " W.	4	0 6 " E.	17	0 2 " W.
23	7 3 " E.	7	11 2 Morn. W.	19	10 8 After. E.
26	5 9 " W.	10	9 7 " E.	22	9 4 " W.
29	4 4 " E.	13	8 2 " W.	25	7 9 " E.
Mar. 4	2 9 " W.	16	6 7 " E.	28	6 5 " W.
7	1 4 " E.	19	5 3 " W.	31	5 0 " E.
9	12 0 After. W.	22	3 8 " E.	Period 5	21 05
		25	2 3 " W.		

EQUATION OF TIME AND HOURLY VARIATION FOR 1959. APPARENT NOON AT GREENWICH — concluded.

Date.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	Equation of Time.	Equation of Time.	Hourly Variation.	
1	23 53	0 484	+6	6 27	0 145	-0	6 00	0 383	10	13 14	0 705	-10	9 51	0 058	10	50 27	0 915	
2	23 53	0 474	0	6 12	0 140	0	53 20	0 738	11	13 14	0 705	11	20 42	0 021	10	27 59	0 972	
3	23 53	0 464	0	5 57	0 135	0	46 30	0 773	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 031	11	27 59	0 972	
4	23 53	0 454	0	5 42	0 130	0	39 40	0 808	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 041	12	27 59	0 972	
5	23 53	0 444	0	5 27	0 125	0	32 50	0 843	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 051	1	27 59	0 972	
6	23 53	0 434	0	5 12	0 120	0	26 00	0 878	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 061	2	27 59	0 972	
7	23 53	0 424	0	4 57	0 115	0	19 10	0 913	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 071	3	27 59	0 972	
8	23 53	0 414	0	4 42	0 110	0	12 20	0 948	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 081	4	27 59	0 972	
9	23 53	0 404	0	4 27	0 105	0	5 30	0 983	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 091	5	27 59	0 972	
10	23 53	0 394	0	4 12	0 100	0	0 40	1 018	7	13 14	0 705	7	28 06	0 101	6	27 59	0 972	
11	23 53	0 384	0	3 57	0 095	0	23 50	1 053	8	13 14	0 705	8	28 06	0 111	7	27 59	0 972	
12	23 53	0 374	0	3 42	0 090	0	17 00	1 088	9	13 14	0 705	9	28 06	0 121	8	27 59	0 972	
13	23 53	0 364	0	3 27	0 085	0	10 10	1 123	10	13 14	0 705	10	28 06	0 131	9	27 59	0 972	
14	23 53	0 354	0	3 12	0 080	0	3 20	1 158	11	13 14	0 705	11	28 06	0 141	10	27 59	0 972	
15	23 53	0 344	0	2 57	0 075	0	26 30	1 193	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 151	11	27 59	0 972	
16	23 53	0 334	0	2 42	0 070	0	19 40	1 228	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 161	12	27 59	0 972	
17	23 53	0 324	0	2 27	0 065	0	12 50	1 263	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 171	1	27 59	0 972	
18	23 53	0 314	0	2 12	0 060	0	6 00	1 298	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 181	2	27 59	0 972	
19	23 53	0 304	0	1 57	0 055	0	23 10	1 333	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 191	3	27 59	0 972	
20	23 53	0 294	0	1 42	0 050	0	16 20	1 368	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 201	4	27 59	0 972	
21	23 53	0 284	0	1 27	0 045	0	9 30	1 403	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 211	5	27 59	0 972	
22	23 53	0 274	0	1 12	0 040	0	2 40	1 438	7	13 14	0 705	7	28 06	0 221	6	27 59	0 972	
23	23 53	0 264	0	0 57	0 035	0	23 50	1 473	8	13 14	0 705	8	28 06	0 231	7	27 59	0 972	
24	23 53	0 254	0	0 42	0 030	0	17 00	1 508	9	13 14	0 705	9	28 06	0 241	8	27 59	0 972	
25	23 53	0 244	0	0 27	0 025	0	10 10	1 543	10	13 14	0 705	10	28 06	0 251	9	27 59	0 972	
26	23 53	0 234	0	0 12	0 020	0	3 20	1 578	11	13 14	0 705	11	28 06	0 261	10	27 59	0 972	
27	23 53	0 224	0	0 07	0 015	0	26 30	1 613	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 271	11	27 59	0 972	
28	23 53	0 214	0	0 02	0 010	0	19 40	1 648	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 281	12	27 59	0 972	
29	23 53	0 204	0	0 07	0 005	0	12 50	1 683	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 291	1	27 59	0 972	
30	23 53	0 194	0	0 12	0 000	0	6 00	1 718	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 301	2	27 59	0 972	
31	23 53	0 184	0	0 17	0 005	0	23 10	1 753	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 311	3	27 59	0 972	
32	23 53	0 174	0	0 22	0 010	0	16 20	1 788	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 321	4	27 59	0 972	
33	23 53	0 164	0	0 27	0 015	0	9 30	1 823	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 331	5	27 59	0 972	
34	23 53	0 154	0	0 32	0 020	0	2 40	1 858	7	13 14	0 705	7	28 06	0 341	6	27 59	0 972	
35	23 53	0 144	0	0 37	0 025	0	23 50	1 893	8	13 14	0 705	8	28 06	0 351	7	27 59	0 972	
36	23 53	0 134	0	0 42	0 030	0	17 00	1 928	9	13 14	0 705	9	28 06	0 361	8	27 59	0 972	
37	23 53	0 124	0	0 47	0 035	0	10 10	1 963	10	13 14	0 705	10	28 06	0 371	9	27 59	0 972	
38	23 53	0 114	0	0 52	0 040	0	3 20	1 998	11	13 14	0 705	11	28 06	0 381	10	27 59	0 972	
39	23 53	0 104	0	0 57	0 045	0	26 30	2 033	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 391	11	27 59	0 972	
40	23 53	0 094	0	1 02	0 050	0	19 40	2 068	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 401	12	27 59	0 972	
41	23 53	0 084	0	1 07	0 055	0	12 50	2 103	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 411	1	27 59	0 972	
42	23 53	0 074	0	1 12	0 060	0	6 00	2 138	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 421	2	27 59	0 972	
43	23 53	0 064	0	1 17	0 065	0	23 10	2 173	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 431	3	27 59	0 972	
44	23 53	0 054	0	1 22	0 070	0	16 20	2 208	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 441	4	27 59	0 972	
45	23 53	0 044	0	1 27	0 075	0	9 30	2 243	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 451	5	27 59	0 972	
46	23 53	0 034	0	1 32	0 080	0	2 40	2 278	7	13 14	0 705	7	28 06	0 461	6	27 59	0 972	
47	23 53	0 024	0	1 37	0 085	0	23 50	2 313	8	13 14	0 705	8	28 06	0 471	7	27 59	0 972	
48	23 53	0 014	0	1 42	0 090	0	17 00	2 348	9	13 14	0 705	9	28 06	0 481	8	27 59	0 972	
49	23 53	0 004	0	1 47	0 095	0	10 10	2 383	10	13 14	0 705	10	28 06	0 491	9	27 59	0 972	
50	23 53	0 004	0	1 52	0 100	0	3 20	2 418	11	13 14	0 705	11	28 06	0 501	10	27 59	0 972	
51	23 53	0 004	0	1 57	0 105	0	26 30	2 453	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 511	11	27 59	0 972	
52	23 53	0 004	0	2 02	0 110	0	19 40	2 488	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 521	12	27 59	0 972	
53	23 53	0 004	0	2 07	0 115	0	12 50	2 523	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 531	1	27 59	0 972	
54	23 53	0 004	0	2 12	0 120	0	6 00	2 558	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 541	2	27 59	0 972	
55	23 53	0 004	0	2 17	0 125	0	23 10	2 593	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 551	3	27 59	0 972	
56	23 53	0 004	0	2 22	0 130	0	16 20	2 628	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 561	4	27 59	0 972	
57	23 53	0 004	0	2 27	0 135	0	9 30	2 663	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 571	5	27 59	0 972	
58	23 53	0 004	0	2 32	0 140	0	2 40	2 698	7	13 14	0 705	7	28 06	0 581	6	27 59	0 972	
59	23 53	0 004	0	2 37	0 145	0	23 50	2 733	8	13 14	0 705	8	28 06	0 591	7	27 59	0 972	
60	23 53	0 004	0	2 42	0 150	0	17 00	2 768	9	13 14	0 705	9	28 06	0 601	8	27 59	0 972	
61	23 53	0 004	0	2 47	0 155	0	10 10	2 803	10	13 14	0 705	10	28 06	0 611	9	27 59	0 972	
62	23 53	0 004	0	2 52	0 160	0	3 20	2 838	11	13 14	0 705	11	28 06	0 621	10	27 59	0 972	
63	23 53	0 004	0	2 57	0 165	0	26 30	2 873	12	13 14	0 705	12	28 06	0 631	11	27 59	0 972	
64	23 53	0 004	0	3 02	0 170	0	19 40	2 908	1	13 14	0 705	1	28 06	0 641	12	27 59	0 972	
65	23 53	0 004	0	3 07	0 175	0	12 50	2 943	2	13 14	0 705	2	28 06	0 651	1	27 59	0 972	
66	23 53	0 004	0	3 12	0 180	0	6 00	2 978	3	13 14	0 705	3	28 06	0 661	2	27 59	0 972	
67	23 53	0 004	0	3 17	0 185	0	23 10	3 013	4	13 14	0 705	4	28 06	0 671	3	27 59	0 972	
68	23 53	0 004	0	3 22	0 190	0	16 20	3 048	5	13 14	0 705	5	28 06	0 681	4	27 59	0 972	
69	23 53	0 004	0	3 27	0 195	0	9 30	3 083	6	13 14	0 705	6	28 06	0 691	5	27 59	0 972	
70	23 53	0 004	0	3 32	0 200	0												

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.									
1863	1.35	...	0.67	2.65	9	1.07	8	7.07	17	3.14	18	3.04	16	17.09	12	3.03	10	13.38	8	34.61	99	
1864	1.84	...	...	0.29	1	1.05	10	2.50	16	7.33	13	0.83	9	13.76	8	18.48	16	2.43	7	47.23	77	
1865	0.26	...	...	0.02	1	0.38	12	7.19	19	1.25	9	1.25	6	5.62	11	17.76	14	6.97	5	41.64	86	
1866	...	...	...	...	0.08	1	0.56	7	1.47	10	4.17	16	2.47	7	8.70	16	11.98	10	27.80	17	51.39	83
1867	0.19	...	...	0.11	...	1.15	9	1.30	10	6.70	11	3.16	14	9.39	14	7.87	9	0.38	9	21.37	79	
1868	4.77	0.03	1	...	...	7.15	9	7.40	20	4.59	15	9.66	10	8.08	11	4.98	8	0.52	1	41.43	68	
1869	0.02	...	0.04	1	0.12	1	...	3.19	16	4.49	12	4.57	16	3.45	10	6.85	8	3.73	1	33.81	101	
1870	6.55	0.46	1	1.72	...	8.65	13	6.94	13	13.68	13	13.68	11	23.04	15	7.36	16	1.63	2	13.10	98	
1871	0.45	0.02	1	1.19	0.31	2.32	13	3.68	16	1.13	10	8.15	11	18.21	13	9.41	18	0.43	5	56.85	94	
1872	...	0.28	1	1.65	3	0.91	6	3.71	19	7.53	21	3.90	13	18.48	14	25.96	21	5.97	11	73.67	110	
1873	0.01	0.23	4	...	0.02	1	1.92	11	3.23	11	3.89	13	3.02	10	10.61	20	13.51	11	35.43	9	51.86	96
1874	...	...	...	...	7.00	2	3.76	12	3.13	13	2.68	15	6.10	19	21.20	13	10.30	15	3.57	9	62.90	105
1875	0.01	...	...	0.76	1	0.56	5	1.73	18	7.04	18	4.90	14	6.47	17	11.10	16	3.15	12	87.12	74	
1876	0.19	...	...	0.71	1	3.10	13	3.77	16	3.63	13	3.96	9	1.04	5	5.96	5	0.11	3	21.60	73	
1877	0.01	...	...	...	21.27	0	2.59	5	1.32	9	2.49	19	3.46	13	6.56	14	21.25	17	5.86	3	60.30	93
1878	0.11	...	...	0.64	2	1.60	3	4.90	12	5.62	17	0.07	16	6.23	11	9.10	10	1.63	9	28.65	89	
1879	1.63	...	...	...	4.19	4	2.16	4.90	14	3.61	18	0.64	8	18.23	18	18.01	14	4.53	7	54.25	107	
1880	7.65	3.13	...	...	...	1.11	11	4.19	16	4.90	16	8.52	15	8.51	17	22.97	24	8.77	0	61.80	115	
1881	0.62	...	...	...	0.36	1	2.36	16	2.10	12	5.03	12	5.11	16	1.91	6	15.10	13	7.83	13	44.04	91
1882	0.27	...	...	0.04	1	0.95	1	5.27	15	5.52	17	1.87	11	7.67	15	29.25	20	0.16	3	50.90	94	
1883	0.22	...	...	...	...	1.31	12	6.36	19	2.05	11	0.65	9	22.18	21	14.92	13	16.90	7	50.54	92	
1884	2.14	...	...	1.66	1	0.66	4	3.45	16	1.59	11	5.56	14	10.03	17	33.34	19	14.11	8	78.92	99	
1885	0.01	...	...	...	0.07	1	3.20	3	0.19	11	3.45	16	6.98	10	7.20	16	21.60	11	5.13	13	47.73	83
1886	0.52	...	...	...	5.73	9	7.07	6.14	3	3.57	15	0.85	7	10.69	22	11.06	13	8.25	9	47.78	100	
1887	0.01	...	...	...	0.06	2	0.39	2.99	11	8.67	19	7.16	13	24.36	18	13.57	19	11.95	15	70.24	100	

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.	Days.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.					
1888	0.72	...	...	0.13	1	5.17	3	5.00	16	24.27	17	9.33	21	7.63	7	43.48	106	
1889	0.60	...	...	...	0.01	1.09	11	4.36	18	3.86	10	7.47	8	9.08	9	17.43	90	
1890	0.86	...	...	0.17	...	6.07	13	2.21	12	4.17	12	4.61	12	0.49	5	37.69	84	
1891	...	...	...	...	0.49	0.26	4	2.41	12	2.16	10	18.42	15	4.67	12	57.99	83	
1892	0.13	...	...	0.09	...	4.02	12	10.79	22	6.29	12	1.12	3	4.74	5	50.48	94	
1893	0.33	1	0.86	...	0.24	1	1.18	20	3.81	11	5.21	10	25.78	22	1.25	4	43.68	102
1894	0.39	1	...	0.86	...	1.54	9	13.21	21	9.41	13	11.18	14	10.60	19	0.63	47.73	99
1895	...	...	...	...	0.84	0.30	6	4.36	17	4.32	10	11.42	23	14.65	14	5.05	47.37	94
1896	0.13	...	...	...	...	1.40	16	6.91	20	2.94	9	99.75	19	17.91	16	0.63	49.63	91
1897	0.46	3	0.63	1	0.97	1	3.21	7.11	18	11.79	21	2.77	4	7.69	8	1.09	58.57	85

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE PRECEDING EIGHTY FIVE YEARS.

Mean	0.86	2.1	0.28	0.7	0.28	0.6	1.3	2.00	2.2	3.08	5.0	3.84	19.7	4.63	13.9	4.79	10.9	10.75	12.4	13.43	13.2	6.98	7.9	49.03	84
1898	...	...	0.49	1	...	...	...	0.55	1	2.00	5	3.41	15	7.14	15	8.90	26	17.91	19	30.13	16	0.54	1	...	...

Note.—Incompleta, Rainfall given to Dec. end of 1898.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY MEAN DAILY RAINFALL.

20 Years' Averages—1813-1832.

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Day
1	0.02	0.93	1.18	1.60	2.26	4.35	6.50	10.42	15.00	19.80	31.63	44.11	1
2	0.07	0.97	1.19	1.61	2.32	4.42	6.60	10.43	17.17	20.03	32.75	45.50	2
3	1.10	1.00	1.26	1.64	2.50	4.41	7.00	10.73	17.32	22.22	32.28	45.90	3
4	1.11	1.02	1.20	1.66	2.59	4.53	7.81	11.03	17.43	24.44	33.18	45.21	4
5	1.13	1.03	1.21	1.65	2.62	4.64	7.91	11.03	17.61	24.89	33.56	45.72	5
6	1.16	1.04	1.22	1.69	2.73	4.66	7.91	11.20	17.61	25.10	34.00	46.02	6
7	1.17	1.06	1.22	1.70	2.85	4.74	8.12	11.50	17.68	25.38	34.33	46.33	7
8	1.19	1.07	1.23	1.71	2.89	4.83	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	8
9	1.22	1.07	1.23	1.71	2.89	4.83	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	9
10	1.27	1.09	1.23	1.73	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	10
11	1.27	1.10	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	11
12	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	12
13	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	13
14	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	14
15	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	15
16	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	16
17	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	17
18	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	18
19	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	19
20	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	20
21	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	21
22	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	22
23	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	23
24	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	24
25	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	25
26	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	26
27	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	27
28	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	28
29	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	29
30	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	30
31	1.27	1.11	1.24	1.74	2.97	4.90	8.10	11.77	17.77	25.60	35.20	46.79	31

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

11th October, 1893.

C. MICHAEL SMITH, Government Astronomer.

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 hand-watered with attention; they will produce small crops. During the first and second weeks is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds and such like. Nepaul spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, radiating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely; continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to *erching*. 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, confine every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed, they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst the shrubs, &c., where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the hedges of the beds or walks; this should be done neatly, so that the use of the knife may not be discovered; nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the edge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well watered and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots; roses in flower-beds 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 grass in proper trim.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

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

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

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month; pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c., such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in; if the soil is dried, they must be kept dry; gloxinias, achimenes and bulbs require the same treatment; plants growing in pots should be placed, if possible, to receive the morning sun and shaded during 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 pines; if the crowns appear to grow too large, let the hearts be taken out finally; 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 shock; of country vegetables, sow brinjals, gourds, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chilies, snake gourds, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples, prepare stock of mangroes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well-manned 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, phloxes, petanias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums by division or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs, on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 24 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 about the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers in January and February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame, as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

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

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 vegetables if shaken 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. Mature 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 aside 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 dipping it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd.) Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer haw 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, protect 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; espaliers and hedges neatly trimmed would be much better 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 fall 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 employed 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 double pols, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbena, heliotropes and all other bedding 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, fuschias, malva, &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 tinned 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 cauliflower, 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 rain; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion stalks for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbena, hollyhocks, phloxes and ipomoeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare cuts in the month stations for ornamental creepers and plant with no delay. Attend to training creepers, and pruning where required. Prune and make garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well-decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

December.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing crops level, 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 sowing 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 convolvulus of all kinds. Petunias for flowering during the hot months. Attend to salubus 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. Now 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 day 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 focked 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 S. 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 knot-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-rut. 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 sown 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 or 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 grafting. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds.

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

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of 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 sown early in fall 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. Soursoya and ghavus 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. Pine-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 75° Fahr., while that of Madras is 85°, thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly and the sand rock, and finally foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes. Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35.41 inches.

NEILGHERRIES.

Ootacamund.

January.—Flowers—None. VEGETABLES—Sow in verandah for early crop cash. flower 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 sown; this is the best season to sow stocks, asters, balsams, petunias, verbenas, salpiglossis, 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.

Goonoor and Katagerry.

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 Göttermand.

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

January.—**Flowers.**—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, carnations, 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, carnations, 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, verbenas and polygallas. **Vegetables.**—Potatoes, cauliflower, cress, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

June.—**Flowers.**—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, verbenas, polygallas, laburnums 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, verbenas, polygallas, laburnums and brugmansias. **Vegetables.**—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beet-root, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

August.—**Flowers.**—Geraniums, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, verbenas and heath. **Vegetables.**—Same as July.

September.—**Flowers.**—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, verbenas and heath. **Vegetables.**—Same as July.

October.—**Flowers.**—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, 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, alpagos, roses and heath. **Vegetables.**—Same as October.

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaisar-i-Hind), born at Kensington Palace, 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838, and married, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 5th August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1901. Her Majesty has had issue—

Her Imperial Majesty Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married January 25, 1858, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born October 18, 1817, died June 15, 1888), and has had issue—William, reigning German Emperor, born January 27, 1859, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married February 18, 1878, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, born August 14, 1892, married May 24, 1893, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, born September 15, 1864, died June 18, 1900; Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married November 19, 1890, to H. S. H. Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe; Waldemar, born February 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, born June 14, 1870; married October 27, 1883, to the Duke of Sardinia; and Margaret, born April 23, 1872, married January 25, 1898, to Prince Fredk. of Hesse-Cassel.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (born December 1, 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born January 8, 1864, died January 16, 1892; George Frederick, Duke of York, Captain, R.N., born June 3, 1865, married July 3, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (born May 26, 1867), and has issue—Edward, born June 23, 1884, Albert, born December 14, 1895, and Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897; Louise, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1888, to the Duke of Fife—Issue Alexandra, born May 11, 1891, and Maud, born April 8, 1893; Victoria, born July 6, 1868; Maud, born November 26, 1869; married July 29, 1896, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark; and Alexander, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Mary, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to His Royal Highness Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (born September 12, 1837, died March 13, 1892); died December 14, 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, born April 6, 1863, married April 30, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864, married June 15, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, born July 11, 1866, married May 24, 1888, to her cousin, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor; Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, born November 25, 1868, married April 19, 1894, to Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg; Frederick, born October 7, 1870, died June 29, 1878; Alix Victoria, born June 6, 1872, married November 26, 1894, to H. I. M. the Czar of Russia, and has issue, Olga, born November 15, 1895; and Mary, born May 24, 1874, died November 15, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born August 6, 1844; Admiral of the Fleet; married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia (born October 17, 1853), and has issue—Alfred, born October 15, 1874; Marie, born October 29, 1875, married January 10, 1890, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Romania, and has issue—Carol, born October 15, 1893, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, born November 25, 1876, married April 19, 1894, to Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, and has issue; Alexandra, born September 1, 1878, married 1896, to Ernest, Hereditary Prince of Rohenlohe-Langenburg; and Beatrice, born April 20, 1884.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein (born January 22, 1831), and has had issue—Christina V., Lt., King's Roy. Rifles, born April 14, 1867; Albert J., born February 26, 1869; Victoria L., born May 3, 1870; Louise A., born August 12, 1872, married July 6, 1891, to Prince Albert of Anhalt; and Harold, born May 12, died May 30, 1878.

Her Royal Highness Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1818; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, (born August 6, 1846).

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; General in command at the shot; married March 13, 1873, Princess Louise Margaret

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Governors—continued.

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
SOUTH AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope (Cap. Town).	Governor and Comdr. in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, and High Commissioner for South Africa.	Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Natal (Durban).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.
St. Helena (James Town).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	R. A. Sterndale, Esq.
WEST AFRICA.		
Sierra Leone (Free Town) & Gambia.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief & Administrator of the Govt.	Colonel Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G. Sir R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., K.C.M.G.
GOLD COAST COLONY.		
Gold Coast Colony (Accra).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	F. M. Hodgson, Esq., C.M.G.
COLONY OF LAGOS.		
Lagos.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius (Port Louis) & Seychelles Islands (Maké).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief & Administrator.	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G., H. C. Stewart, Esq., C.M.G.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon (Colombo).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp.		Lieut. R. S. W. Jackson, 11th Hrs. Rif. Corps. Lieut. W. F. G. Wyndham, K.R.L. Corps. Lieut. C. L. Ward-Jackson, York. Hrs., Vco. Cavy. (Extra).
Brigadier-General.		Colonel (temp. Major-Genl.) F. T. Hobson.
Aide-de-Camp.		Captain N. H. Vercoe, E. Kent Regt.
Dy. Asst. Adjt.-General.		Major R. F. Hornblow, A. S. Corps.
Officer Commanding R. A.		Major J. H. Poole, Dorset Regiment.
Commanding R. E.		Lieut.-Col. G. D. Fanshawe, I.A. Lieut.-Col. G. R. E. Savage, R.E.
CHINA AND HONGKONG.		
China and Hongkong (Victoria).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its dependencies.	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G. Major-General W. Black, C.B.
Aide-de-Camp.		Major F. R. Loveband, W.I.R.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlements, (including Prince of Wales Island, Malacca, Singapore & Christmas Island) (Singapore).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and their Dependencies and High Commissioner for the Protected States in the Malay Peninsula.	Lt.-Col. Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp.		Col. (temp. Major-Genl.) H. T. Jones
Colonel on the Staff.		Vaughan, C.M.G., Col.
Dy. Asst. Adjt.-General.		Capt. R. W. F. White, Welsh Regt.
Officer Commanding R. A.		Lieut.-Col. C. L. Casey, R.A.
Commanding R. E.		Lieut.-Col. W. E. R. Chippindall, R.E.
LABUAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.		
Labuan.	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	L. P. Mansford, Esq.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands & their dependencies (Stanley).	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	W. Gray-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.

Forces in Egypt

Commanding	Lieut. Genl. Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Aides-de-Camp	Lieut. H. M. Grenfell.
Asst. Adjt.-General	Lieut. G. S. St. Aubyn, E. R. Rifle Corps, (Extra).
Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Generals	Colonel H. Cooper. Lieut.-Col. L. A. Hope, A. S. Corps. Major W. H. Rycroft, 16th Hrs. (and also for Instruction).
Staff Captains	Captain S. Bird, R. Fusiliers. Major H. G. Morgan, D.S.O., A. S. Corps.
Officer Commanding R. A.	Major W. H. Williams, R.A.
Principal Medical Officer	Surgeon-General H. S. Muir, M.D.
Commanding R. E.	Lieut.-Col. R. Hippisley, R.E.
Chief Ordnance Officer	Lieut.-Col. F. O. Leggett.
Senior Veterinary Officer	Vet. Captain L. J. Blenkinsop.

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 Barbados, Trinidad, &c.)	The District Paymaster, Barbados.	
Bermuda	The District Paymaster, Bermuda.	
British Columbia	The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimaux Yard, British Columbia.	
British Honduras	The Colonial Treasurer, Belize, British Honduras.	
Dominion of Canada (except British Columbia) and New- foundland	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.	
Trinidad	The District Paymaster, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.	
Vancouver's Island	The Naval Storekeeper, Esquimaux Yard, British Columbia.	
Victoria	The Colonial Treasurer, Melbourne, Victoria.	
Western Australia	Ditto.	Perth, Western Australia.

MILITARY ATTACHES AT FOREIGN COURTS.

Colonel O. Needham	Rome—25th May 1895.
Lt.-Col. D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G., C. Cdn., F.R.S.	Paris—10th July 1893, 9th May 1897.
Colonel J. G. Ponsonby	Constantinople—1st November 1890.
Colonel F. M. Wardrop, C.B.	Vienno—6th April 1894.
Lt. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Grierson, R.A.	Berlin—1st March 1895.
Lt.-Col. C. E. de la P. Beresford	St. Petersburg—14th April 1893.
Lt.-Col. A. G. Churchill	Tokio—12th June 1892.
Lieut.-Col. G. F. Brown, D. S. O.	Peking—10th September 1895.
Major (temp. Lt.-Col.) H. P. Ploot, I.S.O.	Tehran—15th October 1893.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

His Highness Fateh Jung, Nizam-ud-Daula Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah Muzaffer-ul-Mumalik Fustun-i-Dauran Arastu-Zaman, Sipah Salari-Deccan, Mir Mahbub 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 1861.

His Highness has now two sons living,—the elder Prince was born on the 6th April 1886, and the younger on the 6th August 1895.

MYSORE.

His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, born 4th June 1834, installed 1st February 1895.

Regent.—Her Highness Maharani Varadivasa Sanidhana Kempanjanamani Avar, c.s.

THE GARNATIC FAMILY.

Azim Jah, Umdat-ul-umra, Siraj-ul-umra, Madar-ul-mulk, Umdat-ul-mulk, Azim-ad-daulah, Siraj-ad-daulah, Asad-ud-daulat-ul-anglia, Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur, Zulfiqar Jang, Sipah Salari, Amir-i-Arkut, Prince of Arcot.

Ghulam Muhammad Ghans Khan Bahadur and Abdul-Ali Khan Bahadur, brothers of the Prince of Arcot.

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Raja Rama Varma Kulasekhari Kiritapati Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramasaja Bahadur, Shamsah Jang, c.s.i., Fellow of the Madras University, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, Maharaja of Travancore, born 25th September 1837, ascended the Masnad 19th August 1865.

Nephews of the Maharaja.—Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, born 3rd December 1867; Martanda Varma, N.A. First Prince, born 14th November 1871.

Sister of the Maharaja.—Her Highness Lakshmi Bai, c.s., Senior Rani of Travancore, born 23rd July 1843.

Brothers-in-law of the Maharaja.—Kerala Varma, P.M.S., M.R.S., c.s.i., F.M.H.S., Valiya Koll Tamburan, married to H. H. the Senior Rani; Raja Raja Varma, Kucha Koll Tamburan, married to the late Junior Rani.

COCHIN.

His Highness Sir Rama Varma, c.s.i., Raja of Cochin, born 27th December 1852, ascended the Masnad, 23rd October 1895.

Brothers, &c.—of H. H. the Raja.—H. H. Veera Kerala Varma, Elaya Rajah of Cochin, born 9th September 1854; H. H. Ramach Varma, First Prince of Cochin.

There are 45 other Princes, the cousins and nephews of H. H. the Raja.

Mother of the Raja.—Her Highness Waliah Ammah Tampuran, born 7th December 1832.

Aunt.—H. H. Kanji Ammah Tampuran. There are two sisters, 12 female cousins, and 67 nieces of H. H. the Raja.

PUDUKOTA.

His Highness Sree Brahdamba Das Rajah Narthanda Shrivaya Tondiman Bahadur Rajah of Pudukotai, born in 1875, succeeded to the Chieftainship 16th April 1896, and invested with the powers of Administration 27th November 1904.

BANGALAPALLE.

Nawab Saiyid Path Ali Khan Bahadur, c.s.i., Nawab of Bangalapalle, born in 1849, ascended the Masnad 5th February 1892.—has three sons, one daughter and one brother.

SANDUR.

Raja Srinam Venkatesw Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao, Ghorapade, Manukot-madar, Senapati, Raja of Sandur, born 10th July 1852, succeeded to the Chieftainship on 4th December 1892, and recognised 6th April 1893.

Paternal Uncle of the Chief.—Raja Mahaji Rao Raja Sahib Ghorapade, Administrator of the State.

Mother of the Chief.—Rakma Bai Sahib, daughter of Kani Rao, connected by marriage with the Rana Family.

Stepmother of the Chief.—Lakshmi Bai Sahib.

Paternal Aunt of the Chief.—Raja Bai Sahib.

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

TANJORE.

Widow of His late Highness Maharaja Siraji, who died in 1855:—1. H. H. Matuari Umambai Bai Sahib; 2. H. H. Matuari Chimambai Bai Sahib; 3. H. H. Matuari Gourambai Bai Sahib; 4. H. H. Matuari Jijambai Bai Sahib; 5. H. H. Matuari Ramakumarambai Bai Sahib; 6. H. H. Matuari Dipambai Bai Sahib.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICE-ROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, took his seat January 1899, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 24,900.

VICEROYAL COUNCIL.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBER.

His Excellency General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, c.s.i., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat, 4th November 1898, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 8,833-5-4.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.—Pay Rs. 6,666-10-8.

The Hon. Sir James Westland, c.s.i., took his seat, 27th Nov. 1898, (Calcutta).
The Hon. Mr. M. D. Chalmers, (Barrister-at-Law), took his seat, 5th April 1899, (Calcutta).
The Hon. Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collett, c.s.i., S.C., took his seat, 27th April 1899.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. Trevelyan, c.s.i., took his seat, 2nd May 1899.
The Hon. Mr. C. M. Rivett, c.s.i., took his seat, 9th April 1898.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO MAKE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, N.A., K.C.S.I., C.S.
The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.S.
The Hon. Sir Lakshminath Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga, 10th December 1897.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. M. Jones, c.s.i., C.S., (on dep.).
The Hon. Mr. J. J. D. La Fothergill, c.s.i., C.S.
The Hon. Mr. G. P. Hentington.
The Hon. Amir-ul-Umra Alauddin Khan, Nawab Bahadur, c.s.i.
The Raj Bahadur Pandit Saraj Kaul, c.s.i.
The Hon. P. Annada Charulu, c.s.i., Raj Bahadur.
The Hon. Bahadur Sahib Muhammad Sayani, c.s.i., Raj Bahadur.
The Hon. Gaupadhar Das Madhar Chitambar, c.s.i., 18th December 1897.
The Hon. Mr. A. Arthur, 1st December 1897.
The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, c.s.i., M.A., 7th July 1898.
The Hon. Nawab Muntaz-ud-Daula Muhammad Faruk Ali Khan, 3rd August 1898.
The Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, c.s.i., C.S., 4th November 1898.
The Hon. Mr. D. M. Smeaton, c.s.i., C.S., 4th November 1898.
The Hon. Mr. J. D. Ross, c.s.i., C.S., 4th November 1898.
The Hon. Mr. J. D. Ross, c.s.i., C.S., 4th November 1898.
J. M. Macpherson, (Bar-at-Law), Secretary to the Council.
H. W. G. Garaduff, c.s.i., Dy. Secretary.
J. C. Morrison, (Bar-at-Law), Personal Assistant.
A. B. Wilson, Registrar.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

W. Lawrence, Esq., c.s.i., Private Secretary, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 2,000.
Lieut.-Col. A. Sandbach, R.S., Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
Capt. R. J. Marker, 2nd Coldstream Guards,
Esq.-Carr, Rifle Brigade,
Lieut. F. L. Adam, Scots Guards,
The Earl of Suffolk,
Lieut. the Hon'ble A. Meade, the Blues,
Bisaldar-Major Bahadur Khan, Surdar Bahadur, 1st C. I. E., Native Aide-de-Camp.
Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Govt. Genl.'s Body Guard, do.
Col. R. Franklin, q.s.p., P.C.S.I., I.M.S., Surgeon.

HONORARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Lt.-Col. W. Loch, G.L.I. 27th January 1894.
Col. A. Mars, R.S., V.D. do.
Lt.-Col. T. E. Wynne, R.S., Railway Vols. 1st January 1894.
Lt.-Col. J. Buckingham, c.s.i., Assam Valley Mtd. Rif. do.
Major G. W. Boughton, Bn. Vol. Art. 22nd June 1897.
Lt.-Col. G. G. R. VanSmeden, V. D. Bangalore Vol. Rifles. do.
Lt.-Col. C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway Vols. do.
Lt.-Col. D. P. Masson, V. D., 1st P.V. R. do.

HONORARY NATIVE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Suldar Shaik Imdad Ali, Sardar Bahadur, Body Guard 10th June 1895.
Sardar-Major Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 45th Sikhs 1st June 1896.

COUNCILLORS—*concluded*.

The Hon. W. H. Grimes, 5th April 1896.	The Hon. Maharajah Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Dhrubanga, 23rd July 1897.
" C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., 2nd July 1898.	" Surendra Nath Banerjee, 24th June 1897.
" Shibbada Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah, C.S.I., 15th January 1897.	" J. M. Sen, 8th March 1898.
" M. O. Turner, 23th March 1897.	" T. W. Spink, 24th March 1898.
" N. N. Sen, 25th June 1897.	" Raja Soshi Shaktiharwar Roy Bahadur, 17th June 1898.
" Saligram Singh, 10th July 1897.	
" Kishoram Banerjee, 19th July 1897.	

A. H. Gayer, Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 500 + A. A. 100 + L. A. 350.
 Lieut. N. D. Howford, Aide-de-Camp (Temporary).
 Commander E. W. Patten, C.I.E., Honorary Aide-de-Camp.
 Major W. K. Eddis, do. do.
 Hon. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secy., Judicial and Pold. Depts.—Pay Rs. 3,335-5-4.
 Hon. M. Pinnare, C.S.I., Secy. in the Genl. and Revenue and Statistical Depts.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8.
 Hon. E. H. Risley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secy. in the Finl. Dept.—Pay Rs. 2,915-10-8, (on dep.).
 E. N. Baker, Offg. do.
 C. L. S. Russell, Under Secy., Judicial, Pold. and Appt. Depts.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 B. Foley, Under Secy., Finl. and Municipal Depts.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 H. Wheeler, Under Secy., General, Revenue and Statistical Depts.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 F. G. Wigney, (Barrister-at-Law), Asst. Secy., Legislative Dept. (Sub. *pro tem*).—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Hon. R. B. Buckley, C.I.E., Secretary to Govt. and Chief Engineer.—Rs. 2,002-4-0.
 Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E., Secy. to Govt. and Chief Engr. for Irrigation.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 G. Toynbee, C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Land Rev. Dept.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 Hon. W. E. Grimes, C.S.I., C.S., do. do. Mis. Rev. Dept.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 F. A. Stack, C.S., Secy., Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 R. E. C. Walsh, Junior Secy.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 P. C. Lyon, Director of Land Records.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 E. N. Baker, C.S., Collector, Custom House.—Pay Rs. 2,280.
 R. G. Girard, Collector of Income Tax.—Pay Rs. 700 to 1,000.
 K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Hon. Rai D. G. Banerjee, Bahadur, C.I.E., Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 H. B. Beames, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
 T. A. Pearson, (Barrister-at-Law), Chief Presidency Magistrate.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Hon. Nawab Sayid Amir Husain, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 Hon. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., C.S., Commissioner, Chittagong Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250, (on dep.).
 G. Stevenson, C.S., Commissioner, Orissa Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 J. E. Manisty, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Chittagong Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 J. Kennedy, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
 A. Forbes, C.S.I., C.S., Commissioner, Chota Nagpore Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 F. B. Taylor, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 H. G. Cooke, C.S., Commissioner, Orissa Division, and Supt. of Cutch Tributary Mahals.—Pay Rs. 2,916 + 250.
 J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., C.S., Commissioner, Patna Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250, (on *furlo.*).
 F. R. S. Collier, C.S., Offg. do. do.
 C. E. Backland, C.I.E., C.S., Commissioner, Presidency Divn.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 P. Nolan, Commissioner, Rajshahi, Cooch Behar Divn.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 C. J. O'Donnell, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division.
 H. Littleman Johnson, C.S., Commissioner, Dacca Divn.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., C.S., Opium Agent, Benares.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 F. N. Wright, A.S., C.S., Opium Agent, Benares.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 W. R. Bright, C.S., Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police.—Pay Rs. 5,000 + House allowance, Rs. 250.
 N. Muckerji, M.A., B.L., Vice-Chairman of Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Captain R. T. Crichton, S.C., Supt. of Settlement Surveys, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 H. E. Hamilton, Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 2,750 + L. A. 250, (on *furlo.*).
 W. H. Michael, C.S., Offg. do. do. 1,750-1-9 + L. A. 250.
 R. C. Chapman, Deputy Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 E. R. Henry, C.S., Inspector-General of Police.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 A. H. James, Commissioner of Police.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 D. Hosain Ahmed, R.A., Khan Bahadur, Inspector-General, Registration Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,550.
 Prestap Chander Ghosh, R.A., Registrar of Calcutta, and also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.—Pay Rs. 900.
 A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 A. U. Faishawe, C.S.I., C.S., Director-General of the Post Office of India.—Pay Rs. 5,000.

K. J. Balshah, B.A., C.S., Comptroller, Post Office.—Pay Rs. 2,250 + House Rent, Rs. 125.
 E. M. Kitch, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), C.S., Post Master General.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + House Rent, Rs. 200.
 J. Owens, Presidency Post Master.—Pay Rs. 300.
 Lieut. Col. D. W. D. Collins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, and Ex-officio Dy. Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 C. A. Martin M.A., M.D., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,450.
 Col. V. D. Hendriks, C.I.E., M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Surg. Major H. J. Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,440.
 Dr. W. Forsyth, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,200 + 100 House Rent.
 A. E. Silk, M.A., C.S., Sanitary Engineer.—Pay Rs. 700 + L. A. 100.
 C. Banks, M.D., C.S., Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration.—Pay Rs. 1,200 + 100.
 Major D. Prain, M.A., Supt., Royal Botanical Gardens.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 E. J. Faile, R.I.M., Port Officer and Master Attendant.—Pay Rs. 1,370.
 T. A. Pearson, Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots.—Pay Rs. 200.
 E. M. Lewis, Superintendent, Government Printing in Bengal.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 C. Little, Meteorological Reporter to Government.—Pay Rs. 300 to 450.
 J. Mann, M.A., Principal, Presidency College.—Pay Rs. 1,100; also Registrar of Calcutta University.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the Government School of Art and Art Gallery.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Lieut. Col. J. Bonford, M.A., I.M.S., Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 Lieut. A. T. Gage, Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 600.
 C. A. Walsh, Spt. Inspector of the Factories in Bengal.—Pay Rs. 700.
 Chunder Nath Doss, R.A., Bengali Translator to Government.—Pay Rs. 400.
 Kali Kumar Mitra, R.A., Urdu and Hindi Translator to Government.—Pay Rs. 300 to 400.
 Rajendra Chandra Sarker, R.A., Librarian, Bengal.—Pay Rs. 200 to 250.

Staff of the Bengal Command.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCE.

Lieut. General Sir George Luck, K.C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Military Secretary and A.D.C. Major A. E. Sandbach, R.E.
 Aide-de-Camp Captain E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards.
 Native Aide-de-Camp. Bahadur Major Mathura Singh, Bahadur, 4th B.C.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Dy. Adjutant-Genl.—(Furlo. P.A. 2 years, 6th January 1897). Lieut. General G. F. Young, C.B., S.C.
 Dy. Adjutant-General (Officiating). Col. G. Henry, Brit. Serv.
 Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. (Offg. D.A.G.). Col. G. Henry, Brit. Serv.
 Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. (Offg. D.A.G.). Col. G. Henry, Brit. Serv.
 Asst. Adjutant-General. Col. J. C. R. Glasgow, Brit. Serv.
 Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General. Major W. H. Bunbury, 28th P. I.
 Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry. Major S. D. Gordon, 10th B.L.
 Col. on Staff, R.A. Major C. E. Johnson, 30th Sikhs.
 Dy. Asst. Adj. Genl. for R.A. Brigadier-General F. H. H. Butler, R.A.
 Principal Medical Officer. Surgeon-General W. A. Catherwood, A.M.S.C.
 Personal Asst. to P. M. O. Captain R. H. Maddox, M.A., M.S., I.M.S.
 Dy. Judge Advocate-General. Lieut. Col. W. B. Wilson, 12th B.C.
 Inspector-General of Ordnance. Col. W. M. Campbell, R.A.
 Chief Engineer, Military Works. Col. S. C. Turner, R.E.
 Commissary-General. Lieut. Col. G. Wingate, S.C.

POLITICAL RESIDENTS, CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Brig. Genl. C. A. Cunningham, S.C., Comdg. Aden Brigade and Port. Resident, and in charge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Aden.—Pay Rs. 3,000 + 100 Sanitary allowance.
 Sir T. J. C. Plowden, K.C.S.I., C.S., Resid. 1st Class, Hyderabad.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + 1,000.
 Col. K. J. L. Mackenzie, C.I.E., S.C., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (Bengal).—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 C. H. A. Hill, C.S., First Asst. and Secy. for Berar to the Resident.—Salary Rs. 1,550.
 Lieut. Colonel F. S. Sorell, Military Secy. to the Resident, Hyderabad.
 Surg. Lieut. Col. E. Lawrie, M.A., S.C., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.—Salary Rs. 2,456-4-0.
 F. S. Ballock, C.I.E., C.S., Commissioner, Berar.—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 R. Obbard, C.S., Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 A. Elliot, Civil and Sessions Judge, Anraoni, Pay Rs. 835-5-4.
 Major W. Hastings, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad.—Pay Rs. 1,600-10-8.
 Surg. Lieut. Colonel C. Little, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Distr.—Pay Rs. 1,400.

Rao Sahab Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan, B.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Lieut.-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., S.C., Agent to the Governor-General and Resident, 1st Class, Ludore, Central India.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + 250.
 Lt.-Col. D. Robertson, S.O., Resident of Mysore and Chief Commr., Coorg, 1st Class.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + 500.
 Captain K. D. Erskine, 1st Assistant to Resident and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.—Salary Rs. 1,900 + 250.
 Major R. G. Jones, Madras Lancers, Military Assistant, Mysore Government.
 Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Dobson, M.B., L.M.S., Residency Surg., Bangalore.—Pay Rs. 950 + 200.
 A. M. Sticht, C.S., Dist. Magr., Collr., President, Municipal Corporation, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and Ex-officio Asst. to the Resdt.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 P. S. Krishna Rao, Civil and Sessions Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.—Pay Rs. 500 to 800.
 A. H. T. Marindale, Chief Commissioner and Resident, 1st Class, Ajmere, Marwara, and Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + Special allowance Rs. 250.
 Lieut.-Colonel N. C. Marcelli, Resident, 2nd Class, and Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.E., S.C., Resident, 2nd Class, in Meywar.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + Special allowance Rs. 100.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. H. C. Wylie, S.C., Resident, 2nd Class, Western Rajputana States (Jodhpore).—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 G. H. Irwin, C.S., Sub. pro tem Resident, 2nd Class, Jeypore.—Salary Rs. 2,000 + Special allowance Rs. 100.
 Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Newell, S.C., Resident, 2nd Class, Gwalior.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Resident, 2nd Class, Nepal.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + L.A. 250.
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot, K.C.I.E., S.C., Resident in Kashmir.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + Sanitary allowance Rs. 250.
 Lieut.-Colonel W. Loch, Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Supt. of Port Blair.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Captain A. M. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., S.C., Political Agent at Gilgit.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Hon. Sir G. C. Paul, B.A., K.C.I.E., (Barriester-at-Law), Advocate Genl.—Pay Rs. 2,125.
 Sir P. C. Kinsley, (Barriester-at-Law), Standing Counsel. (Rs. 1,750.
 W. K. Eddis, Solicitor to Government. do. do. (Original Jurisdiction).—Pay
 T. W. Richardson, C.S., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, (Appellate Jurisdiction).—Pay
 R. Beltsambers, Registrar, do. do. (Original Jurisdiction).—Pay Rs. 1,875.
 L. F. D. Broughton, (Barriester-at-Law), Administrator-General.
 Lieut. M. J. Mede, S.C., Resident, 2nd Class, and Polt. Resdt., Persian Gulf.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 C. S. Bayley, C.S., Genl. Supt. of Operations for Thagi and Dakauti.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 H. P. Barnes, C.S.I., C.S., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + S.A. 300 + F.T. 250.
 W. K. Eddis, Agent to the Governor-General in Council for the affairs of the late King of Outh.
 Lieut.-Col. H. M. Temple, S.C., Agent to the Governor-General of India and H. M.'s British Consular Genl. for Khorassan and Seistan, and Additional Resident, 2nd Class.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + Temp. allowance Rs. 750.
 Major H. N. Ramsay, Political Officer with Sardar Mahammed Aynul Khan.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + H. R. 1,100 a year.
 Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Muir, S.C., Political Agent, 2nd Class, Offg. 1st Class, and Polt. Officer in charge of the Ex-Amir.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + H. R. 1,700 per annum.

Central Provinces.

D. C. J. Iobson, C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 4,100 + 500.
 W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., Chief Secretary, Civil Department.—Salary Rs. 2,250 + 250.
 R. G. Peatin, B.A., C.S., Under Secretary. do. —Pay Rs. 800 + 100.
 G. H. Sherlock-Hubbard, Asst. Secretary. do. —Pay Rs. 300 + 40 + 700.
 H. A. Crump, C.S., 2nd Secretary, Revenue Department.—Salary Rs. 2,333-6-4.
 R. H. Craddock, C.S., 3rd Revenue Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
 E. E. Oliver, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, P. W. Department.—Pay Rs. 2,000, (on furl.).
 E. Penney, Offg. do. do. —Salary Rs. 1,100.
 J. F. Stevens, C.S., Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 3,165-10-8, (on furl.).
 R. Obbard, C.S., Offg. do. do. —Pay Rs. 400.
 J. May, Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 400.
 F. C. Anderson, Commissioner, Jabalpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250, (on furl.).
 L. S. Carey, C.S., Offg. do. do. —Pay Rs. 1,250.
 A. D. Youngusband, Commissioner, Raipur, and Commr., Chhattisgarh Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.

A. H. L. Fraser, M.A., (Barriester-at-Law), Commissioner, Nagpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250, (on dep.).
 W. A. Nodam, C.I.G. do. do.
 L. K. Ladda, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, Hoshangabad.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 L. S. Carey, C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 2,250, (on dep.).
 C. W. K. Moulgama, C.S., Offg. do. do.
 H. A. Crump, C.S., Commissioner of Excise, Supt. of Stamps, and Insp.-Genl. of Registration and Chief Customs Authority in addition to his duties.
 Bhagoo Rao, Rao Bahadur, Senior Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Waman Rao, Rao Bahadur, Junior Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 700.
 Pandurang Datt, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 250.
 Bipin Krishna Bawa, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur, Govt. Advocate, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 250.
 R. E. Ashkin, Inspector-General of Police and Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 A. Munro, M.A., B.C.L., (Barriester-at-Law), Insp.-General of Education.—Pay Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.
 G. Thompson, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 1,100, (on furl.).
 A. P. Mitchell, O.E.G. do. do.
 C. H. Browning, B.A., (Oxon), (Barriester-at-Law), Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 500 to 700.
 H. Sharp, B.A., (Oxon), Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 500 to 750.
 C. Bagshaw, Conservator of Forests, Berar, Amsool.—Pay Rs. 1,500, (on furl.).
 J. A. McKee, do. Southern Circle, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 E. E. Fernandez, do. Northern Circle, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 1,100.
 W. P. Thomas, do. Berar, Amsool.—Pay Rs. 1,100.
 C. J. Laluka, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar.—Pay Rs. 950.
 J. M. Oude, Offg. Superintendent, Telegraph Dept., Nagpur Division.—Pay Rs. 850.
 H. C. Brecken, Comptroller, Central Provinces.—Pay Rs. 1,250, (on dep.).
 W. D. P. Cowley, O.E.G. do. do. Salary Rs. 1,100.
 Rev. C. H. Barlow, M.A., (Oxon), Senior Chaplain, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Surg.-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.B., Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 R. A. B. Chapman, C.S., Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, Raipur.—Salary Rs. 1,663-10-8 + L.A. 150.
 H. Ramm, Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Central Provinces.—Pay Rs. 850.

Assam.

H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 4,165-10-8, and Sanitary Allowance Rs. 500.
 T. C. Hedson, C.S., Personal Asst. to Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 500 + A.A. 250.
 P. G. Mehta, C.S., C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,000, (on dep.).
 F. J. Monahan, C.S., Offg. do. do. Salary Rs. 2,000.
 J. H. Corkery, B.A., M.B., C.S., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 700, (on furl.).
 M. N. Ghose, M.A., Offg. do. do. Salary Rs. 500.
 G. Giffrey, C.S., Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250, (on furl.).
 Lieut.-Col. H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., S.C., Offg. do. do.
 A. E. Harvard, C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 A. W. Davis, C.S., Inspector-General of Police and Jails, and Superintendent of Stamps and Registration, and Commissioner of Excise.—Pay Rs. 1,565-10-8.
 J. Wilson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 Surg.-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 Rev. C. R. T. Winkley, Chaplain.—Pay Rs. 500.

Burma.

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir E. W. R. Fryer, K.C.I.E., C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of Burma—1st May 1897.—Pay Rs. 4,333-5-4 + Sanitary allowance 500.

COUNCIL MEMBERS.

The Hon. J. E. Bridges, C.S., 1st Aug. 1897. The Hon. J. Macgregor, 1st Aug. 1897.
 " H. S. Symes, C.I.E., C.S., " " U. Gung, C.S.I., "
 " G. G. Bayne, C.S., " " H. Kun Saing, C.I.E., "
 " J. Lewis, (Bar-at-Law), " " D. M. Simeon, M.A., C.S.I., C.S., "
 " A. Pennycook, I.E., " " 25th March 1898.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Lieut. F. A. B. Fryer, Private Secretary.
 Lieut. F. L. Fryer, Aide-de-Camp.

Major H. Parkin, I.S.C., Hony. Aide-de-Camp.
 D. M. Smeaton, M.A., C.S.I., C.S., Financial Commissioner, and Chief Customs Authority.
 —Pay Rs. 3,000.
 H. Thompson, C.S., Secretary to the Financial Commr.—Pay Rs. 500 + A.A. 323-4-4 + L.A. 200.
 W. F. Noyes, Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
 Hon. E. S. Symes, C.I.E., C.S., Chief Secretary to Government and Officer in charge of State Prisons.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 C. G. Bayne, Hon. Rev. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Upper Burma.—Salary Rs. 1,666-10-8 + 333-5-4.
 Hon. F. C. Gates, C.S., (*Barrister-at-Law*, Secy. to Govt.—Pay Rs. 1,436-10-8 + A.A. 165-10-8 + L.A. 166-10-8, *(on furl.)*).
 D. H. E. Twanay, C.S., Offg. do.
 J. B. Wingate, C.S., Under Secretary.—Salary Rs. 1,000 + L.A. 200.
 R. E. V. Arbutnot, Under Secretary.—Salary Rs. 833-5-4 + L.A. 150.
 G. F. Arnold, B.A., C.S., Assistant Secretary.—Salary Rs. 700 + L.A. 150.
 T. C. Wilson, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 M. J. Richard, M.C.S., R.E., Secretary in the Public Works Dept. and Chief Engineer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Cook, S.C., Commissioner, Pega Division, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 2,500, *(on furl.)*.
 Hon. G. E. Bridges, (*Barrister-at-Law*), Commissioner, Northern Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500, *(on dep.)*.
 K. G. Burne, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 2,500, *(on dep.)*.
 H. Adamson, M.A., C.S., Commissioner, Mandalay Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 D. Norton, C.S., Commissioner, Meiktila Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Lieut.-Col. W. F. Hungerford Gray, Offg. Commissioner, Arakan Division.—Pay Rs. 2,400.
 A. H. Collins, C.S., Commissioner, Minbu Division.—Pay Rs. 2,400.
 Lieut.-Col. F. D. Reakes, C.S., Commissioner, Sagaing Division.
 Lieut.-Col. G. S. Eyre (*Barrister-at-Law*), Offg. Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 A. M. E. Irwin, C.I.E., C.S., Commissioner, Pega Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 F. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Western Circle, Mandalay, (Upper Burma).—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 A. M. Rontha, Offg. Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Pega Circle, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,400.
 Lieut.-Col. R. T. Bingham, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma.—Salary Rs. 1,350.
 F. B. Munson, Offg. Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle.—Salary Rs. 1,100.
 W. T. Hall, B.A., C.S., President, Rangoon Municipal Commission.
 G. C. Kynock, Chief Collector of Customs.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + also as Vice-Chairman, Rangoon Port Commission, Rs. 300.
 F. Whymper, Dy. Post Master General, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 700 and L.A. 100, *(on furl.)*.
 J. W. W. Welsh, Offg. do. Salary Rs. 300 + L.A. 100.
 W. G. J. Smith, Offg. Post Master, Rangoon.—Salary Rs. 400.
 T. H. Jiggs, F.A.S., Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,250, *(on dep.)*.
 C. J. Rivers-Carnie, Offg. Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,800 + A.A. 500.
 W. Sutherland, Offg. Supl. Telegraph Dept., Rangoon.—Salary Rs. 550 + L.A. 100.
 W. F. Agnew, (*Barrister-at-Law*), Recorder of Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 2,380.
 R. E. G. Villa, Registrar of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and of the Special Court of Burma.—Pay Rs. 800.
 H. T. White, C.I.E., C.S., Judicial Commr., Upper Burma (Mandalay).—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 E. Hosking, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma (Rangoon).—Pay Rs. 2,880.
 F. Ripley, Registrar to Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma.—Pay Rs. 900.
 F. W. Martin, Registrar to do. Upper Burma.—Pay Rs. 250.
 W. Bigge, M.A., (*Barrister-at-Law*), Judge, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
 M. S. Boone, Addl. Judge, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 500.
 E. Richardson, Civil Judge, Mandalay.—Rs. 700 to 1,000.
 C. E. Fox, (*Barrister-at-Law*), Government Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.
 P. C. Ser, (*Barrister-at-Law*), Official Assignee, Rangoon.
 A. J. Vallant, Govt. Prosecutor, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 400.
 J. C. Moyle, (*Barrister-at-Law*), do. Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 350.
 A. M. Lüster, do. Mandalay.—Pay Rs. 250.
 Surg.-Col. D. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Insp.-Genl. of Jails, Sany. Commr. and Chief of the Civil Medl. Administration, Burma.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 Ident.-Col. S. C. P. Peile, S.C., Inspector-General of Police, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Commander H. S. Black, R.I.M., Port Officer, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,370.
 Commander C. W. R. Hooper, R.I.M., Port Officer, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 730.
 J. Van Pope, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.
 H. H. Rose, M.A., Principal, Rangoon College.—Pay Rs. 750 to 1,000.
 The Right Reverend John Miller Strachan, D.D., M.B., Lord Bishop of Rangoon.
 The Ven. C. H. Chard, Archdeacon of Rangoon.

A. H. Bagley, B.A., LL.B., (*Barrister-at-Law*), Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Rangoon.—Allowance Rs. 50.
 J. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + P. A. 250.—*(on furl.)*.
 B. S. Carey, C.I.E., Offg. do. do. Northern Shan States.—Pay Rs. 1,250—50—1,500.
 J. G. Scott, C.I.E., do. do.
 Tew Sein Ko, Government Translator.—Pay Rs. 550 to 500.
 J. F. Regan, Superintendent of Government Printing.—Pay Rs. 600 to 850 + H.A. 70.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Hon. Sir Antony Patrick MacDonell, G.C.S.I., C.S., Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 8,333-5-4.
 H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S., Private Secretary.—Salary Rs. 833-5-4 + L.A. 350.
 Lieut. E. H. D. Stracey, Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain R. D. Deans, } Hony. Aide-de-Camp.
 Captain G. R. Fox, }

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Raja Manpal Singh ... 23rd May 1898.
 " Babu Sri Ram, Esq. Bahadur ... do.
 " Mr. W. E. Cooper ... do.
 " J. O. Miller, C.S. ... do.
 " O. W. Odling ... do.
 " J. Hooper ... do.
 " Pandit Bishambar Nath ... do.
 " Mr. H. F. Evans, C.S. ... do.
 " J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S. ... do.
 " J. E. Gill, C.S. ... 3rd April 1897.
 " V. A. Smith, C.S. ... 23rd May 1898.
 " T. Colman, (*Barrister-at-Law*) ... do.
 " Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E. ... do.
 " Nawab Munir-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan ... do.
 " Bahadur Sir Purbab Narayan Singh, C.I.E. ... do.
 H. F. Evans, C.S., Chief Secy. to the Govt., North-West Provinces.—Pay Rs. 3,000, *(on dep.)*.
 V. A. Smith, C.S., Offg. do.
 W. H. L. Incey, C.S., Secretary to Govt., Judicial, Forest and Oudh Revenue Departments, Pay Rs. 2,250.
 J. O. Miller, C.S., Secretary to Government.
 H. N. Wright, C.S., Under Secretary.
 B. Burns, C.S. do.
 H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S. do.
 Col. F. V. Corbett, R.E., Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch, and Railway Branches. do. Buildings and Roads.
 C. W. Odling, C.I.E., R.E. do.
 F. N. Wright, B.A., C.S., Opium Agent, Gwalpur.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + T.A. 250.
 W. G. Jackson, C.S., Insp.-Genl. of Regs. and Control of Excheq. and Stamps, and also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 J. Diaz, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 G. T. Spink, (*Barrister-at-Law*), Addl. Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 3,333-5-4.
 M. Nihal-ud-din Ahmad, Registrar to Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Babu N. N. Ghosal, B.A., B.L., Govt. Pleader for Oudh, and Public Prosecutor for all cases coming before the Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 300.
 Hon. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S., C.S., Senior Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 5,500.
 H. F. D. O. Moule, C.S., C.S., Junior Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 D. C. Bailie, C.S., Secy. to the Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 J. M. Holmes, C.S., Joint Secretary.—Salary Rs. 2,250.
 Babu Balaiahwar Prasad, M.A., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 700 + L.A. 750.
 J. R. C. Williams, C.S., Commissioner, Meerut Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250.
 D. T. Roberts, Commissioner, Benares Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250.
 T. R. Wyer, Offg. Commissioner, Rohilkhand Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250.
 E. Roe, C.S., Commissioner, Agra Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250.
 R. G. Hardy, Commissioner, Lucknow Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250, *(on furl.)*.
 H. Fraser, C.S., Offg. do.
 Colonel F. Currie, Cav., (*Barrister-at-Law*), Commr., Oudh Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + T.A. 250.
 R. L. Petre, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
 P. B. Metlock, C.S., Commissioner, Fyzabad Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250, *(on furl.)*.
 L. A. E. Porter, C.S., Offg. do.
 Lieut.-Col. R. E. Grigg, Commissioner, Kumaon Division.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + 250.
 E. B. Alexander, Commissioner, Garhakpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,216-10-8 + 250.—*(on furl.)*.
 W. Hoey, C.S., Offg. do.

J. Hopper, C.S., Commissioner of Settlements for Oudh.
A. R. Patterson, C.I.E., C.S., Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
A. W. Critchank, Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 200.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Sir L. A. Kershaw, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 5,000.
The Hon. G. H. Knox, C.S., Pains Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
The Hon. H. F. Blair, (Barrister-at-Law), Pains Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
The Hon. P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L., Pains Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
The Hon. W. B. Barkitt, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Pains Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
The Hon. R. S. Aikman, C.S., Pains Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,750.
B. Lindsay, C.S., Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
J. W. Walsh, Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 500 to 800.
R. H. Macleod, C.S., Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
W. K. Porter, (Barrister-at-Law), Law Reporter.—Pay Rs. 400.
Lala Ram Prasad, Senior Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 400.
E. M. D. C. Chamber, (Barrister-at-Law), Govt. Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
Babu Samool Singh, do. do. —Pay Rs. 800.
Babu Mohan Lal, do. do. —Pay Rs. 800.
Babu Nawadhab Rae, B.A., B.L., Small Cause Court Judge, Cawnpore.—Pay Rs. 800.
Saiyid Akbar Hussain Khan Bahadur, Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 800.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

E. Lawrence, B.A., C.S., Assistant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + A.A. 250.
M. F. Gauntlett, C.S., Deputy Assistant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,100.
E. P. Dansey, Conservator of Forests and also Director of Forest School.—Pay Rs. 1,600 + E.A. 200.
W. J. Khan, C.S., Post Master General.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,700, (on furl.).
J. Cornwall, Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 1,433-6-4.
Gyanadas Prasad Roy, Superintendent, Telegraph Dept.—Pay Rs. 350.
J. B. Thompson, C.S., Inspector-General of Police.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
Lieut.-Col. G. O. Hall, R.N.C.S., Insp. Genl. of Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,533-5-4.
T. C. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
A. Yates M.A., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.—Pay Rs. 800.
C. E. W. Thibant, P.E.M., Principal, Muir Central College.—Pay Rs. 1,350.
The Right Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow.
Venerable O. D. Watkins, M.A., Archdeacon of Lucknow.
A. M. Dunne, (Barrister-at-Law), Registrar of District.
Col. W. P. Warburton, M.P., Inspector Genl. of Civil Hospitals, N. W. P.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
Lieut.-Col. J. Toomer, Secretary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.
Lieut.-Col. J. Chubb, B.A., B.C., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkhee.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
P. Linker, Superintendent of Government Press.—Pay Rs. 600—50—1,000.
Vet. Major R. H. Ridge, Supt., Civil Veterinary Dept.—Salary Rs. 650, C. A. 350.
J. Murray, M.A., Meteorological Reporter.—Allowance Rs. 100—15—175.
W. Golan, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.—Pay Rs. 400 + E. A. 50.
M. Ridley, Superintendent, Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.—Pay Rs. 425.
H. J. Davis, Superintendent, Govt. Gardens, Allahabad.

Punjab.

The Hon. Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., C.S., (Councillor of the Empress),
Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.—Assumed charge 6th March 1897.—Pay
Rs. 3,333-6-4 + F.A. 250 and Sp. A. 500.
Bt. Major R. J. Egerton, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.—Pay Rs. 374-1-6 + Staff
Salary Rs. 350.
Lieut. J. H. A. Annesley, Aide-de-Camp.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir B. D. M. Singh, M.C.I.E., 12th October 1897.
S. S. Pherum, C.S., do.
Haji Nawab, Kachh, Fatch Ali Khan, do.
L. W. Dane, B.A., C.S., do.
Sir W. H. Bastigan, Kt., Q.C., do.
Saiyid Khan Bahadur M. H. Mahammad Hussain, do.
J. S. Beresford, M.A., M.C.E., do.
Rai Bahadur Madan Gopal, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, do.
G. L. Tupper, C.I.E., C.S., do.
B. W. Parker, Secretary Legislative Council.
H. C. Fitchay, C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on furl.).
L. W. Dane, C.S., Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 2,300.
M. Panton, B.A., C.S., Revenue Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
H. J. Maynard, W.A., C.S., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
C. A. Barton, C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,000.

J. Sims, C.S., M.A., LL.D., Under-Secretary, Educational Dept., and Director of Public
Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
Col. L. H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Insp. Genl. of Police and Under-Secretary to Govt.,
Home (Police) Dept.—Pay Rs. 2,250 (on dep.).
T. Smith, Acting do.
L. V. Lavilla, Asst. Secy., Finl. and Local Funds Dept.—Pay Rs. 300.
Frank Leigh, Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 500 + F.A. 200.
Pandit Janki Parshad, Mr. Munshi.—Pay Rs. 500.
Col. S. L. Jacob, R.E., Chief Engr. and Secretary to Govt., Lahore.—Pay Rs. 2,241-9-0.
E. Dac. Smith, Under Secretary, (Genl. Branch).—Pay Rs. 1,650.
Hon. J. S. Beresford, M.A., M.C.E., Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Lahore.
—Pay Rs. 2,500.
L. M. Jacob, M.A., Under Secretary, Irrigation Branch.—Pay Rs. 1,050.
H. V. S. Baker, M.I.C.E., Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch.—Pay
Rs. 1,000.
Hon. J. Frizells, C.S., Judge, of the Chief Court.—Rs. 2,500.
Hon. A. W. Staddon, C.S., Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.—(on furl.).
Hon. A. H. S. Reid, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
Hon. P. C. Chatterji, Rao Bahadur, M.A., B.L., Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
Hon. W. O. Clarke, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), C.S., Addl. Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
Hon. T. G. Walker, C.S., Addl. Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
Hon. J. A. Anderson, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), Offg. Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
C. H. Atkins, C.S., Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
A. R. Anderson, Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 600.
E. W. Parker, Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
J. A. Sinclair, (Barrister-at-Law), Junior Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
S. A. Robinson, (Barrister-at-Law), Senior Advocate.—Pay Rs. 600.
Pandit Joti Parshad, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Delhi.—Pay Rs. 400.
Rai Bahadur Harvandas, do. Lahore.—Pay Rs. 400.
Lala Ramnath, do. do. —Pay Rs. 500.
Hon. S. S. Thoburn, C.S., Financial Commissioner, Rev. Dept.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
D. J. Ibbotson, C.S., Second Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 3,000, (on dep.).
C. L. Tupper, B.A., C.S., Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 3,000.
Lieut.-Col. J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + T.A. 250.
Captain J. R. Dunlop Smith, M.A., Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
W. S. Hamilton, B.A., C.S., Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + Pl.
A. Rs. 300.
W. M. Halsey, B.A., C.S., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 900.
H. E. Goulding, Assistant Secretary.—Pay Rs. 600.
R. Clarke, B.A., C.S., Commissioner and Supt. of Delhi Division.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
J. G. Lillock, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Jullundur.—Pay
Rs. 2,750 + 250.
J. M. Dowie, Offg. Commissioner and Supt. Lahore.—Salary Rs. 2,750 + 250.
Hon. Mr. C. L. Tupper, B.A., C.S., Commissioner and Supt. of Rawalpindi.—Pay
Rs. 2,750 + 250.
P. A. Anderson, C.S., Offg. Commissioner and Supt. Dera G. —Salary Rs. 2,750 +
250.
Sir R. Udry, M.A., C.S., Commissioner and Supt. of Peshawar.—Rs. 2,750 +
250.
C. F. Elliot, Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, and Offg. 2nd Grade, Supt. of Forest
Survey and Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun.—Salary Rs. 1,350.
P. Sheridan, Post Master General.—Salary Rs. 3,000.
C. E. Phipps, C.I.E., Chief Supt., Telegraph Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
B. A. Gumble, M.A., C.S., Offg. Assistant-General.—Salary Rs. 2,100-10-8.
G. D. Indunjee, B.A., Deputy Assistant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,100.
G. C. Walker, B.A., C.S., Commissioner of Excise and Supt. of Stamps and Insp. Genl.
of Registration.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. L. Bates, Inspector-General of Jails.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
J. Sims, C.S., M.A., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
S. Robson, M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,000 + P.A. 200.
W. L. Dallas, Meteorological Reporter.—Pay Rs. 250.
Col. D. O'Connell Baye, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.—Pay
Rs. 2,000.—(on furl.).
Col. A. Stephen, M.A., Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 1,900.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. C. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,500 (on furl.).
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Bamber, Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 975.
Lieut.-Col. S. H. Browne, M.D., Principal, Medical College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,400.
Vet. Capt. J. A. Dunn, J.S.O., F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Lahore Veterinary College.—Pay
Rs. 650 + Staff S. 500 + L.A. 100.
The Right Rev. H. J. Matthew, B.D., Bishop of Lahore.—Pay Rs. 800.
The Venble A. N. W. Spens, Archdeacon and Commissary of Lahore.—Pay Rs. 800 +
special allowance 200.

Staff of the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B.
PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Secretary and A.-D.-C.
Aide-de-Camp
Native Aide-de-Camp
Risaldar-Major, Khan Bahadur, Khan
Bahadur, 10th B.L.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Adjutant-General (Offg.) Col. H.S. Brownrigg, British Service.
Asst. Qr.-Master-General (Offg.) Col. on the Staff. Col. St. J. F. Mitchell, 1st B.L.
Rawalpindi Lieut.-Col. S. H. P. Graves, 40th
Asst. Quarter-Master-General (Offg.) Pathans.
Asst. Adjutant-General Col. J. A. Barlow, Brit. Serv.
Deputy Asst. Quarter-Master-General Major M. H. S. Grover, 2nd P. C.
Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General Bt. Major W. P. Blood, R. Ir. Fusrs.
Deputy Asst. Adj.-General for Musketry, (Offg. Asst. Major W. E. Sturges, North's Fusrs.
Adj.-Genl. for Musketry, Army Hd. Qrs. Bt. Lieut.-Col. C. L. Woolcombe,
Deputy Asst. Adj.-General for Musketry, (Offg.) K.O.S.C. Borderers.
Col. on Staff, R.A. Brig.-General W. F. de H. Curtis, R.A.
Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A. Captain O. H. Hutchinson, R.A.
P. M. O., Punjab Command Surg.-Genl. L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B.,
I.M.S.
Personal Asst. to P. M. O. Captain G. B. Stanistreet, R.A.M.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General Lieut.-Col. E. Balfe, S.C.
Inspector Veterinary Officer Vety. Lieut.-Col. B. Glover.
Inspector of Army Signalling (Punjab and Bengal Bt. Major C. P. Scudamore, D.S.O.,
Commands) R. Soc. Fusrs.
Inspector-General of Ordnance Colonel O. H. Scott.
Suptg. Engineer, Military Works Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E.
Commissary General, (on special duty) Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B.
Inspector of Gymnasias (Punjab and Bengal Com- Captain R. L. E. McKerrill, Argyll
mands) and Sutherland Highlanders.
Commissary-General (Offg.) Bt. Colonel C. M. Keighley, C.B., D.S.O.

Indian Military Staff.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

His Excellency General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Ben.
Infy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Bt. Col. E. Duff, C.I.E., 39th Garhwal Rifles Military Secretary.
Capt. G. K. Agnew, R. Sc. Fus. Interpreter.
Capt. J. A. L. Haldane, D.S.O., Gordon High- Aide-de-Camp.
landers. Subadar-Major Jubbir Thaba "Bahadur," 1st
Bn., 2nd Gurkhas. Surgeon.
Capt. W. J. Baylis, R.A.M.C. Hony. Aide-de-Camp.
Lt.-Col. J. Lachersteen, V.D., Cal. Vol. Rifles.
Hony. Capt. Hasain Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, }
late Risaldar-Major, 13th B.L. } Hony. Native Aides-de-Camp.
Hony. Capt. Ganda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, }
late Risaldar-Major, 10th B.L. }

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-Genl. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B. Adjutant-General in India.
Colonel E. A. Money Deputy Adjutant-General in India.
Offg. in Command Bundelkhand Dist.
Bt. Lt. Col. A. R. Martin, 1st Bn. 5th Gurkhas Offg. Deputy Adj.-General in India.
Col. J. H. S. Craigie Asst. Adj.-General in India.
Major W. R. H. Beresford, R. W. Fus. Offg. Addl. Asst. Adj.-General.
Col. W. Hill Asst. Adj.-General for Musketry—(on
Special duty, Foreign Department.
Major W. E. Sturges, Northumberland Fus. Offg. A. A. G. for Musketry, 2nd
Col. Hill.
Major H. B. E. Watkin, 31st P. L. Dy. Asst. Adj.-General.

INDIAN GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Major H. F. Harris, R.E. Dy. Asst. Adj.-Genl. for Royal
Engineers.—Leave out of India P.A.
10 months, 3rd May 1898.
Major R. C. Maxwell, R.E. Offg.
Major-Genl. E. L. Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., S.C. Insp.-Genl. of Cavalry in India.
Bt. Major C. P. Campbell Brigade-Major to Insp.-General of
Cavalry in India.
Major-Genl. T. B. Tyler, R.A. Insp.-Genl. of Artillery in India.
Col. A. B. Stopford, Brit. Service Asst. Adj.-Genl. for do. —On leave.
Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, R.A. Offg.
Capt. F. E. Johnson, R.A. Brigade-Major to Insp.-General of
Artillery in India.—Leave out of
India P.A. 8 months, 5th April 1898.
Capt. G. C. Dowell, R.A. Offg.
Major-Genl. A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.I.E. Quarter-Master-General in India.—
Furlough P.A. 18 months, G.O.C.C.,
13th June 1898.
Brig.-Genl. Sir A. Gascooke, K.C.B. Offg. do.
Lt.-Col. W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E. Dy. Quarter-Master-General in India.
Major H. Mullaly, R.E. Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Genl. (Mobilisation).
Lt.-Col. J. W. Murray, R.A. Offg. Asst. Quarter-Master-General (In-
telligence Branch).
Capt. A. A. J. Johnston, 5th P.L. }
Major G. V. Kemball, R.A. } Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master-Generals
Capt. J. A. Douglas, 2nd B. L. } (Intelligence Branch).
Capt. E. W. M. Norrie, Midx. Regt. }
Major-Genl. N. Arnott, R.E. } Director-General of Military Works in
India.
Lt.-Col. H. W. Duperier, R.E. Dy. do.
Major H. E. Tyler, R.E. Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences.
Major-Genl. T. F. Hobday Commissary General-in-Chief.
Major J. G. Smith Asst. to do.
Major H. M. P. Hawkes Commissioner Genl. for Transport.
Lt.-Col. W. H. F. Macmullen Judge-Advocate-General in India.
Vety. Col. H. Thompson, A.V.D. Principal Vety. Officer in India, (I. V.
O., Bengal Command).
Col. H. D. Hutchinson Director of Military Education in
India.
Surg.-General W. Taylor, M.D., J.I.M.S. Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s
Forces in India.
Major J. Shearer, M.B., D.S.O., J.I.M.S. Secy. to do.
Surg.-Genl. R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., I.M.S. Director-Genl. Indian Medical Service.
Major J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., I.M.S. Secy. to do.
Major-Genl. R. Wace, R.A. Director-General of Ordnance in
India.
Major L. Fickett, R.A. Dy. do. do. Leave
out of India P.A. 188 days, G.G.O.,
4th March 1898.
Major R. C. O. Stuart, R.A. Asst. Director-General of Ordnance in
India.
Lt. Col. H. Good Director of Army Ammunition Depot.

Governors and Governors-General of India.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Mr. William Hedges	July 1692	
Mr. William Gyfford	Aug. 1694	
Sir Charles Eyre	26 May 1700	
Mr. John Beard	7 Jan. 1701	
Mr. Anthony Walston	20 July 1710	
Mr. John Russell	4 Mar. 1711	
Mr. Robert Hedges	3 Dec. 1713	
Mr. Samuel Peake	12 Jan. 1718	
Mr. John Deane	17 Jan. 1723	
Mr. Henry Frankland	30 Jan. 1736	
Mr. John Stockhouse	25 Feb. 1732	
Mr. Thomas Braddyll	29 Jan. 1739	
Mr. John Forster	4 Feb. 1746	
Mr. William Barwell	28 Apr. 1748	
Mr. Adam Dawson	17 July 1749	

Governors and Governors-General of India—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Mr. William Kyth...	4 July 1782	
Mr. Robert Drake...	6 Aug. 1782	
Colonel Robert Olive...	27 June 1788	
Mr. J. Z. Holwell...	27 Jan. 1790	
Mr. Henry Vansittart...	27 July 1790	
Mr. John Spenser...	30 Dec. 1794	
Lord Olive...	30 May 1795	
Mr. Harry Vereist...	23 Jan. 1797	
Mr. John Cartier...	26 Dec. 1799	
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 (18 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 Alured Clarke, K.C.B.	17 Mar. 1798	Officiating.
Marquis of Wellesley	18 May 1798	
Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	20 July 1805	Also Commander-in-Chief. Died at Ghazipur 5th October 1805. Confirmed 11th July 1806.
Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	10 Oct. 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. 1823	
Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.	4 July 1823	
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	20 Mar. 1836	Officiating.
The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.	4 Mar. 1836	
The Earl of Ellenborough	28 Feb. 1842	
Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	28 July 1844	
Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.	13 Jan. 1848	
Earl Canning, G.C.B., K.C.B.	29 Feb. 1856	
The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.	12 Mar. 1867	Died at Dharmasala, 20th November 1867.
Major-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1863	Officiating.
Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.	1 Dec. 1864	Officiating.
Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.C.B.	12 Jan. 1866	Assassinated at Port Blair, 11 February 1872.
The Earl of Mayo, K.T.	12 Jan. 1869	Officiating.
The Hon'ble Mr. John Stutchey	9 Feb. 1872	Officiating.
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T.	23 Feb. 1872	
Lord Northbrook, G.C.B.	3 May 1872	
Lord Lytton, G.M.S.L., G.M.L.E.	12 Apr. 1876	
Marquis of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880	
The Earl of Dufferin, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.M.S., P.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	13 Dec. 1884	
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.M.S.L., G.C.M.S., G.M.L.E.	10 Dec. 1888	
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., K.C.B.	27 Jan. 1894	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

See page 127

Staff and Departments of the Madras Command.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Lieut. Genl. Sir G. B. Walsley, K.C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Secy. and Aide-de-Camp to R. F.
the Lieut. General Commanding..... Major F. J. Evelyn, Oxfordshire, L.I.

Aide-de-Camp and Interpreter to H. E. the
Lieut.-General Commanding Capt. G. R. de H. Smith, C.I.H.
Native Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Lieut.-
General Commanding Subadar-Major Sayyid Yakub, *Sardar Bahadur*, 3rd Class Order of Merit, 27th M. I.

STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant-General Brig.-General G. Simpson, C.B.
Asst. Quarter-Master-General Col. J. P. O. Neville.
Asst. Adjutant-General Col. F. J. Kempster, D.S.O.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General Capt. E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regt.
Brig.-General, Royal Artillery Brig.-Genl. A. Saunders, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery Capt. W. E. McLeod, B.A.
Dy. Judge Advocate-General, M. O., Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts Major W. Lambert. — (Leave out of India P.A. 1 year.)
Offg. do. do. Major H. C. Ouslow.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for Mysore Major H. S. Mayhew, Border Regt.
P. M. O., Madras Command Surg.-Genl. C. E. McVittie, I.M.S. (M.) Q.M.F.,
Personal Asst. to the P. M. O. Capt. T. W. Gibbard, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Insplg. Veterinary Officer, Madras Command Vety.-Lieut.-Col. J. Reilly, A.V.D.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Commissionary General, Madras Command Col. G. L. Elliot.
Personal Asst. to do. do. Major G. H. Hall.
Inspr.-Genl. of Ordnance, do. Lt.-Col. G. W. Sandbridge, R.A.
Suptg. Engrs. Madras Command, Mily. Works Lt.-Col. J. F. Garwood, R.E.
Examiner, Ordnance and Clothing Accts., Madras Capt. T. H. Henderson.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

Controller, Mily. Accts., Madras Command Major J. G. Downing.
Examiner, Commt. Accts., Madras Lieut.-Col. F. F. R. Burgess.
Pay Examiner, Madras Lieut.-Col. G. B. Renny.
Examiner, Commt. Accts., and Pay Master, Rangoon Capt. C. E. Mardall.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Judge-Adv. Genl., 7th Circle, Rangoon Major L. H. Reid.
Asst. do. 6th Circle, Secunderabad and Belgaum Dist., and Hyderabad
Contingent Capt. R. F. H. Anderson.

MADRAS DISTRICT, &c., STAFF.

General Officer Commandg. District Brig.-General J. T. Cummins, D.S.O. — (Leave out of India P.A. 8 months.)
Offg. do. do. Col. E. Brooke Anderson.
A. A. G., Fort St. George Lieut.-Col. W. B. Renth.
D. A. A. G., do. Capt. F. T. Williams, 25th M.I.
Garrison Quarter-Master Capt. S. B. Graham, 14th M.I.
P. M. O., Madras District Col. W. E. Johnson, M.B., I.M.S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory Major C. C. Townsend, R.A.
Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions Capt. R. F. R. Fernby, S.O.
Supt., Reserve Remount Depot, Hout Lieut.-Col. E. Chalmers, 7th B.C. — (Leave out of India P.A. 1 year, 19th May 1893.)
Offg. do. do. Capt. G. C. McD. Birdwood, S.O.
D. A. A. G. for Instruction (Bangalore) Major E. H. Redwell.
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras Surg.-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, I.M.S.
Secy. to do. do. do. Captain C. Donovan, M.B., I.M.S.
Sanitary Commissioner Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., I.M.S.

Governors of Fort St. George.

Names.	Assumed the charge.	Remarks.
Mr. Aaron Baker	1 Sept. 1652	
Sir Thomas Chamber	1659	
Sir Edward Winter, K.T.	1661	
Mr. George Foxcroft	June 1665	Imprisoned by Sir Edward Winter.

Governors of Fort St. George—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Sir Edward Winter, Kt.	16 Sept. 1665	
Mr. George Foxcroft	22 Aug. 1668	
Sir William Langhorn, Bart.	1670	
Mr. Sneysham 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 1698	
Mr. Gulstone Addison	18 Sept. 1700	[1700.] Died at Madras, 17 Oct.
Mr. Edmund Montague	17 Oct. 1700	Acting.
Mr. William Fraser	3 Nov. 1709	Acting.
Mr. Edward Harrison	11 July 1711	
Mr. Joseph Collet	3 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	
[Mr. John Hinde	.....	Fort St. George captured, 16 Sept. 1746.
		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	Sent 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 Wyach	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 Bembold	6 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 Commandr-in-Chief.
Mr. John Holland	7 Feb. 1789	Acting.
Mr. Edward Joan Holburn	13 Feb. 1789	Acting.
Major-General William Medows	20 Feb. 1790	Also Commandr-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. 1805	
Mr. William Peirle	11 Sep. 1807	Acting.
Sir George Hilare Barclay, Bt., K.C.B.	24 Dec. 1807	
Lt.-Genl. the Hon. John Abercromby	21 May 1813	Commander-in-Chief and temporary Governor.
Mr. Hugh Elliot	16 Sep. 1814	
Maj.-Genl. Sir Thomas Munro, Bt., K.B.C.	19 June 1820	Died at Pattakonda, 6 July 1827.
Mr. Henry Sullivan Grange	10 July 1827	Acting.
Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington	16 Oct. 1827	
Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	25 Oct. 1832	
Mr. George Edward Russell	4 Mar. 1837	Acting.
Lord Elphinstone, C.E.S.	6 Mar. 1837	
The Marquis of Tweedale, K.T.	24 Sep. 1842	Was also Commander-in-Chief.

Governors of Fort St. George—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge.	Remarks.
Mr. Henry Dickinson	23 Feb. 1844	Acting.
Maj.-Genl. Sir Henry Pottinger	7 Apl. 1845	
Mr. Daniel Elliott	24 Apl. 1854	Acting.
Lord Harris	24 Apl. 1854	
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	28 Mar. 1859	
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead	5 June 1860	Acting.
S. Henry George Ward, K.T.	5 July 1860	Died at Madras 6 August 1860.
Mr. William Ambrose Morehead	4 Aug. 1860	Acting.
Col. Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B.	19 Feb. 1861	
Mr. Edward Maltby	26 Nov. 1863	Acting.
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T.	27 Mar. 1866	
Mr. Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.S.I.	19 Feb. 1872	Acting.
Lord Hobart	15 May 1872	Died at Madras 27 April 1875.
Mr. William Rose Robinson, C.S.I.	20 Apl. 1875	Acting.
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, C.S.I.	28 Nov. 1875	
Mr. William Patrick Adam	20 Dec. 1880	Died at Ootacamund 24 May 1881.
Mr. William Hadleston, C.S.I.	24 May 1881	Acting.
Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff	5 Nov. 1881	
The Honble Robert Bourke, C.E.S.	3 Dec. 1886	Created Baron Connemara.
Mr. John Henry Garstin, C.S.I.	1 Dec. 1890	Acting.
Lord Wenlock, C.E.S.	23 Jan. 1891	
His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., C.E.S.	18 Mar. 1896	

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. 08	Lt.-Col. Francis Capper	I	
1 Feb. 08	16 Feb. 09	Major Robert Barclay	I	
17 Feb. 09	30 Apr. 09	Lt.-Col. John Cappington	I	Acting.
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	
8 Dec. 37	23 Sep. 39	Lt.-Col. Benjamin Robertson Hitchins	I	Acting.
24 Sep. 39	14 Aug. 40	Lt.-Col. Robert Alexander	I	
15 Aug. 40	27 Oct. 42	Lt.-Col. Robert John Hussey Virian	I	
28 Oct. 42	9 Apr. 63	Lt.-Col. William George Woods	I	
10 Apr. 63	16 Apr. 65	Colonel James Maurice Primrose	I	
17 Apr. 65	22 Nov. 68	Colonel James Elphinstone Robertson	B	
23 Nov. 68	26 Aug. 72	Colonel Peter Burton Roo	B	
27 Aug. 72	27 Aug. 77	Br.-Genl. Robert Crosses Stewart	B	
28 Aug. 77	20 Feb. 80	Br.-Genl. Fred. William Jebb	B	
21 Feb. 80	28 Aug. 80	Colonel Andrew Robert Clephane	B	
29 Aug. 80	28 Aug. 85	Br.-Genl. Godfrey Clark	I	Officiating.
29 Aug. 85	17 Feb. 87	Br.-Genl. Wm. Kidston Hiles, 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.

DY. ADJUTANTS-GENERAL

MADRAS COMMAND.

PERIOD OF OFFICE		Rank and Name.	Service.	Remarks.
From	To			
1 Apr. 95	20 Oct. 95	Br. Genl. Elphinstone Waters Begbie, C.B.		
21 Oct. 95	.....	Br. Genl. G. Simpson, C.B.	1	

QUARTER-MASTERS-GENERAL.

MADRAS ARMY.

(From 1790).

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

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

MADRAS ARMY.

(From 1785).

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	Remarks.
From	To			
1785	1785	Sir Robert Sloper		
1785	1786	Sir J. Dalrymple		
1786	1790	Sir Archibald Campbell		
1790	1796	Sir W. Meadows		
1796	1797	Sir Almed Clarke		
1797	1801	Lt.-Genl. G. Harris		
1801	27 Jul. 01	Major-Genl. John Brathwaite	1	
28 Jul. 01	21 Oct. 06	Lt.-Genl. J. Stuart	B	Commanding the Forces.
22 Oct. 04	12 Feb. 08	Maj.-Genl. Dugald Campbell	B	(Temporary).
13 Feb. 05	10 Sep. 07	Lt.-Genl. Sir J. P. Chadock, c.n.	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. 1800	9 Apr. 1810	Maj.-Genl. Francis Gowdie	I	(Temporary).
10 Apr. 10	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 Auchmuty, c.n.	B	Commanding the Forces.
6 May 13	24 May 14	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Honble John Abercromby	B	Governor and C.-in-C.
15 May 14	31 May 21	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart	B	
1 Jan. 21	14 Jun. 21	Lt.-Genl. Thomas Bowser	I	(Temporary).
15 Jun. 21	2 Jan. 25	H. E. Genl. Sir Alex. Campbell, B., c.n.	B	
3 Jan. 25	18 Jan. 26	Lt.-Genl. T. Bowser	I	
19 Jan. 26	2 Mar. 26	Maj.-Genl. Sir John Doveton, c.n.	I	(Temporary).
3 Mar. 26	10 May 31	H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Geo. Townshend Walker, c.n.	B	
11 May 31	10 Oct. 36	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, c.n.	B	
11 Oct. 36	20 Dec. 38	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir P. Mainland, c.n.	B	
21 Dec. 38	4 Oct. 39	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, c.n.	B	
5 Oct. 39	2 Aug. 40	Major-Genl. Sir Hugh Gough, c.n.	B	
3 Aug. 40	10 Jan. 41	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Samuel P. Whittingham, c.n., c.n.	B	
20 Jan. 41	11 Feb. 41	Major Genl. James Allan, c.n.	B	(Temporary).
12 Feb. 41	25 Sep. 42	Major-Genl. Sir Robert Henry Dick, c.n., c.n.	B	(Temporary).
24 Sep. 42	23 Feb. 48	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Most Honble Geo. Marquis of Tweeddale, c.n., c.n.	B	Governor and C.-in-C.
24 Feb. 48	12 Mar. 48	Maj.-Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, c.n., c.n., and a.	B	(Temporary).
12 Mar. 48	23 Sep. 51	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Geo. Henry Fred. Berkeley, c.n.	B	
23 Sep. 51	23 Oct. 52	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Richard Armstrong, c.n., c.n., and a.	B	
27 Oct. 52	4 Apr. 154	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Wm. Staveley, c.n.	B	
5 Apr. 54	22 Sep. 54	Major-General Wm. Henry Sewell, c.n.	I	Provincial C.-in-C.
23 Sep. 54	9 Jun. 56	H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Honble Geo. Anson	B	
10 Jun. 56	26 Feb. 61	H. E. Lieut.-General Patrick Grant, c.n.	B	
27 Feb. 61	25 Dec. 61	Major-Genl. Richard Budd...	I	Provincial C.-in-C.
23 Dec. 61	14 May 65	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir James Hope Grant, c.n.	B	
25 May 65	7 Nov. 67	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, c.n., c.n.	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 B. 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, K.C.B.	I	
3 Feb.	81 27 Nov.	81 Major-Genl. W. Parn, C.B.	B	Provincial C-in-C.
25 Nov. 1881	17 Aug. 1885	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	I	
18 Aug.	85 28 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.I.E.	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 Jan.	93 Major-Genl. H. O. 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 Sir C. M. B. Clarke, K.C.B.
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List of Sheriffs of Madras.

No. 1	Mr. William Fowler	1800	
2	John Binay, (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	
10	William McTeggart	1809	Died, 11th March 1808, at Bellary.
	William McTeggart	1809	26th March, Sworn.
11	Sebastian Holford Greig	1810	
12	William Oliphant	1811	
13	William John White	1812	Died, 18th May 1812.
14	Richard Jebb, (L.S.)	1813	Took charge of Office, 31st Dec. 1812.
15	Kirkby Dalrymple	1814	Do. 20th Dec. 1813.
16	John McKerrell	1815	Do. 20th Dec. 1814.
17	Charles Henry Clay	1815	Do. 18th Sep. 1815.
18	Kirkby Dalrymple	1816	Do. 20th Dec. 1815.
19	William Brown	1817	Do. 20th Dec. 1816.
20	Charles Henry Clay	1817	Do. 8th July 1817.
21	Kirkby Dalrymple	1818	Do. 23rd Dec. 1817.
22	Samuel Ibbetson	1819	Do. 21st Dec. 1818.
23	William Thomas Blair	1820	Do. 6th Dec. 1819.

List of Sheriffs of Madras—continued.

No. 24	Mr. George Lys	1821	Took charge of Office, 11th Dec. 1820.
25	James Graham	1822	Do. 20th Dec. 1821.
26	John Goldingham	1823	Do. 20th Dec. 1822.
27	Thomas Gellabrand	1824	Do. 20th Dec. 1823.
28	John Savage	1824	and died 20th June 1824.
	John Savage	1825	25th June, Sworn.
29	Edward Gordon	1825	10th Dec. 1824, Sworn.
30	Robert Wright Norton	1826	20th Dec. 1825.
31	George Lys	1827	20th Dec. 1826.
32	William Bensley Anderson	1828	20th Dec. 1827.
33	Robert Eden	1829	20th Dec. 1828.
34	Thomas Keighly	1830	19th Dec. 1829.
35	Patrick Grant	1831	20th Dec. 1830.
36	John Young Fullerton	1832	21st Dec. 1831.
37	William Hamilton Hart	1833	20th Dec. 1832.
38	Arthur Rowlands	1834	20th Dec. 1833.
39	John Findley McKennie	1834	17th Jan. 1834.
40	Arthur Henry Harris	1835	20th Dec. 1834.
41	John Young Fullerton	1836	20th Dec. 1835.
42	Arthur John Macleane	1837	20th Dec. 1836.
43	John Young Fullerton	1838	20th Dec. 1837.
44	John Lewis Johnson	1839	20th Dec. 1838.
45	Duncan Montgomerie	1840	19th Feb. 1840.
46	William Gardiner Burn	1841	20th Dec. 1840.
47	Christopher Biden	1842	20th Dec. 1841.
48	John Bruce Norton	1843	20th Dec. 1842.
49	John Findley McKennie	1844	20th Dec. 1843.
50	Leonard Cooper	1845	20th Dec. 1844.
51	Mars Morphet	1846	20th Dec. 1845.
52	John James Franklin	1847	21st Dec. 1846.
53	Richard Burgess	1848	20th Dec. 1847.
54	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1849	20th Dec. 1848.
55	Leonard Cooper	1849	6th Sep. 1849.
56	Arthur Macdonald Ritchie	1850	20th Dec. 1849.
57	Leonard Cooper	1851	20th Dec. 1850.
58	Richard Burgess	1852	20th Dec. 1851 to 24th July 1852.
	Richard Burgess	1852	10th Aug. 1852.
59	Edward Salmon	1853	20th Dec. 1852 to 12th Aug. 1853.
	Christopher Biden	1853	10th Aug. 1853.
61	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1854	20th Dec. 1853.
62	Frederick Orme	1855	20th Dec. 1854.
63	John Findley McKennie	1856	20th Dec. 1855.
64	John James Franklin	1857	
65	William Sydney Wright	1858	
66	Eyre Burton Powell	1859	
67	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1860	
68	Colonel John Impett	1861	
	Do.	1862	
	Do.	1863	
	Do.	1864	
	Do.	1865	
69	Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple	1866	8th Dec. 1866, died.
	Do.	1866	6th Dec. 1866.
	Do.	1867	
	Do.	1868	
	Do.	1869	
70	John Charles Loch	1870	3rd May 1870, resigned.
71	H. D. E. Dalrymple	1870	4th May 1870.
	Do.	1870	20th Dec. 1870.
	Do.	1871	
	Do.	1872	
72	John Charles Loch	1873	
	Do.	1874	
73	Clement Simpson	1875	11th May 1875, resigned.
	Do.	1875	26th May 1875.
74	William Walker Munroe	1876	
	Do.	1877	20th Dec. 1876.
75	Robert Chillingworth Walker	1878	
	Do.	1879	20th Dec. 1878.
	Basil Lavery	1880	
	Do.	1881	7th Dec. 1880.
	Do.	1882	

List of Sheriffs of Madras—concluded.

No. 77	Mr. E. J. Fifth	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 Savalal Ramaswami Moode- liar, Bow Sahib, &c. c.i.e.	1886	20th Dec. 1886.
	Do.	1887	20th Dec. 1887.
80	Mr. J. Hingunbotham	1888	20th Dec. 1888.
	Do.	1889	3rd Dec. 1889.
81	Mr. E. G. Orr	1890	3rd Dec. 1890.
82	P. Hanganada Mudaliyar, M.A., Rai Bahadur	1891	20th Dec. 1891.
83	Mr. F. Rowlandson, M.A., LL.B.	1892	20th Dec. 1892.
84	Cowasjee Bhaljee Panday	1893	5th Dec. 1893.
85	J. P. Nicholas	1894	4th Dec. 1894.
86	Raja Sir Savalal Ramaswami Mudr., Kt., c.i.e.	1895	31st July 1895.
87	Mr. D. E. W. Leighton	1895	20th Dec. 1895.
88	Saïyed Mahomed Sahib Bahadur	1896	1st Dec. 1896.
89	Edward John Firth, Esq.	1898	1st Dec. 1897.
90	William Edward Smith	1899	10th Dec. 1898.

List of Deputy Sheriffs of Madras.

No. 1	Mr. Thomas Blyth	1890	November 1890.
2	Thomas Sackhouse	1819	July 1st.
3	Thomas G. Strichen	1820	June 1st.
4	Edward Lys		December 21st.
5	William Peacock	1824	July 1st.
6	John Hy. Wilkins	1825	October 1st.
7	James Thoy Baillie		December 21st.
8	William Paulin	1832	January 19th.
9	James Thoy Baillie	1835	October 5th.
10	John Biragood Jamnooy	1842	December 20th.
11	Leonard Cooper	1847	January 1st.
12	George Evelyn Cower	1847	October 18th.
13	Leonard Siminoff 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, M.A.	1868	December.
19	Robert Alexander Thompson, M.A.	1890	February.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Right Hon. William, Baron Sandhurst, C.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council. Took his seat, 18th February 1895.—Pay Rs. 10,000.
The Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., Second Member of Council. Took his seat, 12th July 1896.—Pay Rs. 5,333-5-4, (on leave on Med. Certificate).
The Hon. Mr. H. R. M. James, C.S.I., C.S., Tenny. Member of Council. Took his seat, 30th July 1898.—Salary Rs. 4,541-10-8.
The Hon. Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., Third Member of Council. Took his seat, 24th April 1897.—Pay Rs. 5,333-5-4.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A. M. T. Jackson, Esq., M.A., Oxon, (Barrister-at-Law), I.C.S., Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
J. J. Hinton, Esq., I.C.S., On spl. duty under His Excellency the Governor.—Salary Rs. 2,265.
Major R. Owen, Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
Lieut. B. J. T. Levett, Scots Gds. Aide-de-Camp.
Captain A. D. Young, Royal Horse Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. J. E. Greig, 26th Regiment, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. J. H. Crawford, 2nd Regt. of Bombay Lawcers, Extra Aide-de-Camp.—Office Commandant.
Lieut. C. C. L. Gower, (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers, Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard, (on leave out of India).
Risaldar Abdul Karim, Native Aide-de-Camp.
Surgeon-Major H. Martin, M.A., A.M.D., Surgeon.—Pay Rs. 1,000.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Hon. Mr. D. Lang, Advocate-General.
D. A. Khande, B.A., LL.B., 6th July 1897.
Mir Abubaksh Khan Shakhvi, Talpur, 14th July 1897.
N. G. Chandaekar, M.A., LL.B., 21st July 1897.
A. S. Moriarty, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), 28th July 1897.
H. K. Bhatavalaker, L.M., 28th July 1897.
T. H. McLellan, 28th July 1897.
G. K. Parash, M.A., LL.B., 28th July 1897.
Ruba Sahib Chorpada, 16th September 1897.
F. Vyram, C.I.E., 4th October 1897.
P. M. Mehia, M.A., (Barrister-at-Law), c.i.e., 26th January 1898.
V. Atmaram, 9th February 1898.
R. H. Macaulay, B.A., 26th March 1898.
R. Giles, M.A., 29th March 1898.
J. K. Spence, C.S.I., C.S., 17th June 1898.
H. M. Thompson, B.A., M.I.C.S., 7th July 1898.
W. E. Crove, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), 16th July 1898.
C. T. Venkai, C.I.E., 23rd July 1898.
C. T. Burke, M.I.C.S., 3rd August 1898.
A. Wingate, C.I.E., C.S., 10th September 1898.
C. G. H. Pawcett, C.S., Secretary.

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

J. Montcalm, M.A., C.S., Chief Secretary, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments and in charge of the Separate Dept.—Pay Rs. 8,750, (on furl.).
The Hon. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., C.S., Ag. do. Pay Rs. 3,750.
J. W. P. M. MacKenzie, M.A., C.S., Tenny. Secretary to Govt., in charge of Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.—Salary Rs. 3,125.
H. E. Lawrence, C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
Krishna Rao Antoba Chaudhkar, M.A., Asst. Secretary, Revenue, Financial and General Departments.—Pay Rs. 700.
S. W. Edgerley, C.S., C.I.E., Secretary, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments.—Pay Rs. 3,125.
C. G. H. Pawcett, C.S., Under Secy., Polt., Jull. and Ednc. Depts., and Secretary to the Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
F. A. Spencer, Asst. Secretary, Political, Educational and Secret Departments.—Pay Rs. 700 + P. A. 100, and Acting Marriage Registrar, L.A. Rs. 50.
M. N. Wadia, Assistant Secretary in the Judicial Department.—Pay Rs. 600.
J. DeC. Atkins, C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational, General, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on furl.).
R. B. Stewart, M.A., C.S., Ag. do. Salary Rs. 1,956-10-8.
A. R. King, Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 650 + Rs. 50 (as Marriage Registrar), (on furl.).
J. M. Anstia, M.A., Ag. do. Salary Rs. 850.
The Hon. H. M. Thompson, M.I.C.S., Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.—Pay Rs. 2,500.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Right Rev. J. MacArthur, Bishop of Bombay.—Pay Rs. 2,125-5-4.
Rev. W. B. Scott, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary.—Special allowance Rs. 266-10-3.
J. C. G. Bowen, Registrar of the Diocese.—Pay Rs. 150.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Hon'ble H. J. Parsons (Barrister-at-Law).—Pay Rs. 5,000.

JUDGES.

The Hon'ble H. J. Parsons, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), (Ag. Chief Justice) Pay Rs. 3,750.
E. T. Candy, C.S., (Barrister-at-Law), (on furl.). " 3,750.
Rao Bahadur M. G. Khande, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. " 3,750.
A. Strachy, B.A., LL.B., (Barrister-at-Law) " 3,750.
Haidroddin Tyabji, (Barrister-at-Law) " 3,750.
H. M. H. Paton, C.S. " 3,150.

GOVERNMENT LAW OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble D. Lang, Advocate-General.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 200 Office allowance.
H. B. ... (Barrister-at-Law) C.S., Remuneration for Legal Affairs.—Pay Rs. 2,400, (on furl.).
C.S. Moriarty, (Barrister-at-Law) do. —Salary Rs. 2,000.
E. P. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Extra Advocate.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
V. J. Krishna, Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 800.

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Depy. Asst. Adjt.-General for Musketry..... Major C. Grant, Arg. Sathd. Highrs.
Colonel on Staff, R.A. Br.-Genl. O. H. Sprague, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjt. General for Royal Artillery..... Capt. J. G. Geddes, R.A.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer..... Surg.-General A. F. Churchill, M.D.,
A.M.S.
Personal Asst. to P. M. O..... Capt. F. H. Swinton, I.M.S.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Dy. Judge-Advocate-General..... Bt.-Col. R. A. Pridoux.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Veterinary Officer..... Vety. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Adams.
Dy. Asst. Adjt.-General for British Army Schools,
(Madras and Bombay Commands)..... Major H. W. Scott, Lan. Furs.
Inspector of Army Signalling, (Madras and
Bombay Commands)..... Capt. A. B. Hatch, 29th Ho. I.
Inspector of Gymnasia, (Madras and Bombay
Commands)..... Major E. C. Hill, Wilt. Regt.
Superintendent, Army Clothing (Madras and
Bombay Commands)..... Col. H. H. Harvey-Kelly.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Inspector-General of Ordnance..... Col. A. P. Fletcher, R.A.
Commissionary General..... Lt.-Col. J. C. Dobbs.
Chief Engineer, Military Works..... Bt.-Col. F. T. N. Spratt, R.F.
Controller, Milly. Accs., Bombay Command..... Lt.-Col. J. F. D. Fordyce.
Pay Examiner, Poona..... Major W. St. J. Richardson.
Premier, Commt. Accounts, Poona..... Lieut. F. W. Bagshawe.
Inspector of Accounts, Poona..... Lieut. C. N. Baker, 2nd Ho. I.
Presidency Paymaster, Bombay.....

Governors of Bombay.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Hon. Sir Gervase Lucas	5 Nov. 1666	Died 21st May 1667.
Captain Henry Carey	22 May 1667	Officiating. [1669.
Sir George Oxen	26 Sept. 1668	Died in Surat 14th July
Mr. Gerald Angier	14 July 1669	Do. 20th 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 Watts	Nov. 1704	
Mr. William Aistable	Sept. 1708	
Sir Stephen Smith	1715	Officiating.
Mr. Charles Boone	1716	
Mr. Wilkate Phipps	1719	
Mr. Robert Cowan	1728	Dismissed from the Ser- vice.
Mr. John Horne	22 Sep. 1734	
Mr. Stephen Law	7 Apr. 1739	
Mr. William Wake	26 Nov. 1743	
Mr. John Geekie	15 Nov. 1742	Officiating.
Mr. Richard Bouchier	27 Nov. 1750	
Mr. Charles Cromwellin	29 Feb. 1755	
Mr. Thomas Hodges	27 Jan. 1761	Died 23rd Feb. 1771.
Mr. William Henby	28 Feb. 1774	
Mr. Rawson Hay Woodham	1 Jan. 1784	
Mr. Andrew Ramsay	9 Jan. 1788	Officiating.
Major-Genl. Sir W. Madown, K.B.	8 Sep. 1788	
Major-Genl. Sir Robert Abercromby, K.B.	21 Jan. 1796	
Mr. George Dick	1 Nov. 1798	Officiating.
Mr. John Griffiths	8 Sep. 1798	Officiating.
Mr. Jonathan Duncan	27 Dec. 1798	Died in Bombay, 11th August 1811.
Mr. George Brown	11 Aug. 1811	Officiating.
Sir Esch Nepean, Bart.	12 Aug. 1812	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	1 Nov. 1812	

Governors of Bombay—continued.

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 Jan. 1831.
Mr. John Romer	17 Jan. 1831	Officiating.
The Earl of Clare	21 Mar. 1831	
Sir Robert Grant, G.C.B.	17 Mar. 1835	Died at Dapuri, near Poona, 9th July 1835.
Mr. James Farish	11 July 1838	Officiating.
Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart.	31 May 1839	
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.	.....	Appointed 4th 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.B.	2 June 1842	
The Hon'ble Mr. Lestock Robert Reid	6 Aug. 1843	
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 Russell 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 Edmund 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.	28 Apl. 1880	
The Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, G.C.B.	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 C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Aides-de-Camp..... Lieut. W. H. Robinson, 4th Bn., Arg. and
Sathd. Highrs. (Extra).
Colonel on the Staff..... Col. (Femy.) Major-Genl. T. T. Coke.
Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General..... Major A. T. P. Hudson, p.s.c. Manch. Bgt.
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery..... Major H. S. Nelson, R.A.
Commanding Royal Engineers..... Lieut.-Col. H. L. Jeasep, R.E.
Senior Medical Officer..... Lieut.-Col. J. Fraser, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Chief Ordnance Officer..... Lieut. S. C. C. Townsend, R.A.
District Paymaster..... Hon. Capt. H. D. Staupie.

CEYLON (Colombo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief..... Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Aides-de-Camp..... Lieut. W. F. G. Wyndham, K. R. Rifle Corps,
Lieut. R. S. Jackson, W. Hrs.
Lieut. C. L. Ward-Jackson, York. Hrs. Yeo.
Cav. (Extra).
Brigadier-General..... Col. (temp. Major-Genl.) F. T. Hobson.
Aide-de-Camp..... Capt. N. H. Vertue, B. Kent Regt.
Depy. Asst. Adjutants-General..... Major F. Hornblow, A. S. Corps.
Officer Commanding Royal Artillery..... Major J. H. Post, Dorset Regt., p.s.c.
Commanding Royal Engineer..... Lieut.-Col. G. D. Fanshawe, R.A.
Senior Medical Officer..... Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Savage, R.E.
Chief Ordnance Officer..... Lieut. Col. A. W. Duke, M.D., R.A.M.C.
District Paymaster..... Lieut. Col. E. A. Heath, Ordnance Dept.
(Hon.) C. Ward, Staff Pay Master.

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.....

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—continued.		
	The Most Hon'ble Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.R., P.O., Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Earl of Ava, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, County Down in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, County Down, in Ireland; and Baronet [Additional] [Europe] ...	18th Dec. 1884.
9	His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahabab Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, of Hyderabad—[Deccan] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
10	The Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., P.C. of Kilkerran, County Ayr—[Europe] ...	25th Feb. 1885.
11	Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe] ...	7th Dec. 1885.
12	The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountsuarth Elphinstone Grant-Duff, P.C., C.B.—[Europe] ...	28th July 1886.
13	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gachkar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, of Baroda—[Baroda] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
14	His Highness Mahasana Dhira Sir Patah Singh Bahadur, of Udaipur—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
15	His Highness Raja Sir Shamsheer Prakash Bahadur, of Samur—[Panjab] ...	Ditto.
16	His Highness Maharaja Dhira Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore—[Central India] ...	30th June 1887.
17	His Highness Saranad-i-Rajah-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhira Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur—[Rajputana] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
18	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vasthi Sir Balarama Varma Kulasekhara Krishnapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, of Travancore—[Madras] ...	24th May 1888.
	The Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith Petty-FitzMaurice, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., Marquess of Lansdowne, County Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, County Bucks, Viscount Cam and Caisstone, 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 Chamaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, Ireland [Additional]—[Europe] ...	10th Dec. 1888.
19	The Right Hon'ble Donald James Mackay, G.C.B., Lord Reay, County Caithness, in Scotland; Baron Reay, of Darness, County Sutherland, in the United Kingdom, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and Baron Mackay, of Ophernart, in Holland—[Europe] ...	5th April 1890.
20	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Partab Singh, Indar Mahindur Bahadur, Sagar-Saltanat of Jammu and Kashmir ...	25th May 1892.
21	The Right Hon'ble Richard Assheton Cross, G.C.B., P.C., Viscount Cross, of Broughton-in-Furness, County of Lancaster—[Europe] ...	1st August 1892.
22	Field Marshal the Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.R., P.C., B.A.—[Europe] ...	3rd June 1893.
23	His Highness Sir Shri Chhatrapati Maharaj, Raja of Kolhapur—[Bombay] ...	1st Jan. 1895.
24	Honorary Colonel His Highness Makhtar-ul-Mulk Asim-ul-Iktidar Rafi-ush-Shah Wala Shikoh Mottasham-i-Dauran Umdat-ul-Umara Maharajadhiraj Alijah Hissam-ud-Saltanat Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Sindhu Bahadur Sindh Mansur-i-Zaman Fidi-i-Hazrat-i-Mulika-i-Musazama-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, of Gwalior—[Central India] ...	25th May 1895.
25	The Right Hon'ble George Robert Lord Harris, G.C.B.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
26	The Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, P.C., M.P.—[Europe] ...	20th July 1895.
27	The Right Hon'ble Basilby Lord Wenlock—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1896.
28	His Highness Maharaja Sir Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadur, of Rewa—[Central India] ...	22nd June 1897.
29	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, C.B., M.P.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
30	His Excellency Maharaja Sir Sir Shamsheer Jung Rana Bahadur, of Nepal ...	Ditto.
31	The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, I.C.S.—[N. W. P.] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—concluded.		
32	Lieut.-Colonel Maharaj Dhira Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur—[Rajputana] ...	22nd June 1897.
33	Lieut.-General Sir Richard Strachey, R.E., Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
34	General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., [Europe] ...	11th Jan. 1898.
35	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja Dhira Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Sir Rajindra Singh, Mahindra Bahadur, of Patiala—[Panjab] ...	21st May 1898.
SECOND CLASS, OF KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.		
1	General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, Knt., Royal (Madras) Engineers, Retired—[Europe] ...	28th March 1866.
2	General Sir Arnold Burrows Kemball, K.C.B., R. (late So.) A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
3	Major-General Sir William Henry Rodes Green, C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
4	Sir William Muir, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	8th Feb. 1867.
5	General Sir Edward Lechmere Russell, Bombay Army—[Europe] ...	24th Aug. 1868.
6	Major-General Sir Frederic John Goldsmid, C.B., I.S.C., Retired—[Europe] ...	1st Nov. 1871.
7	Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, I.S.C., Retired—[Europe] ...	6th Feb. 1873.
8	Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	24th May 1873.
9	Sir Robert Henry Davies, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	30th May 1874.
10	Rao Sir Rishi Rao Holkar Dada Sahib, of Indore—[Central India] ...	23rd Oct. 1875.
11	General Sir Samuel James Browne, G.C.B., V.C., I.S.C.—[Europe] ...	7th March 1876.
12	General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., V.C.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
13	Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fyner, Bart., M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
14	The Right Hon'ble Arthur, Lord Hobhouse, of Hapsden, in the County of Somerset, C.B., P.C.—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1877.
15	His Highness Sir Mansinghi Rammalsinghi, Raj Sahib of Dhargadha—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
16	Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., C.B., C.I.E., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
17	Admiral Sir Reginald John Macdonald, K.C.B.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
18	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, G.C.B., C.B.—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1877.
19	Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	25th May 1878.
20	Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	29th July 1878.
21	Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.B., British Service, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
22	Sir Lepel Henry Griffin, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	24th May 1881.
23	Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tager Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal] ...	24th May 1882.
24	Sir John Henry Morris, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	24th May 1883.
25	Major the Right Hon'ble Evelyn, Lord Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.—[Egypt] ...	4th Aug. 1883.
26	Sir Charles Grant, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
27	Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe] ...	6th June 1885.
28	Colonel the Right Hon'ble Sir Joseph West Ridgway, K.C.B., P.C., B.G.L.I.—[Ceylon] ...	21st July 1886.
29	Sir Jaland Danvers—[Europe] ...	1st Feb. 1886.
30	Sir Theodore Craze Hope, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	29th May 1886.
31	Sir Charles Edward Bernard, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
32	Sir William Chichele Plowden, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
33	Sir Charles Alfred Elliot, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
34	Sir William Wilson Hunter, C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
35	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Kesarsinghi Jawarsinghi, of Idar—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
36	Sir James Braithwaite Peile, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	2nd Jan. 1888.
37	Sir James Broadwood Lyall, G.C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	24th May 1888.
38	Sir Charles Haukes Tod Craze Peile, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
39	Sir David Miller Harbours, late I.C.S.—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1889.
40	Nawab Sir Muhammad Akram Khan Bahadur, Chief of Amb, Hazara District—[Panjab] ...	Ditto.
41	Sir Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C.—[Europe] ...	20th May 1890.
42	Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, late I.C.S.—[Panjab] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS—concluded.		
43	Sir Alexander Mackenzie, I C S—[Bengal] ...	1st Jan. 1891.
44	Sir Philip Percival Hutchins, late I C S—[Europe] ...	30th May 1891.
45	Raja Sir Amar Singh—[Kashmir] ...	13th Nov. 1891.
46	Sir Auckland Colvin, K C B, C I E, late I C S—[Europe] ...	25th May 1892.
47	Sir Henry Edward Stokes, late I C S—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
48	Sir Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, Diwan of Mysore ...	3rd Jan. 1893.
49	Sir Henry Waterfield, C B—[Europe] ...	3rd July 1893.
50	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K C I E, I C S—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1894.
51	Major-General Sir Oliver Richardson Newmarch, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	20th May 1894.
52	The Honble Sir James Westland, late I C S—[India] ...	1st Jan. 1895.
53	The Honble Sir Frederick William Richards Fryer, I C S—[Burma] ...	Ditto.
54	His Highness Maharao Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, of Sirahi—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
55	Sir Courtenay Peregine Ihari, C I E, Barrister-at-Law—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
56	General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C B, Bengal Infantry—[Punjab] ...	25th May 1895.
57	Surgeon-Lt.-Col. Sir George Scott Robertson, I M S—[Europe] ...	17th July 1895.
58	Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, K C B, R A—[Europe] ...	...
59	Thakur Sahib Sir Man Singh, Chief of Palitana—[Bombay] ...	...
60	Sir William Erskine Ward, late I C S—[Europe] ...	...
61	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Sessius Lethbridge, M B, I M S, Retired—[Europe] ...	...
62	The Honble Sir John Woodburn, I C S—[Bengal] ...	1st Jan. 1897.
63	His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Rajabir Singh Bahadur, K C I E, of Bundi—[Rajputana] ...	Ditto.
64	Sir Edward Charles Beck, Kt., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
65	The Honble Sir William Mackworth Young, I C S—[Punjab] ...	22nd June 1897.
66	His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, of Cochin—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
67	Sir Charles James Lyall, C I E, I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
68	Sir Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
69	Sir William John Cunningham, I C S—[India] ...	Ditto.
70	Major-General Sir Monague Gilbert Gerard, C B, I S C—[Hyderabad] ...	Ditto.
71	His Highness Farman-ul-Daulah Bakhsh-ul-Ikhtisari Daulat-ul-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, of Kapurthala—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
72	Sir Richard Uday, I C S—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
73	Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, I S C—[India] ...	Ditto.
74	His Highness Maharaja Lodiadra Sir Bhawan Singh Bahadur, of Datta—[Central India] ...	1st Jan. 1898.
75	The Honourable Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, I C S—[India] ...	Ditto.
76	Sir John Frederick Price, late I C S—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
77	Sir William Leo Warner, late I C S—[Europe] ...	21st May 1898.
78	Sir Trevor John Chichele Chichele-Flowerden, I C S—[Hyderabad] ...	21st Mar. 1898.

THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS.

1	William Ford, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	23rd March 1866.
2	General Sir Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C B, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
3	John Walter Sherer, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
4	General Richard Hare Keatinge, V C, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
5	Major-General John William Youngusband, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
6	Eyre Burton Powell, Esq., M A—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
7	Lawin Benthall Bowring, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	16th Sept. 1867.
8	General Frederic Conyers Cotton, Madras Engineers—[Europe] ...	8th Dec. 1868.
9	Lieutenant-General Craven Hildesley Dickens, B A, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
10	John Orlando Hercules Norman Oliver, Esq.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
11	General Henry Renny, British Army—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1869.
12	Lieutenant-General Sir John Blicq Spurgin, K C B, British Army, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
13	William James Money, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
14	Major-General George Hutchinson, C B, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1869.
15	Lieutenant-Colonel William Dickinson, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
16	Richard Vickers Boyle, Esq.—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
17	Mir Akbar Ali Khan Bahadur, of Hyderabad—[Hyderabad Decan] ...	Ditto.
18	Raja Sri Kishan Das Bahadur, of Moradabad—[N W P] ...	28th May 1870.
19	General Sir Henry Edward Lander Thuillier, Kt., R A, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
20	General Sir Martin Dillon, K C B, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
21	General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, C B, I S C—[Europe] ...	3rd June 1870.
22	Lieut. Robert Ashburner, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	20th May 1871.
23	Muhammad Hayat Khan, Khan of Wahi, Rawalpindi—[Punjab] ...	31st May 1872.
24	Major-General Alfred Thomas Etheridge, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
25	Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, K C B, M., G L I, Retired—[Europe] ...	15th Nov. 1872.
26	Major-General Beresford Lovett, C B, R E, Retired—[Europe] ...	6th Feb. 1873.
27	Sir John Ware Edgar, K C I E, late I C S—[Europe] ...	24th May 1873.
28	General Henry Hopkinson, I S C—[Europe] ...	27th Feb. 1874.
29	General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, K C I E, C B, I S C—[Europe] ...	7th Aug. 1874.
30	Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	28th Oct. 1875.
31	Edward William Ravenscroft, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
32	General Francis Hornblow Randal, R (Madras E)—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
33	Philip Sandys Melville, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	7th March 1876.
34	General James Michael, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
35	Major-General Sir Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, K C Y O, British Army—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
36	Major-General Philip Durham Henderson, Madras Cavalry—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
37	Major-General Harvey Tuckett Duncan, I S C, Retired—[Europe] ...	20th Sept. 1875.
38	Nawab Sayid Fath Ali Khan, Nawab of Banganapalle—[Madras] ...	1st Jan. 1877.
39	Whitley Stokes, Esq., C I E—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
40	George Thornhill, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
41	Thomas Henry Thornton, Esq., D C L, late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
42	Annavati Shashaya Shastri, late Diwan Regent of Pudukotai—[Madras] ...	Ditto.
43	Bakhshi Khoman Singh, of Indore—[Central India] ...	Ditto.
44	Doshabai Framji, Esq.—[Bombay] ...	Ditto.
45	Colonel Leopold John Herbert Grey, I S C—[Punjab] ...	Ditto.
46	Sir George Christopher Moseworth Birdwood, K C I E, M D—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
47	Sir Edwin Arnold, K C I E—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
48	General Charles James Merriman, R E, Retired—[Europe] ...	25th May 1878.
49	Sir James Ballot Richey, K C I E, late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
50	John Henry Garstin, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
51	Robert Davidson, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
52	Colonel Sir Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff, K C I E, R E, Retired—[Europe] ...	2nd June 1877.
53	Sahibzada Ubaidulla Khan, of Tonk—[Rajputana] ...	29th July 1879.
54	Sardar Bakshi Ganda Singh Bahadur, of Patiala—[Punjab] ...	22nd Feb. 1881.
55	Colonel Montague Protheroe, C B, I S C—[Residing out of India] ...	Ditto.
56	Colonel Henry Wylie, B., G L I—[Nepal] ...	Ditto.
57	Major-General William Tweedie, I S C—[Europe] ...	24th May 1881.
58	Sir Donald Campbell Macnab, K C I E, late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
59	Hornet Abel Cockrell, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	24th May 1882.
60	Colonel Sir Edward Charles Ross, Kt., I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
61	Charles Paget Carmichael, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	24th May 1883.
62	William Brittain Jones, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1885.
63	Henry William Primrose, Esq., C B—[Europe] ...	6th June 1885.
64	Herbert John Reynolds, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
65	Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cunningham, M D, I M S, Retired—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
66	Lieut. General Michael Weekes Willoughby, I S C—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
67	Henry Edward Sullivan, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	1st Jan. 1886.
68	Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, K C I E, I C S—[Europe] ...	29th May 1886.
69	Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	16th Feb. 1887.
70	James Graham Cordery, Esq., late I C S—[Europe] ...	Ditto.
71	Raja Piri Mohon Mukharji, of Uttarpara—[Bengal] ...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
72	Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, K.C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	16th Feb. 1887.
73	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Yate, C.M.G., I.C.S.—[Mesopotamia]...	Ditto.
74	William Rudolph Henry Merk, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
75	Rao Chhatrapati Bahadur, Begdar of Alipura—[Central India]...	Ditto.
76	The Hon'ble Kinwun Mingyi Maung Gaung—[Burma]...	Ditto.
77	Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.B.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
78	Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., C.B.—[Europe]...	2nd Jan. 1888.
79	Edward Raban Cave-Browne, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
80	Colonel Edward Lacon Osmantown, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	24th May 1889.
81	Colonel Sir John Clark, K.C.B.—[Europe]...	14th Oct. 1889.
82	Major-General George Edward Langham Somerset Sandford, C.B., R.E.—[India]...	1st Jan. 1890.
83	Colonel Robert Warburton, I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
84	James Richard Naylor, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	20th May 1890.
85	David Robert Lyall, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	1st Jan. 1891.
86	Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Shahzadpur, Umballa—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
87	Colonel Percy William Fowlett, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
88	Colonel George Herbert Trevor, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	30th May 1891.
89	Henry John Steadman Cotton, Esq., I.C.S.—[Assam]...	26th May 1892.
90	Surgeon-Major-General William Roche Rice, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
91	Colonel Frederick Jervis Home, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
92	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, I.C.S.—[Assam]...	Ditto.
93	Raja Udai Pratap Singh, of Bhinga—[Oudh]...	3rd Jan. 1893.
94	George Robert Elsmie, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
95	Herbert Mills Birdwood, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	3rd June 1893.
96	Major-General Alexander Walker, R.A.—[Residing out of India]...	Ditto.
97	Colonel Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
98	Jervoise Athelstan Baines, Esq., late I.C.S.—[India]...	1st Jan. 1894.
99	Sir Thomas Sulter Pyne, M.I.E.E., Kt., Chief Engineer to H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan—[Kabul]...	Ditto.
100	Major-General Robert Charles Bollean Pemberton, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
101	Charles Cecil Stevens, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	1st Jan. 1895.
102	Major-General Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B., I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
103	Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
104	Stephen Jacob, Esq., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
105	Colonel William Francis Prideaux, late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
106	The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cudell, I.C.S.—[N.W.P.]...	Ditto.
107	Sir Alexander Edward Miller, Kt., Q.C.—[Europe]...	25th May 1895.
108	Charles Montgomery Rivaz, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
109	Arthur Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
110	Kerala Varma Valiya Koll Tamburan, Consort of Her Highness Raja Rajeshwari Rani Lakshmi Bai Sahiba, C.B., Senior Rani of Travancore—[Madras]...	Ditto.
111	Colonel John Pennycuik, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	11th Oct. 1895.
112	Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr, I.C.S.—[Central India]...	1st Jan. 1896.
113	Denal Charles Jelf Ibberton, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]...	Ditto.
114	The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges La Tonche, I.C.S.—[North-Western Provinces]...	Ditto.
115	Arthur Upson Fanshawe, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
116	Colonel George Fletcher Otley Boughay, R.E.—[India]...	21st Jan. 1896.
117	Major Harold Arthur Deane, I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
118	James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]...	20th May 1896.
119	Joseph Parker, Esq.—[Europe]...	25th Sept. 1896.
120	The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	1st Jan. 1897.
121	Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab—On furlough]...	Ditto.
122	Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]...	Ditto.
123	Hugh Shakespeare Burnes, Esq., I.C.S.—[Baluchistan]...	22nd June 1897.
124	Clement Sneyd Colvin, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
125	Surgeon-Major-General William Roe Hooper, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
126	John Molesworth Macpherson, Esq.—[India]...	Ditto.
127	The Hon'ble Mr. James Monteath, I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
128	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Walter Nelson, I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
129	Horace Frederick D'Oyly Mounie, Esq., I.C.S.—[North-West Provinces]...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—concluded.		
130	Surgeon-Major-General James Cleghorn, M.D., I.M.S.—[India]...	22nd June 1897.
131	Colonel Thomas Gracey, R.E.—[India]...	Ditto.
132	Colonel James Aloysius Miley, I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
133	Colonel Andrew Wilson Baird, late R.E.—[Residing in India]...	Ditto.
134	Rhachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jeddah—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
135	Henry Babington Smith, Esq.—[India]...	Ditto.
136	Henry Aiken Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
137	Captain Arthur Henry McMahon, C.B., I.C.S.—[Gilgit]...	Ditto.
138	Robert Steel, Esq.—[Calcutta]...	Ditto.
139	Sardar Bahadur Kashi Rao Sarve, of Gwalior—[Central India]...	Ditto.
140	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Evan Marchison James, I.C.S.—[Sind]...	1st Jan. 1898.
141	James Knox Spence, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
142	The Hon'ble Mr. Michael Finucane, I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
143	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles William Pliny, M.I.E.E., M.A.—[North-Western Provinces]...	Ditto.
144	Maje Tasadduk Rasul Khan, of Barabanki—[Oudh]...	Ditto.
145	James Austin Baurdillon, I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
146	Alexander Wallace Cruickshank, Esq., I.C.S.—[North-Western Provinces]...	Ditto.
147	Thomas William Holderness, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
148	David Norton, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
149	Thomas Stoker, Esq., I.C.S.—[North-Western Provinces and Oudh]...	21st May 1898.
150	Colonel Manle Campbell Brackenbury, R.E.—[North-Western Provinces]...	Ditto.
151	Edward Richard Henry, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
152	Lucas White King, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
153	Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, of Jagra—[Central India]...	Ditto.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

[INSTITUTED 31st DECEMBER 1877, ENLARGED 2nd AUGUST 1886,
1st JUNE 1897, 12th MAY 1892 and 1897.]

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, C.B., M.P., 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 31st DECEMBER 1877.]

Secretary.—Sir William John Cunningham, K.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., C.S.I., from 1st January 1878 to 7th June 1880; The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Ripon, K.C., G.C.S.I., C.B., from 8th June 1880 to 12th December 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.B., from 18th December 1884 to 9th December 1888; The Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.B., from 10th December 1888 to 25th January 1894.

Previous Secretaries of the Order.—Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.B., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 1st January 1878 to 25th April 1879; Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, G.C.B., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 26th April 1879 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 1886; Sir Henry Mortimer Deane, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, from 22nd February 1886 to 17th April 1894.

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

- Field Marshal H R H The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—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., G.C.V.O.—21st June 1887.
 General H R H Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.—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., G.C.V.O.—21st June 1887.

HONORARY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Sir Leon Emile Clement-Thomas, Officer of the Legion of Honour, late Governor of the French Settlements in India—1st September 1893.

HONORARY COMPANIONS.

H. E. Monsieur Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp, Governor of Réunion and its Dependencies—30th July 1897.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS, OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.		
	The Most Hon'ble 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]	1st June 1887.
	The Right Hon'ble Sir Donald James Mackay, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.—[Europe] [Additional]	21st June 1887.
	The Right Hon'ble Robert Baron Connemara, F.C.—[Europe] [Additional]	Ditto.
1	Field Marshal The Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, G.C.B.—[Europe]	Ditto.
2	His Highness Maharaja Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, Rao of Kutch—[Bombay]	30th June 1887.
3	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bahadur, C.B., of Cooch Behar—[Bengal]	23rd Feb. 1888.
	The Most Hon'ble Henry Charles Keith, Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Earl Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, County 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 Donkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland—[Additional]	
	The Right Hon'ble George Robert, G.C.S.I., Baron Harris, of Serin-gavalam and Mysore—[Europe] [Additional]	20th May 1890.
4	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wasir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saikat Jang, of Tonk—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
5	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Amir-ul-Umara Nawab Sir Sayid Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur Mahabat Jang, of Murshidabad—[Bengal]	Ditto.
	The Right Hon'ble Bailey, Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.—[Europe] [Additional]	25th Jan. 1891.
6	H. H. Maharaj Adhiraj Sir Sardul Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Kishangarh—[Rajputana]	1st Jan. 1892.
7	Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	25th May 1892.
8	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seacombe, K.C.S.I., C.B.—[Europe]	2nd Aug. 1892.
9	General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., V.C.—[Europe]	10th Mar. 1893.
10	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wab of Khat—[Baluchistan]	10th Aug. 1894.
11	His Excellency The Right Hon'ble William, Lord Sandhurst—[Bombay]	27th Feb. 1895.
12	Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1896.
13	His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.B.—[Madras]	13th Mar. 1896.
14	Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burke, K.C.S.I., British Service, Retired—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1897.
15	H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhauwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yashwanth Chandra Rial, of Kutch—[Rajputana]	22nd June 1897.
16	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, of Khairpur, Sindh—[Bombay]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—concluded.		
17	The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Lachmeshwar Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga—[Bengal]	22nd June 1897.
18	His Highness Sir Bhagwatasingji Sagranji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal—[Bombay]	Ditto.
19	General Sir Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
20	His Highness Sir Waghji Ravaji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi—[Bombay]	Ditto.
21	Sir George Fandel Fandel-Phillips, Bart.—[Europe]	16th Oct. 1897.
22	His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares (North-Western Provinces)	1st Jan. 1898.
23	His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, Divan of Palanpur—[Bombay]	Ditto.
SECOND CLASS, OR KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.		
1	Sir Dietrich Brandis, of Bonn, Germany—[Europe]	16th Feb. 1887.
2	Sir Monier Monier-Williams—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	Sir Alexander Meadows Rendel, M.C.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
4	Sir Donald Campbell Macnabb, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
5	Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, C.S.I., M.D., LL.D.—[Europe]	Ditto.
6	Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
7	Sir Albert James Leppoc Cappel—[Europe]	Ditto.
8	Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	Sir Alfred Woodley Croft—[Bengal]	Ditto.
10	Sir Bradford Leslie, formerly Agent to the E.I. Railway Company—[Europe]	Ditto.
11	Sir Jaswantisingji Fatchsingji, Thakur Sahib of Limri—[Bombay]	30th June 1887.
12	Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I.—[Europe]	17th Aug. 1887.
13	Sir Charles Arthur Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras—[Europe]	2nd Jan. 1888.
14	Nawab Shams-ud-Umara Amir-i-Kabir Sir Kharshid Jah Bahadur—[Hyderabad Deccan]	Ditto.
15	Sir Edwin Arnold, C.S.I.—[Europe]	Ditto.
16	Sir Arthur Nicolson, C.M.G., late Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Tehran—[Europe]	20th Mar. 1888.
17	Sir Raymond West, late I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1888.
18	Sir Guilford Lindsay Molesworth—[Europe]	Ditto.
19	Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
20	Sardar Sir Nazim Khan, of Kharan—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
21	Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, Muzari Chief, Dera Ghazi Khan District—[Punjab]	Ditto.
22	Raja Velugotti Sri Raja Sir Gopala Krishna Yashendra Bahadur Pancha Hazar Mansabdar of Venkatagiri—[Madras]	Ditto.
23	The Hon'ble Sir Gregory Charles Paul—[Bengal]	Ditto.
24	Maharaja Sir Narindra Krishna Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
25	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
26	Sir Arthur George Macpherson, late of the India Office—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1889.
27	Sir William Mackay, late Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court—[Europe]	Ditto.
28	Sir Henry Stuart Cunningham, late Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court—[Europe]	Ditto.
29	Maharaja Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, Raja of Lanawara—[Bombay]	24th May 1889.
30	Sir John Ware Edgar, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
31	Sir Roper Lethbridge—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1890.
32	Sir James Bellot Eichey, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	20th May 1890.
33	Sir Charles Bradley Pritchard, C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	30th May 1891.
34	Sir Charles Pontifex—[Europe]	25th May 1892.
35	Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth—[Europe]	Ditto.
36	The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Humphrey Fagh Evas—[Calcutta]	Ditto.
37	The Hon'ble Sir Edward Charles Kaye Ollivant—[Bombay]	Ditto.
38	Sir Henry Seymour King—[Europe]	15th Aug. 1892.
39	The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collett, C.B., I.C.S.—[India]	1st Jan. 1893.
40	Raja Sir Muhammad Amir Hassan Khan, Khan Bahadur, of Mah-mudabad—[Oudh]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS—concluded.		
41	Colonel Sir William Breckton Hudson, A-D-C to the Viceroy— [Bombay]	3rd Jan. 1898.
42	General Sir Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., I.S.C.—[Europe]	3rd June 1898.
43	General Sir Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
44	Sir John Lambert—[Europe]	Ditto.
45	His Highness Maharaja Raja Sir Raghuwair Singh Bahadur, of Bundi—[Rajputana]	1st Jan. 1894.
46	His Highness Sarma-i-Rajah-i-Bondelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sir Savai Jai Singh Bahadur, of Orchha—[Central India]	Ditto.
47	Major-Genl. Sir John Charles Acland, C.B., R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
48	Colonel Lord William Leslie Dala, Pour Baresford, V.C., British Service—[Europe]	Ditto.
49	Sir James Lyne Mackay—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1893.
50	Raja Sir Sadul Das, of Banra—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
51	Colonel Sir Henry Ravenshaw Thwaites, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
52	Nawab Sir Sidi Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, of Jauhar— [Bombay]	Ditto.
53	Raja Sir Venkata Svetachalapati Ranga Rao, Zamindar of Bobbili —[Madras]	Ditto.
54	Sir William Robert Brooke—[Europe]	25th May 1895.
55	Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, of Ajodhya—[Oudh]	Ditto.
56	Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Gidhanur— [Bengal]	Ditto.
57	Sardar Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jada—[Central India]	Ditto.
58	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Adelbert Cecil Talbot, I.S.C.—[Kashmir]	18th Aug. 1895.
59	Major-General Sir Thomas Denney, I.C.S., Retired—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1896.
60	Nawab Sikandar Jang Bahadur, of Daulat-ul-Mulk Sir Vikar- ul-Ulugh Bahadur—[Hyderabad Deccan]	Ditto.
61	His Highness Maharaja Savai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, Chief of Ajodhya, Bondelkhand—[Central India]	1st Jan. 1897.
62	The Hon'ble Sir Henry William Bliss, I.C.S.—[Madras]	22nd June 1897.
63	Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmed Khan Bahadur, of Loharu— [Punjab]	Ditto.
64	Colonel Sir William Sinclair Smith Blisset, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
65	Major-General Sir Edward Stedman, C.B., I.S.C.—[Birma]	Ditto.
66	Sir John Jardine, late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
67	Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, R.N., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
68	Sir Manoharji Meriranjhi Bhavangari—[Europe]	Ditto.
69	Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, C.B., R.E.—[India]	Ditto.
70	Sir James MacNabb Campbell, I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
71	Sir Mohammad Manavver Ali Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot	Ditto.
72	Sir George William Allen, of Allahabad—[Europe]	Ditto.
73	Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ashanulla, of Dacca—[Bengal]	Ditto.
74	The Hon'ble Raja Sir Khem Singh Bedi, of Kalak, Rawalpindi— [Punjab]	1st Jan. 1899.
75	Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Colonel Sir George King, M.D., I.M.S., Retired [Europe]	Ditto.
76	Sir Arthur Wilson—[Europe]	Ditto.
77	The Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Q.R.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
78	His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan— [Bombay]	31st May 1893.
79	Colonel Sir Robert Warburton, C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.

THIRD CLASS, OR COMPANIONS.

Companions and Members ex-officio and for life.*

(Under the Old Statutes.)

1	Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John, C.B., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Em- press of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
2	Clarke, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	Colein, Sir Auckland, C.B., C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	11th Oct. 1885.

* Ex-officio appointments are no longer made.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS (Under the Old Statutes)—concluded.		
4	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.
5	Cromer, Major The Right Hon'ble Evelyn Baring, Baron, C.B., C.M.G., K.C.S.I., late R.A., and late Member of the Council of the Governor-General—[Egypt]	27th Dec. 1880.
6	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.
7	Edgerton, 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.
8	Erskisson, The Right Hon'ble Sir James, Bart, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., late Governor of Bombay—[Europe]	23rd April 1880.
9	Grant-Duff, The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone, P.C., C.B., late Governor of Madras—[Europe]	5th Nov. 1881.
10	Haines, Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul, C.B., C.S.I., R. Mun- tes, late Commander-in-Chief in India, and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1873.
11	Hobhouse, The Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur, Baron, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
12	Hops, Sir Theodore Craicraft, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	22nd July 1882.
13	Libert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	2nd May 1882.
14	Norman, General Sir Henry Wylie, C.B., 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. 1883.
15	Ripon, The Most Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquess of P.C., K.C., C.B., late Viceroy and Governor- General of India—[Europe]	8th June 1880.
16	Stewart, Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin, Bart, C.B., C.S.I., I.S.C., late Commander-in-Chief in India—[Europe]	12th Sept. 1880.
17	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.
18	Strachey, Sir John, C.B., C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Councillor of the Empress of India— [Europe]	Ditto.
19	Temple, Sir Richard, Bart, C.B., C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay and Councillor of the Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
COMPANIONS.		
1	Richard Kaye Puckle, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
2	Nawab Saiyid Vilayat Ali Khan, of Patana—[Bengal]	Ditto.
3	General William George Mainwaring, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
4	Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
5	Rear-Admiral John Bythesse, C.B., V.C., R.N.—[Europe]	Ditto.
6	Lieut.-General Sir Henry Moore, C.B., late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
7	General William Gordon, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
8	Donald Graham, Esq., late of Bombay (Firm of Graham and Company)—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	Thomas Mitchell Gibbon, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
10	George Smith, Esq., LL.D., of Edinburgh, formerly Editor of the "Friend of India"—[Europe]	Ditto.
11	Colonel John Henry Rivett Carnac, late I.C.S., late Commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles—[Europe]	Ditto.
12	Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon'ble George Campbell Napier, Bengal Infantry—[Europe]	Ditto.
13	Roscoe Bocquet, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
14	James Blackburn Knight, Esq., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
15	Ramanji Jamsaji Dastur, late of Barar, now of Poona—[Bombay]	1st Jan. 1878.
16	William Digby, Esq., late of Madras—[Europe]	Ditto.
17	Colonel Eugene Clutterbuck Impoy, I.S.C., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
18	Colonel Edmund Samuel Ludlow, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
19	Surgeon-Major Daniel Robert Thompson, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—Europe...	1st Jan. 1879.
20	Lieutenant-General James Francis Tennant, R.E., Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
21	Andrew Wingate, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	1st Jan. 1880.
22	The Reverend Father Eugene Lafont, S.J., of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
23	Stephen Paget Walter Vyvyan Luke, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
24	Sir Charles James Lyall, Esq., M.C.S., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
25	Charles Gordon Welland Macpherson, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
26	Monsieur Pierre François Henri Nanquette, Director of Forest Schools at Nancy, France—[Europe]...	Ditto.
27	Charles Edward Phipps, Esq., Telegraph Department—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
28	Pandit Sarup Narayan, of Indore—[Central India]...	Ditto.
29	Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahab-ud-din—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
30	Raja Sir Saurindras Mohan Tagor, Kt., of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
31	Dr. Johann Erika de Vry, of Lieden—[Europe]...	14th July 1880.
32	Diwan Bishan Singh, of Nabha—[Punjab]...	15th March 1881.
33	Richard Isaac Bruce, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
34	James Thomas Christie, Esq., U.C.S.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
35	Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab on furlough]...	15th March 1881.
36	Nawab Mirza Hasan Ali Khan—[Persia]...	Ditto.
37	Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	24th May 1881.
38	Mahamthopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
39	Lieutenant-Colonel William Hunt Carzon Wyllie, I.S.C.—[Nepal]...	Ditto.
40	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, late E.A.C.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
41	Sardar Sultan Jan, Saddozai, Punjab Commission—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
42	Brigade-Surgeon John Anderson, Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
43	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Owen, M.C.S.—[Patiala, Punjab]...	Ditto.
44	Henry Lucius Dampier, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	2nd Jan. 1882.
45	General John Augustus Fuller, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
46	George Felton Mathew, Esq.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
47	Rai Bahadur Hiti Ram, of Dera Ghazi Khan District—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
48	Sayid Aulad Husain Khan Bahadur, of Jabalpur—[Central Provinces]...	Ditto.
49	Khan Bahadur Pustanji Jahangir—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
50	Honorary Colonel John Robertson—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
51	Sir Henry Christopher Munce, Kt., late of the Indo-European Telegraph—[Europe]...	1st Jan. 1883.
52	Henry George Keene, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
53	Brigade-Surgeon James Edward Tierney Aitchison, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
54	Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
55	Sayid Bakur Ali Khan, Baladshahr District—[N.W.P.]...	Ditto.
56	Captain Claude Clark, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
57	Casper Purdon Clarke, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
58	Surgeon-General George Rids, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	24th May 1883.
59	Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., M.C.S., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
60	Colonel David Wilkinson Campbell, M.C.S., late Commandant, E.I.R. Volunteers, Calcutta—[Europe]...	Ditto.
61	Major-General Thomas Ross Church, I.S.C.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
62	Samuel Jackson, Esq., M.C.S., late Colonel Commandant, G.I.P.R. Volunteers—[Residing out of India]...	Ditto.
63	Thakur Bichu Singh, of Dholpur—[Rajputana]...	Ditto.
64	Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	1st Jan. 1884.
65	Baden Henry Baden-Powell, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
66	Pandit Het Ram, of Bareilly, formerly of Rewa—[N.W.P.]...	Ditto.
67	John Faithful Fleet, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
68	Colonel George Alfred Barnett, G.I.P. Volunteer Rifles—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
69	The Rev. William Miller, M.A., LL.D., Principal of the Madras Christian College—[Madras]...	23rd May 1884.
70	Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Mysore Service—[Mysore]...	Ditto.
71	Captain George O'Brien Carey, Indian Marine—[Europe]...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
72	Rai Kanhai Lal De Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	23rd May 1884.
73	Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., late I.S.C.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
74	Maharaja Durga Charak Laha, of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
75	Monsieur Lucien Boype, Sub-Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France—[Europe]...	Ditto.
76	Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, Esq., of Kotagiri, late Director of Public Instruction, N.W.P.—[Madras]...	1st Jan. 1885.
77	Ranwar Herman Singh, Ahirwala, of the Kapurthala State—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
78	Colonel Robert Parry Nisbett, late I.S.C.—[Europe]...	6th June 1885.
79	James Babonau Nickterlen Hennessy, Esq., of Muesorie, late Trigonometrical Branch, Survey of India—[N.W.P.]...	Ditto.
80	James Burgees, Esq., M.D.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
81	George Hammett, Esq., late Registration Department, Madras—[Ootacamund, Madras]...	Ditto.
82	M.R. R. Raja Sir S. Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Kt., of Madras—[Madras]...	Ditto.
83	Andrew Higgins, Esq., V.D., late Colonel Commandant, Punjab Volunteer Rifles—[Punjab]...	1st Jan. 1886.
84	Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
85	Colin Ariott Robertson Browning, Esq., lately in the Educational Department, Central Provinces—[Europe]...	Ditto.
86	Arthur Naylor Wollaston, Esq., India Office—[London]...	Ditto.
87	Mahammad Essan Khan, of Bhopal—[Central India]...	Ditto.
88	Raja Jang Bahadur Khan, of Nalpara—[Cutch]...	Ditto.
89	Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, Educational Department, on special duty—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
90	Colonel Sir Hugh Richard, Viscount Downe—[Europe]...	10th Mar. 1886.
91	Raja Seth Lachman Das, of Muttra—[N.W.P.]...	29th May 1886.
92	The Hon'ble Mr. Edward Spence Symes, I.C.S.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
93	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, of Ahmedabad—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
94	Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
95	Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Irrawaddy Flotilla Company—[Burma]...	Ditto.
96	George Watt, Esq., M.A., Bengal Educational Service—[India]...	23th June 1886.
97	Sir John William Tyler, Kt., M.A., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
98	Colonel Augustus LeMessurier, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
99	Lieutenant Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
100	John Lockwood Kipling, Esq., late Educational Department, Punjab—[Europe]...	1st Jan. 1887.
101	Dr. Franz Kielhorn—[Europe]...	Ditto.
102	Rai Mehta Panna Lalji, of Udaipur—[Rajputana]...	Ditto.
103	Brigade-Surgeon Henry Stanley Basted, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
104	Carl Ludolf Griesbach, Esq., Geological Survey of India—[India]...	18th Feb. 1887.
105	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Duncan Haikes, I.S.C.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
106	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
107	William Wordsworth, Esq., lately of the Educational Department, Bombay—[Europe]...	Ditto.
108	Albert Frederick DeLassoe, Esq., C.M.G.—[Central India]...	Ditto.
109	Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan, E.A.C.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
110	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Risaldar-Major Muhammad Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 5th B.C.—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
111	Henry Montagu Mathews, Esq., M.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
112	Palti Chentani Rao Parthala, of Madras—[Madras]...	Ditto.
113	Colonel John Stewart, R.A., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
114	The Hon'ble Sayid Amir Ali, Barrister-at-Law, of Calcutta—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
115	William James Maitland, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
116	Mang Pe Sh Myawun, of Mandalay—[Burma]...	Ditto.
117	Kumar Shri Kalaba, of Kutch—[Bombay]...	20th June 1887.
118	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wemyss Muir, I.S.C.—[India]...	15th July 1887.
119	Sir Frank Forbes Adams, Kt., late of Bombay—[Europe]...	2nd Jan. 1888.
120	Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, I.S.C.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
121	Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq., M.C.S.—[N.W.P.]...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
COMPANIONS—continued.		
122	The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sayid Amir Husain, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	2nd Jan. 1888.
123	Major-General Charles Smith Maclean, c.b., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	20th Mar. 1888.
124	Edmund Foster Webster, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1888.
125	Alexander John Lawrence, late I.C.S., late Commandant, Mussorie V.R. Corps—[Europe]	Ditto.
126	Major-General James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army—[Europe]	Ditto.
127	Hira Sahib Lal Raziana Parsad Singh, of Rewa—[Central India]	Ditto.
128	Meharibhai Kuvvaji Tarapurvala, of Kolhapur—[Bombay]	Ditto.
129	Charles Henry Lawney, Esq., late of the Bengal Educational Department—[Europe]	Ditto.
130	Colonel Thomas Welden, late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
131	Henry Irwin, Esq., M.C.—[Madras]	Ditto.
132	Major Buchanan Scott, R.E.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
133	Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Esq., U.C.S. of Burma—[Burma]	Ditto.
134	James Walker, Esq., late Commandant of the 2nd P.V. Rifles—[Europe]	Ditto.
135	Risaldar-Major Musaffar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent—[Hyderabad]	Ditto.
136	James McFerran, Esq.—[Europe]	17th Nov. 1888.
137	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Subramanyam Aiyar—[Madras]	1st Jan. 1889.
138	Ramakrishna Gopal Bhadarkar—[Bombay]	Ditto.
139	Surgeon-Major John Findlay, M.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
140	Frederick William Stevens, Esq., c.b.—[Europe]	Ditto.
141	Arthur Wallis Paul, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
142	Rayner Child Barker, Esq., Telegraph Department—[India]	16th April 1889.
143	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1889.
144	Nasroji Nasarwanji Wadia—[Bombay]	Ditto.
145	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
146	John Walker Buysar, Esq., M.C.—[Assam]	Ditto.
147	Sardar Bhagat Singh, Chief Secretary to the Raja of Kapurthala—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1890.
148	Colonel William Merriman, R.E., Retired—[Bombay]	Ditto.
149	Major-General William Percival Fording, R.E.—[India]	Ditto.
150	Colonel William Arthur James Wallace, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
151	Berthold Ribbentrop, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
152	Langdon Prendergast Walsh, Esq., of Aden—[Africa]	Ditto.
153	Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
154	James Robert Reid, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	26th May 1890.
155	Baba Partab Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, of Jashpur, Chitaur, Nagpur (Bengal)	Ditto.
156	Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
157	Bel Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul—[Punjab]	Ditto.
158	The Hon'ble Mr. John David Boes, I.C.S.—[Madras]	Ditto.
159	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Lodi Abdul Karim, of Meerut—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
160	Robert Turabul, Esq., late Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—[Europe]	Ditto.
161	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel James Buckingham, Commandant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion—[Assam]	Ditto.
162	Jeremiah Garnett Horsfall, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
163	The Hon'ble Mr. James George Henry Glass—[Bengal]	Ditto.
164	Edmund Neel, Esq., Secretary, P.W.D. India Office—[Europe]	Ditto.
165	Captain George Lindsay Halford, M.V.O., 1st Life Guards—[Europe]	Ditto.
166	Colonel Louis Henry Emile Tucker, B.G.L.I.—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1891.
167	Raja Jagmohan Singh, Tahsildar of Attra Chandapur, Rao Barchi—[Oudh]	Ditto.
168	Theodore Cooke, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E., C.L.D. (Dub.)—[Europe]	Ditto.
169	Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
170	James Edward O'Connor, Esq., M.B.S., M.I.C.E.—[India]	Ditto.
171	Walter Roger Lawrence, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
172	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Holbein Houlley, I.M.S.—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
173	William Watt Daly, Esq., late of the Bengal Police—[Europe]	Ditto.
174	Charles Stewart Murray, Esq., Bengal Police—[Bengal]	Ditto.
175	Ernest Octavius Walker, Esq., late of the Telegraph Department—[Ceylon]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
COMPANIONS—continued.		
176	John Prescott Hewett, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]	30th May 1891.
177	Rao Bahadur Kanti Chander Mukharji, of Jaipur—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
178	Wilhelm Schlich, Esq., Ph.D.—[Europe]	Ditto.
179	Maharaja Mahendra Mahendra Singh, of Bhadawar—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
180	Captain Francis Edward Younghusland, 1st (King's) D. Guards—[India]	Ditto.
181	Vincent Robinson, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
182	Manoharji Kaviyaji Murzban, Khan Bahadur, F.R.S., A.M.I.C.E.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
183	Frederick Clendon Dukes, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1892.
184	Lieut.-Colonel Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, I.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
185	Raja Gode Narayana Gajapati, Rao, of Vizagapatam—[Madras]	Ditto.
186	The Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
187	Muhammad Abdulla Khan, Bahadur, Isakhel, Baran—[Punjab]	Ditto.
188	Joseph Harpityde Fuller, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
189	Herbert Thirkell White, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
190	William Turner Thielton Dyer, Esq., M.C., F.R.S.—[Europe]	25th May 1892.
191	Colonel John Walter Outley, R.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
192	Frederick Ewart Robertson, Esq., C.E.—[India]	Ditto.
193	Ramesh Chandra Dutt, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal on furlough]	Ditto.
194	Arthur John Hughes, Esq., C.E., Retired—[Calcutta, Bengal]	Ditto.
195	Captain Hugh Daly, I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
196	James George Scott, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
197	George Pringle Ross, Esq., C.E.—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
198	Khan Bahadur Kadidat Khan, Gul Khan—[Sindh]	Ditto.
199	Diwan Ganpat Rai—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
200	William Benjamin Oldham, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	3rd Jan. 1893.
201	Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, Zamindar of Sonbarsa—[Bengal]	Ditto.
202	Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
203	Colonel William Gordon Cunningham, R.E., Retired—[Burma]	Ditto.
204	Colonel George Frederick Leicester Marshall, R.E.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
205	Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh of Kalalwahi, late Subadar-Major 22th Punjab Infantry—[Punjab]	Ditto.
206	Edward Horace Man, Esq.—[Port Blair]	Ditto.
207	Nasroji Manekji Wadia—[Bombay]	Ditto.
208	Captain Alexander Campbell, D.S.O., R.I.M.—[India]	3rd June 1893.
209	Rao Sahib Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Masuda, Ajmir (Rajputana)	Ditto.
210	Shahk Bahadur Singh, Nawab-i-Am, Wazir of the State of Junagadh—[Bombay]	Ditto.
211	Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel James Herbert Brockencate Hallen, I.V.D., Elin.—[Europe]	Ditto.
212	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel David Douglas Cunningham, M.B., F.R.S., I.M.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
213	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Miles, late Commandant, Burma Valley Light Horse Volunteers, Silchar—[Assam]	Ditto.
214	Bertram Saumarez Carey, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
215	S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, s.a., Diwan Bahadur—[Baroda]	Ditto.
216	Lieut.-Colonel George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, c.b., I.C.S.—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1894.
217	Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, s.a., Barrister-at-Law—[Bombay]	Ditto.
218	Pati Gregory Meites, Esq., I.C.S.—[Assam]	Ditto.
219	Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Montgomerie John Moore, Kt., R.A., Retired, President of the Madras Municipal Commission—[Madras]	Ditto.
220	Surg.-Major Ernest Harold Penn, Coastguard—[Europe]	Ditto.
221	Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Carmac Temple, I.C.S.—[Port Blair]	Ditto.
222	Major John William Hogg, I.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
223	Edward Chasius Scottley George, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
224	Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
225	Captain Arthur Henry McMahon, c.b., I.C.S.—[Gült]	Ditto.
226	Captain John Manroze Smith, V.C., I.C.S.—[Kashmir]	Ditto.
227	John Stuart Donald, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
228	His Highness Mir Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur—[Sindh, Bombay]	26th May 1894.
229	Colonel Frank William Chatterton, B.G.L.I.—[Europe]	Ditto.
230	George Abraham Grierson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
231	Francis Joseph Edward Spring, Esq., I.C.E.—[Assam]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
232	Cowasji Dhanash Adanwala, Esq.—[Bombay]	26th May 1894.
233	Thomas Blaney, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
234	Graham Anderson, Esq.—[Mysore]	Ditto.
235	Rao Bahadur Sriram Bhikaji Jatar, M.A.—[Beras]	1st Jan. 1895.
236	Fazulbhai Vishram—[Bombay]	Ditto.
237	Thomas David Little, Esq., M.A., C.E.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
238	Colonel Henry Sullivan Jarrett, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
239	Colonel Henry Bristow Sanderson, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
240	Rao Bahadur Diwan Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, of Charkhari—[Central India]	Ditto.
241	Rai Durgadasi Banerji Bahadur, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
242	Arthur Crommelin Hanbin, Esq.—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
243	Adam Gillies Tytler, Esq.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
244	Vety, Captain Joshua Arthur Nann, D.S.O., F.R.C.V.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
245	Khan Bahadur Hake Nawaz Khan Saddozai—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
246	Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitambar—[Central Provinces]	25th May 1895.
247	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Venkatarao Bhashyam Aiyangar—[Madras]	Ditto.
248	Charles Edward Buckland, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
249	Alexander Bleckley Patterson, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
250	Harry Ashburner Asworth, Esq., I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
251	Colonel Charles Arnold Porteous, I.S.C.—[Residing out of India]	Ditto.
252	Colonel Clayton Turner Lane, I.S.C., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
253	The Hon'ble Hkun Sang, the Sawmoo of Hui Paw—[Burma]	Ditto.
254	Stepping William Edgerley, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
255	Trichinopoly Rayala Arakiaswami Thimboo Chetty—[Mysore]	Ditto.
256	Khan Bahadur Maslavi Abdu Jabbar—[Bengal]	Ditto.
257	Captain William Richard Yelland, D.S.O., I.S.C.—[Kashmir]	Ditto.
258	Henry John Sanyon, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law)—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
259	Munshi Hafis Abdul Karim, of Meerut, Indian Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
260	The Hon'ble Sir Patrick Playfair, Kt.—[Bengal]	1st Jan. 1896.
261	Ram Lal Singh, Chief of Baghat	Ditto.
262	Frederick John Johnstone, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
263	Colonel Richmond Irvine Crawford, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
264	Charles Falkiner MacCartie, late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
265	Richard Morris Dant, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
266	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Haslett Brown, M.D., I.M.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
267	Doctor Rash Bohari Ghosh—[Bengal]	Ditto.
268	Frank Henry Cook, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
269	Francis Erskine Dempster, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
270	Henry O'Connell Cardoso, Esq.—[Madras]	20th May 1896.
271	Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Franklin, I.M.S.—[India]	Ditto.
272	Thomas Hiram, Esq., M.I.C.E.—[India]	Ditto.
273	Major John Snakespear, D.S.O.—[Assam]	Ditto.
274	Sardar Ratan Singh, President of the Council of Regency, Jind—[Punjab]	Ditto.
275	Raja Bhup Indra Bikram Singh, of Baggur in the Bahrich District of Oudh	Ditto.
276	Major (Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel) James John McLeod, V.D., Behar Light Horse, and an Honorary A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	Ditto.
277	Captain Norman Francis, Secretary to H.H. the Maharajah Holkar, of Indore—[Central India]	Ditto.
278	Arthur Henry Plunkett, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
279	Rao Bahadur Chusisa Venjia—[Bombay]	Ditto.
280	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel William Barnshaw Cooper, of Cawnpore—[N.W.P.]	1st Jan. 1897.
281	Alexander Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab on furlough]	Ditto.
282	John Elliot Fox, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
283	S.R.Ny. Santara Subbayan, Diwan of the State of Travancore—[Madras]	Ditto.
284	Lieutenant Eaton Wallace Petley, R.N., Retired—[Bengal]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—concluded.		
285	Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram, Judicial Member of the Kashmir State Council—[Kashmir]	1st Jan. 1897.
286	Khan Bahadur Naoraji Pestamji Vakil, of Ahmedabad—[Bombay]	Ditto.
287	The Hon'ble M.R.Ry. Panayappan Annanda Chari Vidya Vinodla Avargal, Rai Bahadur—[Madras]	22nd Jan. 1897.
288	Colonel Russell Richard Palford, R.E.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
289	Colonel Alcock on George Arnold Durand, C.B., I.S.C.—[India]	Ditto.
290	Benjamin Wall Fiddah, Esq.—[England]	Ditto.
291	Frederick Shore Bullock, Esq., I.C.S.—[Beras]	Ditto.
292	Charles Henry Reynolds, Esq., M.I.C.E.—[India]	Ditto.
293	Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Duff, I.S.C.—[India]	Ditto.
294	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Alexander Wahab, R.E.—[India]	Ditto.
295	Nawab Afzar-Jang Afzar-ud-daula Bahadur Major Muhammad Ali Beg—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
296	Edwin Daxington, Esq., lately of Rangoon—[Europe]	Ditto.
297	James Strachan, Esq., M.I.C.E., of Karachi—[Bombay]	Ditto.
298	Panna Narasinghara Krishna Mur—[Mysore]	Ditto.
299	The Rev. John Hushand, F.R.C.S. (a), of Ajmere—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
300	Dr. Waddamar Mordoci Haffins—[India]	Ditto.
301	Augustus Frederick Rudolf Horrie, Esq., F.R.C.S., Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
302	Rustamji Dhanjibhai Mehta, Esq., late ex-Sheriff of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
303	Charles Godelphin William Hastings, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
304	Khan Bahadur Manoharji Rustamji Dhola, of Aden—[Bombay]	Ditto.
305	Honorary Commander Arthur Whitley Chitty, late I.N.—[Europe]	Ditto.
306	Rai Bahadur Danist Ram, of Jalandhar—[Punjab]	Ditto.
307	Lieut.-Colonel John Charles Frederick Gordon, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	31st July 1897.
308	Major Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, I.S.C.—[Central India]	Ditto.
309	Risaldar-Major Baha-ud-din Khan—[Central India]	Ditto.
310	Charles Stewart Crole, Esq., I.C.S.—[Madras]	1st Jan. 1898.
311	The Hon'ble Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah—[Bengal]	Ditto.
312	Raja Bulwant Singh, of Awa Etah—[North-Western Provinces]	Ditto.
313	Benjamin Robertson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
314	Thoson James Macpherson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
315	James Campbell Arbuthnot, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
316	Robert Warrand Carlyle, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
317	Henry Cecil Ferand, Esq., I.C.S.—[North-Western Provinces]	Ditto.
318	Captain John Ramsay, I.S.C.—[Europe—on furlough]	Ditto.
319	Robert Dutton Joyner, Esq., M.I.C.E.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
320	Charles George Palmer, Esq., M.I.C.E.—[North-Western Provinces]	Ditto.
321	Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Samuel John Thomson, I.M.S.—[India]	Ditto.
322	Lieutenant-Colonel David Parkes Masson, V.D., Punjab Volunteer Rifles—[Punjab]	Ditto.
323	Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, M.D., I.M.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
324	Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bosa—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
325	Virendra Dipehand, of Ahmedabad—[Bombay]	Ditto.
326	The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Penaynick—[Beras]	21st May 1898.
327	Philip Chicheley Hyde Snow, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
328	Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel Arthur Mudge Cranfoot, M.D., I.M.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
329	Edward Fontaine Jacob, Esq., M.I.C.E.—[North-Western Provinces]	Ditto.
330	Major Robert Irvin Scallan, Esq., D.S.O., I.S.C.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
331	Captain Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, of Simara—[Punjab]	Ditto.
332	Lieut. Alfred Beckett Minchin, I.S.C.—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
333	William Teylor Van Someren, Esq., Postal Dept.—[Kashmir]	Ditto.
334	Charles Hill, Esq., of Champaran—[Bengal]	Ditto.
335	Tahilram Khemchand, of Karachi—[Sind]	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.
KHAN BAHADURS.					
1	'Abdul Ali ...	1876 ...	Madras ...	'Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Munazzar-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
2	'Abdul-vees ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	'Abdul-vees, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
3	Ahmad Meht-ud-din ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Ahmad Meht-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
4	'Ali Dost ...	1875 ...	North Arcot ...	'Ali Dost, Khan Bahadur ...	Pensioned Inspector of Police.
5	Basir Ahmad ...	1887 ...	Madras ...	Basir Ahmad, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
6	Ghulam Muhammad Ghans ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Ghulam Muhammad Ghans, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Munazzar-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
7	Chalam Muhammad Haidar ...	1887 ...	Karur ...	Ghulam Muhammad Haidar, Khan Bahadur ...	Inspector of Police.
8	Ghulam Muhammad Hasan ...	1883 ...	Madras ...	The Honorable Ghulam Muhammad Hasan 'Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Sardar Jang Bahadur.
9	Ghulam Muht-ud-din ...	1885 ...	Tanjore ...	Ghulam Muht-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Station Master.
10	Radia 'Ali Masher ...	1885 ...	Madras ...	Radia 'Ali Masher, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
11	Haji Zahir-ud-din Ahmad ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Haji Zahir-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Nawab Ghousia Begum.
12	Manjeri Ahmed Gouthal ...	1875 ...	Malabar ...	Manjeri Ahmed Gouthal, Khan Bahadur ...	Late Inspector of Police.
13	Muhammad 'Abd-ud-din Ali ...	1875 ...	Madras ...	Muhammad 'Abd-ud-din Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Khashid-ud-daula, Shadi half-brother of the First Prince of Arcot.
14	Muhammad Abd-ud-din ...	1876 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Abd-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Grandson of do.
15	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din ...	1876 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
16	Muhammad Fazl-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Fazl-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Asim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Azim-ud-daula.
17	Muhammad Hamid ...	1883 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Hamid, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
18	Do. ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.
19	Muhammad Karamat-ullah ...	1875 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Karamat-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Asim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Azim-ud-daula.
20	Muhammad Mahmud ...	1883 ...	Madras ...	Muhammad Mahmud, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Muhammad-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
21	Muhammad Munavar ...	1876 ...	Do. ...	Prince Muhammad Munavar, Khan Bahadur ...	Third Prince of Arcot.

22	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din ...	1873 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Nizam-ud-din, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
23	Muhammad Qadri 'Aziz ...	1873 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Qadri 'Aziz, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
24	Muhammad Karamat-ullah ...	1873 ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Karamat-ullah, Khan Bahadur ...	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
25	Najm-ud-din Hussin ...	1875 ...	Canjeveram ...	Najm-ud-din Hussin, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
26	Nazir 'Ali ...	1875 ...	Madras ...	Nazir 'Ali, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
27	Tajammul Hissam ...	1887 ...	Do. ...	Tajammul Hissam, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
28	Mirza Muhammad Ismail ...	1890 ...	Do. ...	Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur ...	do.
29	Muhammad Qadir Nawaz ...	1891 ...	Madras ...	Muhammad Qadir Nawaz, Khan Bahadur ...	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
30	Vellore Muhammad Shurif ...	1891 ...	Madras ...	V. Muhammad Shurif, Khan Bahadur ...	Late agent to Her Highness Begum Sahiba, widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.
31	Abd-us-Sabhan ...	1891 ...	Madras ...	Abd-us-Sabhan, Khan Bahadur ...	Deputy Collector.
32	Muhammad Abd-us-Samad ...	1892 ...	Madras ...	Abd-us-Sabhan, Khan Bahadur ...	Municipal Commissioner, Madras.
33	Abubakar Beeri ...	1893 ...	Mangalore ...	Abubakar Beeri, Khan Bahadur ...	Inspector of Police.
34	Ghulam Muhammad Ali ...	1897 ...	Madras ...	Haji Abubakar Beeri, Khan Bahadur ...	Grandson-in-law of the 2nd Prince of Arcot.
35	Muhammad Anwar ...	1897 ...	Madras ...	Khan Bahadur ...	Marichant.
36	Abd-ul-Majid ...	1897 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Son of Prince Md. Manawar Khan Bahadur.
37	Ghulam Muht-ud-din ...	1897 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.
38	Ghulam Raza ...	1897 ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	do.
39	Sayyid Muhammad ...	1897 ...	Do. ...	Navab ...	Superintendent of Post Offices.
40	Said Hasan ...	1888 ...	Madras ...	Said Hasan, Khan Sahib ...	Sheriff of Madras.
41	Lal Beg ...	1893 ...	Madras ...	Lal Beg, Khan Sahib ...	Government Pensioner.
42	Ghulam Mahmud ...	1897 ...	Madras ...	Khan Sahib ...	Pensioned Sub-Magistrate.

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	Gausiah Begum ...	1822 ...	Madras ...	Nawab Gausiah Begum ...	Relative.
2	Khair-ud-din Begum ...	1834 ...	Do. ...	H. H. Nawab Khair-ud-din Begum ...	Shadi widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

List of Musulmans in the Madras Presidency on whom the title of "Khan Bahadur" and "Khan Sahib" have been conferred—concluded.

No.	Name.	Dated birth.	Residence.	Official form of address.	Remarks.
3	Khan Sahib-un-nisa Begum	1813	Do.	Nawab Khan Bahadur-un-nisa Begum	Shah widow of Munzir-ul-Jahid Bahadur.
4	Khan Sahib-un-nisa Begum	1815	Do.	Nawab Khan Bahadur-un-nisa Begum (Princess of Arcot)	Nikahi wife of Prince Muhammad Munawwar Khan Bahadur.
5	—UL-JALE.—	1816	Madras	'Ali Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Iskander Jang, Afzar-ud-Daulah, Rafat-ul-Jale.	Relative.
6	'Abd-ul-Karim 'Agha Johar	1817	Arabia	Sardar Khan Bahadur, Anad Jang, Saif-ud-Daulah	Servant.
7	Haji Ghulam Muhammad	1819	Madras	Haji Ghulam Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Ghaffar Jang, Shah	Do.
8	Mohammad Sibt-ul-Jale	1820	Do.	Nizam-ud-Daulah	Do.
9	Sultan Mahmud-un-nisa	1823	Do.	Ghulam Sultan Mahmud-un-nisa, Khan Bahadur, Inzam Jang, Asif-ud-Daulah.	Do.
10	Ghulam Nahi 'Ali	1827	Do.	Nasir E-Jen, Bahadur, Nasir Jang	Relative.
11	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad	1825	Do.	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Munir Jang	Servant.
12	Muhammad 'Abd-ur-Rahman	1835	Do.	Muhammad 'Abd-ur-Rahman, Khan Bahadur	Relative.
13	Muhammad Zakir 'Ali	1825	Do.	Muhammad, Khan Bahadur	Servant.
14	Asif-ud-din	1830	Madras	Asif-ud-din Khan	Relative.
15	Ghulam Jilani	1834	Do.	Ghulam Jilani Khan	Servant.
16	Ghulam Mahomed	1838	Do.	Nasir Khan	Do.
17	Mir Ghulam 'Ali	1838	Do.	Mir Ghulam 'Ali Khan	Relative.
18	Sir 'Umu Husain	1838	Do.	Mir 'Umu Husain Khan	Servant.
19	Qadir Husain	1841	Do.	Qadir Husain Khan	Do.

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

HOME DEPARTMENT, NOTIFICATION, PUBLIC, India, the 1st November 1877, No. 2032.
In pursuance of Home Department Notification, No. 2274, 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 officers 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.
VICEROY, 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 India, 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. (1) Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. (1) 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.

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. (1) 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.

(1) Lieut-Governor of Burma shall take rank in entry No. 4 when in his own territories and otherwise in entry No. 6. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 906, dated 24th May 1897.]

(2) Entry No. 16—Now termed Lieut-Generals Commanding the Forces, Madras and Bombay.

(3) 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 16. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 533, dated 1st Apr. 1895.]

(4) The Bishop of Lahore and the Bishop of Rangoon shall take rank immediately after entry No. 18. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 1550, dated 24th August 1878.] The Bishop of Lucknow shall take rank with the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon immediately after entry No. 18. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 123, dated 23rd May 1893.]

(5) Members of the Legislative Councils of the Lieut-Governors of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Burma, and the Punjab, shall take rank with Officers in entry No. 24. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 443, dated 24th Feb. 1897, No. 606, dated 24th May 1897, and No. 2015, dated 1st Oct. 1897.]

(6) When more than one Financial Commissioner has been appointed under Section 111 of Act XXII of 1867 [The Punjab Land Rev. Act], each Officer so appointed shall be held to be included in entry No. 30 of the Table. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 2220, dated 1st Nov. 1897.]

The Financial Commissioner of Burma shall take rank with Officers in entry No. 30 of the Table. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 606, dated 6th Mar. 1896.]

34[7]. Civil and Military Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

35[8]. Surveyor-General of India, Director-General of the Post Office and of Telegraphs.

SECOND CLASS.

39[10]. Civilians of twenty-three years' standing and Colonels.

40. Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioners of Police, Calcutta.

41. Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

42. Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).

43. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.

44. Commissioner of Inland Customs.

45. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. [Survey.]

46[11]. Superintendent of the Geological Survey.

47. Inspector-General of Forests in India.

48. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.

49. Military Accountant-General.

50. Directors of Public Instruction under local Governments.

51. Accountants-General for local Governments.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.

59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rupees 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

60. Military Secretary to the Government of Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to local Administrations.

61. Private Secretaries to Governors.

62. Directors of Public Instruction under local Administrations.

63. Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

[7]. The Chief Secretary and the Civil Secretaries to the Govt. of Burma shall take rank with the Officers in entry No. 34. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 1619, dated 3rd Nov. 1893, and No. 906, dated 25th May 1897.]

[8]. The Director-General of Railways shall take rank with the Officers in entry No. 35. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 1575, dated 24th Oct. 1893.]

[9]. The Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and the Manager of the N. W. Railway, rank with Officers in entry No. 36 as Chief Engineers of the First Class.

[10]. Consuls-General shall take rank as No. 38(a) below Brigadiers-General and Consuls as No. 39(a) below Colonels. It must be clearly understood that the rank in question is given in accordance with the practice followed in Europe, and because the Governor-General in Council desires that Consul Officers should be treated on all occasions with special courtesy and consideration. But these orders are not intended to include Consuls, &c., in the Warrant of Precedence which cannot be changed or added to save by Her Majesty. [Foreign Dept. Cir., No. 681 P., dated 20th Mar. 1875.]

[11]. Entry No. 42—Now termed Director of the Geological Survey.

[12]. Entry No. 43—The appointments at Lahore and the term "Guaranteed" are obsolete. The first part of this entry should read "Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta."

[13]. Entry No. 65—Now termed Comptrollers.

[14]. Entry No. 66—The appointment at Lucknow, now "termed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow." Consulting Engineers for Railways, Central Division and Assam, shall take rank with Officers in entry No. 66. [Home Dept. Notn., dated 24th Oct. 1893.]

[15]. Managers of State Railways other than the N. W. Railway, shall take rank in entry No. 67. [Home Dept. Notn., No. 1575, dated 24th Oct. 1893.]

36[9]. Chief Engineers, 1st Class.

37. Arcdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

38[10]. Brigadiers-General.

52. Inspectors-General of Police under local Governments.

53. Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras; Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay; Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma.

55[12]. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, under local Governments.

56. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendents of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.

57. Officers in the 1st Class graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

61. Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under local Governments, and Postmasters-General.

65[13]. Accountants-General for local Administrations.

66[14]. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor-General.

67[15]. Inspectors-General of Police under local Administrations.

68. Senior Chaplains.

69[16]. Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

70[16]. Master-Attendants.

71. Sheriffs within their own charges.

FOURTH CLASS.

73[17]. Civilians of twelve years' standing and Majors.

74. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rupees 1,000 per mensem, within their own charges.

75. Government Collectors.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at Our Court at Bahawal, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the Fortieth Year of our Reign.

(By Her Majesty's Command.)

(Signed) SALISBURY.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil officers not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

FIRST CLASS—(Number 57 of the Warrant).

Assay Masters of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.

Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency.

Deputy Comptroller-General.

Deputy Secretaries to the Govt. of India.

Deputy Surveyors-General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.

Directors of State Railways.

Director-General of Statistics.

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Mint Masters of Calcutta and Bombay.

Venerable the Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow and Rangoon.

SECOND CLASS—(Number 72 of the Warrant).

Adviser on Chinese affairs in Burma.

Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.

Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay Comptrollers.

Deputy Accountants-General under Local Governments and Deputy Auditors-General.

Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.

Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.

Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical, and Trigonometrical Surveys, 1st Grade.

Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.

Deputy Director of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph.

Directors of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department.

District Judges in Oudh who are not Covenanted Civilians.

Educational Department Officers, 1st Grade.

[16]. In Home Dept. Notn., No. 25, dated 24th July 1884, Clause (b), it was announced that the following alterations had been made in the designations of the Marine Dept.:

Entry No. 69. "Deputy Director of the Indian Marine" for "Superintendent of Marine, Bombay."

Entry No. 70. "Port Officers of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon" for "Master-Attendants."

[17]. Vice-Consuls and *Elves* Consuls shall take rank as No. 75 (a) below Majors. [Foreign Dept. Cir., No. 821, P., dated 20th Mar. 1875.] See also (16) above.

Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Dept., 1st Class and 2nd Class, 1st Grade.
First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Geological Survey Officers, 1st Grade.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Class I, and Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.

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, Island 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 Akbari Revenue, Madras.
Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing a salary of Rs. 500 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. 500 and over.
Educational Department Officers, 2nd Gr.

Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer.
Principal of the Rajkumar College.
Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
Superintendent of Marine Survey.
Superintendent of Indian Settlements, Mysore.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
Superintending Engineers, P.W. Department.
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 Fruits, 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 OF PRECEDENCE IN MADRAS.

2. The Governor.
10. " Commander-in-Chief.
12. " Chief Justice.
13. " Bishop.
14. " Members of Council.
15. " Prisme 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.
26. **FIRST CLASS.**
27. Civilians of thirty-one years' standing and Major-Generals.
28. The Advocate General.
29. " Members of the Board of Revenue.
30. " Resident in Travancore within his charge.
34. Secretaries to Government.
35. Chief Engineers, First Class.
37. The Archdeacon.
38. Brigadier-General.
39. **SECOND CLASS.**
40. 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. " 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, Akbari and Separate Revenue.

THIRD CLASS.

58. Civilians of eighteen years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels.
61. The Private Secretary to the Governor.
63. Administrators-General.
64. " Inspectors-General of Jails and Registration.
65. Sanitary Commissioners.
66. Conservators of Forests.
67. Postmaster-General.
68. Senior Chaplains.
70. The Presidency Port Officer.
71. " Sheriff (within his charge).

72. The Commissioner of Police.
73. " Deputy Accountant-General.
74. " Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
75. Deputy Superintendents of Survey, 1st Grade.
76. Educational Department Officers, First Grade.
77. The Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department.
78. The First Judge, Small Cause Court.
79. " Government Astronomer.
80. Superintending Engineers.

FOURTH CLASS.

81. Civilians of twelve years' standing and Majors.
- 82(a). Vice-Consuls.
83. The Government Solicitor.

77. Deputy Commissioners of Revenue Settlement.
78. Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Akbari Revenue.
79. Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing a salary of Rs. 500 a month and over.
80. Deputy Superintendents of Surveys.
81. District Superintendents of Police, 1st and 2nd Grades, and those drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and over.
82. Educational Department Officers, Second Grade.
83. Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, First Grade and 2nd Grade.
84. The Judges of the Small Cause Court.
85. " Presidency Magistrates.
86. " Registrars of the High Court.
87. " Superintendent of Stamps.
88. " 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 Officer 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 ENTRÉE LIST REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Grandy, 12th November 1896.

1. His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Madras Command (with officers of Personal Staff in attendance).
2. The Honble the Chief Justice.
3. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras (with Domestic Chaplain in attendance).
4. Members of Council.
5. The Prince of Arore.
6. The Judges of the High Court.
7. Official Members of the Legislative Council.
12. Non-Official Members of the Legislative Council.
30. The Chief Secretary to Government.*
31. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
32. The Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.
33. Members of the Board of Revenue.*
34. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.*
40. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.*
41. The Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
42. The Joint Secretaries to Government, Public Works Department.
43. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras.
45. The General Officer Commanding the Madras District.
46. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
47. The Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery.
48. The Asst. Adjutant-General, Madras Command.
49. The Asst. Quartermaster-General, Madras Command.
50. The Chief Engineer, Military Works Department, Madras Command.
51. The Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command.
52. The Commissioner-General, Madras Command.
53. The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command.
54. The Superintendent, Army Clothing.
55. The Director of Public Instruction.*
56. The Accountant-General.
57. The Inspector-General of Police.
58. The Supt. of Revenue Survey.
59. The Collectors of Madras and Chingleput.

* When they have no seat on the Legislative Council.

61. The President of the Madras Municipality.
 62. The Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Madras Command.
 63. The Assistant Commissary-General, Madras Command.
 64. The Administrator-General.
 65. The Inspector-General of Prisons.
 66. The Inspector-General of Forests.
 67. The Inspector-General of Fisheries.
 68. The Inspector-General of Agriculture.
 69. The Inspector-General of Public Works.
 70. The Inspector-General of Education.
 71. The Inspector-General of Police.
 72. The Inspector-General of Revenue.
 73. The Inspector-General of Public Health.
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 500. The Inspector-General of Public Safety.

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

- His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.
 His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin.
 His Highness the Maharajah of Pudukottai.
 The Nawab of Pangasapalle.
 The Maharajah of Saurashtra.
 The Maharajah of Vizianagram.
 The Maharajah of Jeypore, Vizagapatam.
 The Maharajah of Venkatagiri.
 The Maharajah of Kalyan.
 The Maharajah of Pittapur.
 The Maharajah of Karvetnagar.
 The Maharajah of Bobbili.
 The Maharajah of Ramnad.
 The Maharajah of Chittoor.
 The Maharajah of Malabar.

The Entrance cards granted in accordance with this list are admissible for the holder's carriage through the Chattram gates of the Park to the Private Entrance (south door) of the Banqueting Hall on occasions of Levies, Balls and Receptions.

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

Officers entitled to the Private Entrance 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.)

F. W. BOMLEY, Major, Scots Guards, *Military Secretary 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 total salute consists of 91 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.	
Imperial Salute	101	From Saluting stations* within Indian territories and seas,† and on being fallen in with by or visiting any of Her Majesty's ships within these limits.
The Queen and Empress when present in person	101	
Royal Salute	19	The fixed days for firing Royal Salutes in Indian territories and seas are:— Birthday (as fixed annually by authority), 'Accession' (20th June), 'Coronation' (28th June) of Sovereign.
Members of the Royal Family	31	Birthday of Consort of Sovereign. 1st of January of each year (Anniversary of the proclamation of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of 'Empress'). When they fall on a Sunday, the Salute will be fired on the following day.
Royal Standard	31	When passing in a vessel.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India	31	At any place within Indian territories where there is a Saluting station; and on visiting, embarking on, or disembarking from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within Indian waters; and on being fallen in with by any of Her Majesty's ships within Indian seas.
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21	At any place within Indian territories where there is a Saluting station; and on visiting, embarking on, or disembarking from, any one of Her Majesty's ships within the Indian waters.
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21	At any place where there is a Saluting station within Indian territories and seas, and by Her Majesty's ships within these limits.
Members of their families and standard Ambassadors	21	See note (4).
Governors of Presidencies	17	See note (4).
The President of the Council of India, Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17	See note (4).
Governor of Pondicherry, Governor of Her Majesty's Colonies, Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	17	See note (4).
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17	See note (4).
Commander-in-Chief in India	17	According to Military rank, with two guns added.
Provisional Commander-in-Chief, Commanders-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces	17	Do. do.
Generals and Admirals	15	According to Naval rank, with two guns added.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General	15	See note (4).

* By "Saluting stations," any place where guns suitable for saluting are mounted, or a battery of artillery is quartered, is to be understood.

† 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 Maldiva and Laccadive Islands and the Persian Gulf.

Persons.	No. of Guns.	
Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay.	15	On occasions of official visits to any place where there is a Saluting station within their respective presidencies; and on visiting, embarking on, or disembarking from, any of Her Majesty's ships within the same limits, on due notice being given. Such salutes need not be fired unless asked for.
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	See note (c).
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies	15	See note (a).
Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay	18	With two guns added within the limits of their own Commands. This number not to be exceeded in any case, even in that of an officer of the rank of full General. See note (b).
Lieutenant-Generals and Vice-Admirals	18	Within Indian territories and seas. See note (b).
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	18	See note (a).
Residents	18	See note (a).
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and the Commissioner of Sindh	18	See note (a).
Major-Generals and Rear-Admirals	11	See note (b).
Political Agents and Chargés d'Affaires, Brigadier-Generals, and Commodores of the first class	11	See note (c).
Consuls-General	9	See note (d).
The Portuguese Governor of Daman.	9	At any place where there is a Saluting station, within the Indian territories and seas, and by Her Majesty's ships within these limits.
The Governor of Din.	9	Gun for gun, but only when such ships are saluting the National Flag on arrival.
Return Salutes to Foreign Men-of-war.		
Return Salutes to Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of inferior rank	7	

(a) Lieutenant-Governors of provinces in India, Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General, Residents, Chief Commissioners of provinces, and the Commissioner of Sindh, shall be entitled to be saluted from the Saluting stations 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 charges.

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's colonies, when on duty in India, are entitled to be saluted as laid down above.

When Lieutenant-Governors of provinces in India quit their Governments or 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.

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

The Inspectors-General of Cavalry and Artillery are, however, entitled to the salute of their rank at all stations which they may visit in the performance of their inspection duties, whether they are senior or junior to the Officer Commanding the Station.

(c) Plenipotentiaries or Envoys, Political Agents and Chargés d'Affaires, shall be entitled to be saluted from any place where there is a Saluting station 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.

(d) Salutes are also to be fired on the occasion of officials, entitled to salutes, assuming and relinquishing Governments, Charges or Commands.

(e) Personal salutes are not returned.

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

(g) When arranging salutes for foreign officials, or on the occasion of foreign anniversaries, festivals and ceremonies, the instructions contained in Queen's Regulations, Section III, should be carefully studied.

(h) All personal salutes are to be fired on the arrival and departure of the functionaries entitled to receive them.

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

Salutes of 21 guns.		Bijawar. The Maharaja of—
Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of—		Cambar. The Nawab of—
Hyderabad. The Nizam of—		Chamba. The Raja of—
Mewar (Udaipur). The Maharana of—		Charkhari. The Maharaja of—
Mysore. The Maharaja of—		Chhatrapur. The Raja of—
Salutes of 19 guns.		Dhrangadra. The Raj Sahib of—
Rhopat. The Begum (or Nawab) of—		Faridkot. The Raja of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of—		Gondal. The Thakur Sahib of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—		Jhabua. The Raja of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—		Jind. The Raja of—
Kalat. The Khan of—		Jnagach. The Nawab of—
Kolhapur. The Raja of—		Kabul (Bilaspur). The Raja of—
Travancore. The Maharaja of—		Kapurthala. The Raja of—
Salutes of 17 guns.		Mandi. The Raja of—
Bahawalpur. The Nawab of—		Manipur. The Raja of—
Bharipura. The Maharaja of—		Morvi. The Thakur Sahib of—
Bikaner. The Maharaja of—		Nabha. The Raja of—
Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of—		Narsingh. The Raja of—
Cochin. The Raja of—		Nawanagar. The Jun of—
Jaipur. The Maharaja of—		Palampur. The Dewan of—
Karauli. The Maharaja of—		Patana. The Maharaja of—
Kota. The Maharaja of—		Porbandar. The Rana of—
Kutch. The Rao of—		Pudukota. The Raja of—
Murwar (Jodhpur). The Maharaja of—		Radhapur. The Nawab of—
Patiala. The Maharaja of—		Rajgarh. The Raja of—
Rewari. The Maharaja of—		Rajppla. The Raja of—
Tonk. The Nawab of—		Ratnem. The Raja of—
Salutes of 15 guns.		Sahiana. The Raja of—
Alwar. The Maharaja of—		Samthar. The Raja* of—
Banswara. The Maharawal of—		Sirmur (Nahan). The Raja of—
Datia. The Maharaja of—		Sitapura. The Raja of—
Dewas. The Senior Raja of—		Suket. The Raja of—
Dewas. The Junior Raja of—		Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of—
Dhar. The Raja of—		
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of—		Salutes of 9 guns.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of—		Alwar. The Raja of—
Idar. The Maharaja of—		Balsamer. The Nawab (Babi) of—
Jaisalmir. The Maharawal of—		Bansda. The Maharawal of—
Jhalawar. The Maharaj Rana of—		Beraunda. The Raja of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—		Baria. The Raja of—
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of—		Barwani. The Rana of—
Orchha. The Maharaja of—		Chhota Udaipur. The Raja of—
Parbhagach. The Maharawal of—		Diamrupur. The Maharana of—
Sikim. The Maharaja of—		Darol. The Thakur Sahib of—
Sirohi. The Maharaja of—		Radul. The Sultan of—
Salutes of 13 guns.		Jajira. The Nawab (Habsbi) of—
Benares. The Rajst of—		Karond (Kalabandi). The Raja of—
Jaora. The Nawab of—		Kailchpur. The Rao of—
Kuch Behar. The Maharaja of—		Lahaj. The Sultan of—
Hampr. The Nawab of—		Lunni. The Thakur Sahib of—
Tippura. The Raja of—		Lunawara. The Raja of—
Salutes of 11 guns.		Mahar. The Raja of—
Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of—		Mair Kotla. The Nawab of—
Baoni. The Nawab of—		Nagud. The Raja of—
Bhanagar. The Thakur Sahib of—		Palana. The Thakur Sahib of—
		Rajkot. The Thakur Sahib of—
		Sachin. The Nawab of—
		Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
		Smith. The Raja of—
		Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahib of—
		Wankaner. The Raja Sahib of—

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

† The present Chiefs of Dhar, Tippura and Chhatrapur and the present Raja of Benares enjoy the title of *Maharaja* as a personal distinction.

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salute of 21 guns.

Jaipur. His Highness Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of—

Salute of 19 guns.

Khairpur. His Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E., Mir of—
Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kshipanajammal Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I., Regent of—

Salute of 17 guns.

Orchha. His Highness Mahinder Sawai Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of—

Salute of 15 guns.

Dhrangudra. His Highness Sir Mansinghji Rameshji, G.C.S.I., Raj Sahib of—

Salute of 13 guns.

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

Salute of 12 guns.

Shihr and Mokalla. His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jemadar of—

Salute of 11 guns.

Labrej. His Highness Fadhil bin Ali, Sultan of—
Maler Kotla. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of—

Salute of 9 guns.

Kishes and Sokotra. Ali bin Abdulla, Sultan of—

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

Salute of 21 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of—
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Sindia) of—
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of—
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of—
Within the limits of their own territories permanently.

The Governor-General of India in Council has power, in cases in which he may deem it expedient, to authorise salutes, and to issue local regulations for the guidance of the authorities in Indian limits, with respect to salutes for Civil or Military officers holding positions or Commands not mentioned in page 131.

Salutes will be fired between sunrise and sunset, but not between the hours of 3 o'clock a.m. and 5 p.m., at stations in the plains from 15th April to 15th October, unless specially ordered.

Salutes will not be fired on Sundays. Should an officer who is entitled to a salute on this day desire to have it, it will be fired on the following day; in the case of Native Chiefs entitled to salutes entering a station on Sunday, the above order will be explained to them, and the salutes fired on the following day.

The above rule is on no account to interfere with the compliments paid to the flags of foreign powers, when they may enter the Ports of British India on Sunday. The salutes of foreign powers will be immediately returned by the shore batteries, gun for gun.

FLAG STATIONS.

The "National Flag" (Union Jack) is to be hoisted daily at the head-quarters of all commands and districts, and in all arsenals, but in no works of defence, except the forts for which permanent fixed flagstaffs are authorised *vide* paragraph 198 of the *Bengal Barrack Regulations* and section 4, paragraph 8, of the *Bombay Barrack Regulations*.

The "Royal Standard" is to be hoisted on Royal anniversaries and State occasions at Aden, and the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The National Flag is not to be struck, or replaced, in doing honour to the Representative of a foreign power.

*During the minority of her son, the Maharaja of Mysore, and in her capacity of Regent.

PART III.—CIVIL. PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE—GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIHANK HAYLOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honorable Mr. ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, B.A., I.C.S., Second in Council.
" HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM, L.C.S., Third in Council.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

E. A. Sim, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Major F. W. Romilly, D.S.O., The Scots Guards, Military Secretary.
Captain B. P. Portal, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain W. MacL. Campbell, 1st Bn., The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Aide-de-Camp.
Captain G. S. Morris, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Captain E. R. Clutterbuck, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. C. E. Crighton, S. I. R. Volunteer Rifles, Hony. Aide-de-Camp.
Subadar-Major Sheikh Farid, "Bahadur," 1st Madras Lancers, Native Aide-de-Camp.
Major W. B. Browning, I.M.S., Surgeon.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

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" C. A. White, (Barrister-at-Law), Advocate General.
" J. Sturrock, I.C.S., 1st Member, Board of Revenue.
" G. Stokes, B.A., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government.
" G. S. Forbes, B.A., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" J. Thomson, B.A., I.C.S., Sub. pro tem 2nd Member, Board of Revenue.
" D. Duncan, B.A., B.Sc., B.L.S., Director of Public Instruction.
" P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Dewan Bahadur, Inspr. General of Registration.
" W. J. H. LeFanu, B.A., (Barrister-at-Law), Sub. pro tem 3rd Member, Board of Revenue.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Honorable P. Rangayya Nayudu.
" N. Subba Rao Pantula, B.A., B.L.
" C. Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.L.
" C. Vijayaraghava Chariyar, B.A.
" P. Kathasabapathi Pillai, B.A.
" S. Shanga Subbayyar, C.I.E.
" Ghulam Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
" Mr. H. P. Hodgson.
" V. Bashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Diwan Bahadur.
" Raja Sri Rao Sir Venkateswaraiah Chalapathi Banga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
" Lieut.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, Kt., C.I.E.
" Mr. S. H. Turnbull.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Charles' and James' Street, Fort.

Hours of Business—10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

F. C. Harrison, Esq., I.C.S., Acct. General and Commr. of Paper Currency, (on furlough).
T. H. Biggs, Esq., F.S.S., Offg. do. do.
W. H. Dawson, Esq., I.C.S., Depy. do. do.
W. J. F. Williamson, Esq., Acct. General and Inspector of Local Fund and Municipal Accounts.
H. G. Tomkins, Esq., Asst. Acct. General.
J. S. Milne, Esq., Asst. Acct. General, in charge of Paper Currency Department.

ACCOUNTANT GENERALS OFFICE—continued.

J. O. B. Power, Esq.,.....	Chief Superintendent.
M.R.Ry. P. V. Krishnaswami Chettiar, B.A.,.....	First Class Superintendent.
T. Venkatasubramanian Nayudu Garu,.....	Asst. Inspector of Local Funds and Municipal Accounts.
P. Rajagopal Mudaliyar, Avargal,.....	Do. do. do.
C. Brito, Esq.,.....	Do. do. do.
M.R.Ry. K. Govindan Avargal,.....	Do. do. do.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Late Normal School Buildings, Mount Road—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, I.S.C.,.....	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras and
Mr. Fred. Rodgers,.....	Head Assistant, [Bombay.]

ARMY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Major H. W. Scott, (Lieut. Fusiliers),.....	Deputy Asst. Adjt.-General for British Army
	Schools, Madras and Bombay Commands, Poona.
Lieut. H. J. Seed,.....	Inspector, 4th Circle.
" H. Mellroy,.....	Do. 5th do.
" S. Logan,.....	Do. 6th do.

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V. A. Brodie, Esq., I.C.S.	M.R.Ry. S. Rangayya Chetti Garu, B.A., (Ex-officio).
The Inspector General of Police,.....	M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M.A., M.B.
C. H. Mousser, Esq., I.C.S., (Esq.-at-Law).	Lieut. Colonel H. Allison, M.D., I.M.S.
F. H. Hume, Esq., I.C.S.	Major T. H. Pope, M.D., I.M.S.
A. G. Carder, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.	The Chemical Examiner to Government.
L. M. Wynn, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	M.R.Ry. P. Rajaratnam Mudaliyar, B.A.
The Registrar of the High Court, Madras, (Ex-officio).	E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.	The Translators to Government, (Ex-officio).
The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.	C. Clark, Esq., Secretary.
Dewan Bahadur P. Srinivas Rao.	

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Ex-officio Members.

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Do. do. Northern Circle.	
Do. do. Southern Circle.	
Do. do. Western Circle.	
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles.	
Do. do. Southern and Western Circles.	

Other Members.

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" A. Margolis,.....	" S. Rangayya Chetti Garu, B.A.
" C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.	G. H. Stuart, Esq., M.A., (Secretary).
Mr. C. M. Barrow, M.A.	

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

(LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.)

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Starrock, I.C.S.,.....	1st Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Land Revenue, and Inam Commissioner.
" W. J. H. LeFau, I.C.S.,.....	4th Member and Acting 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Land Revenue.
Lieut. Davidson, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,.....	Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, (Ag.).
L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L.,.....	Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue).
S. Anaswami Aiyar,.....	1st Uncovenanted Assistant.
G. Srinivasulu Chetty, B.A.,.....	2nd do. do.

(DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.)

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

A. W. B. Higgins, Esq., I.C.S.,.....	4th Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture (Sub. pro tem).
M.R.Ry. R. V. Srinivasar, B.A., Rao Bahadur,.....	Secretary.
C. Benson, Esq., M.A.,.....	Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
M.B.Ry. P. Govinda Menon, B.A.,.....	First Assistant (Sub. pro tem).
" M. Ramachandrayya, B.A.,.....	Second do. do.
" G. Gopalaswami Chettiar, B.A.,.....	Head Accountant do.
" V. Devanada Chariar,.....	Second Accountant do.
" T. Kolundavelu Mudaliyar, B.A.,.....	Superintendent do.
Vet. Lieut. J. D. E. Holmes, A.V.D.,.....	Offg. Superintendent Civil Veterinary Dept.
Mr. B. Marinas,.....	Deputy do. do.
M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Row,.....	Sub-Asst. Director of Agriculture.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Thomson, M.A., I.C.S.,.....	Sub. pro tem 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
N. S. Brodie, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,.....	Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, (on furl. to Eur.).
C. G. Todhunter, Esq., I.C.S.,.....	Ag. Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
E. L. Millett, Esq.,.....	Asst. Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.
J. H. Merriman, Esq.,.....	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Northern Division—Head Quarters, "Waltair."
C. G. Todhunter, Esq., I.C.S.,.....	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Central Division, (on other duty).
R. H. Graham, Esq., I.C.S.,.....	Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Central Division—Head Quarters, "Madras."
W. A. Fowler, Esq.,.....	Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Southern Division, (on furl. to Eur.).
Bryce McMaster, Esq.,.....	Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, Southern Division—Head Quarters, "Trichinopoly."
M.R.Ry. V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, B.A.,.....	Head Clerk and Head Accountant, Salt Department.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NORTHERN CIRCLE, (VIZAGAPATAN).

A. W. Peet, Esq.,.....	Conservator, (on furl.).
E. D. M. Hooper, Esq.,.....	Ag. do.
M.R.Ry. V. Sethi Row,.....	Manager, (on furl.).
M.R.Ry. T. S. Venugopala Aiyar,.....	Ag. do.

CENTRAL CIRCLE, (MADRAS).

E. F. Peper, Esq.,.....	Conservator, (on furl.).
J. W. Cherry, Esq.,.....	Ag. do.
M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Pillai,.....	Manager.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, (COMBATORE).

J. W. Cherry, Esq.,.....	Conservator—(Ag. in Central Circle).
H. A. Gans, Esq.,.....	Ag. do.
M.R.Ry. K. Gundu Rao,.....	Manager.

COMMISSIONER FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Office—Old College, Nungunbankum—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.Sc., I.C.S.,.....	Commissioner.
E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A.,.....	Secretary.
M.R.Ry. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar,.....	Manager (Sub. pro tem).

CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT.

Office—Medical College.

Major J. L. VanGeysel, M.B. & C.M., V.C.S., F.I.C., I.M.S.	Chemical Examiner, (on furlough).
Major K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S.	Ag. do.
M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Row Gaurao, B.A., M.B. & C.M.	First Asst. Chemical Examiner.
" M. Goolab Roy Gaurao	Second Asst. do.
" M. Parameswara Iyer	Laboratory Assistant.
" C. Cunsiah Naidu	Do. do.
" C. Kandaswamy Chetty	Clerk

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Chepauk, Madras.

Vet. Lieut. J. D. E. Holmes, A.V.D.	Supt., Civil Veterinary Department.
B. Mannas	Depty. do. do.

Stock Inspectors.

M.R.Ry. B. K. Santaya, (on dep.).	M.R.Ry. M. Hassan Ali Saib, G.B.V.C.
" K. Sethu Bow.	" R. Rammiah Naidu.
" V. P. Subramania Mudr., G.B.V.C.	" Moses Abraham.
" V. S. Sathambur Devn.	

Office.

P. Srinivasulu Naidu	Head Clerk.
L. Venkatakrishnama Naidoo	2nd Clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Office—Pantheon Road—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. T. Bagshawe, Esq.	Commissioner of Police, Presidency Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, (on furlough).
A. P. Agar, Esq.	Ag. do. do.
M. Venoyagam Mudaliar, Esq.	Asst. Commissioner of Police and Justice of the Peace.
H. M. Upshon, Esq.	Superintendent.
C. Ramaswamy Naidu	Manager.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH BEACH.

F. S. Mullaly, Esq.	Dy. Commr. of Police and Justice of the Peace.
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CONSULS, VICE-CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Station.	Name.	Designation.	For what country.
Cocanada	C. W. Simon, Esq.	Consular Agent	Austro-Hungarian Empire.
	J. H. Clark, Esq.	Ag. do.	
Do.	J. Le Faucheur, Esq.	Consular Agent	France.
Cochin	J. Grieve, Esq.	Do.	United States of America.
Madras	S. R. Turnbull, Esq.	Consul	Netherlands.
Do.	Albert Gerdes, Esq.	Do.	Germany.
Do.	E. J. Black, Esq.	Do.	Austro-Hungarian Empire.
Do.	J. M. Young, Esq.	Do.	Sweden and Norway.
Do.	G. A. Ruppell, Esq.	Vice-Consul	Spain.
Do.	H. Scott, Esq.	Consular Agent	United States of America.
Do.	F. Radamelle, Esq.	Vice-Consul	Portugal.
Do.	D. E. W. Leighton, Esq.	Consular Agent	Italy.
Do.	G. Thümmeler, Esq.	Consul	Denmark.
Do.	A. J. Yerke, Esq.	Do.	Belgium.
Do.	F. Radamelle, Esq.	Consular Agent	France.
Do.	Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz	Consul	Turkey.
Do.	Badsha Sahib		
Do.	Muhammad Mahmud, Khan	Do.	Persia.
Do.	Bahadur	Do.	Great Britain
Pondicherry and Karikal.	Capt. H. B. C. Bayley Nepean	Consular Agent for Emigration purposes.	and Ireland.
Do.	S. Kuppaswami Aiyar	In charge of Office of Consular Agent for Emigration purposes.	Do.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE FOR RAILWAYS.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. J. E. Spring, Esq., C.E., M.I.C.E.	Consulting Engineer for Railways and Joint Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch.
J. C. Lyle, Esq.	Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch.
J. G. Calder, Esq.	Asst. to Consulting Engineer, &c.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF MADRAS.

Light House Esplanade—The Registrar's Office is open from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

R. B. Mitchell, Esq., M.A., (Barrister-at-Law)	Chief Judge.
V. P. de Rozario, Esq.	Judge.
M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, Esq., M.A., M.L.	Do.
Fred. B. Lavery, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law)	Registrar.
M.R.Ry. K. Vaidanta Mudaliar Avergal	Head Clerk.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MADRAS COMMAND.

Mount Stuart, Ootacamund—10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brigr.-General G. Simpson, C.B., I.S.C.	Depty. Adjutant-General.
Colonel F. J. Kampster, A.D.C., D.S.O., Brit. Service.	do.
J. P. C. Neville, I.S.C.	Asst. Quarter-Master-General.
Captain E. H. J. Reay, Brit. Service.	Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General.
Major W. Lambert, I.S.C.	Dy. Judge Advocate-General, (on furlough).
" R. C. Omlow, I.S.C.	Offg. do.
Brigr.-Genl. A. A. Saunders, R.A.	Colonel on the Staff, R.A.
Captain W. K. McLeod, R.A.	Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General (Royal Artillery).
H. S. Mayhew, Bord. Regt.	Do. do. (for Musketry).
W. Parkinson, Esq.	Chief Clerk.
Mr. H. G. Lissenburg	Head Clerk, B Section.
Hony. Lieut. C. R. Hardy	Do. A do.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, MADRAS DISTRICT.

Hanover Square, Fort—10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. W. R. Bouth	Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain P. T. Williams, I.S.C.	Depty. do.
Stuart Graham, I.S.C.	Garrison Quarter-Master.
L. Raghupurshad Lalla	Manager.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF VACCINATION, MADRAS.

Chintadrepeth, Central Vaccine Dept—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. C. Soobroya Chetty	1st Class Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Madras.
" E. Narasimulu Naidu	Assistant Deputy Inspector, 1st and 2nd Divisions.
" P. Soobaroya Naicker	Do. 7th Division, North Ward.
" Baboo Singh	Do. 2nd, 4th and 5th Divisions.
" M. Sudaiyappa Chetty	Do. 6th, 7th and 8th Divisions.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office—Nungambakum—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.S.C., LL.D.	Director of Public Instruction.
M.R.Ry. V. T. Seshadriyachariyar, B.A.	Personal Asst. to the Director of Public Instruction.
M.R.Ry. T. J. Venkatachala Aiyar, B.A.	Provisional Assistant and Manager.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

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S. Govindrai Aiyangar	Manager.
Lieut.-Col. W. A. Leo, I.M.S.	Medical Inspector of Emigrants.
J. G. Conran, Esq.	Maritime Emigration Agent.
Messrs. Parry & Co.	Agents, Natal Agency.
Captain G. G. Giffard, I.M.S.	Medical Officer, Natal Agency.
H. D. Baddeley, Esq.	Government Emigration Surveyor.

EXAMINER OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

Major E. A. Waller, R.E.	Examiner, Madras.
W. T. Rabbitt, Esq.	Deputy Examiner, Trichinopoly.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield	Chief Accountant, Madras.
M.R.Ry. V. Moothoochappa Chetty Garu	Accountant, Madras.
" R. T. Moonilal Garu	Do.
" N. P. Balachandra Iyer Avergal	Accountant, Trichinopoly.
Sultan Mahnood Sahib	Do. Madras.
M.R.Ry. T. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avergal, s.i.	Do.
" T. Appan Iyengar Avergal, s.i.	Temp. Accountant, Trichinopoly.

EXAMINER OF PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, MADRAS AND COORG.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. A. Dennis, Esq.	Examiner, 3rd Class, (Temp. rank).
E. A. Lee, Esq.	Do. 4th Class, 2nd Grade.
J. E. Lacey, Esq.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Class, (Temp. rank).
W. Courtney, Esq.	Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, (on probation).
J. D. L. Calder, Esq.	Do. do. (Hony. rank).
M. H. Dunhill, Esq.	Do. do. (do.)

GARRISON QUARTER-MASTER.

Office—Fort—10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Captain Stuart Graham, I.S.O., 14th M.I.	Garrison Quarter-Master.
S. Rajakrishnan Tawari	Clerk.

GOVERNMENT CONSULTING ARCHITECT.

Office—Chepauk.

G. S. T. Harris, Esq.	Consulting Architect to Government.
W. G. Milnesworth, Esq.	Assistant Engineer in charge No. I Sub-Div.
Mr. P. Mahony	Sub-Engineer in charge No. II and III Sub-Divisions.
" J. M. Lewis	Manager.

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Mint Building—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lieut. Col. H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S.	Medical Storekeeper to Govt., Madras Command.
Asst. Surgeon W. D. Bartley	Manager.
" J. McFarlane	Superintendent, Preparation Department.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

7 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Edgar Thurston, Esq.	Superintendent and Principal Librarian.
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Central Office—First Line Beach.

H. T. Finlay, Esq.	Superintendent in charge Madras Office Division.
A. W. Ford, Esq.	Do. do. Madras Division.
C. T. Williams, Esq.	Asst. Supt. in charge Madras Sub-Division.
S. J. Stow, Esq.	Sub-Ass. Supt. attached to Madras Division.
A. Elmer, Esq.	Do. attached to Madras Office Divn.
N.B.—The charges of the Superintendent, Madras Office Division, and Superintendent, Madras Division, form two separate and distinct appointments.	

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Mint Buildings—Hours of Business—2 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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T. Fisher, Esq.	Deputy do.
H. Wilson, Esq.	Asst. do.

H. E. LIEDT—GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Head Quarters—Ootacamund.

Major F. J. Evelyn, (Oxford I.I.)	Asst. Military Secretary.
Mr. J. P. De Lancey	Head Clerk.
" T. L. D'Omer	2nd Clerk.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

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

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Kt., Q.C.	Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice H. H. Shephard, s.i., (Barrister-at-Law)	
" " S. Subramanya Aiyar, s.i., s.i.e., (Diwan Bahadur)	
" " J. A. Davies, I.C.S., (Barrister-at-Law)	Judges.
" " K. R. Boppan, s.i., s.i.e., I.C.S., (Barrister-at-Law)	
" " H. T. Boddam, (Barrister-at-Law)	
A. L. Harnsey, Esq., I.C.S.,	Registrar.
J. H. Lakewell, Esq., s.i., (Barrister-at-Law)	Dy. do. Original Side.
J. B. Atkinson, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law)	Asst. do. do.
J. T. Gillespie, Esq., s.i., I.C.S.	Deputy do. Appellate Side.
W. E. Smith, Esq.	Sheriff of Madras.

LAW OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. White, (Barrister-at-Law)	Advocate General.
H. Barclay, Esq.	Government Solicitor.
E. B. Powell, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law)	Do. Pleader.
R. F. Grant, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law)	Crown and Public Prosecutor, (on leave on M.C. to Europe for 1 year).
J. G. Smith, Esq.	Ag. do. do.
J. G. Kerian, Esq., s.i., s.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law)	Clerk of the Crown.
Kenworthy Brown, Esq., s.i., (Barrister-at-Law)	Law Reporter, High Court.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Office—High Court Buildings.

N. Subramaniam, Esq., s.i., s.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law)	Administrator-General.
Mr. B. S. M. E. Florides	Manager.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE'S OFFICE.

Office—High Court Buildings.

N. Subramaniam, Esq., s.i., s.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law)	Official Trustee.
Mr. B. S. M. E. Florides	Manager.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE.

Office—High Court Buildings.

J. G. Kerian, Esq., s.i., s.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law)	Official Assignee.
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INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Office—High Court Buildings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. T. Boddam	Commissioner.
T. O. Clarke, Esq., (Attorney-at-Law)	Chief Clerk.
J. G. Kerian, Esq., s.i., s.i.e., (Barrister-at-Law)	Official Assignee.

INSPECTOR GENERAL, MADRAS POLICE.

Office—South Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

M. Hammick, Esq., I.C.S.	Inspector-General—On other duty at
H. A. Stuart, Esq., I.C.S.	Plague Commissioner, (on leave).
J. Meredith, Esq.	Asst. do. (on leave).
H. D. Robertson, Esq.	Ag. do.
Rao Bahadur A. Krishnaswami Aiyar, s.i.	Manager.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

Head Office—North Beach Road, Madras.

The Hon'ble P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur	Inspector-General.
M.R.Ry. C. Mariappa Mudaliyar Avergal, s.i.	Manager.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.

Office—Murtigal Lane, Black Town.

M.R.Ry. P. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avergal, s.i.	Registrar (Sub. pro tem).
Sub-REGISTRY OFFICE—Opposite Stable Co., Mount Road.	
M.R.Ry. V. Seethachary, s.i.	Sub-Registrar.
Sub-REGISTRY OFFICE—2nd Line Beach, Black Town.	
M.R.Ry. Samuel Sarganar, s.i.	Sub-Registrar.

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" A. E. Harvey, B.A.	Ag. do.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, CENTRAL CIRCLE.

E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.	Inspector of Schools.
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" A. Subba Rao, B.A.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ceded Districts Division—(Bellary, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Kurnool Districts).
Khaja Khan Sahib, B.A.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Central Circle.

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M.R. Ry. N. Devakumari Mudaliar	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Arcot Division—(North and South Arcot Districts).
" C. N. Subramania Aiyar, B.A.	Assistant Inspector of Schools—Acting in Arcot Division.

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Mrs. I. Brander	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles.
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SUB-ASST. INSPECTRESS AND SUB-ASST. INSPECTORS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

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M.R. Ry. W. Ramaswami Naidu	Rajahmundry Girls' Range, (on other duty).
" H. Swami Bai	Bellary Girls' Range, and Ag. Rajahmundry Girls' Range.
" P. Ramaswamichari	Anantapur Range, and Ag. in Bellary Girls' Range.

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Major E. O. Onslow 10th B. L.	Offg. do. do.
Mr. T. A. D. Lucas	Manager.
Captain R. F. Anderson, 13 Gurkhas	Asst. Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, Secunderabad—Secunderabad and Belgaum Districts and Hyderabad Contingent.
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Mr. A. M. Jones.

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P. Srinivasa Rao, Dewan Bahadur	Judge.
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G. Narayanaswamy Naidu	2nd Assistant.
W. Ethirajulu Raju	Head Draughtsman.

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No. 23, Errabalu Chetti Street, Black Town—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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At, C.I.E.	
Mohammad Suidar Hussain Sahib Bahadur,	Revenue Officer.
M.R.A.S., F.R. INST. (Provincial Civil Service),	
R. E. Ellis, Esq., M. INST. C.E.	Engineer.
Lieut. J. W. Cornwall, M.B., C.M., L.M.S.	Health Officer.
Samuel Louie, Esq., M.I.C.E.	Asst. Mechanical Engineer.
M.R. Ry. V. S. Masika Rathan	Supervisor.
" T. S. Venkateswararao	Do.
" C. Ramdoos Naidu	Do.
" K. Pannathurthara Iyer	Do.
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" P. Venkataswamy Naidu	Do. 2nd do.
" Parthasarathy Mudaliar	Do. 3rd do.
" A. Chockalinga Pillai	Do. 4th and 5th Divisions.
" D. Jeanlacen Pillay	Do. 6th Division.
" K. D. Subramania Iyer	Do. 7th do.
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" D. Krishna Rao	Revenue Superintendent.
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K. V. Sivarana Aiyer, M.A., B.L.	Assistant to the Astronomer.
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" G. Penlington	Fort Saint George.
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Lieut.-Colonel F. F. H. Burgess, I.S.C.	Pay Examiner.
Major G. W. S. Fryer, I.S.C.	Examiner of Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts.
Captain T. H. Henderson, I.S.C.	Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts.
Captain F. D. Grant	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, and Circle Pay-master, Bangalore.
Lieut. W. W. Donnan, I.S.C.	Inspector of Accounts.
Mr. T. J. Evans	Dy. Examiner, Assistant Pay Examiner.
" J. D. Bacon, B.A.	Do. Assistant to Controller of Military Accounts.
N. Soobramanya Iyer	Do. Accounts Branch, Controller, Military Accounts' Office.
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Ootacamund.

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Mr. W. T. Linsenburg	Chief Clerk.

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K. Soondarammah Puntulu, Chief Storekeeper, P. W. Stores.

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" T. Lichel Deputy Jailer.
" A. T. Ramaswami Iyer 1st Grade Asst. Jailer, (Head Clerk).
Mr. T. Lambourne Chief Warder.
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" Pandle Do.
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S. Mangayya Rao, B.A. Canara do.
M. Krishnan, B.A. Ag. Malayalam Translator.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

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C. Sashachariyar Manager.
S. Velayudham Pillai Head Clerk.

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Governor (T)	10,000	Chief Interpreter, Original Side	400
Private Secretary	1,500	By Interpreter, do.	250
Military Secretary	1,000	Advocate-General	1,500
Member of Council	5,223-5-4	Government Solicitor	1,100
Secretary.		Government Pleader	850
I.		Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosec-	
Chief Secretary	3,750	utor	500
Under Secretary	1,050	Clerk of the Crown	300
Assistant Secretary, Judicial and		Law Reporter	400
Legislative Dept.	800	Administrator-General	800
First Assistant	600	Judge, Madras City Civil Court	1,200
Second Assistant	550	First Judge, Small Cause Court	2,000
II.		Other Judges, do.	1,000
Revenue Secretary	3,125	Registrar, do.	500
Under Secretary	1,500	Head Clerk, do.	300
First Assistant	600	Chief Presidency Magistrate	1,200
Registrar	550	Second Presidency Magistrate	800
III.		Third and Fourth Magistrates	550
Secretary to Government, Municipal,		Senior District and Sessions Judge 2,323-5-4	
Educational and Legislative De-		Judge do do	1,500
partments	2,500	Provident Civil Service—	
First Assistant	600	Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1st Grade	1,500
IV.		Do. 2nd do.	1,300
Scale of Consolidated salary		Sub-Judges, 1st Grade	800
(Civil and Military),		Do. 2nd do.	650
per for		Do. 3rd do.	500
Old Scale.	New Scale.	District Magistrate, 1st Grade	500
Scale.	Scale.	Do. 2nd do.	400
Service.		Do. 3rd do.	350
Chief Engineers—		Do. 4th do. (2)	300
1st Class	3,200, 2,800	Do. Anjengo	20
2nd	2,800, 2,400	Financial.	
3rd	2,400, 2,000	Accountant-General, Rs. 2,750, 2,500, 2,250	
Superintending Engineers—		Chf. New	
1st Class	1,800, 1,500	Enrolled Officers.	
2nd	1,450, 1,150	1st Class	1,700 to 2,000
3rd	1,100, 900	Do. 2nd do.	1,350 to 1,600
Executive Engineers—		Do. 3rd do.	1,000 to 1,200
1st Grade	950, 1,000	Do. 4th do.	800 to 1,000
2nd	800, 850	Do. 5th do.	600 to 800
3rd	700, 750	Do. 6th do.	400 to 600
4th	600	On first Appt.	500
Assistant Engineers—		On passing L. S. 250	
1st Grade	500, 550	On do. L. S. 300	
2nd Grade (after		OL SCALE.	
1 years service)	400	Chief Supts, 2nd Class	500 to 700
3rd Grade	350, 400	Do. 3rd do.	550 to 600
4th	250, 300	Do. 4th do.	600 to 650
Apprentices	100	Do. 5th do.	600 to 650
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Chief Justice	5,000	Chief Supts.	550 to 600
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Registrar, H. C.	1,450-70-1,800	First Member, Board of Revenue	3,750
Dy. Regr., Appellate Side	700-50-1,000	Second do. do.	3,000
Manager, do.	500	Third do. do.	2,000
Namer, do.	250	Fourth do. do.	2,000
Dy. Regr., H. C., Original Side	1,000	Secretary to the Commissioners of	
Assistant Regr., do.	450-25-500	Land Revenue	1,500 to 1,800
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		Abkari and Separate Rev.	1,500 to 1,800

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Monthly, Rs.	Monthly, Rs.
Revenue—continued.	Post Office—continued.
Secy. to the Commissioners of Rev. Settlement and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture. 1,000	Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India (Post Office)..... 700
First Asst. to the Commrs. of Land Rev. 500	Do. do. (Foreign P. Office).... 700
Second Assistant do. 800	Comptroller, Post Office..... 800 to 1,200
Registrar do. 800	Dy. do. do. 500 to 600
Collectors of Canjam and Vazupattam (1) 2,500	Asst. do. do. 500 to 600
Collector of Tanjore (1) 2,500	Postmaster General..... 1,750 to 2,000
Collectors of other Districts (1) .. 2,250-5-4	Presidency Postmaster..... 600 to 900
Collector of Nilgiris (1) 1,000	Examiners of Accounts, 2nd Grade..... 300 to 400
Second Grade Collectors (1)..... 1,800	Examiners of Accounts, 3rd Grade..... 250
Provincial Civil Service—	Do. 4th do. 200
Colr. and Magistrate, 1st Grade.. 1,250	Suprs. of Post Offices, 1st Grade..... 400 to 500
Do. 2nd do. 1,200	Suprs. of Post Offices, 2nd Grade..... 300 to 400
Sub-Collectors (2) 1,100-10-8	Do. 3rd do. 250
Principal Asst. Collectors (2) .. 750-5-4	Do. 4th do. 200
Head Asst. Collectors (2) .. 750-5-4	Personal Assistant..... 200
Senior Assistants (2) 500	Supt. of Railway Mail Service (5) 300 to 400
Special Assistants (2) 400	Do. do. (5) 200
Unpassed Assistants (2) 300	
Probationers (Natives) C. S. (5) 200	
Do. on passing 1st Standard.... 200	
Do. on confirmation 54 per cent. of the pay of Covenanted Civilian (5) .. 700	Telegraph.
Deputy Collectors, 1st Class (1) 600	Class I—Director General..... 3,000
Do. 2nd do. (4)..... 500	" II—Dy. do. 2,000
Do. 3rd do. (4)..... 400	" III—Director, Traffic Branch..... 1,000
Do. 4th do. (4)..... 300	" do. Construction Br. 1,000
Do. 5th do. (4)..... 250	" Supl. 1st Grade..... 1,125 to 1,500
Tahsildars, 1st Grade..... 250	" 2nd do. 1,000
Do. 2nd do. 225	" 3rd do. 800
Do. 3rd do. 200	" Asst. Supt., 1st Grade..... 700
Do. 4th do. 175	" do. 2nd do. 650
Do. 5th do. 150	" do. 3rd do. 400
Collector's Sheristadar..... 250, 225, 200	" do. 4th do. 300
Head Clerk, Colr.'s Office..... 180	
Huzur Cash Keeper..... 125	Forests.
Head Accountant, Treasury Deputy Collector's Office..... 85	Upper CONTROLLING STAFF.
Vernacular Head Accountant, Collector's Office..... 45	Conservator, 1st Grade..... 1,000
Stationary Sub-Magistrate..... 100, 125	Do. 2nd do. 1,350
Dy. Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate.. 700	Do. 3rd do. 1,100
Taluk Head Accountant..... 60	Dy. Conservator, 1st Grade..... 900
	Do. 2nd do. 800
	Do. 3rd do. 650
	Do. 4th do. 550
	Assistant Conservators, 1st and 2nd Grades..... 450, 350
	Lower CONTROLLING STAFF.
	Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Grades..... 350, 300, 250, 200

(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 Wynad, at 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.	Registration.
Secretary to Commr. of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and of Agriculture..... 1,000	Inspector General..... 1,350
First Assistant to do. 800	Registrar, Madras..... 500
Unconvenanted Deputy Commrs. of Rev. Sett., 1st Grade..... 1,100	District Registrar { 1st and 2nd. 400, 300
Do. 2nd do. 750	{ 3rd and 4th. 250, 200
Do. Assistant Commr. of Rev. Sett., (1) 425	{ 5th and 6th. 175, 150
Deputy Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. 750—50—1000	{ 7th. 100
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.... Pay 450 & S.A. 200 and House Rent 50	Jails.
Dy. Supt., Veterinary Dept., Rs. 150—19—200	Inspector General of Prisons..... 1,533-5-4
	Superintendents of (1st Class (3) Central Jails, 2nd Class (3) Supt. of Central Jail (4) (Special).... 600
	Do. of Prisons, Madras (4) 600
	Do. of Dist. Jails (Special).... 350—40—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 Jail, Parvatipur..... 250
Revenue Survey.	Police.
Superintendent..... 1,350—50—1,800	Inspector General..... 2,500
Dy. Superintendent, 1st Class..... 1,100	Deputy Inspector-General 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades..... 1,500, 1,300, 1,200
Asst. Supt., 1st do..... 550	Assistant do. 900
Do. 2nd do. 425	Manager..... 250
Do. 3rd do. 300	Commissioner of Police..... 1,300
	Deputy Commissioner of Police..... 800
	Assistant Commissioner..... 350
Salt and Akbari Revenue.	Superintendents (5).
Secretary to Commr. of Salt Akbari and Separate Revenue.... 1,550 to 1,800	Superintendents, 1st Grade..... 1,600
Dy. Commissioner..... 1,350 to 1,400	do. 2nd do. 800
Assistant Commr., 1st Grade (2).... 800	do. 3rd do. 800
Do. 2nd do. (2).... 700	do. 4th do. 700
Do. 3rd do. (2).... 600	do. 5th do. 600
Do. 4th do. (2).... 500	Asst. Superintendents, 1st Grade..... 550
Inspector, Salt, 1st Grade..... 400	do. 2nd do. 450
Do. 2nd do. 350	do. do. 3rd do. 400
Do. 3rd do. 300	do. do. 4th do. 350
Do. 4th do. 250	do. do. 5th do. 300
Do. Probationer..... 200	do. do. Probationer..... 200
Assistant Inspectors, 1st Grade..... 175	Superintendent of Police, Madras City 300
Do. 2nd do. 150	Chief and Special Inspectors (2) .. 300
	Inspector of Police, 1st Class (1) .. 200
Customs.	Do. 2nd do. (1) .. 150
Collector, Sea Customs..... 2,333-5-4	Do. 3rd do. (1) .. 100
Dy. Collector, do. 700	Do. 4th do. (1) .. 75

(1) Pay Rs. 425 rising to Rs. 500 after 2 years approved service.

(2) With house rent according to the Divisions in which they are placed in.

(3) 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. Pay of Medical Officers 1st class, combined Executive and Medical charge, Rs. 100—50—500; 2nd Class Rs. 350—50—700.

(4) With house rent and conveyance allowance of Rs. 125 and Rs. 80 respectively.

(5) 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.

(6) The Supt. and Asst. Supt. in Mysore, and the Asst. Supt., Hill Tracts, Mysore, draw also local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, whether Acting or Permanent.

(7) Chief Inspector of Police at Wellington draws also house rent and horse allowance Rs. 25 respectively.

Special Inspectors of Police draw also horse allowance of Rs. 15. Inspectors of Police draw also horse allowance besides their pay.

* District Registrar, Nilgiris, draws also Local allowance Rs. 25.

Monthly. Rs.	Monthly. Rs.
Marine.	Education—concluded
Presidency Port Officer *1,370	Assistant Inspector of Schools :—
Dy. Conservator of the Port of Madras (Harbour Trust Board) *770	First Class 400 to 500
Agent for Govt. Consignments and Personal Assistant to the Presy. Port Officer *500	Second „ 300 to 400
	Third „ 200 to 300
Port Officers.	Upper Subordinate Educational Service, Scholastic Branch :—
Calicut, Cocanada and Cochin (1) (a) 350	First Grade 400 to 500
Gopalpur, Negapattinam, Vengalpetam, Pamban, Masulipatam and Bro- patnam (a) 350	Second „ 300 to 400
Mangalore (a) 370	Third „ 200 to 300
Tuticorin (2) (a) 200	Principal of the Agricultural College, Salem 600 to 1,000
	Vice-Principal of the Agricultural College, Salem 500 to 750
Education.	Principal, C. B. College (3) 600
Director of Public Instrn. (b) 2,000 to 2,250	Principal, Teachers' College (d) 600 to 1,000
Inspector of Schools (1st Cl. 1,350 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	Vice Principal (d) 400 to 400
Professor of Physics, Presy. College 750 to 1,000	Supt. School of Arts 500
Professor of History 500 to 700	Artistic Instructor 400
Principal, Law College 1,200	Sub. Asst. Inspectors of Schools (4) 75, 100, 125, 150
Senior Professor of Law (c)	Sub. Asst. to the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools (4) 75, 100, 150
Junior Professor of Law (c)	Ecclesiastical.
First, Second and Third Asst. Professors of Law (c)	Lord Bishop 2,133-5-4
Inspectress of Girls' Schools 500 to 500	Archdeacon 263-10-8
Do. do. 400 to 500	Registrar of the Diocese 213-5-4
	Senior Chaplain (2) 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; Negapa-
ttinam, Rs. 100; Mangalore, Rs. 40; Copanpore, 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 super-
intending the construction of Groynes.

The Port Officer at Cochin draws also Rs. 50 from the Cochin Sircar for Con-
veyance 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. 180.

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.
Ecclesiastical—concluded.	Political.
Allowances as follows are granted to Minis- ters nominated by the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland or by the General Supt. of the Wesleyan Church for services in any Station :—	Resident, Travancore 2,800
Whenever 100 Presbyterian or Whenever 100 Wesleyan Soldiers are quartered at any Station... 100	Assistant Resident (11) 600
Whenever the number exceeds 100... 150	Paymaster of Carnatic Sircars 25
Do. is less than 100, Rs. 1 a month for each soldier.	British Consular Agent, Kankal and Pondicherry .. f. 265-5-0 + Agency allowance of Rs. 300
Medical.	Miscellaneous.
Surgeon General 2,500	Supt. Government Press (8) 300 to 1,000
Secretary to Surgeon General (1) .. 500	Dy. Supt. do. 500
Surgeon to Governor (7) 1,500	Asst. Supt. do. 300 to 350
Sanitary Commissioner 2,000	Inspector of Emigrants 200
Sanitary Engineer to Govt. 1,000—50—500	Translators { Tamil 300 to Govern- { Telugu ment. { Persian and Hindu- statu (4) }
Asst. do. 350—80—500	Translators { Canarese 250 to Govt. { Malayalam }
Principal Medical College 1,500	Government Astronomer 800
Dy. Sanitary Commr. & Insp. of Vac- cination and Publ. Professorships in the Medical College with conjoint Presidency Duties (3) 1,250, 1,500, 850, 700	Meteorological Reporter 550
Surgeons & District, Supt., Lunatic Asylum, and Civil Surgeons 1st Class Station (1) (5) 1,050, 850, 500, 500	Supt. Govt. Central Museum 500—50—800
Resident Surgeon, Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Pathology 800	Registrar of Govt. Books 150
Asst. Physician, Genl. Hospit. and Professor of Hygiene, Med. Col. 750	Censor, Oriental Library, Presidency College 100
Second Surgeon, Genl. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy 700	Registrar, Madras University 600—50—800
Health Officer and Supt. Lock Hos- pital 400	Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations 350
Civil Medical Officers in charge of Civil Stations 700, 650, 550, 350	Secretary to the Board of Examiners Government Botanist and Director of Gardens Plantations 700 to 800
Officer in Medical charge of Sub-Dist., Salem 30	Curator of Govt. Botanical Gardens and Parks, Cochin 250 to 350
Minor Professorship 200	Government Quinologist 350 to 500
Native Asst. Surgeons (3) 100, 150, 200	Supt., Pearl Fishery, Tuticorin 300
	Medical Inspector of Emigrants 150
	Supt. of Archaeological Survey 350—50—800
	Epigraphist for the Madras Presy. 500—50—550
	Dy. Collr. in charge of Paper Cur- reny in Calcutt. 100
	Deputy Collr. in charge of Income Tax Work 100
	Badet Inspector, Madras Presy. 500-40-700
	Special Appointment.
	Compiler, Administration Report 300

(1) With house rent of rank.

(2) With house rent of rank while in Madras.

(3) Principal Medical Stenographer.

Surgeon, General Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery.

1st 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 1881, draw
Rs. 1,050-5-0 on completing 20 years' service and Rs. 1,000-2-0 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 5 years Rs. 75,
under 5 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.

(9) Also draws an additional allowance of Rs. 200, as an Examiner in Hindustani.

GRADATION INDIAN AND STATUTORY ON THE MADRAS

Corrected up to

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras of belong, while under twelve years standing to Class V;—from the thirteenth to the twenty-third year, to Class III;—from the twenty-fourth to the end of the

Column 4.—The names of Indian Civil Servants on long leave and of all shows that they received certificate in Surety.

Column 5.—The commencement of Service is reckoned from the date of the which ever is earlier.

Column 6.—The date against the names of Statutory civilians in column 6.

Column 10.—The full acting allowance ordinarily admissible for an acting ap- of an officer on privilege leave, though, in accordance with Article 120 of the unless transferred from another station, when three-fourths of the full acting al-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- ages Paired.	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 I, More than						
1	Tel Tam In Coll.	.....	William Francis Grahame, B.A., F. R. S., Trinity College, Dublin.	31 Aug. 63	4 Jan. 64	14 Jan. 65 to 13 Jan. 66, Sick Leave. 14 Jan. to 6 Apl. 66, Medl. Cert. 26 Apl. 81 to 14 Apl. 88, Medl. Cert. 9 Mar. 95 to 18 Dec. 96, Furlo.
2	Tel Tam In Coll.	CAN Honors	The Hon. Mr. John Starcock	28 Sep. 64	20 Nov. 64	12 May 76 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. 3 to 5 Apl. 93, Abs.
3	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, Medl. Cert. 14 Augt. 85 to 5 Aug 87, Furlo. 6 to 9 July 90, Abs. 11 Apl. 91 to 3 Oct. 91, Spl. leave. 23 Augt. to 2 Sept. 95, Spl. duty in England not counting for leave. 7 Jan. to 21 Oct. 97, Furlo.

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS ESTABLISHMENT.

1st January 1899.

the first Civil Servant of their year; and, being thus determined, all Civil Servants the end of the eighteenth year, to Class IV;—from the nineteenth to the end of thirty-first year, to Class III; and after the thirty-first year, to Class I.

Statutory Civilians are printed in italics and the mark * after their names

Despatch of the Secretary of State's Despatch announcing the Officer's appointment,

"Date of arrival" is Date of confirmation.

appointment is entered against the names of officers acting in consequence of the absence Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition, no acting allowance is given to such officers, allowance is given for the first thirty days of the acting appointment.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
31 years' standing.				
p. m. d. 80 0 4	p. m. d. 34 11 25	R. s. d. 2,333 5 4	Dist and Sessions Judge, South Arcot. — 2nd Dec. 1898	— CHIEF JUSTICE.
80 10 2	34 1 11	3,750 0 0	First Member, Board of Rev. and Commr. of Land Rev. and Inam Commr.—8th Dec. 1898.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regs.—4th Apl. 1898.—MADRAS.	President of the Bd. of Examiners. Fellow of the Madras University.
83 11 23	1 13	5,333 3 4	Member of Council.—20th Sept. 1898.—MADRAS	Fellow of the Madras University.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Rewards in Languages.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
4	Tel. Tam In Coll.	TAM Honors	The Hon. Mr. William Joseph, Henry LeFau, B. A. (Bar-at-Law) Trinity College, Dublin.	29 July 65	28 Oct. 65	30 Sep. 69 to 19 Mar. 72 Medl. Cert. 20 Mar 85, Abs. 3 May 86 to 7 Oct. 87, Furlo.
<i>Class II., from 24 to the end</i>						
5	1st L. TAM 2d L. TRD	.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice James Acworth Davies, (Bar-at-Law), King's Coll., London.	12 Aug. 68	3 Jan. 69	25 Aug. 78 to 3 Dec. 79 Medl. Cert. 6 Jan. to 1 July 81, Spl. Leave. 16 Feb. to 14 Dec. 85, Furlo. 7 Sep. 92 to 1 Mar. 93, Furlo. 15 Sep. 94 to 14 Mar. 95, Medl. Cert. 15 to 25 Mar. 95, Extra leave. 21 Nov. 97 to 18 Dec. 97, Extra leave.
6	1st L. MAL 2d L. TAM	MAL High Profy	The Hon. Mr. Henry Martin Winterbottom, University of London.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	30 June 78 to 20 June 80, Medl. Cert. 24 July 83 to 20 July 84, Medl. Cert. 25 Mar. 90 to 22 Mar. 91, Furlo. 23 May 96 to 21 May 97, Furlo.
7	1st L. TEL 2d L. TAM	.....	Gordon Thomson Mackenzie, Trinity Coll., Dublin.	20 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	22 Apr. 78 to 12 Jan. 80, Medl. Cert. 7 Apr. 86 to 21 Oct. 87, Furlo. 2 Mar. to 25 Oct. 94, Furlo.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
29 3 10	33 2 4	R 3,000 0 0	Fourth Member, Bd. of Rev. and Comm. of Land Rev. — 9th Dec. 1898. — Third Member, Bd. of Rev. Sub pro tem. — 9th Dec. 1898. — Addl. Member of the Council of Port St. George for making Laws and Regns. — 2nd Dec. 1898. — Madras	
<i>of 31 years.</i>				
26 3 23	29 11 29	R 3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court. — 31st Jan. 1896. — Madras.	Fellow of the Madras University.
54 1 20	59 1 12	R 3,333 3 4	Second Member, Board of Rev. and Comm. of Rev. Settls. and Mts of the Dept. of Lands Records and Agriculture. — 9th Dec. 1898. — Temp. Member of Council. — 9th Nov. 1898. — Madras.	
25 2 5	29 7 12	R 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Coimbatore. — 12th Oct. 1896. — Coimbatore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
8	1st L.T. 1st 2d L.T. 1st	.....	William Alex- ander Wilcock, 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, Medl. 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. 27 Aug. 99, Furlo. Leave expires, 26 Aug. 99.
9	1st L.T. 1st 2d L.T. 1st	.....	Lewis Moore, Trinity College, Dublin.	30 Sep. 69	7 Nov. 69	17 Apr. 71, Abs. 8 Apr. 79 to 3 Apr. 81, Furlo. 24 and 25 July 83, Abs. 25 Apr. 84 to 31 May 85, Furlo. 5 March to 29 Aug. 86, Spl. leave. 3 to 7 Aug. 89, Abs. 25 Apr. 90 to 22 Nov. 90, Furlo. 4 to 7 Aug. 94, Abs. 21 Mar. 96 to 18 Nov. 97, Furlo.
10	1st L.T. 1st 2d L.T. 1st	.....	Frederick Aug- ustus Nichol- son, London Coll., Oxford.	30 Sep. 69	6 Dec. 69	5 Jan. to 24 Dec. 75, Furlo. 29 Apr. 84 to 23 July 85, Medl. Cert. 25 Oct. 89 to 25 Oct. 90, Furlo. 11 May 91 to 6 Mar. 92, Medl. Cert. 21 Mar. to 3 Dec. 96, Furlo. 30 Apr. to 18 Aug. 98, Spl. leave.
11	1st L.T. 1st 2d L.T. 1st	.....	Arthur Frederick Coz, King's Coll., London.	3 July 71	3 Nov. 71	8 Jan. 79, Abs. 1 Apr. 80 to 24 Nov. 81, Medl. Cert. 1 Apr. 90 to 26 Mar. 92, Furlo. 3 Apr. 97, Furlo.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1893 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
24 9 2	28 9 29	R. 3,000 0 0 A. 1,401 5 4 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Colr. of the Vizianagaram Zemindari—10th Nov. 1897	*Exclusive of Pension- ary Contn. On furlo. to Europe for 1 year, from 27th Aug. 1898.
23 3 15	29 1 34	R. 2,323 5 4	Dist. and Seas. Judge, Bellary—30th Jan. 1892 —BELLARY.	
24 0 5	29 0 28	R. 2,323 5 4 A. 483 10 5 2,800 0 0	Colr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—21st May 1898. —Ag. Resident in Travanc- ore and Cochin—22nd Aug. 1898—TRIVANDRUM.	
21 11 10	27 1 28	R. 2,750 0 0 A. 700 0 0 3,450 0 0	Accts.-Genl. and Commr. of the Dept. of Issues of State Paper Currency, Bengal, 1st Class—7th Apr. 1895. —Offg. Comptroller and Audit- Genl. and Head Commr. of Paper Currency—25th Oct. 1898—CALCUTTA.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang. 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.
12	1st L. TAN 2d L. TEL	.....	The Hon. Mr. James Thomson, M.A., University of Aberdeen.	14 July 71	24 Nov. 71	21 Apl. 89 to 9 Oct. 81, Furio. 16 Dec. 87 to 23 Nov. 88, Furio. 21 Mar. to 13 Nov. 89, Furio. 7 Aug. 95 to 29 July 97, Medl. Cert.
13	1st L. CAN 2d L. HIN	CAN High Profy.	The Hon. Mr. Gabriel Stokes, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 71	28 Oct. 71	26 Nov. 82 to 23 Nov. 84, Medl. Cert. 8 Apl. 88 to 3 Mar. 89, Furio. 22 Mar. to 19 Nov. 93, Furio. 27 Nov. 97 to 19 May 98, Furio.
14	1st L. TAN 2d L. TEL	.....	The Hon. Mr. George Stuart Forbes, M.A., Univ. Coll. Aberdeen.	1 July 73	16 Oct. 73	1 to 3 July 73, Abs. 25 Apl. 89 to 25 Apl. 91, Furio. 26 Apl. 91 to 27 May 91, Abs.
15	1st L. TAN 2d L. TEL	.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice Ralph Sillery Senanayake, M.A., Trin. College, Trin. Colleg.	15 July 73	26 Oct. 73	6 Oct. 85 to 3 Oct. 87, Furio. 29 May 91 to 27 Feb. 93, Furio. 23 Mar. to 17 Nov. 97, Furio.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
27 0 17	27 1 7	Rs. 3,000 0 0 a. 500 0 0	Third Member, Bd. of Rev. and Comm. of Salt, Akbari and Separate Rev.--9th Dec. 1898--Second Mem- ber, Bd. of Rev., Sub- program--22a Dec. 1898-- Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St George for making Laws and Regns.--22nd Sep. 1898-- Madras.	
21 1 18	27 2 4	Rs. 3,750 0 0	Chief Secy. to Govt.--20th Sept 1898--Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regns.--3rd June 1898 --MADRAS.	
24 1 10	26 2 16	Rs. 1,250 0 0	Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept. --20th Sept. 1898--Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regns.--13th June 1898.--MADRAS.	
21 9 10	26 2 2	Rs. 3,750 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras--4th March 1896.--MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
16	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.	.....	William Jacob Esq.	1 July 74	25 Nov. 74	18 Sept. 79, Abs. 11 to 17 Dec. 83, Abs. 21 Apr. 87 to 20 Apr. 89, Furla. 1 Apr. 94 to 19 Feb. 95, Furla.
17	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.	.....	James Henry Apperley Esq. Member.	1 July 75	23 Nov. 75	9 April 80 to 12 Dec. 87, Furla. 19 Oct. 91 to 13 Oct. 93, Furla.
18	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel. Persian Hindustani High Fifty Arabic Higher Standard Rural Int.	.....	The Hon. Mr. David Row Esq.	21 July 76	19 Nov. 76	1 Mar. to 3 Dec. 86, Furla. 1 Mar. to 14 Sept. 86, Med. Cert. 15 to 28 Sept. 86, Extra. Leave. 11 May to 16 Dec. 93, Furla. 17 Aug. 98 Furla. Leave expires 20 Aug. 93.

¶ The period of 8 months spent in Russia, counts as service for pension but not as service for furla.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 21 3 8	y. m. d. 24 1 6	Rs. a. p. 2,322 5 4	Dist. and Sess Judge Salem —10th Oct. 1893.—Salem.	
19 5 9	23 1 8	2,500 0 0	Secy. to Govt., Local and Municipal, Edil. and Legisl. Depts.—20th Sep. 1898.—Madras.	
20 7 1	23 1 21	2,800 0 0 CA 500 0 0 3,300 0 0 ARS 1,242 5 3 Subject to a maxi- mum of £ 7,000 a year.	Resident in Travancore and Cochin—10th Nov. 1897. —Also Persian & Hindus- tani Translator to Govt. and Barr. in Hindustani— 13th July 1897.—Addl. Member of the Council of the Govt. Genl. for mak- ing Laws and Regulations. —25th Nov. 1898.	Fellow of the Madras University. On furla to Europe for 1 year, from 27th Aug. 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Examinations in Languages.	Names.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if not on leave, date of expiry of leave.
19	1st L.T. to L.Tan.	.....	Walter Miller Thorburn, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), Dalhousie Coll., Halifax.	23 July 75	24 Nov. 75	16 Apr. 80 to 18 Aug. 76, Medl. Cert. 28 Oct. 83 to 19 July 85, Medl. Cert. 24 Aug. 80 to 26 Dec. 90, Medl. Cert. 21 Mar. to 16th Sep. 93, Spl. leave. 7 June 97 to 7 June 98, Furlo. 8 to 17 June 98, Extra leave.
20	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan	.....	Arthur Henry Temple Mardie- Gale.	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79, Medl. Cert. 13 Oct. 80 to 29 Dec. 79, Spl. Leave. 23 Oct. 85 to 28 Oct. 86, Furlo. 4 April 91 to 10 Jan. 92, Furlo. 7 Mar. to 3 Dec. 96 Furlo.
31	1st L.Tan Russ. Int. 2d L.Tan.	.....	Horace Headley O'Farrell.	31 July 75	23 Nov. 75	3 to 28 Feb. 76, Medl. 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 26 Feb. 95, Furlo.
22	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan	.....	Guy Francis Thon Power, Oriel College, Oxford.	12 Aug. 75	22 Nov. 75	10 Dec. 86 to 17 Dec. 87, Furlo. 26 June 91 to 18 Dec. 92, Medl. Cert. 19 Sep. 96 to 18 Sep. 98, Medl. Cert. 19 to 23 Sep. 98, extra leave.

¶ Vide foot note in page 165.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
18 2 1	23 1 5	2,353 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kurnool—24th June 1898. —Kurnool.	
19 7 25	23 1 31	4,000 0 0 250 0 0 4,250 0 0	Resident, 1st Class—Agent to the Govt. Genl. Magistrate.—9th Mar. 1893.	
9 2 27	23 1 8	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Chingleput—7th Apl. 1898. —Chingleput.	
18 7 1	23 1 8	2,333 5 4	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Nellore—4th Oct. 1898—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tanjore.—4th Oct. 1898.—Tanjore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank granted Passed.	Rewards in Lan- graces.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
<i>Class III from 19 to</i>						
23	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	TAM High Profy. SANS Honors	Arthur Thomp- son, M.A., Univ. of London	24 Aug. 78	20 Nov. 76	16 Mar. 88 to 15 Dec. 82, Furlo. 20 Apr. 85 to 14 Jan. 97, Furlo.
24	1st L.Tam d L.Tel	Russ. Int.	William Henry Welsh.	31 July 76	20 Nov. 76	4 Mar. 85 to 28 Oct. 86 Furlo. 1 Aug. 90 to 6 Dec. 91, Furlo. 21 to 25 July 96, Abs. 20 Aug. 97 to 13 Jan. 98, Spl. leave.
25	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	.....	Thomas Men- delsohn Hor- nall, (Bar-at- Law)	30 Aug. 76	5 Dec. 76	17 Mar. to 11 Sept. 81, Spl. Leave. 6 Mar. 84 to 5 Nov. 85, Medl. Cert. 21 Feb. 90 to 1 Nov. 90, Furlo. 21 Mar. 93 to 17 Mar. 94, Medl. Cert. 30 & 31 Jan. 97, Abs. 2nd Apr. 98, furlo. Leaves expires, 1 Apr. 98. 4 to 7 Sept. 86, Abs. 23 Apr. 87 to 23 June 89, Furlo. 15 Sep. 93 to 15 Dec. 94, Furlo. 16 Nov. 97 to 14 May 98, Spl. Leave.
25	1st L.Tel 2d L.Tam	.....	Alfred William Buckle Higgins.	14 Sep. 76	4 Dec. 76	4 to 7 Sept. 86, Abs. 23 Apr. 87 to 23 June 89, Furlo. 15 Sep. 93 to 15 Dec. 94, Furlo. 16 Nov. 97 to 14 May 98, Spl. Leave.
27	1st L.Mal 2d L.Tam	MAL. High Profy.	VICTOR ALPHONSE Brodie, Univ. College, London.	11 Aug. 77	6 Jan. 78	20 April 88 to 7 Apr. 89, Furlo. 28 Apr. 89, Abs. 21 Jan. 93 to 19 Jan 95 Furlo. 3 Nov. 96 to 1 Feb. 97 Extra leave.

* Vide foot note in page 16.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
<i>the end of 23 years.</i> y. m. d. 18 7 15	y. m. d. 22 1 11	Rs. a. p. 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, North Malabar--22nd June 1891, --TALLICHERY.	
18 8 16	22 1 11	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Malabar--1st Augt. 1895--CALCUT.	
17 3 21	22 0 27	2,333 5 4 less 1,186 10 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of Rs.1,000 per year.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tan- jore--26th Feb. 1895.	On furlo. to Europe for 1 year, from 2nd Apr. 1895.
18 5 20	22 0 26	2,333 5 4 A A 600 10 8 3,000 0 0	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Tinnevely--13th Dec. 1894.--Fourth Member. Board of Rev. and Commr. of Rev. Settlt. and Dir. of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Sub pro- tem.--1st Dec. 1898.-- MADRAS.	Member of the Board of Examiners
17 9 5	20 11 26	2,333 5 4 7 60 0 0 2,363 5 4	Collr. Magt. & Govt. Agent Godavari--2nd Feb. 1897. --COCANADA.	

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.
28	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	TAM MAL PERSIAN HINDU- STANI High Profy.	John Willoughby Francis Dumer- gue.	11 Sep. 77	23 Dec. 77	25 Jan. 78, Abs. 5 Dec. 84 to 27 Feb. 86, Medl. Cert. 17 Oct. 96 to 14 Oct. 98 Furlo.
29	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, Medl. Cert. 20 Jan. to 13 Feb. 87, Extra Leave. 20 Oct. 89 to 19 Oct. 90, Medl. Cert. 20 Oct. 90 to 18 July 91, Extra leave.
30	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, Medl. Cert. 14 Dec. 95 to 5 Nov. 97, Furlo.
31	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, Medl. Cert. 12 Nov. 79 to 16 Jan. 80, Extr. Leave. 15 and 16 July 85, Abs. 16 Mar. 88 to 24 Sep. 89, Medl. Cert. 25 Sep. 89, Extr. Leave. 6 to 10 Oct. 92, Abs. 8 Oct. 95 to 20 Nov. 97, Medl. Cert.
32	1st L TEL 2d L CAN	.....	Murray Hennesick	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. 28 Nov. 95, Spl. Leave. Leave expires, 25 May 99

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date to arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
17 9 17	21 0 9	p 2,333 5 4	4 Coll. and Magt. of the Dist., Chingleput—2nd Nov. 1899.—As. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tinnevely—2nd Oct. 1898.—PALANCOOTAH.	
17 5 30	21 1 24	p 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Madura—3rd Oct. 1896— MADURA.	
18 3 5	21 1 24	p 1,166 10 8 a a 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	8 Sub-Coll. and Joint Magt., N. Arcot—5th Dec. 1897. —Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna—4th Aug. 1898.—MASULIPATAM.	
16 2 7	21 0 18	p 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Gan- jam—3rd Dec. 1897.—BER- HANPUR.	
18 9 18	21 0 14	p 2,500 0 0 a a 1,250 0 0 Subject to a maxi- mum of £ 1,000 a year.	Inspn. Genl. of Police.—13th Dec. 1894.	On Spl. leave to Eu- rope for 6 months from 26th Nov. 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank- guages Passed.	Reward in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
33	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	Hugh Gore Joseph, M.A., New College, Oxford.	13 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	12 May to 1 June 79 Medl. Cert. 16 Nov. 83 to 9 Nov. 84, Medl. Cert. 27 July 87 to 23 July 88, Medl. Cert. 27 July to 29 Oct. 88, Extr. Leave. 1 June 94 to 22 Nov. 95, Furlo. 6 to 8 Dec. 95, Abs.
34	1st L CAN 2d L TEL	.....	Herbert Bradley, (Bar. at Law.)	18 Sep. 78	3 Dec. 78	6 Apl. 80 to 7 Nov. 91, Furlo. 24 to 26 Oct. 95, Abs. 23 Sept. 97, Furlo. Leave expires, 24 Feb. 99.
35	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	Henry Alexander Sim.	2 Sep. 79	15 Nov. 79	18 Jan. 89 to 4 July 90, Furlo. 9 July 92 to 8 July 93, Medl. Cert. 9 July 93 to 11 Apl. 95, Extra leave.
36	1st L TEL UNIVA Special Test	.....	Charles Herbert Mounsey, (Bar. at Law.)	6 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	18 to 23 Oct. 82, Abs. 18 July 85, Abs. 18 May 89 to 13 Nov. 90, Furlo. 30 Dec. 93 to 3 Jan. 95 Furlo. 12 Apl. 98, Furlo. Leave expires, 13 Dec. 98.
37	1st L TEL 2d LTAM	.....	John Nathaniel Atkinson.	9 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	17 Dec. 85 to 18 Nov. 87, Medl. Cert. 21 Apl. to 17 Oct. 89, Spl. Leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
17 4 2	21 1 24	R 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Canara—6th Oct. 1895.	On priv. leave for 3 months, from 27th Sep. 1898.
17 2 18	20 0 29	R 2,333 5 4 50 0 0 2,383 5 4 Ass. A. 1,163 15 0 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore—12th Sep. 1894.	On furl. to Europe for 1 year and 2 months, from 25th Sep. 97. —Return for 3 months.
15 10 21	20 1 12	R 1,500 0 0	*Private Secy. to His Excell- ency the Govt.—8th Oct. 1897—Madras.	
16 10 1	20 0 29	R 2,333 5 4 50 0 0 2,383 5 4 Ass. A. 1,166 10 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—30th Oct. 1895.	Member of the Board of Examiners. On furl. to Euro. for 8 months, from 12th Apl. 1898.—Return for 2 days.—Per- mitted to return to Euro.
17 8 1	20 0 29	R 2,333 5 4 L A 200 0 0 2,533 5 4	Offr. of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist., Protector of Emigrants, Supdt. of Stamps and Stationery and Chairman, Harbour Trust Board—10th Nov. 1897— Madras.	Draws also Local allow. of Rs. 400 as Chairman Harbour Trust Board.

* The Appnt. of Mr. H. A. Sim to be Private Secy. to H. E. the Govt. is made on the condition that on Mr. Sim's reversion from the Private Secretaryship at any time, he will be entitled to opt the Junior permanent Collr. or Judge and to rank in the list of Collrs. and Judges according to his seniority in the service, G. O. No. 1408 dated 26th Oct. 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank- grades. Passed.	Ranks in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
38	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	URIA Special Test	Charles James Weir, Queen's College, Belfast.	18 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	10 July 83 to 29 Mar. 84, Medl. Cert. 2 July 89 to 12 Oct. 90, Furlo. 22 Feb. 97 to 20 Oct. 98, Medl. Cert.
39	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	TAM. High Profy.	Frederick Harper Harnett.	12 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	24 Nov. 82 to 29 Oct. 83, Medl. Cert. 24 July 88 to 23 July 88, Medl. Cert. 9 Mar. 94 to 17 Feb. 95, Medl. Cert. 21 Mar. to 19 Sep. 98, Spl. leave.
40	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	TAM. High Profy.	Charles Mylne Malaly, University of London.	6 Sep. 79	3 Nov. 79	11 Sep. 91 to 11 Dec. 92, Furlo. 1 Feb. 97 to 20 Oct. 98, Furlo.
41	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	.....	John Twigg, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 16 June 81 to 15 June 82, Medl. Cert. 16 June to 12 Dec. 83, Extra leave. 20 and 21 Augt. 90, Abs. 23 Apr. 93 to 19 Jan. 95 Furlo.
42	1st LTAL 2d LTAM	.....	James Andrew	12 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	6 July 85, Abs. 22 Mar. 89 to 27 Dec. 90, Furlo. 4 to 7 July 95, Abs. 7 Mar. 98, Furlo. Leave expires, 6 Sep. 99.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 31st Jan. 1899 or date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 15 5 14	y. m. d. 19 1 14	Rs. a. p. r 2,345 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,395 5 4	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam— 13th Dec. 1894—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura.—2nd Nov. 1898. —MADURA.	
15 9 1	19 1 14	r 2,381 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,381 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna—13th Feb. 1895— Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Canara—27th Sep. 1898. —MANGALORE.	Member of the Board of Exrs.
16 2 6	19 1 23	r 2,333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Trichi- nopoly—15th May 1896— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—1st Nov. 1898.—NELLORE.	
15 10 0	20 0 29	r 2,593 5 4 r 116 10 8 r 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura—30th Oct. 1895.—Ag. Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Dindore—10th Apl. 1898. VALLABH.	
16 0 8	19 1 14	r 2,500 0 0 r 50 0 0 2,550 0 0 ASA 1,158 3 11 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Tanjore—25th Oct. 1897.	On furlo. to Europe, for 1 year and 6 months, from 7th Mar. 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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 LTal. 2d LTal.	Uzava Special Test	Andrew Edmund Castles Stuart, F.C.S., M.L.S., F.L.S.S.	9 Sep. 78	17 Nov. 78	21 July 90, Abs. 13 Nov. 97, Furl. Leave expires, 12 Nov. 99.
44	1st LTal. 2d LTal.	.....	Alexander Chem- bers, F.R.S., Queen's Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin.	13 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 19 Apr. 92, to 13 Apr. 94, Medl. Cert. 21 Dec. 90 to 5 Jan. 97, Abs. 22 Jan. 98, Furl. Leave expires, 31 Nov. 99.
45	1st LTal. 2d LTal.	.....	Ramsey Douglas Broadfoot (Bar- at-Law)	3 Sep. 80	27 Dec. 80	8 and 7 Augt. 84, Abs. 11 and 12 July 87, Abs. 3 May 88 to 26 Dec. 90 Furl. 30 July 93, Furl. Leave expires, 5 Jan. 99.
46	1st LTal. 2d LTal.	.....	Henry Maherly...	1 Sep. 80	7 Dec. 80	7 to 11 April 84, Abs. 22 Feb. 90 to 23 Nov. 91, Furl. 19 Sept. 95 to 13 Mar. 96, Sp. leave. 22 Feb. 97 to 17 Nov. 99, Medl. Cert.
47	1st LTal. 2d LTal.	.....	Edward Grosvenor Rawson, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 80	13 Dec. 80	13 Feb. 90 to 7 Feb. 92, Furl.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. m. p.		
17 11 25	19 1 14	2,338 5 4 50 0 0	Magt. of the Dist. 4th Mar. 1895.	On furl. to Euro. for 2 years from 13th Nov. 1897.
		2,388 5 4 Abs. 1,677 13 1 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.		
16 1 5	19 0 26	2,338 5 4 50 0 0	Magt. of the Dist. Cuddapah—6th July 1897.	On furl. to Euro. for 1 year and 10 months, from 23rd March 1898.
		2,388 5 4 Abs. 1,047 5 6 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.		
15 11 5	18 0 5	2,338 5 4 Abs. 1,103 7 5 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	D. & Sess. Judge, Vinn- gobilly—2nd June 1895.	On furl. to Euro. for 5 months from 30th July 1898.— Extended for 1 week— Permitted to return to duty.
14 0 28	18 0 23	2,338 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Cud- dappah—1st Aug. 1893.— Cuddapah.	
16 0 23	18 0 19	2,338 5 4	Dist. & Sess. Judge, Vinn- gobilly—7th Dec. 1893.— Vinnagobilly.	

1	2	3	4
No.	Language Passed.	Rewards in Language.	Name.

48	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	Bangalore College, Bangalore.	
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49	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	John H. Balliol Oxford.	
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Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.

80 30 Mar. to 24 Sept. 88,
Spl. leave.
12 Aug. 92 to 9 Jan. 94,
Furlo.

60 6 Feb. 80 to 1 Nov. 89,
Furlo.
23 June to 16 Dec. 93,
Spl. leave.
9 Apr. 88, Furlo.
Leave expires, 8 Oct. 90

CLASS IV, from 13 to the end

50	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	William Fox New College, Oxford.	
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51	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	George Whitmore Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	
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52	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	Harold Archer St. John's College, Cambridge.	
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53	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	Alexander Gordon Christ Church, Oxford.	
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81 25 Dec. 81 1 July 83, Abs.
1 Feb. 84 to 4 Nov. 85,
Furlo.

81 27 Nov. 81 1 July 86, Abs.
20 April 90 to 17 Oct. 91,
Furlo.
15 Dec. 88 to 23 Jan. 90,
Furlo.
7 May 88 to 8 Nov. 88,
Spl. leave.

81 26 Nov. 81 6 April 82 to 15 Mar. 86,
Furlo.

81 7 Dec. 83 5 Nov. 86 to 1 May 87,
Med. Cert.
23 Dec. 86, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1839 from date of arrival.	Total Service from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
15 8 20	18 0 19	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Colr. and Magt. of the Dist., Anantapur—8th Oct. 1897.—ANANTAPUR.	
15 1 7	18 0 19	P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4 ABS. A. 1,041 3 9 Subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.	Colr. & Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara—1st Augt. 1898.	On furlo. to Euro. for 8 months, from 9th Apl. 1898.—Exten. for 10 months.
17 0 7		P 2,250 0 0	Dy. Secy. to G. L. Finance and Commerce Dept.—22nd Mar. 1893.—CALCUTTA.	
		P 2,333 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Colr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—10th Augt. 1897.—CALCUTTA.	
		P 2,333 5 4 T 10 8 2,344 3 2	Colr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—8th Oct. 1897.—Ag. Insp. Genl. of Police—5th Sept. 1898.—MADRAS.	
		1,835	Insp. Genl. of Prisons—9th Augt. 1892.—OOTACAMUND.	Member of the Board of Exmrs.

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.
54	1st L TEL 2d L CAN	.....	Matthew Denny Bell, Christ Church, Oxford.	19 Sep. 81	25 Nov. 81	13 Jan. 91 to 5 Nov. 92, Furlo. 14 Dec. 95 to 11 Feb. 97 Furlo.
...	1st LTAM 2d L MAL	.....	Kellanka Govindaswami Mannaradan Raja, B.A., Madras Univ.	4 June 80	26 Aug. 82	27 Jan. Lv. w. 16 June Lv. w. 16 to Lv. w. 2 Dec. 82 Furlo.
55	1st LTAM 2d L TEL	.....	David Dole Mar- loch, Univer- sity of Aberdeen & King's Coll., Cambridge.	18 Sep. 82	7 Dec. 82	10 Sep. Medi C 21 Mar. Sp. H. 28 Lea
56	1st LTAM 2d L TAM	URIYA Special Test. High Profy.	William Ogilvie Horne, Trinity College, Oxford.	5 Oct. 87	7 Dec. 87	10 31
...	.....	.....	Muhammad Ezz Khan			

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
14 1 11	17 1 6	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Godavari—3th Oct. 1897. —RAJAHMUNDRY.	
17 5 12	18 6 27	R 1,463 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, N. Arcot—10th Nov. 1897. —CHITTOOR.	
13 8 1	16 0 25	R 2,333 5 4 + 50 0 0 2,383 5 4 Ans A 909 4 0 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna—5th Dec. 1897.	Spl. Member of the Bd. of Exrs. On furlo to Europe for 1 year and 6 months, from 28th Apl. 1898.
14 0 26	16 0 25	R 2,500 0 0 + 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vira- gapatam—22nd Mar. 1898. —VIRAGAPATAM.	
16 0 9	16 1 1	R 1,150 0 0 A A 250 10 8 + 50 0 0 1,500 10 8	+ Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool—15th May 1898.—KURNOL.	+ 2nd Gr. Collr., Ag in the 1st C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- uages 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.
57	1st L.Tan. 2d L.Tan.	.....	Reginald Heber Shirley, Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sep. 88	29 Dec. 88	11 Mar. 93 to 9 Mar. 95. Furlough. 18 May to 13 Nov. 96. Spl. leave.
58	1st L.Tan. 2d L.Tan.	.....	Leslie Creery Miller, Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 83	28 Nov. 83	12 and 13 Dec. 89, Abs.
59	1st L.Tan. 2d L.Tan.	.....	Edgar Alfred Elwin, Balliol College, Oxford	7 Sep. 83	7 Nov. 83	5 Augt. 92 to 27 July 94 Medl. Cert.
60	2d L.Tan.	.....	Bernard Hough- ton B.A., M.B.A.S., Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Oct. 84	23 Jan. 85	30 Apr. 93 to 19 Apr. 95 Furlough. 19 Dec. 95 to 18 Dec. 96 Spl. leave to China 23 to 31 Dec. 96, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowance.	Station.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 12 6 14	y. m. d. 15 0 12	Rs. a. p. P 1,800 0 0 A A 466 10 8 T 50 0 0 2,316 10 8	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Augt. 1890	12d Gr. Collr., Agt. in the 1st Gr.
15 1 3	15 1 3	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Princl. Asst. to the Govt. V. 3rd Nov. 85. and Res. Judge, Trin- ity College.	Collr. Agent to the Govt. V. 27 Oct. 85. Ag. Di. Judge, Trin- ity College.
13 2 1	18 1 24	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub Collr. and Magt. of Kistna—22nd —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Bellary—3rd Jan. 1898.	Sub Collr. and Magt. of Kistna—22nd —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Bellary—3rd Jan. 1898.
10 11 15	11 11 9	P 1,332 5 4 A A 333 5 4 1,666 10 8	Dr. Commr., 3rd Grade, Barma—10th Apr. 1894. 3d. in 2nd Gr.—20th Apr. 1895.—KATRA.	Permanently trans- ferred to Barma.— G.O. No. 31, Pub., dated 17th Jan. 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank in Passes	Rank in Exams	Rank in Exams	Date of Arrival	Non- attendance, and now on leave, date of expiry of leave.	
61	1st L.T.M. 2d L.H.N.			18 Jan. 85	17 Oct. 95 to 16 Oct. 97. Furl.	
62	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.			18 Sep. 84	12 Jan. 85 to 2 Feb. 91 to 27 Jan. 93. Medl. Cert. 11 Nov. 93 to 11 Feb. 94. Spl. leave. 23 Mar. 95 to 23 Sep. 97. Medl. Cert. 23rd Sep. 97, Abs.	
63	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.			18 Dec. 84	7 Dec. 84 to 5 Nov. 97. Furl.	
64	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.			18 Sep. 84	8 Nov. 84 to 23 Mar. 93 to 16 Dec. 94. Furl.	
65	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.			18 Sep. 84	7 Dec. 84 to 23 Oct. 90, Abs. 15 Apr. to 12 Dec. 96. Furl.	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 11 11 20	y. m. d. 13 11 20	Rs. a. p. P 1,168 10 8 A 4 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Salem—2nd Nov. 1896— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Kistna—27th Oct. 1897—MARUTHATAM.	
10 2 21	13 11 20	P 1,766 10 8 A 4 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. Joint Magt. and Pri. Asst. to the Collr. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari—13th July 1897. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—31st May 1898—Salem.	
11 4 20	13 0 25	P 1,168 10 8 A 4 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore—9th Nov. 1897.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. St. Arcot—9th Nov. 1897—CHENNAI.	Member of the Bd. of Exrs.
12 5 1	14 1 23	P 1,168 10 8 A 4 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Machilipatnam—5th Dec. 1897.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. S. Canara—30th Nov. 1897—MANGALORE.	
12 4 26	13 0 25	P 1,168 10 8 A 4 883 14 3 T 50 0 0 2,105 8 11	Pri. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr. Ganjam—1st Nov. 1896—Ag. Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—12th Feb. 1897—CHANDRAPUR.	

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.
65	1st L. Tel. 2d L. Tam	.....	Reginald Chisholm, Cudding Carr, Trinity College, Oxford.	16 Sept. 85	7 Dec. 85	27 Dec. 91 to 24 Dec. 92, Medl. Cert. 16 Apl. 93, Furlo. Leave expires, 15 Oct. 99.
67	1st L. Can 2d L. Tam	.....	Alan Butterworth, Balliol College, Oxford.	28 Sept. 85	15 Dec. 85	2 May 95, to 31 Oct. 96. Furlo.
68	1st L. Tam 2d L. Tel.	Tam High Profy.	Richard Hamilton Campbell, J. P., Edinburgh Uni- versity.	30 Sept. 85	18 Dec. 85	20 to 22 Feb. 86, Abs. 17 Apl. 97, Furlo. Leave expires, 16 Jan. 99
69	1st L. Tel. 2d L. Tam	CAN. High Profy.	Donald William Garden Cowie, S.A., Barr-at-Law Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sept. 85	30 Nov. 85	18 and 19 Nov. 90, Abs. 14 Dec. 95 to 11 July 96, Furlo.
70	1st L. Tam 2d L. Mal	.....	Henry Penn Cobb, S.A., LL.B., Trinity College, Cam- bridge.	34 Sept. 85	18 Nov. 85	17 Apl. 97, Furlo. Leave expires, 15 Dec. 98.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 11 4 11	y. m. d. 13 0 25	Rs. a. p. P 1,620 0 0 ABS A 694 8 5 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Secy. to the Commrs. of Land Rev.—12th Oct. 1895.	On furlo to Europe for 1 year and 6 months from 16th Apl. 1893.
11 6 17	13 0 17	P 1,166 10 8 A A 893 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,060 0 0	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt.— Madras—1st Augt. 1898.— Collector and Magt. and Adl. Sess. Judge, the Nilgiris, Sub pro tem—27th July 1898.—OUTACAMUND.	
11 7 26	13 0 14	P 1,166 10 8 T 35 6 0 1,201 10 8 ABS A 586 7 11 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Ceylon—10th Augt. 1897.	Magt., 1st class. On furlo to Europe for 1 year from 17th Apl. 1897.—Esten. for 9 months.—Per- mitted to return to duty.
11 6 0	12 1 1	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Nellore—17th Feb. 1898.— Ag. Collector and Magt. of the Dist., Chingleput.—4th Aug. 1898.—SARABET.	Spl. Member, Bd. of Exams.
10 4 29	12 1 13	P 1,000 0 0 A A 200 0 0 1,200 0 0 ABS A 550 0 7 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Pol. Agent, 3rd Cl.—15th Nov. 1896—Asst. Commr. Ajmer—26th Oct. 1896.	On furlo for 18 months from 17th Apl. 1897.—Esten. up to 15th Dec. 1898. —Permitted to re- turn to duty.

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.
...	1stLTAM 2dLTel	.....	Travunur Muttu- swami Aiyar Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., Ma- dras University.	21 Dec. 88	27 Jan. 89	14 Aug. to 12 Dec. 90. Medl. Cert.
71	1stLTAM 2dLTel	.....	James Walker, University of Aberdeen and Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 83	1 Dec. 86	17 July 91 to 30 Oct. 92, Medl. Cert. 12 and 13 Nov. 95, Abs. 26 June to 18 Sep. 96, Spl. leave.
72	1stLTAM 2dLTel	.....	Newman Somerville Brodie, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.	13 Oct. 89	12 Dec. 87	13 Jan. 88, Furlow. Leave expires 12 Jan. 1900.
73	1stLTAM 2dLTel	Team High Profy.	Herbert Olive Denman Har- ding, Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 83	4 Dec. 86	16 Mar. 95 to 27 Nov. 96, Furlow. 23 June 97 to 14 July 97, Medl. Cert.
74	1stLTAM 2dLTel	.....	James Fume Manro, J. P. Emmanuel Col- lege, Cambridge.	15 Sept. 86	21 Nov. 83	10 Nov. 91 to 9 May 92, Spl. leave. 10 May to 6 Nov. 92 Extra leave. 29 Jan. to 27 July 93. Extra leave. 13 Mar. to 9 Dec. 98. Furlow.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
14 8 12	15 0 11	P 746 10 8 A A 497 12 5 1,244 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Chingleput -- 26th Feb. 1898--Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Nellore--11th Sept. 1898.--Nellore.	
10 6 20	12 1 0	P 1,666 10 8 A A 166 10 8 1,833 5 4	Dy. Commr., 2nd Class, Central Provinces--24th May 1897. -- Offg. Dy. Commr., 1st Class, 2nd Divn.--7th May 1898.-- NIMAR.	Permanently transfd. to Central Provinces --G.O., No. 509A, Pub. dated 2nd Apl. 1898.
10 1 2	11 0 20	P 1,560 0 0 ASS. A. 641 10 1 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Rev.--9th Nov. 1897.	On furlow to Euro. for 2 years, from 18th Jan. 1898.
10 3 20	12 0 24	P 1,166 10 8 A A 777 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Cuddapah -- 22nd Mar. 1898. -- Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cud- dapah.--29th June 1898.-- CUDDAPAH.	
9 10 14	12 0 10	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara--13th Dec. 1894.	Magt, 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
76	1stLTel. 2dLTel.	.....	Edwin Scott, University Col- lege, London.	16 Oct. 86	15 Jan. 87	11 Nov. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Medl. Cert.
77	1stLTel. 2dLTel.	.....	John George Denman Part- ridge, J. P. Uni- versity College, London.	2 Oct. 86	15 Jan. 87	17 Mar. 91 to 6 Sep. 91, Spl. leave. 1 Aug. 95 to 31 Jan. 97, Furl.
...	1stLTel. 2dLTel.	.....	Tumalapalli Vira- da Rao, B.A., B.L., Madras Univer- sity.	24 July 85	17 Aug. 87	15 Jan. to 14 May 86, Medl. Cert. 3 Aug. 91 to 1 Feb. 92, Spl. Leave. 17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 92, Extra leave.
CLASS V,						
78	1stLMal. 2dLTel.	.....	John Kave Batten, Oriel College, Oxford.	8 Sept. 87	29 Nov. 87	.....
79	1stLTel. 2dLTel.	.....	Walter Henry Michael, Balliol College, Oxford.	9 Sept. 87	5 Dec. 87	1 to 4 Nov. 92, Abs. 20 to 23 Jan. 98, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 11 0 4	y. m. d. 11 11 17	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., S. Arcot—15th May 1898. —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely— 24th Nov. 1898—TINNE- VELLY RAILWAY STATION.	
9 11 27	11 11 17	P 1,166 10 8 T 35 0 0 1,201 10 8	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely—29th May 1898. —Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Madras—6th Nov. 1898.—DINDIGUL.	Magt., 1st Class.
12 6 16	13 5 8	P 500 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot—28th May 1898.—Ag. Sub-Judge Madras (East)—1st July 1898.—MADRAS EAST.	Magt., 1st Class.
Under 12 years.				
11 1 2	11 1 2	P 768 5 4 A A 687 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,506 1 9	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Mad- ras—10th May 1895.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—26th Apl. 1898.—CHITTOOR.	Ag. 2nd Gr. Collr.
11 0 19	11 0 27	P 1,250 0 0 A A 668 10 8 T A 250 0 0 2,168 10 8	Enrolled Officer, Cl. II— 21st Augt. 1898.—Offr. Acctt.-Genl. Bengal, Cl. III —22nd Sept. 1898.—CAL- CUTTA.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
80	1st L Tel 2d L Uri	.....	Graham Warbur- ton Elphinstone. J. P. Trinity Coll., Cambridge	19 Sep. 87	19 Nov. 87	13th Nov. 1897, Furlo. Leave expires, 12th Nov. 1898.
81	1st L Tel 2d L Tam	.....	Ernest Llewellyn Vaughan, J. P. Emmanuel Col- lege, Cambridge	16 Sep. 87	15 Nov. 87	20 Mar. to 17 Nov. 94, Medl. Cert. 19th Nov. 98, Furlo. Leave expires, 18 Oct. 99.
82	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 Medl. Cert.
83	1st L Tam 2d L Tel	.....	John Arthur Curaming, Aberdeen Uni- versity and Bal- iol College, Ox- ford.	12 Oct. 87	16 Dec. 87	28 Dec. 95 to 27 July 97, Furlo.
84	1st L Tam 2d L Hin	.....	Oswald Vivian Bonanquet, New College, Oxford.	17 Sep. 87	17 Nov. 87	4 and 5 July 91, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 9 11 24	y. m. d. 11 1 12	Rs. a. p. P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4 ABS A 579 15 0 Subject to a mini- mum of £ 500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Goāvari.	Magt., 1st Class. On furlo. to Europe for 2 years, from 13th Nov. 1897.
10 4 5	11 1 16	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4 ABS A 513 9 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of £ 1,000 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., North Arcot—22nd Nov. 1894.	Magt., 1st Class. On furlo. to Eur. for 11 months from 19th Nov. 1898.
10 7 14	11 1 14	P 1,800 0 0 1,506 1 9	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore —30th Nov. 1896.—Plague Commar.—25th Nov. 1898 —MADRAS.	Ag. 2nd Gr. Collr.
9 5 16	11 0 16	P 768 5 4 AA 687 12 5 T 50 0 0 1,506 1 9	Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—19th Jany 1897.—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimba- tore—22nd Feb. 1898.— COIMBATORE.	
11 1 12	11 1 14	P 1,000 0 0 AA 260 0 0 1,260 0 0	Pol. Agent, 3rd Class—10th Mar. 1898.—Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.—30th Jany 1898.—CALCUTTA.	To officiate as Dy. Secy. to G. I., Foreign Dept.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
85	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, Medl. Cert. 30 Mar. 91 to 23 Nov. 91 Extra leave.
86	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	SANS. High Profy.	Lionel Davidson, J.P. B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.	1 Sep. 88	22 Dec. 89	
87	1st L TAM 2d L TEL		William Book Ayling, J. P., Magdalene Col- lege, Cambridge	18 Oct. 88	30 Jan. 89	13 July to 28 Dec. 94, Spl. leave. 13 to 15 Jan. 95, Leave without Ail.
88	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, Medl. Cert.
89	1st L TEL 2d L TAM		Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, Emmanuel College, Cam- bridge.	31 Aug. 88	1 Dec. 88	9 and 10 Nov. 92, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 9 5 7	y. m. d. 11 1 2	Rs. a. p. P 768 5 4 A A 487 12 3 T 125 0 0 1,381 1 9	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ananta- pur—29th July 1895.— Offg. Post Master-Genl., Bengal, 2nd Gr.—17th May 1897.—CALCUTTA.	
9 0 10	9 0 10	P 1,050 0 0 A A 300 0 0 1,350 0 0	Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.—12th Oct. 1896.— Ag. Secy. to the Commrs. of Land Rev.—12th Apl. 1898.—MADRAS.	
9 5 16	9 11 2	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., Tanjore —3rd Nov. 1895.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore.	Magt., 1st Class. On priv. leave for 2 months and 24 days, from 4th Oct. 1898.
9 10 14	9 11 2	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T A 206 12 5 1,240 10 8	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem— 26th Apl. 1898.	Placed on Spl. duty in Malabar for the purpose of enquir- ing into and report- ing on the question of the existence or non-existence of dummy schools in that Dist.
10 0 28	10 1 0	P 1,350 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna —26th Nov. 1896. — Ag. Collr. of the Vizianagram Zamindari—26th Aug. 1898	

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 expiry of leave.
90	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		William Ellis Jardine, Trinity College, Cambridge.	5 Sep. 88	20 Feb. 89	5 to 8 Aug. 93, Abs. 18 to 22 Dec. 96, Abs.
91	1st L. CAN 2d L. TAM		Andrew Mure Slighb, Balliol College, Oxford.	2 Sep. 89	12 Nov. 89	
92	1st L. TAM 2d L. MAC		John Herbert Robertson, J.P. Balliol College, Oxford.	23 Aug. 89	29 Nov. 89	8 Jan. 94 to 2 Nov. 95, Medl. Cert.
93	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		James Faroh Bedford, Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sept. 89	14 Dec. 89	25 Nov. 91 to 20 Nov. 92, Medl. Cert.
94	1st L. TAM 2d L. HIN		Atul Chander Dutt, Christ's College, Cam- bridge.	17 Oct. 89	14 Jan. 90	19 Nov. 92 to 22 Aug. 93, Medl. Cert. 24 July 94 to 21 Jan. 95, Medl. Cert.
...	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		Perungavar Raja- gopala Chariyar, M.A., B.L., Mad- ras University.	18 Feb. 88	2 May 90	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 9 10 3	y. m. d. 9 10 12	Rs. a. p. P 800 0 0 A A 200 0 0 1,000 0 0	Pol. Asst., 1st Class—13th June 1897.—O'g. Pol. Agent, 3rd Class—27th Dec. 1896.—Plant Asst. to the Agent to the Govt. Genl. in Central India.	
9 1 19	9 1 19	P 1,000 0 0	Dist. Magt. and Collr. of the Civil and Mty. Station, Bangalore—4th Mar. 1898. —BANGALORE.	
7 3 6	9 1 2	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Malabar —29th May 1898.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely—19th Nov. 1898. —Tinnevely.	Magt., 1st Class.
8 0 21	9 0 18	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Chingleput.—3rd Dec. 1898.—CHINGLEPUT.	
7 8 15	8 11 18	P 560 0 0 A A 404 7 1 T 35 0 0 999 7 1	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Coimbatore.— 16th July 1897.—Ag. Sub- Collr. and Joint Magt., N. Arcot—1st Aug. 1898.— VELLORE.	
10 10 13	10 10 13	P 1,050 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Madras —7th May 1894.—Diwan to His Highness the Raja of Cochin for 5 years.— 18th Dec. 1896.—COCHIN.	

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.
94	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	SANS. High Profy	Vengal Venugo- pal Chetti, B.A. Madras Univer- sity & Christ's College, Cam- bridge.	8 Sep. 90	21 Nov. 90	.....
95	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	URITA Spl. Test	Ernest Barnes Elwin, J. P. Balliol College, Oxford.	10 Sep. 90	5 Jan. 91	.....
96	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Charles Gordon Spencer, J. P., Keele College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	26 Nov. 90	17 Nov. 91 to 16 Nov. 92, Medl. Cert. 17 to 20 Nov. 92, Extra leave.
97	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Walter Francis Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	11 Nov. 90	7 Oct. 97 to 9 Dec. 98 Medl. Cert.
98	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Charles George Todhunter, King's College, Cambridge.	1 Sep. 90	26 Nov. 90	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
8 1 10	8 1 10	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam— 1st Nov. 1896.—Ag. Sub- Collr. and Joint Magt., S. Arcot.—19th Dec. 1897.— TINDIVANAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
7 11 27	7 11 27	P 768 5 4 AA 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—2nd Nov. 1896.—Ag. Ptl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam.—25th Apl. 1897.—VIZIANAGRAM.	Magt., 1st Class. The Ptl. Asst. to be Addl. Sess. Judge for the trial of offen- ces committed in any portion of the scheduled Distrs. in Vizagapatam except that portion wherein he exercises the powers of a Sub- Divl. Magt.—5th July 1894.
7 1 1	8 1 5	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, Nilgiri- —15th Nov. 1896.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Salem.—21st June 1898.—ROSEB.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 11 17	8 1 20	P 1,000 0 0 AA 429 8 8	Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.—26th Mar. 1897.— To act as Ptl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Gan- jam.	
8 1 5	8 1 5	P 1,240 0 0 AA 260 0 0 1,500 0 0	Dy. Commr., Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept., Central Divn.—9th Nov. 1897.— Ag. Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue.—3rd Jany. 1898. —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 now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
99	1st L Tel 2d L Tel	.....	William Watkin Phillips, J. P., New College, Oxford.	9 Sep. 90	25 Nov. 90	8 Dec. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Medl. Cert.
100	1st L Tel 2d L Tel	URIYA Spl. Test.	Percival Stanley Pitcairn Rice, J. P., New Col- lege, Oxford.	2 Oct. 90	8 Dec. 90	.....
101	1st L Tel 2d L Tel	.....	Francis DuFré Oldfield, J. P., Trinity College, Cambridge.	10 Sep. 90	11 Nov. 90	10 to 13 June 98, Abs.
102	1st L Tel 2d L Tel	.....	Matthew Joseph Murphy, J. P., Trinity College, Dublin.	7 Oct. 91	21 Dec. 91	23 Oct. 95, Abs.
103	1st L Tel 2d L Tel	.....	Reginald Fearn Grinley, J. P., Balliol College, Oxford.	18 Sep. 91	9 Nov. 91	18 Jan. to 17 July 96, Spl. leave. 18 July 96, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
7 2 20	8 1 6	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. —12th July 1897.—Ag. Sub- Collr. Joint Magt. and Pri. Asst. to the Collr. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari. —24th May 1897.	Magt., 1st class. On priv. leave for 3 months from 20th Sep. 1898.
8 0 24	8 0 24	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. —16th July 1897.—Ag. Sub- Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore.—21st Feb. 1899— KUMBakonam.	Magt., 1st Class.
8 1 16	8 1 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. Coimbatore.—26th Feb. 1898.— Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Kistna.—14th Augt. 1898—GUSTER.	Magt., 1st Class.
7 0 10	7 0 11	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatnam— 15th May 1898.—Ag. Sub- Collr. & Jt. Magt., Malabar —15th June 1897.—TELLI- CHERRY.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 7 20	7 1 22	P 700 0 0 A A 422 3 6 1,122 3 6	Asst. Commr., 2nd Class, Central Provinces—12th May 1898—Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd cl.—6th May 1898—BETTL.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
104	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, Medl. Cert. 27 Oct. 95 to 22 Oct. 96, Extra leave.
105	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Francis Samuel Alfred Slecock, J. P., Trinity College, Oxford.	28 Sep. 91	10 Dec. 91	.....
106	1st L CAN 2d L TAM	.....	Robert Arthur Graham, J. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.	23 Sep. 91	11 Nov. 91	.....
107	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Alexander Liddar- dale Hamny, King's College, Cambridge.	19 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	31 Jan. 97 to 27 Jan. 98, Medl. Cert.
108	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	Uriya Spl Test	Edward Labou- chere, Ruthven Thornton, J. P., King's College, Cambridge.	21 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
5 1 15	7 1 11	P 768 5 4 A A 210 0 0 978 5 4	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—29th May 1898.—Ag. Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy.— 29th Sept. 1897.—MADRAS.	
7 0 22	7 0 22	P 560 0 0 A A 515 8 10 1,075 8 10	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—8th Mar. 1895.— Sub pro tem Asst. Commr., 2nd Cl., Central Provinces and Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd Cl.—2nd May 1898.— SAMBALPUR.	
7 1 20	7 1 20	P 500 0 0 A A 404 7 1 T 35 0 0 999 7 1	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.—6th June 1898. —Ag. Prl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Gan- jam — 5th Apl. 1898.— CHICACOLE.	Magt. 1st Class. Addl. Sess. Judge for the trial of such cases as may arise within the Agency tracts in his Divn. To act as Dy. Commr., Salt, Ab- kari and Customs Dept., Central Divn.
6 0 29	7 0 27	P 1,450 0 0	Regt. of the High Court of Judicature—17th Feb. 1898.—MADRAS.	
7 0 27	7 0 27	P 560 0 0 A A 404 7 1 T 35 0 0 999 7 1	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madura—24th Dec. 1896.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Cuddapah. —31st Jan. 1898.—MADA- NAPALLE.	Magt., 1st 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 if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
109	1st LTAM 2d LTCL		Alexander Robert- son Cumming, J. P., Aberdeen, University and Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sep. 92	18 Dec. 92	10 Sept. 97 to 8 Sep. 98, Medl. Cert.
110	1st LTAM 2d LTCL		Lewis Greenville Moore, J. P., Worcester College, Oxford.	21 Sep. 92	12 Dec. 92	3 Feb. 93, Abs. 14 to 17 Aug. 96, Abs.
111	1st LTAM 2d LTCL		Mahimohan Ghose, Balliol College, Oxford	8 Sep. 92	11 Feb. 93	13 & 14 Janv. 97, Abs. 23 Nov. 97, Medl. Cert. Leave expires, 22 Dec. 98.
112	1st LTAM 2d LTCL		Stewart William Graham Iyer MacIver, Em- manuel Col- lege, Cambridge	20 Oct. 92	20 Dec. 92	14 Oct. 93 to 7 Apl. 94, Spl. leave.
113	1st LTCL 2d LTAM		Matthew Young, J. P., Trinity College, Cam- bridge.	3 Oct. 92	25 Nov. 92	13 Oct. 93 to 8 Oct. 97, Medl. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arriv	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 5 0 15	y. m. d. 6 0 14	Rs. a. p. P 560 0 0 AA 404 7 1 T 35 0 0 999 7 1	Asst. to the Collr. Magt. Govt. Agent, Godavari-- 20th Sept. 1893.--Ag. Sub- Collr., Joint Magt. and Pri. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari--20 h Sept. 1898 --RAMESWDRY.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 0 15	6 0	5 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot-- 14th Nov. 1896--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot--14th Nov. 1898.-- RANIPET.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 9 8	5 10 13	P 345 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9 ABS A 413 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool--5th June 1895.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard. On furlough Medl. Cert. for 9 months, from 23rd Nov. 1897.--Ex- ten. for 4 months.
3 6 17	3 0 12	P 560 0 0 AA 404 7 1 T 35 0 0 999 7 1	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot--15th Apl. 1896.--Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt. Nellore-- 24th Mar. 1898.--OSWOLT.	Magt., 1st Class.
5 1 10	6 1 6	P 560 0 0 AA 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore-- 14th Oct. 1898.--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimba- ture--14th Oct. 1898.-- POLLACHI.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages	Name.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Science, and leave of leave.
114	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tan		John Williams Lagle, J. R. Christ College, Cambridge.	16 Sep. 93	25 Nov. 93	
115	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tan		Julian James Cox ten, M.A. Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	18 Nov.		Dec. 93, Extra
116	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tan		James Thomas Thompson, B.A. Royal Univer- sity of Ireland, and Imperial College, Cam- bridge.	27 Oct. 93	21 Dec. 93	
117	2d L.Tan		Elizabeth Egerton Owen, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford.	123 Oct. 93	7 Dec. 93	13 Sep. 95 to 12 Mar. 96 Sp. leave. 13 Mar. to 5 Sept. 96, Extra leave.
118	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tan		William Iys, B.A., Russett Col- lege, Oxford.	27 Oct. 93	10 Dec. 93	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1898 from date of arrival	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks
m. d. y. m. d.	m. d. y. m. d.	Rs. p. a.		
2 4 0 1 8		300 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mags. of the Dist. Mangalore —29th Nov. 1893—Ag. as Head Asst. in the Collr. and Mags. of the Dist. Tumkur—23rd Nov. 1893. —NEGAPATNAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
		300 0 0		
		33 0 0		
		295 0 0		
3 0 8		500 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Mags. of the Dist. Salem—5th May. 1893—Asst. Asst. Genl. Secy.—Off. in Cl. II. of the Involved List— 15th July 1893.	
		430 0 0		
		1/20 0 0		
5 0 11	5 0 11	820 0 0	Dy. Regt., High Court, Appl. Side—13th June 1897. —MADRAS.	
4 1 1	5 0 25	600 0 0	First Asst. Commr. and Dist. Magt., Coorg.—17th Feb. 1893.	
5 0 22	5 0 22	560 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Vira- patnam—15th Jan. 1896— Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Vira- patnam—19th Mar. 1898. —PARVATHIPURAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
		200 0 0		
		35 0 0		
		975 0 0		

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 return.
119	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	.....	Norman Edward Marjoribanks, Royal Univer- sity of Ireland (Queen's College, Belfast) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	2 Sep. 93	29 Oct. 98	.....
120	1st LTAM	.....	Arthur Lionel Vibert, Emma- nus College, Cambridge.	3 Oct. 93	8 Nov. 98	.....
121	1st LTAL 2d LTAM	.....	Leonard T. Ham, Harcot, New Col- lege, Oxford.	7 Oct. 93	10 Dec. 98	13 to 17 Oct. 98, Abs.
122	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	.....	Sydney Gordon Roberts, J. P. Pembroke Col- lege, Cambridge.	23 Sep. 93	27 Nov. 98	19 Sep. 97 to 4 Mar. 98, Med. Cert.
123	1st LTAM 2d LTAL	.....	Neil Macmichael, M.A., J. P. Edin- burgh University and Balliol Coll., Oxford.	1 Nov. 94	2 Dec. 94	11 & 12 June, 98, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.			
5 2 3	5 2 3	P 560 0 0 A A 298 5 4 T 858 5 4	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore— 28th Mar. 1894.—Ag. Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept. —16th Feb. 1898.—MAD- RAS.	
5 1 23	5 1 23	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— 25th Augt. 1896.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—5th Oct. 1896.— MALAPPURAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
5 0 17	5 0 22	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 Govt., Viragapatam—11th Mar. 1897.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Viragapatam—11th March 1897.—KORAPUT.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 7 11	5 1 4	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— 14th July 1898.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris— 14th July 1898.—GOTTA- MUND.	Magt., 1st Class. Ag. Dist. Mensif, Gadular.
4 0 28	4 1 0	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., Anantapur— 5th Apl. 1896.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Anantapur —6th Nov. 1897.—PAND- KONDA.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Ewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and of now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
124	1st L MAL 2d L TAN	.....	Robert Frederick Austin, University Coll., Ox- ford.	1 Nov. 94	23 Dec. 94	.....
125	1st STAN	.....	John Gunn Barr, B.A., LL.B., St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	2 Nov. 94	24 Dec. 94	.....
126	1st L TEL 2d L TAN	.....	Ernest Sampson Lloyd, B.A., J. P., Lincoln Coll., Oxford.	7 Nov. 94	31 Dec. 94	11 & 12 June 98, Abs.
127	1st L TEL 2d L TAN	.....	Arthur Thompson, B.L., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	6 Nov. 94	31 Dec. 94	.....
128	1st L TAN 2d L TEL	.....	Arthur Edgington, B.A., New Coll., Oxford.	2 Nov. 94	31 Dec. 94	11 & 12 June 98, Abs.
129	1st S TEL	.....	Francis Arthur Coleridge, J. P., University Coll., London.	2 Nov. 94	5 Dec. 94	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 4 0 9	y. m. d. 4 0 9	R. a. p. P 355 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 25 0 0 375 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar— 14 Feb. 1897.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar —14th June 1897.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard. On priv. leave for 3 months from 19th Oct. 1898.
4 0 8	4 0 8	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—21st Oct. 1898.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—21st Oct. 1898.—TIGUATTUR.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard.
4 0 9	4 0 11	P 500 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 735 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—5th May 1896.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—9th Nov. 1897.—HOSPET.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 0 11	4 0 11	P 500 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 735 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—11th Jany. 1896.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nel- lore—1st May 1897.— GUDUR.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 0 9	4 0 11	P 580 0 0 A A 200 0 0 760 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore— 24th Jany. 1895.—Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Depra. under the Chief Secy.— 16th Feb. 1898.—MADRAS.	
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 Govt., Ganjam—13th Jany. 1898 —Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Magt. & Agent to the Govt., Ganjam— 13th Jany. 1898.—RUSSELL- KONDA.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAME.	Commence- ment of Service	Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
130	1st STAM	.....	Pinozeshah Ker- shasp, B.A., Romney Univer- sity and New Coll., Oxford.	31 Oct. 95	30 Dec. 95	.....
131	1st L Tam	.....	John Forbes Bry- ant, B.A., F.R.S., S. P. Clare College, Cam- bridge.	30 Oct. 95	16 Dec. 95	.....
132	1st STAM	.....	Richard Board- man Wood, B. Hartford Coll., Oxford.	29 Oct. 95	6 Dec. 95	.....
133	1st SCAM	.....	Ferry Abbey, B.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	21 Oct. 95	16 Dec. 95	.....
134	1st L Tam 2d L Tam	.....	Ashwin Rajkumar Bhargava, B.A., Calcutta Uni- versity and Balliol College, Oxford.	28 Oct. 95	19 Dec. 95	3 Mar. to 2 Sept. 96, Spl. leave.
135	.....	.....	Robert William D'Esteourt Ashe, B.A., Royal University, Ire- land and Uni- versity of Dub- lin.	8 Nov. 95	4 Dec. 95	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to lat Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
3 0 12	3 0 12	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— Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt., and Govt. Agent, Godavari.—Ellore.	Magt., 1st Class.
3 0 16	3 0 16	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—22nd Sept. 1897—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna.—4th Mar. 1898.—BEZWADA.	Magt., 1st Class.
3 0 23	3 0 23	P 385 0 0 A A 255 8 11 T 35 0 0 675 8 11	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatnam.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Mgt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatnam—22nd Apr. 1897.—NARASIPATNAM.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
3 0 16	3 0 16	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., South Canara— 6th Feb. 1896.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara — 25th Mar. 1897.— COONDAPOR.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
2 6 12	3 0 13	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., Madura— 30th Jan. 1898.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ma- dura.—15th Sept. 1898. —RAVNAD.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
3 0 28	3 0 28	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., Ganjam— 18th Jan. 1896.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.	Passed Lower Standard On spl duty of pre- paring the Annual Administration Re- port of the Madras Pry. for 1897-1898. —17th Sep. 1898.— MADRAS.

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.
136	1st S Tel.	.....	John Samuel Heaney, Royal University of Ireland and Tri- nity Coll., Dub- lin.	31 Oct. '95	4 Dec. '95	.....
137	1st S Tel.	.....	Julius Mathison Turing, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.	28 Oct. '96	7 Dec. '96	.....
138	.....	.....	Archibald Young Gipps Campbell, B.A., Trinity Coll. Cambridge.	29 Oct. '96	8 Dec. '96	.....
139	1st S T.M.	.....	Edward Hamil- ton Wallace, M.A., Glasgow Univer- sity and Balliol Coll., Oxford.	29 Oct. '96	16 Dec. '96	.....
140	1st S T.M.	.....	Hopeoun Ga- rie Stokes, B.A., Oriel Coll., Ox- ford.	27 Oct. '96	7 Dec. '96	.....
141	1st S Tel.	.....	Harold Lithgow Braidwood, B.A., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford & University Coll. London.	27 Oct. '96	3 Dec. '96	.....
142	1st S Mal.	.....	Robert Erskine Holland, B.A., Oriel Coll., Ox- ford.	28 Oct. '96	10 Dec. '96	.....

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1900 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service Jan. 1900	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments—Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
3 0 25	3 0 25	1 500 0 0 A 1 200 0 0 1 55 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Vizagapatam—18th Jan. 1896.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt. Ganjam—TIRHARUR.	Magt., 1st Class. In transit.
2 0 25	2 0 25	1 885 0 0 A 1 255 8 11 1 35 0 0 675 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Karnool—20th June 1898.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Karnool—20th June 1898.—NANDYAL.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
2 0 29	2 0 29	1 385 0 0 1 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—14th Jan. 1907.—NELLORE.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
2 0 16	2 0 16	1 395 0 0 1 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot—11th Mar. 1898.—CHENNAI.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
3 0 25	2 0 25	1 385 0 0 1 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore—17th Mar. 1898.—TANJORE.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
2 0 29	2 0 29	1 385 0 0 1 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ganjam—Nov 1897.—CHITRAPUR.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Standard.
2 0 23	2 0 23	1 385 0 0 A 1 255 8 11 1 11 1 9 651 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—5th July 1898.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—19th Oct. 1898.—PALGHAT.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- 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.
143	1st TAM	.....	David Grierson Waller, B.A., Trinity Coll., Oxford.	27 Oct. 96	30 Dec. 96	.....
144			Edmond WIL- loughby Legh, University Coll., Oxford.	23 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	.....
145			Christopher Thomas Heston Johnson, B.A., Wadham Coll., Oxford.	27 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	.....
146			Pierce Langrish Moore, Christ Church, Oxford.	23 Oct. 97	21 Nov. 97	.....
147			George Frederick Paddison, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	25 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	.....
148			Boteler Char- nocks Smith, B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford.	25 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	.....
149			Alexander Robert Loftus Totten- ham, B.A., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	22 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1890 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
p. m. d.	p. m. d.	Rs. Rs. P.		
3 0 2	3 0 2	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Tinnevely.-- 5th Feb. 1897.--PADAN- CORTAL.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard
1 0 26	1 0 26	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Coimbatore.-- 5th Jan. 1898.--COIMBA- TORE.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Standard
1 0 26	1 0 26	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. S. Arcot.--6th Jan. 1898.--CHUDALORE.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Standard
1 1 10	1 1 10	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Bellary.--6th Jan. 1898.--BELLARY.	Magt., 3rd class.
1 0 26	1 0 26	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Virajapattam --5th Jan. 1898.--VIRAJA- PATAM.	Magt., 3rd class.
1 0 26	1 0 26	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Madurai.-- 7th Jan. 1898.--MADURAI.	Magt., 3rd class.
1 0 26	1 0 26	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Trichinopoly --7th Jan. 1898.--TRICH- INOPOLY.	Magt., 3rd class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- uages Passed.	Rewards in Lan- guage.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
150			Alexander Fraser is George Mac- cardy, Balliol Coll., Oxford, and University Coll., London.	23 Oct. 97	22 Nov. 07	.....
151			Frederick Bal- son Evans.	.....	5 Dec. 98	.....
152			Frederick John Richards.	.....	5 Dec. 98	.....
153			Charles Alexan- der Innes.	.....	5 Dec. 98	.....
154			Hugh Rosser Bardwell.	.....	.....	.....
155			Richard Arthur Jenkins.	.....	31 Nov. 98	.....
156			Frederick Bio- herts Heming- way.	.....	5 Dec. 98	.....
157			Harold Ascelm Bellamy Vernon.	.....	.....	.....
158			Charles William Rigby Cotton.	.....	.....	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1899 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
1 1 9	1 1 0	335 0 0 11 1 9 396 1 9	Ast. to the Colr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara.— 12th Jan. 1908.—MANGA- LOK.	Magt., 3rd class.
0 0 27	0 0 27	P 400 0 0		
0 0 27	0 0 27	P 400 0 0		
0 0 27	0 0 27	P 400 0 0		
0 1 10	0 1 10	P 400 0 0		
0 0 27	0 0 27	P 400 0 0		

DEPUTY

Col. 2.—The languages—Tam., Tel., Mal., Can. and Uriya—

(a) if printed in **NONPAREIL FRENCH CLARENDON**, indicate a pass by the full the compulsory Ver. Test for Dy. Collrs., published on page 39 of Part I.(b) if printed in *Italics*, indicate a pass in reading MSS. only in the language(c) if printed in *brevier*, indicate merely a knowledge of the language orCol. 3.—The letters **Ex. S.** affixed to a name printed in **Brevier Antique No.** motion to listed posts over other equally qualified members of the Pro-
Deputy Collectors on General duties draw tentage allowance of Rs. 11-1-3

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of promotion to present grade.	District.
FIRST GRADE—No. 1.—Pay Rs. 700.				
1	Tam.	Haribara Subbaraya Aiyar & Diwan Bahadur.	5 May 1896	S. Arcot
SECOND GRADE—No. 5.—Pay Rs. 600.				
1	Tam. San.	Valluri Jagannatha Rao Pantulu & Rai Bahadur.	1 Apl. 1892	Nellore
2	Tam. Can.	Dharishwar Annathayya &	1 Apl. 1896	S. Canara
3	Tel.	Rednam Suriya Rao Nayudu & Rao Bahadur.	5 May 1896	Vizagapatnam
4	Tel. Tam. Can. Rm.	William Charles McMurray & J. P.	1 Apl. 1892	N. Arcot
5	...	F. D. Bird	1 Apl. 1896	Madras
THIRD GRADE—No. 11(a).—Pay Rs. 500.				
1	Tam. Tel.	Conjeyaram Somnathadas Sastri & B.A., Diwan Bahadur &	7 Aug. 1896	...
2	Tam.	Chinnaswami Narayana Pillai & B.A.	23 Aug. 1896	Tanjore
3	Tel.	Dilip Jagannatha Rao Pantulu &	2 Oct. 1896	Bellary
4	Tam.	Boaventura Manoel D'Almeida &	12 Dec. 1896	Chingleput
5	Tam. Mal.	Baghunatha Rao Rama-chandra Rao, B.A., B.L.S.	16 Dec. 1896	Madras
6	Tel.	Mandkar Srinivas Rao, B.A. & B.L.S.	1 Apl. 1896	Trichinopoly

(c) To this Grade four appointments have been added as representing the same No. of appts. of Head Asst. Collr., now treated as open to the Madras Prov. 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.

COLLECTORS.

test in the language or languages specified as prescribed in the Notn. regarding of the Fort Saint George Gazette, dated 3rd February 1891.

or languages specified as prescribed in the Notification above referred to.

§ indicate Ex. Statutory Civilian having *ex aequo et bono* a preferential claim to provincial Service per mensura.

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Try.	Cuddalore.	
Try.	Nellore	
Try.	Mangalore.	
Try.	Vizagapatnam.	
Try.	Ootacamund.	
	Madras	Asst. Secy. of Stamps and Stationery.
		Manager, Pudukkottai Estate.
Genl. duty	Tanjore.	
do	Adoni	On leave on private affairs, from 26th Oct. 1896 to 31st Mar. 1897.
Try.	Sandapat.	
Genl. duty	Madras	Ag. in Collectors, Genl. Duty, (Sub-Collr.'s Divn.)
do	Trichinopoly.	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of promotion to present grade.	District.
THIRD GRADE—continued.				
7	Tam. MAL.	Varada Rajagopala Chari, B.A., M.L., Rao Bahadur.	1 Apr. 1895	Malabar
8	Tel.	Benjamin Henry Chester, M.A., F.S.	1 Apr. 1896	Madras
9	Tam. Tel. Can. Hm. Per.	Saiyid Kadir Badesha Sahib	5 May 1896	Cuddapah
10	Hm.	Mohammad Kadir Nawaz Kahn Sahib Kahn Bahadur	29 June 1896	Tanjore
11	Tel. Tami.	P. S. Ganapathi Aiyar, B.A.	13 Sep. 1896	Talam
12	Tel.	Koekkalapad Subburayudu, Rao Bahadur	1 Apr. 1897	
13	Mal.	Tarasuta Gopalan Nayar, M.A., M.L.	1 Apr. 1898	N. Arcot
14	Tam.	Tirumalar Venkatal Aiyer Nayar, Yamaswami Aiyar	5 June 1898	Kistna
15		Vacant.		
FOURTH GRADE—No. 25.—Part B. 400.				
1	Tel. Can.	Tempatil Ramesh Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur	29 June 1893	Bellary
2		James Thomas Lever, F.S.	2 Nov. 1893	Bellary
3	Tel.	T. B. Ramachandra Aiyer, M.A., F.S.	12 Sep. 1894	Talam
4	Tel.	Siram Venkatesanadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur	26 Oct. 1894	Godavari
5	Tam.	T. Sundara Rao, B.A.	1 Feb. 1895	Trichinopoly

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Try.	... Calicut	... Draws also extra allowance of Rs. 100 for charge of the Paper Currency Dept.
(Genl. duty) Quit Rent, &c.	Madras	... Ag. 2nd Pry. Magt.
Try.	... Cuddapah.	
Genl. duty	... Maunargudi	
do.	... Namakkal	
		... Spl. Rev. Officer.—In charge of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
Try.	... Chittoor	... Granted priv. leave for 2 months.
Try.	... Masulipatam.	
Genl. duty	... Bellary	... Sub pro tem 3rd Gr. with C. Soma Sundara Sastri, B.A., Dewan Bahadur.
Try.	... Bellary	... On Spl. duty for 6 months for plague work in Bellary.
do.	... Salem.	
do.	... Coimbatore	
Try.	... Trichinopoly	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
FOURTH GRADE—continued.				
6	Tam.	Abraham Prabhakarsara Pillai §	7 Aug. 1895	Tanjore ...
7	Tel.	Tanikella Jagannadham Pantulu §	28 Aug. 1895	Chidambaram ...
8	Tel.	Kohambadi Srinivasa Chari §	2 Oct. 1895	Madurai ...
9	Tel.	Peddibeda Purnayya Pantulu §	12 Dec. 1895	Godavari ...
10	Tel. Tam.	Rao Bahadur § Giddu Kochanda Ramayya, M.A. §	13 Mar. 1896	S. Arcot ...
11	Tam.	Venkatarama Subbaiyar, B.A. §	1 Apr. 1896	Thiruvallur ...
12	.....	Palle Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. §	1 Apr. 1896	Chingapatnam ...
13	Tam. TEL	Sanku Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Rao Sahib. §	5 May 1896	Mysore ...
14	MAL. TAM.	Kanadibavi Venkataramaayya Lakshmana Rao, § Diwan Bahadur.	29 June 1896	Malabar ...
15	MAL. TAM.	Vappalakalathil Chappan Menon, B.A. §	13 Sep. 1896	Coimbatore ...
16	Tam. TEL	S. Ramu Aiyar, B.A.	11 Dec. 1896	Kannur ...
17	TAM. MAL	L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L. §	10 Jan. 1897	Madras ...
18	TAM. MAL.	Edmund Alexander Smith §	1 Apr. 1897	.....
19	H. S. Tam. Mal.	J. R. Coombes, B.A. §	5 Sept. 1897	S. Arcot ...
20	.....	Charles Gahan, B.A.	10 Aug. 1898	Nellore ...
21	Tel. VITA.	D. Venkata Sastri	6 June 1898	Chidambaram ...
22	TAM. TEL Per. & Urdu.	Mohammad Aziz-ud-din Hasani Rao Bahadur §	20 Sept. 1898	Kannur ...
FIFTH GRADE No. 16 (a)—Pay Rs. 300.				
1	TEL. CLS.	R. Govinda Rao Nayudu §	2 Oct. 1898	Vizagapatnam ...

(a) To this Grade, 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 18th Dec. 1892, in the Fort St. George Gaz. of the 17th Jan. 1893, Part I, Page 40

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Try.	Tanjore.	
Genl. duty	Siddhavastam	On priv. leave for 2 months and 10 days from 11th Nov. 1898.
Try.	Madurai.	
Genl. duty	Cannada.	
do	Chittoor.	
Try.	Palamcottah.	On priv. leave for 3 months from 25th Oct. 1898.
Genl. duty	Saidpet.	
do	Calicut	On other duty in Cochin State.
do	Cochin	Also Sub-Judge, Cochin.
do	Kollegal	Also Asst. Magist. Kollegal.—Draws also Local Allow. Rs. 100.
do	Pyapet.	On priv. leave for 3 months, from 15th Nov. 1898.
.....	Madras	Asst. Secy., Bd. of Rev., Land Rev. Dept.—Draws also L.A. Rs. 200.
.....	.....	Forest Settlement Officer, Nellore, &c., District.
Genl. duty	Cuddalore	Asst. in Madras, Genl. duty.—Draws also Income Tax Allow. of Rs. 100.
do	Attankut	On probation for 2 years. On genl. duty for plague work in Kannur for 4 months.
Try.	Anantapur	
Genl. duty	Narsaraopet.	Fellow of the Madras University, &c., S. Arcot, Genl. duty
do	Vizagapatnam.	Sub pro tem 4th Gr. w/o S. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Rao Sahib.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
FIFTH GRADE—Continued.				
2	Tam. TEL.	T. V. Narasimulu Nayudu §	14 Nov. 1895	...
3	VAL. Tam.	T. Gopalawani Aiyar, B.A. §	16 Dec. 1895	Nellore ...
4	URITA Tel.	B. Narayana Murti Pantulu, Rao Bahadur §	12 Mar. 1896	Ganjam ...
5	TAM. Tel.	C. Adikesavulu Nayudu, B.A., B.C.E. §	1 Apl. 1896	Cuddapah ...
6	Tam. TEL.	K. Narayana Aiyar, Rao Bahadur §	1 Apl. 1896	Trichinopoly ...
7	TEL. Tam.	C. Ramasetha Aiyar, B.A. §	1 Apl. 1896	N. Arcot ...
8	Tam. TEL.	A. Sannugasundaram Pillai §	5 May 1896	Anantapur ...
9	Tam. TEL.	P. Rajaratna Madhavar, B.A. §	29 June 1896	...
10	TAM. MAL.	M. Ravi Varma Raja, M.A. §	13 Sep. 1896	Tinnevely ...
11	TEL. Tam.	T. Raghavayya, B.A. §	11 Dec. 1896	Tinnevely ...
12	TEL. Tam.	K. M. Vayuchi Maricayan Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.C.E. §	16 Juny. 1897	Salem ...
13	TEL. URITA.	A. Gananurthi Nayudu §	1 Apl. 1897	Ganjam ...
14	Tam. TEL.	S. Sundararaja Aiyangar, B.A. §	5 Sep. 1897	Coimbatore ...
15	Tel. TAM.	V. Parthasaradhi Chetti, B.A. §	7 May 1898	Madura ...
16	...	J. G. Wood §	6 June 1898	Coimbatore ...
17	TEL. CAN.	P. Sita Rao Pantulu	26 Sep. 1898	S. Canara ...
SIXTH GRADE—No. 19 Pay Rs. 250.				
1	CAN. Tel.	J. Ramayya Pantulu, A.A., B.L.E. §	12 Mar. 1896	Kistna ...
2	TEL. TAM.	T. A. Shammuga Sundaram Pillai §	1 Apl. 1896	Anantapur ...
3	CAN. TEL.	S. Ganapayya §	1 Apl. 1896	...
4	Tel. URITA.	D. Srinivasa Rao Pantulu §	1 Apl. 1896	Ganjam ...
...	TEL. TAM.	Mahammad Suldar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.C.E. § (Seconded)	11 Dec. 1896	...
5	TEL. Tam.	C. Hembanta Rao, M.A., B.L.E. §	17 Dec. 1896	Tanjore ...

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
...	...	Subj. for Asst. Commr., Rev. Sectt., 2nd Gr., No. 1, Part.
Genl. duty	Atankur	Ag. in Bellary, Try.
do	Russellkonda	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
do	Jammala-maduru	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. A. Saifi.
do	Musir	...
do	Arni	...
do	Gooty	Ag. in Bellary, Genl. duty.
...	...	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as Presy. Mag.
Genl. duty	Shardazari	...
do	Tinnevely	...
do	Salem	...
do	Chitrapur	...
Try.	Coimbatore	...
Genl. duty	Madura	...
Genl. duty	Coimbatore	...
do	Mangalore	On duty for 2nd Gr. as T. Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
do	Nannaspet	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
do	Ammapur	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. Rajaratna Madhavar, B.A., B.C.E. §
...	...	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
Try.	Chitrapur	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as T. Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur.
...	...	On duty for 2nd Gr. as Rev. Officer, Madras Municipality.
Genl. duty	Pattakottai	Subj. for 2nd Gr. as C. Adikesavulu Nayudu, B.A., B.C.E.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of promotion to present grade.	District.
SIXTH GRADE—continued.				
6	TIL. TAM.	N. S. Sankaranarayanan Sastri, B.A.	1 Feb. 1897	Godavari
7	CH. Tam.	P. Duraimanni Aiyangar, B.A.	1 Feb. 1897	Pudukottai
8	MAL. TAM.	Joseph Horatio Gwynne, B.A.	1 Apr. 1897	Malabar
9	TIL. Tam.	G. Subramanyam Aiyangar, B.A.	5 Sep. 1897	Madura
10	Tam. TIL.	P. Sivarajah Aiyar.	15 Jan. 1898	
11	TAM. Mal.	A. Ramachandra Natchigudi, B.A.	13 Sep. 1898	N. Arcot
12	TIL. Can.	P. Sitarumayya, M.A.	29 Nov. 1895	Godavari
13	I.L.S. Tel.	A. C. Woodhouse, B.A.	19 Sep. 1895	Godavari
14	TAM. TIL.	Vijaya Raghavachari Duraiswami, B.A.	18 Dec. 1896	N. Arcot
15	TAM. TIL.	K. V. Sankaran Aiyangar, B.A.	27 Mar. 1897	Kistna
16		T. Vijaya Raghava Chari, M.A.	30 Apr. 1898	Tinnevely
17		Zakariya Sahib Bahadur, B.A.	7 Oct. 1898	Kurnool
Sub-promotion to 6th Grade.				
1	TAM.	Majid Mustafa Sahib, B.A.	11 Dec. 1896	Tinnevely
2	TAM. TIL.	P. Duraimanni Aiyangar, B.A.	1 Feb. 1897	Kurnool
3	CHINA Tel.	K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu, B.A.	26 Mar. 1897	Silvassa
4	TIL.	G. Raghavan Singh Rao Bahadur, B.A.	12 Aug. 1897	N. Arcot
5	Tel. CHN.	J. Williams, B.A.	4 Sept. 1897	Silvassa
6	TAM. TIL.	G. Subhadra Rao Pantulu, B.A.	5 Sept. 1897	Madurai
7	TAM. Can.	P. S. Singaravelu Pillai, B.A.	24 Jan. 1897	S. Canara

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Genl. duty	Narasapur	
do	Arjyalur	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice T. V. Narasimham Naidu.
do	Marandey	Draws also Local office of Rs. 150.
do	Madura	
		On other duty as Manager, Bityapuram Estate.
Genl. duty		
do	Gorakhpur	On probation for 3 years, (i.e.) until the results of the Spl. Text Examinations of 1898 are known.
do	Rajamundry	On probation for 2 years. This period will, as a special case, be extended until the results of the examinations in the Rev. and Acct. Exes. Higher Gr. of 1899 are announced. Draws also L. A. Rs. 100.
do	Chittoor	On probation for 2 years. On other leave without allowance for 8 months from 16th Mar. 1898. — Return for 1 month.
do	Masulipatam	On probation for 2 years.
do	Tinnevely	On probation for 2 years.
do	Kurnool	On probation for 2 years.
do	Srivilliputtur	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice P. Duraimanni Aiyangar, B.A.
do	Pimpri	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice D. Subramanyam Rao, B.A.
do	Kolli	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice P. Sivarajah Aiyar, B.A.
do	Chidambaram	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice G. Subramanyam Pantulu, B.A.
do	Almarur	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice G. Subramanyam Rao, B.A.
do	Marikapur	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice K. Ramaswamy
do	Mangalore	Sub-promotion, 6th Gr., vice P. A. Sankaranarayanan Pillai. — On priv. leave for 3 months from 13th Oct. 1898.

No.	Liagual Attainments.	NAME.	Age.	Col.	ing Special Appointment.	Salary.
		DEPUTY COLLECTORS (ACTING AND SPECIAL).	y.	no.		Rs.
1	Tam.	P. B. Narayana Aiyar, Asst. Supl. Rev. Survey, 3rd Class. Lichmopoly.	6	8	1 July 1891	300
2	Tam. TEL.	D. C. Raghava Chariyar, Sub-Asst., Madras Survey.	6	2	23 Oct. 1892	250
3	TEL. Tam.	C. Krishnaswami Nayar, Asst. Tahr., Cuddalore.	4	6	19 Jan. 1893	250
4	TAM. Tel.	D. Sesha Charlu, B.A., B.L., B.C.E., Sub Asst., Madras Survey	4	2	1 Sep. 1894	250
5	TAM. TEL.	Mir Sultan Mohi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Tahr., Madras.	3	6	1 Apr. 1896	250
6	.....	C. Gopala Nayar, Tahr., Pondich.	3	5	26 July 1895	250
7	TAM. Mal.	G. T. Vargese, B.A., Coll. & Shr., Malabar.	3	4	13 Aug. 1895	250
8	TEL. TAM.	Mahdi Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Tahr., Raidrug.	3	3	24 Sep. 1895	250
9	Tam. TEL.	R. Sundaresa Mudaliyar, Asst. Tahr., Salem.	3	2	18 Oct. 1895	250
10	Tel. TEL.	M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai, B.A., Tahr., Madurantakam.	3	1	15 Nov. 1895	250
11	Tam. TEL.	M. S. Ramalinga Pillai, B.A., Tahr., Tirunelveli.	3	11	13 Apr. 1896	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Salem. &c.	Spl. duty	Cuddalore	Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in charge of Survey operations under the orders of the Collr. In charge of the Revenue operations. — On furl for 3 months and 20 days from 2nd Dec. 1895.
Kernool			
Kernool	Try.	Kernool	Temp.
Gedavari and Kistna.	Sub. duty	Gannur	Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in charge of Survey operations under the orders of the Collr. — On priv. leave for 1 month from 24th Nov. 1895.
Chingleput	Genl. duty	Bravallur	Follow of the Madras University. — Ag. for B. A. Class.
Madhar	Spl. duty		Temp. — On Spl. duty in connection with the registration of land and title.
Valabur	do		Temp. — On Spl. duty in connection with the registration of land and title.
Namical	Genl. duty	Namical	Ag. for C. Gahr.
S. L. &c.	do	Thiruvallur	Ag. for K. Subbarao, B.A. Thiruvallur.
Chingleput	do	Cuddalore	Ag. for the Madras University. — T. Hargreaves and others have been discredited with.
Madura	Genl. duty		Temp.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Serv. as Ag. Dy. Collr.	Date of joining Special Appointment	Salary
		DEPUTY COLLECTORS (ACTING AND SPECIAL.)—continued.	y. m.		Rs.
12	.....	S. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu, § Tahr., Berhampur.	2 8	23 Oct. 1898	250
13	.....	T. V. Gopalaswami Aiyar, B.A., § Tahr., Nannilam.	2 0	25 Oct. 1898.	250
14	.....	V. Ramachandra Rao, Tahr., Cuddalore.	2 4	9 Nov. 1898.	250
15	TEL Tam.	T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, B.A., § Huzur Shr., Tanjore.	2 4	27 Mar. 1897	250
16	.....	G. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., § Tahr., Palladam.	2 1	15 Nov. 1898.	250
17	.....	J. L. Saldaña, § Tahr., Udipi ...	2 0	9 Sept. 1897	250
18	TEL Tam.	K. Vijayaraghava Chari, M.A., § Huzur Shr., Karaikal.	2 0	13 Apl. 1898	250
19	.....	P. V. Sridha Rao, Sub-Assl., Madras Survey.	1 8	17 Apl. 1897	250
20	MA. Can.	R. Rama Rao, Tahr., Namagode.	1 8	4 Feb. 1898	250
21	TEL, TEL	M. Arumakany Pillai, Rev Bahadur, § Huzur Shr., Aranthapur.	4 5	18 July 1898	250
22	.....	W. S. Marshall, † Inspector of Police.	0 6	23 Sep. 1898	250
23	.....	F. Spurling, Sub-Assl., Madras Survey.	...	.....	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Kistna	Genl. duty	Masulipatam	Ag. for J. T. Lever.
Salem	do	.....	Tempy. for 6 months on account of plague.
Cuddalore	do	Siddhavattam	Ag. for T. Jagannadham Pantulu.
Tanjore	do	Tanjore	Ag. for Vijaya Raghunatha Duraiswami, B.A.
S. Canara	do	Palur	Ag. for P. Siva Rao Pantulu.
Malabar	do	Calicut	Ag. for S. Rama Aiyar, B.A.
Anantapur	do	Goety	Ag. for D. Jagannadha Rao Pantulu.
Karaikal	Spl. duty	.....	Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in ch. of Survey Operations under the orders of the Collr.
Malabar	Spl. duty	.....	Tempy. for the acquisition of lands for the Calicut-Cannanore Railway.
S. Canara	Genl. duty	Mangalore	Ag. for P. S. Singaravelu Pillai.
Anantapur	Spl. duty	.....	Tempy. on plague duty.
Salem	Spl. duty	.....	Spl. Dy. Collr. for Survey purposes and in ch. of Survey Operations under the orders of the Collr. In charge of Survey of Hill Villages, Salem.

HUZUR SHERISTADARS.

District.	Name.	Pay	District.	Name.	Pay
		Rs.			Rs.
Anantapur	M. Arumukham Pillai	200	Madura	V. A. Ramasami Aiyar	300
Arcoot, North	S. Gurusami Nayudu	200	Madura	S. Rangaswami Aiyangar	300
Arcoot, South	L. S. Marudachari, B.A.	225	Malabar	G. T. Varadachari, B.A.	225
Bellary	L. S. Marudachari, B.A.	200	Nilgiris	R. Jaya Raja Rao, B.A.	200
Chavara, North	A. Vasudeva Rao	200	Nilgiris	T. N. Srinivasan Pillai	200
Chingleput	P. Seshagiri Rao, B.A.	210	Salem	R. Govindaraja Aiyangar	225
Coimbatore	P. S. Vasudeva Rao	200			
Cuddalore	V. Krishnamurti Chandra	200	Tanjore	T. N. Srinivasan Pillai	225
Ganjam	P. Srikrishnaiah Patra	200	Tinnevely	P. Srinivasan Aiyar, B.A.	225
Godavari	P. Venkateswara Rao	215	Trichinopoly	T. Sankar Aiyar, B.A., Ag.	200
Kistna	G. Lakshminath Rao	225	Vizagapatnam	P. K. Ramesh Rao	200
Kurnool	V. K. Anantakrishna Aiyar, B.A.	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			1,000
1	Do, 2nd do			1,350
1	Do, 3rd do			1,100
3	Deputy Conservators, 1st Grade, on			400 each.
4	Do, do, 2nd do			300 "
2	Do, do, 3rd do			250 "
7	Do, do, 4th do			150 "
5	Assistant do, 1st do			450 "
6	Do, do, 2nd do			350 "
(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
3	Extra Assistant Conservators, 1st Grade			550 each.
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:—

NAME.	Pay	Allowance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF.			
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.			
Conservator (1)—1st Grade—Pay Rs. 1,000.			
1 Mr. H. P. Popert	1,000		Central Circle.—(On furlough for 2 years, from 22nd March 1905.)
1 W. Cherry	1,350	350	Central Circle.
2nd Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 1,350.			
1 Mr. A. W. Porter	1,350		Northern Circle.—(On furlough for 1 year from 22nd April 1905.)

* Officers admitted by the Secretary of State to the European Service Leave Rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

No.	NAME.	Pay	Allowance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF—continued.				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF—continued.				
3rd Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 1,100.				
1	Mr. J. W. Cherry*	1,100		Ag. in 1st Grade, Central Circle.
	H. A. Cass (Ag.)	900		Southern Circle.
	E. D. M. Hooper (Ag.)	900		Northern Circle.
Dy. Conservators, 1st Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 900.				
1	Mr. C. G. Douglas*	900		Nilgiris.
2	E. D. M. Hooper	900		Ag. Conservator, 2nd Grade, Northern Circle.
3	H. A. Cass	900		Ag. Conservator, Southern Circle.
Acting.				
1	Mr. H. J. A. Porter	850		Madura.
2	A. W. Lushington	821		Kurnool.
Dy. Conservators, 2nd Grade (4)—Pay Rs. 800.				
1	Mr. W. C. Haynes*	800		On furlough.
2	G. Radfield	800		Do.
3	A. W. C. Stanbrough	800		Chingleput.
4	C. E. Binsler	800		On special leave for 5 months.
Acting.				
1	Mr. T. P. Peake	800		South Arcot.
2	F. A. Lodge	800		South Coimbatore.
3	J. S. Rattle	800		South Canara.
4	E. E. Murray	800		Anantapur.
Dy. Conservators, 3rd Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 650.				
1	Mr. H. J. A. Porter	650		Madura.—Ag. in 1st Grade.
2	A. W. Lushington	650		Kurnool.—do.
3	T. P. Peake	650		South Arcot.—Ag. in 2nd Grade.
4	F. A. Lodge	650		South Coimbatore.—do.
5	J. S. Rattle	650		South Canara.—do.
6	E. R. Murray	650		Anantapur.—do.
7	F. M. Lushington	650		North Coimbatore.
Acting.				
1	Mr. C. D'A. McArthur	650		Bellary.
2	A. E. Jackson	650		South Malabar.
3	E. M. Ingham, M.A.	650		Cuddalore.
4	G. F. F. Poulkes	650		Belore.
5	H. E. Bryant*	650		Tinnevely.
Dy. Conservators, 4th Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 550.				
1	Mr. C. D'A. McArthur	550		Bellary.—Ag. in 3rd Grade.
2	C. de P. Thomson	550		Coimbatore.—(On furlough.)
3	A. E. Jackson	550		South Malabar.—Ag. 3rd Grade.
4	E. M. Ingham, M.A.	550		Cuddalore.—do.
5	G. F. F. Poulkes	550		Belore.—do.
6	H. E. Bryant*	550		priv. leave.—do.
7	F. E. C. Cowley-Brown	550		Tinnevely.—do.
Acting.				
1	Mr. H. A. Latham	550		Trichinopoly and Tanjore.
2	S. Co	550		Vizagapatnam.
3	H. P. A. Wood	550		Godavari.
4	H. Thresh	550		North Malabar.
5	W. W. Batchelor	550		North Arcot.
6	C. E. C. Fischer	550		Ganjam.

* Officers admitted by the Secretary of State to the European Service Leave Rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF—continued.				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF—continued.				
<i>Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (5)—Pay Rs. 450.</i>				
1	Mr. J. D. McC. O'Leary	350	..	Kurnool.
2	" H. A. Latham	350	..	Tiruchimopoly cum Tanjore.— Ag. Dy. Conserv., 4th Grade.
3	" S. Cox	400	..	Vizagapatnam.—Ag. Dy. Conserv., 4th Grade.
4	" H. F. A. Wood	450	..	Cuddalore.—Ag. Dy. Conserv., 4th Grade.
5	" R. P. Turner	450	C. A. 100	North Malabar.—Ag. Deputy Conserv., 4th Grade.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. H. P. G. Arbuthnot	450	..	Salem.
2	" J. S. Scott	450	..	Cuddalore.—Ag. in Nellore.
(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
<i>Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (5)—Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
1	Mr. W. W. Balchelor	350	..	North Arcot.—Ag. Dy. Conserv., 4th Grade.
2	" C. E. C. Fischer	350	..	Kurnool.— do.
3	" H. P. Arbuthnot	350	..	Ag. in 1st Grade, Salem.
4	" J. S. Scott	350	..	Cuddalore.—Ag. in 1st Grade.— Ag. D. P. O., Nellore.
5	" C. E. Dawson	350	..	Doing duty under Conserv., Northern Circle.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (2)—Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
1	Mr. C. A. Elar Hardie	350	C. A. 50	District Forest Officer, Kistna.
2	" W. Carroll	340	..	North Arcot.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 300.</i>				
1	V. Alwar Chetty, & A.	300	C. A. 50	On privilege leave.
2	Mr. S. C. Moss	200	..	Salem.
3	T. M. Nallawandi Nayudu	300	..	Kistna.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 3rd Grade (3)—Pay Rs. 250.</i>				
1	Mr. T. N. Harney	250	..	Kurnool.
2	" G. J. Winters	250	..	North Coimbatore.
3	" G. H. Ward	250	..	Cuddalore.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 4th Grade (7)—Pay Rs. 200.</i>				
1	Mr. T. G. A. Gaudin	200	..	Cuddalore.
2	M. Rami Reddy	200	..	Salem.
3	V. S. Guruswami Pillai	200	..	Tinnevely.

The following Executive Staff is employed under the sanction of the Local Government:—

EXECUTIVE STAFF.		Rs.	Rs.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.				
<i>Rangers.</i>				
<i>1st Grade—Pay Rs. 150.</i>				
1	Mr. C. P. Howell	150	15	South Coimbatore.
<i>2nd Grade—Pay Rs. 125 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. H. O'Neill	125	15	Nigeria.
2	V. P. Ramalingam Pillai	125	15	Tinnevely.
3	Mr. A. G. Vanlinofen	125	15	South Malabar.
4	Mr. W. P. Rege	100	15	South Malabar.—(On privilege leave.)
5	R. Sundaram Pillai	100	15	Nigeria.

Executive Staff employed under the sanction of the Local Government—continued.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
EXECUTIVE STAFF—contd.				
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.				
<i>Rangers—continued.</i>				
<i>3rd Grade—Pay Rs. 100 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. N. M. Rege	100	15	South Canara.
2	A. S. Marikaragalam Pillai	100	15	South Coimbatore.
3	Mr. E. C. M. Macurehian	100	15	North Coimbatore.
<i>4th Grade—Pay Rs. 80 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. M. S. Heronima	80	15	Madras.
2	" A. F. K. Saldanha	80	15	do.
3	A. R. Ramu Rao	80	15	North Malabar.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	Mr. A. B. Myers	60	C. A. 20	South Coimbatore.
2	" E. A. Monrose	60	C. A. 20	Nigeria.
<i>5th Grade—Pay Rs. 40 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. A. B. Myers	60	15	South Coimbatore.—Ag. in 4th Grade.
2	" C. Hammond	60	15	South Canara.
3	" E. A. Monrose	60	15	Nigeria.—Ag. in 4th Grade.
4	K. Narayanaswami Aiyer	60	15	North Coimbatore.
5	M. Panchapakesa Aiyer	60	15	Madras.
6	C. S. Venkataswami Aiyer	60	C. A. 10	North Malabar.
7	Mr. C. V. Ryan	60	C. A. 15	On other duty in Barmah.
8	T. V. Arumugam Pillai	60	15	South Coimbatore.
9	K. Saldad Kallu Sahib	60	15	Tinnevely.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	P. Venkateswami Nayudu	50	C. A. 10	South Canara.
<i>6th Grade—Pay Rs. 30 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	Mr. S. Solomon	50	15	Tinnevely.
2	Venkata Subrahmanya Nayudu	50	15	South Canara.—Ag. in 5th Grade.
3	R. Rappaswami Chetti	50	15	Madras.
4	K. Gopaswami Aiyer	50	15	North Coimbatore.
5	Mr. F. S. Deino	50	15	South Coimbatore.
6	V. Ramu Monon	50	15	South Malabar.
7	M. Sreenivas Aravind	50	15	Madras.
8	C. S. Jayasankar Pillai	50	15	North Coimbatore.
9	Mr. B. D'Sa	50	15	Madras.
10	A. Sreenivas Chamberlain	50	15	South Canara.—(On leave on M. C.)
11	A. P. Singaravelu Mudaliar	50	C. A. 15	South Coimbatore.
<i>Acting.</i>				
1	S. V. Venkataswami Aiyer	30	C. A. 20	South Coimbatore.
2	M. Abdul Rahman Sahib	30	C. A. 10	Tinnevely.
3	Mr. L. S. Janan	40	C. A. 15	Madras.
4	" J. T. Janan	30	C. A. 10	South Canara.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.				
<i>Rangers.</i>				
<i>1st Grade—Pay Rs. 150 + 15 Contingency Allowance.</i>				
1	C. M. Maduramyagam Pillai	150	15	South Arcot.

The control of Forest Administration is vested in the Board of Revenue, and the Conservators submit reports and other communications to the Board.

Assistant Conservators will be appointed to the vacant grade, and they will be eligible for promotion by Government respectively to the first grade on their passing the prescribed examinations and obtaining the needed certificate of qualification from the Conservator.

Promotion will not necessarily be given immediately on passing, or will, in consequence of pending the examinations; the merits and qualifications of each officer will also be taken into consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Hon'ble H. M. Winterbotham, Esq., I.C.S. 3rd Member, Board of Revenue and Conservator of Revenue Settlement, and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture. On other duty as Member of Council from 9th November 1898.

A. W. D. Higgins, Esq., I.C.S. 4th Member, (Sub *pro tem*).
Rao Bahadur K. V. Srinivasar, B.A. Secretary.
M.R. Ry. P. Govinda Menon, B.A. 1st Assistant, (Sub *pro tem*).
" M. Ramachandrayya, B.A. 2nd do. (Sub *pro tem*).
" G. Gopalswami Chettiar, B.A. Head Accountant, (Sub *pro tem*).

Settlement Party, No. I.

M.R. Ry. S. Rangachariar Avergal, B.A. Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 1st Grade.
" J. Sundaraya, B.A. Unappointed Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. II.

M.R. Ry. T. Krishnamurti Aiyangar Aves. Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 2nd Grade.
" P. Velayudham, B.A. Ag. Unappointed Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. III.

Rao Bahadur M. Adinarayana Iyah. Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 2nd Grade.
M.R. Ry. D. Krishnaya, B.A. Unappointed Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. V.

M.R. Ry. T. V. Narasimulu Naidu Garu. Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, in charge.
" T. V. Konda Naidu. Unappointed Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. VI.

M.R. Ry. N. Pattabhirama Rao, B.A. Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, in charge.
M.R. Ry. P. Govinda Menon, B.A. Unappointed Assistant, (on other duty).

Land Records and Agriculture.

C. Benson, Esq., M.B.A.C. Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
M.K. Esq. C. K. Subba Rao. Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture.
Vet. Licent. W. E. Edwards, M.D. Off. Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept.
Mr. B. Manne. Depy. do. do.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THE MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SURVEY DIVISIONS.

Office of the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	H. O'C. Cordozo, Esq., C.I.E.	Superintendent, Madras Survey.	
2	M. Ramaswami Naidu	Asst. Supt., 1st Class, Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	In charge of Central Office.
3	G. Patcha Pillai	Sub-Assistant, 1st Class.	

Office of the Superintendent, Madras Survey—continued.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
4	T. A. Sundaram Aiyar	Sub-Assistant, 2nd Class.	
5	R. E. Joseph	Sub-Assistant, 2nd Class, (Ag.).	
6	S. P. Venkatasami Iyer	Head Computer, (Sub <i>pro tem</i>).	
7	C. J. Mullikarjuna Sastri	Map Record-keeper.	
8	W. F. Le Costa	Lithographer.	
9	T. Perndie	Head Draftsman, (Ag.).	
10	M. R. Srinivasalingam	Head Surveyor, 1st Class.	
11	T. Narayanasami Naidu	Draftsman, (Ag.).	
12	R. Seshiah	Head Surveyor, 2nd Class, (Ag.).	
13	C. Chergalroyr Moodelly	Asst. Map Record-keeper.	
14	B. Chatterjee	Photographer.	
15	Mahomed Fidaa Hussain	Clerk.	
16	H. Raghavendra Rao	Cashkeeper.	
17	R. Subbar	Head Surveyor, 2nd Class (Temp.).	

Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna Districts.

No. I Survey Division.

1	J. G. Hatchell, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 1st Class	In charge of No. I Survey Division.
2	H. S. Mullins, Esq.	Do. 2nd Class	On deputation to the Forest Department for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
3	W. A. Hasted, Esq.	Do. do.	On furl. from 10th May 1898.
4	D. Seshachari, B.A., B.C.S.	Special Depy. Collector.	In charge of Re-Survey, Kistna District.
5	H. Selvey	Sub-Assistant, 1st Class, (Ag.).	
6	A. D. Srinivasar	Head Surveyor, 1st Class, (Ag.).	Vizagapatam.
7	P. Hanumantha Rao	Do. 2nd do.	Godavari.
8	G. Ramajayawara Rao	Do. 2nd do. (Sub <i>pro tem</i>).	Ganjam.
9	Mr. D. Lina	Do. 1st do. (Ag.).	Kistna.
10	K. Ramasubramanyam, B.A.	Do. 2nd do.	

Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore Districts.

No. II Survey Division.

1	C. W. Martin, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 1st Class, (Sub <i>pro tem</i>).	In charge of No. II Survey Division.
2	P. V. Subba Rao	Special Deputy Collector.	In charge of Re-Survey, Kurnool.
3	H. C. Raghavachariar	Do. do.	
4	N. Doraisami Naidu	Head Surveyor, 2nd Class	On furl. for 6 months on private affairs, from 24th October 1898.
5	K. R. Krishnaswami	Do. 2nd do.	Nellore.
6	T. Othi	Do. 2nd do.	Anantapur.
7	G. Naraswami Rao	Do. 2nd do.	Bellary (Temp.).
8	A. S. Sastri	Do. 1st do.	
9	T. Ethirajal Raju	Do. 2nd do. (Sub <i>pro tem</i>).	
10	K. G. Dorasami	Do. 2nd do.	Cuddapah.
11	G. K. Subbarani Iyer	Computer-Draftsman.	

Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore Districts, No. III Survey Division.

1	H. R. Bentley Taylor, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 2nd Class, (Sub <i>pro tem</i>).	In charge of No. III Survey Division.
2	F. Spurling, Esq.	Do. 2nd do. (Ag.).	In charge of Survey of Salem Hill Villages.
3	K. S. Gopala Aiyar	Sub-Assistant, 2nd Class	(Temp.).

Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore Districts, No. III Survey Division—concluded.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
4	C. Lynch	Hd. Surveyor, 1st Class.	
5	B. Joseph	Do. 1st do.	Salem.
6	M. Tholasingam I. Iai.	Do. 2nd do. (Sub. Chingleput.)	
7	A. Lopez	Do. 1st Class.	South Arcot.
8	M. Crompton	Sub-Asst. 3rd Class. (Ag.)	North Arcot.
9	R. Kuppusami Naidu	Hd. Surveyor, 1st Class.	Coimbatore.
10	T. A. Natesa Iyer	Do. 2nd do.	(Temp.).
11	A. F. Stephen	Do. 2nd do.	Do.
12	A. Nadarajah Reddi.	Clark.	
13	S. Rodrigues	Hd. Surveyor, 2nd do.	Do.

Tinnevely, Madras, Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts, No. IV Survey Division.

1	J. G. MacHutchin, Esq.	Amt. Supt., 2nd Class. (Ag.)	On 1 year's furlough, from 4th March 1898.
2	F. R. Narayana Iyer	Do. do. do. (ag.)	In charge of No. IV Survey Division.
3	D. F. Sreenivasa Iyengar.	Do. 3rd do. (Ag.)	In charge of Special Canebrake Surveys.
4	W. Dixon	Hd. Surveyor, 1st Class.	Tanjore.
5	C. S. Panchapakamier	Do. 2nd do.	Madras.
6	C. Nagoji Rao	Do. 2nd do.	On furlough for 8 months, from 1st May 1898.
7	G. Gopalakrishnaier	Do. 2nd do.	Trichinopoly.
8	T. Swami Pillai.	Do. 2nd do. (Sub. pro tem.)	
9	C. Doraisamier	Do. 2nd do.	On 1 year's furlough, from 6th January 1898.
10	A. Gabell.	Do. 2nd do.	
11	O. Seshier	Do. 2nd do. (Sub. pro tem.)	
12	P. Aravachella Mudali	Computer-Draftsman.	
13	K. R. Veekataramier	Hd. Surveyor, 1st Class.	(Temp.).
14	A. Natesaier	Do. 2nd do.	Do.
15	A. V. Iyengar Naidu	Ag. Hd. Surveyor, 2nd Class.	Tinnevely.

Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara Districts, No. V Survey Division.

1	G. P. Greene, Esq.	Dy. Supt., 2nd Class (Ag.)	In charge of No. V Survey Division.
2	E. H. L. Lushington, Esq.	Asst. Supt., 2nd do.	On deputation to the Forest Department for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
3	J. Thompson, Esq.	Do. 3rd do.	On deputation to Cochin Durbar.
4	W. F. Bateman, Esq.	Do. 3rd do.	On deputation to the Forest Department for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
5	F. V. P. Gompertz, Esq.	Do. 3rd do.	Do. do.
6	J. P. Aley, Esq.	Do. 3rd do. (Ag.)	
7	S. Gopakabhar, Esq.	Sub-Asst., 1st do. (Sub. pro tem.)	On 3 months' privilege leave, from 1st November 1898.
8	S. Sashykarudaya	Sub-Asst. (Temp.).	In charge of Survey, South Canara.
9	W. Evans	Do. 3rd Class.	(Temp.).
10	J. F. Alva	Hd. Surveyor, 1st Class.	South Canara.
11	J. P. LeTang	Do. 2nd do.	Nilgiris.
12	T. Kama Row	Do. 1st do.	(Temp.).
13	G. Holden	Do. 1st do.	Do.
14	R. Sreedevasa Aiyar	Computer-Draftsman.	
15	S. Clarkson	Sub-Assistant, 3rd Class.	

GRADATION LIST OF THE SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Lingual Attachments.	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. Cardozo, Esq., c.s.	Uncommissioned.	21 Mar. 1890	14 July 1887	Superintendent, Madras Survey, Madras.	
Tam.	C. W. Martin, Esq.	Uncommissioned	7 Oct. 1884	19 Jan. 1890	Deputy Superintendents, 2nd Class. Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore Divisions.	In charge of No. II Survey Division.
Tel.	G. P. Greene, Esq.	Do.	17 Mar. 85	7 Jan. 88	Deputy Superintendents, 2nd Class. Cuddalore, Malabar and South Canara Divisions.	In charge of No. V Survey Division.
Tam.	H. R. Bentley Fyfe, Esq.	Uncommissioned	13 Feb. 1885	1 May 1887	Assistant Superintendents, 1st Class. Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore Divisions.	In charge of No. III Survey Division.
	D. G. Hatchell, Esq.	Do.	11 Aug. 86	7 Feb. 88	Assistant Superintendents, 1st Class. Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore Divisions.	In charge of No. I Survey Division.
Tam.	J. C. MacHutchin, Esq.	Uncommissioned	15 April 1884	17 April 1890	Assistant Superintendents, 2nd Class.	On furlough for 1 year, from 4th March 1898.
"	W. A. Hasted, Esq.	Do.	19 Nov. 84	15 Nov. 91		On furlough for 1 year, from 10th May 1898.
	H. S. Mullins, Esq.	Do.	10 Nov. 85	12 Jan. 92		On deputation to Forest Dept. for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
Tel.	R. H. L. Lushington, Esq.	Do.	3 Aug. 87	7 Jan. 93		Do.
	M. R. M. Ramsewan, Esq.	Uncommissioned	4 Jan. 87	14 July 1891		In charge of Central Office.
	J. Thompson, Esq.	Do.	1 Aug. 88	14 July 91		On deputation to Cochin Durbar.
	M. R. M. P. R. Narayana Aiyar, Esq.	Do.	12 May 89	17 Aug. 92		In charge of No. IV Survey Division.
Tel.	F. V. P. Gompertz, Esq.	Do.	6 April 89	19 Feb. 95		On deputation to the Forest Dept. for employment on Forest Settlement duty.
Mal.	W. F. Bateman, Esq.	Do.	15 Nov. 92	1 Aug. 95		Do.

GRADUATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS, ATTACHED TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Legal Attainments	Names	Regiment.	Date of first Appointment to the post.	Date of present Appointment.	Grade, Division, or Office in which employed.	REMARKS
EXECUTIVE BRANCH.						
Chief Engineer, First Class.						
T	Mr. W. Hughes, B.A., M. Inst. C.E.		23 July 1880	16 April 1888	Chief Engr. and Joint Secy to Govt. P. W. D.	
Chief Engineer, Second Class.						
Ta	Mr. W. E. deWinton		1 Oct. 1880	16 April 1888	Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt. P. W. D.	
Superintending Engineers, First Class.						
Ta	Mr. J. Hanna		21 July 1880	26 Feb. 1888	Super. Engr. 2nd Circle	
Ta	J. C. Lavinia, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 1880	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 2nd Circle	On Special duty on the Mhavani Reservoir Project.
Superintending Engineers, Second Class.						
Ta	Colonel A. W. Smart	Royal Engrs.	29 Mar. 1871	7 April 1888	Super. Engr. 1st Circle	
Ta	Colonel C. C. Rawson	Royal Engrs.	27 June 71	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 1st Circle	
Superintending Engineers, Third Class.						
Ta	Lieut.-Col. O. V. Joddy	Royal Engrs.	23 Jan. 1878	April 1888	Super. Engr. 3rd Circle	Allowed to count towards fulling a period of 12 months for famine duty.
Ta	Lieut. Col. W. L. C. Paddy	"	23 July 74	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 3rd Circle	Allowed to count towards fulling a period of 8 months and 5 days for famine duty.
T	Mr. G. A. R. Harris	"	Oct. 75	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 3rd Circle	

Executive Engineers, First Grade.

T	Mr. C. H. T. Porter		30 Aug 1876	4 May 1888		Perfor. for 21 months, from 13th March 1888.
T	A. H. Gurnell		1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 2nd Circle.	
T	W. C. Pughan, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 1888	Super. Engr. 1st Circle.	
Ta	J. F. Dwyer, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 1888		Resigned temporarily in view of the disposal of the Madras Canal Dept. 2nd April 1888.
Ta	A. Byers, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 74	1 Oct. 1888	Madras Division.	
Ta	I. C. Johnston, A.M.C.E.		11 Feb. 75	1 Sep. 1888	34 Bombay Division.	
T	A. S. Russell		1 Oct. 76	1 Oct. 1888	34 Dy. Chief Engr. and Secy to Govt. P. W. D.	
Ta	J. E. Paul		1 Oct. 76	1 Oct. 1888	24 Bangalore Division.	
Ta	C. H. B. Panton		1 Oct. 76	6 Feb. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	W. C. Lewis, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 76	1 Oct. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
T	C. J. Asher		1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 1888	66 Madras Division.	
Ta	A. A. G. Maitland, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 1888	66 Madras Division.	
Ta	G. A. Lambart, A.M.C.E.		1 Oct. 77	1 Oct. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	H. R. Dwyer		23 Sep. 78	26 Sep. 1888	28 Secy to Govt. Engr. for Irrigation and Public Secy to Govt. P. W. D.	
T	J. J. Wilson, A.M.C.E.		26 Sep. 78	26 Sep. 1888	28 Secy to Govt. Engr. for Irrigation and Public Secy to Govt. P. W. D.	

Executive Engineers, Second Grade.

T	Mr. O. A. Smith, A.M.C.E.		23 Sep. 1880	23 Mar. 1888	South Arcot Division.	
Ta	H. E. Chitt		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	66 Madras Division.	
Ta	S. D. Pann		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	J. F. Wilson, A.M.C.E.		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	J. H. Maitland		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	A. T. Mackenzie, A.M.C.E.		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	S. Gopal Krishna Aiyar		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	
Ta	G. F. Handcock		23 Sep. 80	23 Mar. 1888	67 Madras Division.	

Servants temporarily placed at the disposal of the Madras Dept., Mysore State, 1st December 1888.

Servants temporarily placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, Mysore State, 17th August 1888.

On Special duty.

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Longest Attainments.	Names.	Regiments.	Date of first Appointment to the Department.	Date of present Appointment.	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
Executive Engineers, Second Grade—continued						
T ₆	Mr. J. P. Somers, R.E.		1 Oct. 1889	Mar. 1897	Combarore Division.	On Special duty. Superintendent of Works.
T ₅	" F. W. Ashfield, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 89	1 April 91	Light-house Division.	
T ₄	" J. Ingalls.		1 Oct. 89	1 April 91	Technological Division.	
T ₃	" G. W. Wood.		1 Oct. 89	1 April 91	West Coast Division.	
HS in T ₂	" P. R. Allen, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 89	1 April 91	West Coast Division.	Serving temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Division of Public Works, Hyderabad, 1st January 1898.
T ₁	" Capt. W. M. Ellis.	Royal Engineers.	24 Jan. 89	1 April 91	Seikima Northern Divn.	
T ₀	" Mr. S. B. Morris, A.M.I.C.E.		23 Sep. 89	31 July 98	do.	Farbough from 1st April 1898 to 1st Jan. 1899.
Executive Engineers, Third Grade.						
T ₆	Mr. E. Kamesabharat Pillai		10 April 1890	Aug. 1899	Nizam Division.	
T ₅	" U. A. Noss, A.M.I.C.E.		23 Sep. 89	25 Sep. 90	Sup. W. Stores and Work-shops Division.	
HS in T ₄	" J. S. Wilson.		23 Sep. 89	25 Sep. 90	Sup. W. Stores and Work-shops Division.	
T ₃	" A. G. Langston, A.M.I.C.E.		23 Sep. 89	25 Sep. 90	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T ₂	" L. L. Wickram.		24 Aug. 89	25 Sep. 90	Godavari Central Divn.	
T ₁	" T. W. S. Smith.		24 Aug. 89	25 Sep. 90	97 Nellore Division.	
T ₀	" M. Loom, A.M.I.C.E.		24 Aug. 89	25 Sep. 90	Madras Division.	
T ₆	" S. A. Sahrahmanya Aiyar.		1 Apr. 90	1 Oct. 91	Special Duty, Cochin.	
T ₅	" H. S. Sahib, B.A., B.C.E.		18 Feb. 90	1 Apr. 91	Western Division.	
T ₄	" C. Mithra, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91	Godavari Eastern Division.	
T ₃	" A. C. Kuntly.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91	Godavari Eastern Division.	
T ₂	" R. A. Subramanyam Aiyar.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91	Godavari Eastern Division.	
T ₁	" B. N. H. Hald, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91	Godavari Eastern Division.	

T	" D. Marshall.		Oct. 90	23 April 98	Godavari Western Divn.	Do.
Assistant Engineers, First Grade.						
T ₆	Mr. H. T. Keeling, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 1890	6 April 1894		Para. for 24 months, from 21st Nov. 1897.
T ₅	" C. Aldred, A.M.I.C.E.		18 Feb. 90	1 May 91	Godavari Eastern Divn.	Para. for 24 months, from 21st Nov. 1897.
T ₄	" A. G. Kuntly.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91	Godavari Eastern Divn.	do.
T ₃	" S. A. Subramanyam Aiyar.		1 April 90	25 Sep. 90	Godavari Eastern Divn.	do.
T ₂	" W. J. J. Rowley, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 90	1 July 91		do.
T ₁	" E. N. H. Hald, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91		do.
T ₀	" D. Marshall.		1 Oct. 90	1 Apr. 91		do.
T ₆	" E. Govalde Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		1 April 91	6 July 91	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
T ₅	" W. Hutton, A.M.I.C.E.		1 Oct. 91	1 Oct. 91	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
T ₄	" A. H. Moyn.		1 Oct. 91	1 April 92	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
T ₃	" J. M. Lacey, B.A., B.C.E.		1 Oct. 91	1 April 92	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
T ₂	" R. Semivasa Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		1 Oct. 91	1 April 92	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
T ₁	" J. M. M. Parker.		1 Oct. 91	1 April 92	Godavari Western Divn.	do.
Assistant Engineers, Second Grade.						
T ₆	Mr. R. S. Paterson.		Oct. 1890	April 1899	North Arcot Division.	
T ₅	" A. R. de la Harpe.		Oct. 92	Oct. 92	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T ₄	" G. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		Jan. 93	16 Mar. 93	Godavari Western Divn.	
T ₃	" A. V. Ramalinga Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		Jan. 93	16 Mar. 93	Godavari Western Divn.	
T ₂	" K. Heng.		Aug. 70	May 91	West Coast Division.	
T ₁	" M. P. K. K. K.		Oct. 94	Feb. 95	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T ₀	" S. Krishnamachariyar, A.C.E., B.C.E.		Jan. 78	1 Oct. 91	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T ₆	" L. D. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		Jan. 95	1 Oct. 91	Godavari Eastern Divn.	
T ₅	" T. T. Sathyanarayana Aiyar, B.A., B.C.E.		Aug. 76	Dec. 91	Office of Special Supg. Engrs., Tanjore.	

GRADATION LIST OF THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—concluded.

Lingual Attainments	Name.	Regiments	Date of first appointment to the Department	Date of present Appointment	Circle, Division or Office in which employed.	REMARKS.
P. W. I. OFFICERS SENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE.						
Executive Engineer, First Grade.						
	Mr. W. McDermott		Oct. 1874	Oct. 1894	Myson State	Twice for one year, from 5th Nov. 1895.
Executive Engineers, Second Grade.						
	Captain A. D. G. Shelley	Royal Engrs.	Jan. 1868	Aug. 1897	Fourth Indian Railway Company.	
	Mr. W. J. Wagbamah, M. INST. C.E., M.I.N.E.		Sep. 81	Mar. 95	95th Indian Railway Company.	
ACCOUNTS BRANCH.						
Examiners.						
	Mr. E. A. Denny		Nov. 87	June 1897	Exmr., Class III, P. W. Accounts (empty rank.)	
	Major R. A. Waller	Royal Engrs.	Nov. 76	Feb. 98	Exmr., Class II, Guaranteed Railway Accounts	do.
	Mr. E. A. Loh		Sep. 80	Sep. 96	Exmr., Class IV, 2nd Grade, P. W. Accounts.	
Deputy Examiners.						
	Mr. W. T. Habbitt		Dec. 1892	Dec. 1897	Dy. Exmr., Class I, Guaranteed Railway Accounts	
	" J. E. Lacey		Feb. 79	Apr. 98	Dy. Exmr., Class I, P. W. Accounts.	(Temporary, ass't.)
	" W. A. T. Garnduff		Nov. 86	Nov. 96	Dy. Exmr., Class I, P. W. Accounts.	
Assistant Examiners.						
	Mr. J. D. L. Calkin		April 1874	Aug. 1889	Asst. Examiner, 1st (Hon.) Grade, P. W. Accounts.	do.
	" M. H. Dackill		Feb. 78	Nov. 87	Do.	do.
	" W. Courtenay		Jan. 95	Jan. 98	Asst. Exmr., 3rd Grade, P. W. Accounts.	On preparation.

