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RETROSPECT FOR 1901.

HOME.

THE birth of a new century witnessed the birth of a new nation and the deeply lamented death of VICTORIA the Good, Queen of England and Empress of India. The new century, at its very birth, recorded the disappearance of a venerable Monarch, whose name will be ever associated with the greatest epoch of its history that Great Britain has yet achieved. Now that the Queen-Empress is gone the world realises its great and irreparable loss. But the nation's sorrow may well be tempered with the consolation that a glorious career had been crowned by a peaceful and almost painless death; that it is only when the limit of fourscore years had been passed that the Sovereign of the greatest Empire that the world has known calmly sank to her rest. The voice of the whole world was unanimous in its expression of respect and sympathy; and we may well be proud as Englishmen that the sceptre of the Empire was for more than 60 years in the grasp of one who has not only been wise in her attitude towards statesmen and diplomatists, but womanly in her tenderness to all her subjects. Her reign has witnessed more and greater changes than had been wrought by many previous centuries. It has witnessed the transference of political power from a small nominated class, to the democracy. It has enormously increased the size and responsibilities of the British Empire, calling daughter nations into existence by their mother's side. It has changed the map of Europe and called a populous America into being. It has girdled the earth with telegraph wires, covered the land with railways, and the sea with swift steamers. It has enormously increased scientific knowledge, and, as a consequence, has insensibly tended to alter the whole mental outlook of mankind. And yet, with all this rush of change, Great Britain has remained extraordinarily stable. Progress has been continuous, and generally it has been calm. In a large measure, of course, we owe this to the national character and to the good fortune which has never failed to provide men to serve their country at its need and to steer it on its perilous and envied course. But largely, no, we owe it to the sound understanding, the wide knowledge, the hard work, and the unwavering goodness of Queen Victoria. Exerted without stint or stay, or enriched with ever-growing experience through the long years of her reign, these qualities came long ago to be recognised as much by the masses of her people, in England and in the Colonies and Dependencies, as by the ministers with whom she transacted business, and the sovereigns and princes with whom she kept up so constant a correspondence. According to those best able to judge, Her Majesty's chief characteristics were her consummate tact and her intense warm-heartedness, and so it is that she commanded the love of the millions who had never seen her. Now she has gone, Home and Empire are poorer for her loss. The story of Queen Victoria's share in the making of the British Empire can never be fully told. With the direct effect of Her Majesty's example upon the lives of her people all are familiar. Her pure and lofty standard of private conduct helped to

purge society of the demoralising influences of the Regency. Her cultivation of the domestic girls stimulated in her subjects a new love for that family life which is the unit of strength of all great peoples. Under the guiding hand of the Prince Consort she stimulated the great movement for the spread of education and a knowledge of the Arts and Sciences. But above and beyond these manifestations of the influence of the Queen, there lie deeper and more complex results which can only be vaguely surmised, though they have materially affected the future of the British race. In the light of subsequent events, the passing of the sceptre of England into the hand of a lady of exalted virtues seemed like a miraculous intervention of Providence. Discontent and distrust were speedily forgotten in the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty which the assumption of the Crown by the Maiden Queen evoked. Men felt that they would be untrue to their manhood if, by any act or word of theirs, they endangered the position and the safety of one who was so young and was, above all, a woman. The feeling of passionate adherence to the young Sovereign carried the English Monarchy safely through the storm and stress of the second quarter of the century; when thrones were tottering on the Continent, the House of Hanover remained unshaken. The nation had its trials, it is true, but it was never torn asunder by those violent disturbances which brought widespread disaster upon the other countries of the West. Securely confident in the stability of the existing order of things, it was able to enjoy unparalleled prosperity, and to consolidate and extend its Empire, while its neighbours were still in the throes of exhausting struggles. Upon the place which Queen Victoria held in the hearts of the people over whom she ruled there is no need to dwell. But it is fitting to remember that had it not been for the feeling of contentment with the Monarchy, which she evoked, the British Empire might perhaps have failed to fully reach its present proud position.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathern, (fourth son of King George III.) by his marriage with the Princess Victoria, daughter of His Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and widow of His Serene Highness Charles Louis, Prince of Leiningen. She was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May 1819. The marriage of the Princess Charlotte (only child of George, Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV.) with Prince Leopold of Belgium was followed in 1817 by her lamented death, which left the throne without an heir, and the marriages of his younger brothers were hastened on by the Prince Regent as a matter of public duty. The Duke of Kent was living in privacy in North Germany when he first met the widowed sister of his cousin, Prince Leopold, the lady who became his wife in 1818, and in the following year the mother of the future Queen of England. For a few months after their marriage the Duke and Duchess of Kent continued to live in retirement, but when it became certain that the Duchess was likely to gratify the hopes of the English people, they returned a month or two before the birth of their first and, as it proved, their only, child. The baptism of the Royal infant must have been a splendid ceremony, though it was not celebrated publicly in a church nor in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the baptismal name given was Alexandrina Victoria.

It is said that almost up to the time when she left the school-room the young Princess had no very definite idea of the extreme proximity in which she stood to the Crown, and that it was only in the course of her lessons in English history that her governess found herself compelled to enlighten her. After the death of George IV. and the accession of King William IV., the retirement of her girlhood gradually

passed away, and the young Princess came more and more to bask in the sunshine of life. That she was not present at the Coronation of her uncle in 1830, is accounted for by the fact that she was living with her mother in the Isle of Wight.

On his acceptance of the Crown of Belgium, Prince Leopold gave up Claremont, which then became for a time the principal home of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter. With the latter, as she makes mention more than once in her published journals, Claremont was the most beloved of all the homes of her earlier days. Here, as a girl, she could throw off pomp and state and run wild, and here, it is said, she first learned to sketch from Nature. In recognition of her having to keep up Claremont, the Duchess was voted by Parliament another £10,000 a year, in addition to the £6,000 she had enjoyed ever since her marriage.

On 24th May 1837 the Princess attained her legal majority, and her 18th birthday was celebrated at Kensington. It is said—though we know not with how much truth—that among those who called that day at the Palace with congratulations was Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. The King gave a ball at St. James's Palace in honour of the Princess, of whom it was observed that for the first time she took precedence of her mother. The King was unable, owing to indisposition, to be present at this ball, and on the following day it was announced that he was seriously ill—so ill, that the subject of a further grant to the Princess for an establishment of her own, which had been mooted, was postponed. Little did she think then how very near she stood to the throne of England. In fact, in a month the illness of her uncle, King William, had a fatal termination, and during the night between the 20th and 21st of June she became Queen. It was scarcely sunrise when she was roused from her slumbers by the arrival at Kensington Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household. She came downstairs, we are told by contemporary writers of gossip, in her dressing-gown and slippers, her hair flowing loose over her shoulders. "She burst," wrote the Archbishop to one of his friends, "into a flood of tears; and, trembling and faint, as she thought of her new responsibilities, she fell down on her knees and entreated me to join with her in a prayer to Heaven for grace to discharge the duties thus placed on her." In the course of the morning a meeting of the Privy Council was hastily summoned, in order to take steps for having her accession proclaimed. Her Majesty then took the necessary oaths and received the homage of the thronging nobility without agitation or any awkwardness.

On June 2nd the Queen was officially proclaimed at the Mansion House in the City and at St. James's Palace by the "name, style and title" of Victoria the First, her first name of Alexandrina being omitted. The guns of the Tower fired a Royal salute as the young Queen entered St. James's Palace amid the cheers of her subjects. The Queen remained in comparative retirement with her mother at Kensington till after the funeral of her uncle, and on July 18th she removed to Buckingham Palace, where a day or two afterwards she received loyal addresses from the Bishops and the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and from other public bodies. In the same month the Parliament, which had met in January 1835, was dissolved, and there was a general election. Within a few days of this event the Queen held her first Drawing-Room. Shortly afterwards she held her first Chapters of the Order of the Garter and the Bath; all present are said to have been delighted with her grace and dignity. Not long after her accession she went to Westminster in State to prorogue and dissolve the existing Parliament in accordance with the established usage, and she was greeted with hearty cheers both in going and returning. On this occasion she wore for the first time the garland-shaped diadem of brilliants, her robes of crimson velvet and ermine. As soon as she had taken her State chair in the House of Lords,

the Speaker (Mr. Abercromby) entered at the head of the House of Commons. The Queen read her speech, in which she expressed her deep satisfaction at the mitigation of the severity of the law with respect to capital punishment. "I ascend the Throne," she added, "with a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me; but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement, wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to allay animosity and discord. Acting upon these principles I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the Crown, and ensure the stability of the Constitution."

In the beginning of November the Queen honoured the new Lord Mayor with her presence at the annual civic dinner in the Guildhall, accompanied by her mother, her uncle the Duke of Sussex, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, and most of her Ministers—for those whom she found in office at her accession she was graciously pleased to continue in their posts. A day or two afterwards she opened her new Parliament in State. In the following summer London enjoyed the splendid spectacles of Her Majesty's Coronation, which was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on 28th June. A State procession through the public streets, gave pleasure to hundreds of thousands who could not possibly have witnessed the banquet, and enabled the West End tradesmen to reap handsome profits out of the national holiday. It was reckoned that no less than £200,000 was paid by spectators for the use of windows and seats along the route of the procession. The chief part in the ceremony inside the Abbey was performed by Archbishop Howley, who anointed the Queen's hands and placed the crown on her head; the sermon was preached by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. The Tower and Park guns were fired; the Spiritual and Temporal Peers performed the act of homage; and the *Te Deum* having been sung, the people all cried: "God save the Queen!"

The Queen's marriage was an event as to which the people were all the more anxious as her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, who then stood next in succession to the throne, happened to be extremely unpopular. In 1836-37 the then Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg visited England, accompanied by his two sons, Prince Ernest and Prince Albert; and even at that early age it would seem that the younger of the two brothers made a favourable impression upon his youthful cousin at Kensington Palace. This impression was renewed on a second visit of the Prince in the autumn of 1839. Gossips in every quarter were already suggesting all sorts of devices and plans to bring about the marriage of the young Queen, when suddenly, just about Christmas, they were silenced by an official announcement made by Her Majesty to her Privy Council, that she had resolved upon allying herself in marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The engagement was by no means a long one, as soon as various questions could be settled—as to the Prince's position in the capacity of a Consort, and his precedence at Court had been determined, an *Annuity Bill* and a Bill of Naturalization in his favour were passed through Parliament, and the marriage was solemnized at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on 10th February 1840, amid popular rejoicings scarcely less enthusiastic than those with which the nation had greeted the Queen's accession and coronation. The Duke of Sussex gave the bride away; the same Archbishop who had announced to her the news of her accession, and who had crowned her, officiated at her marriage. Before she had been married a year, the Queen was the happy mother of this Princess Royal, afterwards the Empress Frederick of Germany; and within another twelve months she gave birth to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. The births of seven other children,

happening at various intervals down to 1857, gave to Her Majesty and to her people an assurance that the sceptre of England was destined to remain in the hands of her descendants.

The next event in Her Majesty's life occurred in the early summer of 1851, when she and her husband, the Prince, opened in Royal State the "World's Fair" in Hyde Park, the first great International Exhibition. In 1855 she entertained at Windsor the Emperor Louis Napoleon and his bride, the Empress Eugenie, while the former was acting as curully in the Russian war; and in the course of the same summer she returned the visit at Paris, going over to see the Exhibition of that year, when she was entertained right royally at St. Cloud.

The Queen had already reviewed her troops on public occasions at Goham, at Aldershot, and in Hyde Park; but up to this time she knew and could know little beyond "the ministry of war." Now, however, she witnessed from the windows of Buckingham Palace the spectacle of her Guards marching forth to the war in the East. Many of them, she knew, could not hope to return. The sufferings of the Army in the Crimea during the two sad winters of 1854-55 and 1855-56 brought to her people a keen sense of the miseries and horrors of war, and no heart was more deeply touched by their sufferings than that of the gracious Lady under whose standard they fought. When they returned, invalided and wounded, no sight, it is reported, was more frequent or more appreciated by the nation at large than that of Her Majesty going to visit the men in their sick wards at Chatham or Netley, and speaking words of comfort and sympathy in their ears. The people of England had admired her up to this time as a daughter, a wife, and a Queen; they now learned to admire her also as a noble and tender-hearted woman. This love of her soldiers once aroused within her breast, was never allowed to lie dormant, but shewed itself in various ways and on many occasions; and doubtless it was from the experience gained in the course of the war that the nation was roused up into starting the Volunteer movement of 1859, and that the Queen so readily encouraged it. Early in the next season she held a special *Levée* for the presentation at Court of her Volunteer officers, and the first meeting of the Volunteers at Wimbledon in the following year she graced with her royal presence, firing the first shot at the butts, and established a prize to be shot for annually. Before the end of the summer Her Majesty had reviewed some 20,000 Volunteers in Hyde Park, and held another review of the Scottish Volunteers in Edinburgh on her way to the Highlands. Early in 1861 the Queen was deeply distressed by the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, to whom she was most tenderly attached, and who died on the 16th March. But even this loss was but a shadow of the still greater grief which was in store for her before that year should come to its close. In the autumn she and the Prince made a yachting voyage to Ireland, visited the lakes of Killarney, and afterwards went, as usual, to Balmoral. But scarcely had they returned south in November when the Prince, having got wet at a review of the Eton Volunteers in Windsor Park, was taken suddenly ill, and, after a few days' struggling against typhoid fever, died in the presence of his loved wife and his sorrowing children. The 11th of December was indeed thenceforward a black day in the annals of the country, but it was blacker by far to the Queen than to anyone beside. He who had been for twenty years the companion, the friend, the counsellor, the idol of his wife, was suddenly taken from her side, and just at a time when, to all human eyes, his presence was most needful to the Queen, to his family, and to the nation at large. The blow was indeed a most crushing one to Her Majesty, who had scarcely known what it was to be parted from him even for a day. For a time it was feared by her subjects that she would never recover. But sadly broken-down and crushed as she was by the

loss of her beloved husband, she was wise enough and strong enough to exercise control over her feelings; and though for many years she shrank from the public gaze, and banished herself from all Court festivities, she gradually resumed the discharge of her public duties, setting in this, as in other matters, an admirable example to British matrons. From that date to her declining years the life of Queen Victoria has presented many eventful scenes; but her care for her subjects, the assiduity with which she has performed the duties of her high station, her sympathy with sorrow and suffering—for no great catastrophe has ever fallen on the lot of one of her people without a kind message of condolence from the Royal heart—endowed her more and more to the heart of the Empire. She divided her year mostly between Osborne and Balmoral, staying occasionally at Windsor for a few weeks in the summer, and again for a week or two in December, in order to be present with her children on the return of that sad day at her husband's grave.

It was only by gradual steps and stages that the Queen allowed herself to be brought back into public life. Almost the first occasion was the happy marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, which was solemnised in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in March 1863; from and after this date a great improvement was noticed in her health and spirits; but it was long before she could bring herself to open Parliament in person or to be present at a Drawing-Room. The winter of 1871 very nearly cast another dark shadow over the Queen's life; for in the December of that year the Prince of Wales was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever at Sandringham, much of the same kind as that which had carried off his father; but youth was on his side, and he recovered; and two months later the people of London were delighted with the spectacle of mother and son going in State to St. Paul's to offer thanks to Heaven for his recovery. The Queen, though so unwilling in her later years to take a leading part in public ceremonies, was always ready to exhortance and to forward words of charity and of public utility, and it was on this account that about the year of which we write, she drove privately into the city to open the new Mothers' visit and the new bridge at Blackfriars, and on another occasion to lay the first stone of St. Thomas's Hospital on the removal of that institution from Southwark to Lambeth. A few years later she went to the East End of London to open the new wing added to the London Hospital. With the year 1874 or 1875 the life of Queen Victoria entered on a somewhat new phase. Her Majesty opened the Parliamentary session in person in 1876, and again in the following year, though she did not assume the Royal robes of State, and deputed the Lord Chancellor to read her speech to the assembled Houses. This doubtless she agreed to do in order to gratify and support the venerable statesman on whom she leaned as she grew old, much as she had leant on Lord Melbourne. We refer, of course, to Lord Beaconsfield, to whom it was mainly owing that, as an especial outcome of the Prince of Wales's visit to the East in 1876, Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress of India in a great Durbar of the assembled Princes and Chiefs of India at Delhi on New Year's Day of 1877. From that day forth, Her Majesty altered her formal signature having previously signed "Victoria R." She now always wrote "Victoria R. I." Indeed, it was publicly declared at the time that the step was taken "in order to testify the satisfaction felt by Her Majesty at the reception given to her son in the Far East, and also to emphasise at the same time the object of that visit." At the close of 1878 the Queen suffered another severe domestic blow by the sudden death of her favourite daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. What made the blow all the more painful was that the Princess passed away on the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, and from the same malady. On this occasion the Queen bore up with wonderful resignation, and by a letter to her subjects, which was published in the *London Gazette*, she touched a chord in their hearts which made

them all feel the deepest sympathy with her as a mother. Seven years previously, on the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his terrible illness and the public thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, the Queen had addressed her subjects in terms almost as touching as these. The death of the Princess Alice was felt by the nation at large as almost a personal loss and bereavement; because of her devotion to others and her disregard of herself she was by every one esteemed and beloved. In April 1880 the Queen paid a visit to Hesse-Darmstadt, in order to be present at the confirmation of her grandchildren, the Princesses Elizabeth and Victoria, daughters of the late Princess Alice. In December 1882 Her Majesty again paid a State visit to the entrance of the city at Temple Bar, in order to open the new buildings for the High Court of Justice, when she raised the Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, to an Earldom. For the next two years the Queen very rarely appeared in public, but, though it pained her to stand for a long time together, she held one or two Drawing-Rooms at Buckingham Palace, being assisted by the Princess of Wales. In the early part of 1884 she suffered another severe domestic blow by the death of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany, but the long ill-health of the Prince lessened the shock of the loss. In 1885 Her Majesty's subjects were delighted to hear that, her health having improved by rest, the Queen had made up her mind to take a part in one or two public ceremonies, which were likely to wean her back, to some extent at least, from her self-imposed retirement. In that year she went up to London from Windsor to open the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and a few weeks afterwards made a journey to Liverpool in order to perform a similar ceremony there; and in the following August she visited in State the Great Exhibition which was being held in Edinburgh. The celebration of the completion of the 50th year of her reign was the occasion of a great outburst of loyalty on the part of the inhabitants not only of these islands but of the Empire, though it pales before the magnificent events of 10 years later. In June 1887 Her Majesty went up to London and took part in a public service of thanksgiving in the venerable Abbey which had witnessed her coronation, and the nation made it an almost universal holiday.

Hardly had the echoes of the Jubilee died away when the shadow of another bereavement began to loom. Frederick, Crown Prince of Germany, the husband of the Emperor's eldest daughter, had suffered from a throat trouble before the Jubilee, and by the happening of the year 1888 the gravest fears were entertained. Her Majesty went to Florence, where she was visited by the King and Queen of Italy, and during her stay of nearly two months was the object of the respectful homage of all classes of the Italian people, who seized the occasion of the birthday of Princess Henry of Battenberg to organise a fete in honour of the Royal visitors. The news from Charlottenburg, where her illustrious son-in-law, now the German Emperor, was lying, became more and more grave, and at last the Queen decided to visit her daughter. On the way to Berlin the train stopped at Landsbeck, where Her Majesty met unexpectedly with the Emperor of Austria. Their meeting at the Sovereign of Great Britain with the Emperors of Italy and Austria-Hungary gave rise to much political speculation in the Continental press, none of which now deserves to be recalled. On the 24th of April the Queen arrived at the German Imperial Palace, and her meeting with the Emperor was touching beyond description. Frederick II. had risen from his bed to receive his Royal visitor, but on the following day he kept his room, where he was three times visited by the Queen, who also had a somewhat long conversation with Prince Bismarck. Between the Imperial Chancellor and his Monarch there had been much friction in these latter days, and it needs no gift of divination to enable one to say positively that Queen Victoria did all she could in the direction of peace-making. She left Berlin for England on the

watching in respectful and deep sorrow the closing scene of the life of the Queen-Empress.

Six months after the remains of her illustrious mother passed through the streets of London "to glorious burial slowly borne," the Empress Frederick was mercifully released from her sufferings. Her illness assumed a form in the closing months of last year, which threatened to terminate fatally; but happily the last days of the revered Queen-Empress were unclouded by the loss of her eldest and well-loved child and dear companion. For 60 years the Princess Royal, as she will ever be best remembered by the English people, had a strong and well-marked personality in the Royal circle, and whether as an English Princess, Crown Princess, and for one hundred tragic days Empress of Germany, or in the long days of her widowhood, she retained a deep hold upon the affections of the nation. Her marriage with the young Prince Frederick of Prussia was a genuine love-match, and at the same time satisfied the ambitions of statesmen and politicians, who looked to it to cement the alliance between the two great Protestant States in Europe. The frequent visits to her beloved native country were, perhaps, the brightest days in her sombre womanhood, and a close and deepening companionship with her mother, than whom she was physically an older woman, the most cherished solace of her declining years. After the death of her husband the Empress Frederick lived very quietly and rarely appeared in public. She frequently visited England and often went to see her mother, whose death, last January, was a great blow to her. She did not enjoy good health, and on several occasions was reported to be seriously ill. Of her family several sons and daughters survive her.

ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, succeeded to the Throne of the world-wide realm of the British Empire by the title of EDWARD THE SEVENTH. The necessities of nations admit of no delay, and there was no interregnum. The proclamation was made in London with the customary formalities. The people received their King with the utmost cordiality. The *Times* remarked:—"He whom we have so long known as the Prince of Wales, and who has won for that title the affectionate regard of the country, now claims its homage as its rightful King. He enters upon a great heritage of loyalty to the Throne established by his mother's long and beneficent reign, and he may count with certainty upon its transference to himself. The King has undergone a long training in the best of schools, and has proved himself the possessor of great natural aptitudes for the duties of Royalty, of which no inconsiderable share has fallen to his lot to discharge for many years past. Indeed, so great has been the part he has played in the State as Prince of Wales that, on ascending the Throne in his 60th year, he will exercise, at least in the ceremonial sphere, functions with which he is scarcely less familiar than in their actual discharge had been his for the ordinary life-time of a generation. Endowed as he is with many of the most lovable and attractive qualities of his mother—with warm sympathies, with a kind heart, with a generous disposition, and with a quick appreciation of genuine worth—the nation is happy in the confidence that in spirit as well as in form it may count upon the maintenance of that conception of Royalty which is the only one that most of us have ever known. To these qualities the King adds perfect tact, wide knowledge of men, and the business virtues of method, prompt decision, punctuality, and great capacity for work. The Prince of Wales in all his public relations has been as unique among those who have occupied the same position as was his mother among Sovereigns. He has never followed the example of his predecessors by encouraging intrigues, or placing himself at the head of a faction.

What is much more, he has shown a scrupulous care, worthy of his mother herself, never to overstep by a hair's-breadth the lines marked out for him by the Constitution, and never to compromise, by any leaning to this party or the other, the position which he expected one day to fill. He has had, and has used, opportunities to serve the public in ways open only to one in his detached position, but with admirable discretion and perfect tact he has avoided the smallest appearance of service to a party. In two things the King is fortunate, as well as in his own character and the cordial affection it has inspired in the nation at large, he will have by his side a Queen who has also won the hearts of the people by her possession of all the qualities that go to make up womanly grace and worth. The Princess of Wales from her arrival in England has been universally popular and beloved; and as Queen Alexandra she will assuredly increase her hold upon the nation's affections by maintaining in her life and Court all the high traditions upheld by Queen Victoria. The King again is happy, and the nation is also happy, in the fact that at his accession he has for chief adviser a Minister of Lord Salisbury's ripe experience, practised wisdom, high ability, and lofty character; a Minister who commands the unbounded respect even of his opponents, and whose reputation abroad is higher and greater than his countrymen possibly realize."

His Majesty King Edward addressed messages of his own composition to his people in the United Kingdom and in all the Colonies and Dependencies, and also to the Princes and peoples of India. All are of historic importance, and served to justify the hopes concerning the character of the new reign. In the first His Majesty expressed himself as anxious, since the last scene had closed in the noble and ever glorious life of his beloved mother, to endeavour to convey to the whole Empire the extent of the deep gratitude he feels for the heart-stirring and affectionate tributes which were everywhere borne to her memory. He wished also to express his warm recognition of those universal expressions of what he knows to be genuine and loyal sympathy with him and with the Royal family in their overwhelming sorrow. Such expressions had reached him from all parts of the Empire, while at home the sorrowful, reverent and sincere enthusiasm manifested in the magnificent display by sea and land had deeply touched His Majesty. The consciousness of this generous spirit of devotion and loyalty among the millions of his subjects, and of the feeling that we are all sharing in a common sorrow, inspired His Majesty with courage and hope during the past most trying and momentous days. Encouraged by the confidence of that love and trust which the nation ever reposed in its late and fondly-mourned Sovereign, King Edward declared that he will earnestly strive to walk in her footsteps, devoting himself to the utmost of his powers to maintaining and promoting the highest interests of his people, and to the diligent and zealous fulfilment of the great and sacred responsibilities which, through the will of God, he was called on to undertake. In his message to the Colonies and Dependencies His Majesty stated that the countless messages of loyal sympathy which he had received from every part of his dominions over the seas testified to the universal grief in which the whole Empire mourned the loss of his beloved Mother. In the welfare and prosperity of her subjects throughout Greater Britain the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw, the King declared, with thankfulness the steady progress which, under a wide extension of self-government, they had made during her reign. She warmly appreciated their unflinching loyalty to her Throne and Person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa. "I have already declared," His Majesty continued, "that it will be my constant endeavour to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavours I shall have a confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people and of

their several Representative Assemblies throughout my vast Colonial Dominions. With such loyal support I will, with God's blessing, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of the great Empire over which I have now been called to reign." The third message—that addressed to the Princes and people of India—is doubtless already known in full text to readers. Suffice it here to say that it was greeting to the ruling Chiefs of the Native States and to the inhabitants of His Majesty's Indian Dominions, and assured them of his sincere good-will and affection, and of his heartfelt wishes for their welfare. His Majesty recalled that in all matters connected with India the Queen-Empress displayed an unvarying deep personal interest, and that feeling was reciprocated by the millions of the Dependency. It was conspicuously shown during the last year of her long and glorious reign by the noble and patriotic assistance offered by the Ruling Princes in the South African War, and by the gallant services rendered by the Native Army beyond the limits of their own country. "It was by her wish and with her sanction," His Majesty added, "that I visited India and made myself personally acquainted with the Ruling Chiefs, the people and the cities of that ancient and famous Empire. I shall never forget the deep impressions which I then received, and I shall endeavour to follow the great example of the first Queen-Empress to work for the general well-being of my Indian subjects of all races, and to merit, as she did, their unflinching loyalty and affection."

The first Session of King Edward the Seventh's first Parliament was prorogued by Commission on 17th August. His Majesty's intention to personally officiate had been frustrated by circumstances, and, consequently, the ceremony entirely lacked the pomp and dignity which marked the opening of Parliament six months earlier. His Majesty stated that he was disappointed to be unable to chair the first Parliament of his reign with the ceremony that had attended the installation between Great Britain and other Powers, recently concluded. The nature and extent of the negotiation to be opened by China for the reparation of outrages committed last summer, had been the subject of prolonged discussion among the Powers; but he was glad to be able to inform the House that, by a general agreement, in which China had assumed the burden of the responsibility to be provided by that Government and the various States named in the Sino-Japanese Powers, had been determined, and the punishment of the guilty of the offenders had also been insisted on. The progress of the British forces in the conquest of the two Republics by whom the South African Colonies have been invaded, had been steady and continuous, but owing to the difficulty and extent of the country to be traversed, the length of the military operations had been protracted. The signal success which had attended the capture of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Colonies had afforded the King the greatest gratification, which he was convinced, was shared by all classes of his subjects throughout the Empire. The opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth by the King to the Throne, was an event of wide significance and deep interest, and the extraordinary welcome which had been given to the King and his wife in every Colony they had visited was, His Majesty said, an additional proof of the patriotism, loyalty and devotion of the people of his Dominions everywhere. In the Indian Empire the recovery of agriculture and trade from the depression caused by the famine, had been somewhat retarded by the lateness of the rainfall. The most recent information was, however, reassuring to His Majesty, and prospects were reported to be much improved. Should these favourable conditions continue, a rapid restoration in the present area of distress and the restoration to the population of their usual state of livelihood may confidently be expected. His Majesty noted with great satisfaction the liberal provision the House of Commons has made for the Navy and Military

services during the current year, and thanked Parliament for the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown, and especially for those which affect the state and comfort of the King's Royal Consort. His Majesty perceived that the attention of Parliament had been directed during the past Session mainly to the legislative provisions required by the special circumstances of the year. Unusual demands had been made upon the time at the disposal of Parliament by the demise of the Crown, by the continuance of an arduous war, and the necessity of raising fresh revenue by a wider range of taxation. While providing for the heavy expenditure of the war, Parliament had further made provision for the increase in many important respects of the efficiency of the naval and military forces of the Empire. His Majesty had observed, with great satisfaction, that Parliament had passed a Bill to amend and consolidate that code of factory law, from which so much benefit had already been derived by the working classes of this country; and that the law relating to youthful offenders had been amended in such a manner as will prevent the imprisonment of young offenders. The measure which Parliament had adopted for vesting in local authorities the superintendence of certain important departments of education will, in itself, be of great benefit to them, and will prepare the way for further reforms. Finally, His Majesty expressed his gratification to see that Parliament has given effect to a widely-expressed desire on the part of his subjects beyond the sea by authorising him to make such additions to the Royal title as may seem to be expedient.

The commemoration of the millenary of the death of Alfred the Great was begun at Winchester on September 18th. Thither flocked delegates from the learned Societies and Universities of not only Great Britain and her Colonies, but of the United States of America. Every community speaking the English language and retaining English traditions had commissioned its representative. The Royal Society and Royal Academy, the British Museum and Royal Institution, Historical and Geographical Societies, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham, the four Universities of Scotland—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews,—the University of Wales, the University of Dublin, and the Royal University of Ireland had most of them appointed several delegates. The Universities of the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Calcutta, the Punjab, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad, each named a representative. Then from the great Republic of the West come University delegates from Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Columbia, Indiana and Wisconsin, while such learned institutions as the Boston Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Society, and the Historical Societies, Massachusetts and Chicago, in a like manner showed their interest in the occasion. The celebrations began early, and at 10 o'clock Alderman W. H. Jacob was conducting a large party over the West Gate, while an hour later hundreds of delegates and other visitors assembled at the Castle Hall, where Mr. W. W. Portal, standing beneath King Arthur's Round Table, gave a most interesting lecture. He more particularly traced on the history of the castle, as intimately connected with the life of the nation, from the days when William Rufus went forth from its doors to meet his death in the New Forest to the time when it was vanquished by Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Portal also defended the theory that the Round Table at Winchester is the veritable Round Table of Camelot. The visitors, after inspecting the subterranean passages, made their way to Hyde Abbey, where the Mayor conducted them over the historic ground, ending with a visit to the spot supposed

to be sworn to Alfred's bones. Then followed a luncheon at the Parish Rooms, at which Mr. W. Barron Simonds entertained the delegates. The health of King Edward was drunk, followed by that of the delegates. Judge Lambert Kree, from the University of Virginia, repudiated for America and the Colonies, and Mr. Oscar Browning, of the Royal Historical Society, replied for the learned Associations of England. Luncheon over, there was a visit to the Cathedral, round which the Dean led many hundreds of visitors, and an hour later the Castle Hall was filled to overflowing, for Sir Henry Irving had arrived to give his promised reading of "Becket." The Mayor said that all must be grateful to Sir Henry, as he had travelled by night from Leeds to be present that afternoon, and would return to Leeds again that night. Moreover, by the tickets sold for his reading the National Memorial was freed from debt. The proceedings for the day ended with a lecture by Mr. Frederic Harrison on Alfred the Great, which he gave in the Guildhall in the evening. In connection with the military lectures were given on the 17th at the British Museum, upon Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, coins and goldsmiths' work, which had been specially brought together for exhibition. A bronze memorial tablet was unveiled at the Brixton Free Library by Dr. Richard Garnett, who, in his address, observed that King Alfred was the only English ruler, with the exception of the late Queen, of whom it could be said that he was a blameless monarch.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

With the commencement of the new century a new nation came into legal and recognised existence. The birth of the New Commonwealth of Australia marked an epoch in national and colonial history, and reversed Imperial Federation from the reign of theory to that of fact. It established on a sure foundation, than ever the wise and moderate policy that happily governs the relations of the British Colonies to the mother country. Had this policy existed in years gone by, the American War of Independence could never have been fought. The first week in January was given up in Sydney to festivities in connection with the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia. Sydney was decorated in the most lavish fashion, with triumphal arches, and an abundant display of flags, evergreens, and bunting—indeed such decorations had never been seen there before. New Year's Eve, when special services were held in all the churches, was wet, and the weather on the dawn of the first day of the New Century was said to have been anything but promising. But nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the people, who began assembling at a very early hour to witness the procession of the Governor-General to the Centennial Park, where he was to be sworn in. Later, the sky cleared, and there was nothing in the weather to interfere with the carrying out of the day's arrangements. As a prelude the procession was, it is said, a magnificent success. The strikingly smart appearance and brilliant uniforms of the Imperial and Indian troops evoked much praise and the liveliest enthusiasm. The route was five miles long, and the procession was about two miles in length to begin with, and occupied an hour in passing a given point. As it went on it increased in volume, the troops lining the route falling in at the rear as it passed. All the industries of Australia—sheep-shearers, miners, trades of various kinds—were represented. Lord Hopetoun took the oath of office, and signed at a table which had been presented by Queen Victoria. The completion of this part of the ceremony was the signal for the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns by the Royal Horse Artillery. The National Anthem was played

by the massed bands, and prolonged cheers were raised. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and a State banquet was given at the Town Hall, over 1,000 guests being present. Sir F. M. Darley presided, Lord Hopetoun being absent through indisposition.

Lord Hopetoun received from the Queen the following telegram:—

"Accept my heartfelt congratulations for the new year, and for the welfare of my new Australian Commonwealth."

His Excellency sent the following reply:—

"On behalf of the people of the Commonwealth and myself, I return thanks for Your Majesty's gracious message and reciprocate Your Majesty's good wishes."

The following telegrams from the Earl of Hopetoun were received by Mr. Chamberlain:—

"On behalf of self and Ministers for the Commonwealth, I express the deep gratitude of her subjects throughout Australia for the Queen's gracious message read by me at the inauguration of Commonwealth to-day. They humbly join Her Majesty the Queen in the hope that Divine Providence may grant increase in prosperity and well-being to her devoted subjects of this new nation within the Empire; and it is the earnest and unanimous hope of these subjects that their noble and gracious Sovereign may be long spared to watch over and encourage the development of her Empire in peace and mutual trust and love."

"At the request of my Ministers I desire to express to you the great gratification with which the message from Her Majesty's Government to the Commonwealth has been everywhere received. They do believe that by the federation of the communities which have divided the tasks and responsibilities of settlement in Australia and Tasmania, a further step has been taken towards the permanent unity of the British Empire; they also wish me to express their confidence that no desire or ability on the part of the States to render service to the Queen and Empire will be enhanced by the union of forces and resources in the Commonwealth."

The following telegram was received at the Colonial Office from the Officer Administering the Government of Victoria:—

"It is a pleasure to express congratulations respectfully to Her Majesty the Queen from loyal and loving subjects of Victoria on the inauguration of Commonwealth, and also to thank her for all her gracious acts to make it as great and impressive a success as it has proved to be, as also for her gracious message on the occasion."

It is well that the real strength and importance of the New Commonwealth should be understood and appreciated by every British subject, and it is with this view that we give some statistics. Australia, in which we include Tasmania—but not New Zealand, which is not yet a member of the New Commonwealth—is twenty-four times as large as the British Islands, and is the largest island in the world. In fact, some geographers have styled it a continent. But when we come to consider the population the figures are quite reversed. The United Kingdom has some 42,000,000 inhabitants, while Australia has only 4,200,000. Great Britain is overcrowded by her teeming population, while in Australia the individual man has broad acres all to himself. In the United Kingdom there are 145 persons to every square mile, while in Australia a man and a boy have it in their sole possession. People have come to the New Commonwealth, not merely to breathe but to grow sheep and dig for gold. The history of the country has been one long record of progress and growth. It was on the 19th January 1788 that the Australian Colonies had their

birth. On that day Captain Arthur Phillip landed at Botany Bay and formally took possession of the country. A week later the city of Sydney was founded, and on the 7th of the following month New South Wales was proclaimed a colony. Captain Phillip took with him an establishment of about 1,000 people, all told. In 1891 the population had grown to 1,250,000, and now it is approaching 5,000,000. From the earliest years of the Australian settlement there was a steady stream of immigrants, but in the fifties—the period of the wilder discovery of gold—thousands of men flocked to the gold diggings, and the population grew at an astonishing rate. The original inhabitants of Australia—the Aborigines, as they are called, are blacks of a very low grade in the scale of humanity. For many years they have been steadily decreasing in numbers, not from hostile action on the part of the colonists, but from an inherent tendency to degenerate and an apparent inability to endure the altered circumstances brought about by civilization. At the present time it is estimated that there are about 200,000 Aborigines lingering in the land. There is also a considerable yellow population, consisting of about 45,000 Chinese and half-breed Chinese. The influx of these immigrants became so alarming that within recent years the colonies have made stringent laws to check it. Another source of anxiety has lately arisen in the arrival of large numbers of Hindu and other Asiatic immigrants, and restrictive measures have been found necessary. The increase of the white population and of the prosperity which has brought, strikingly seen in the growth and development of the large towns. At the beginning of the Queen's reign many of the chief centres of population consisted merely of rows of wooden and iron shanties scattered along one side of a cart-track. Now their place is taken by towns and cities equal in every way to the most progressive examples to be found in Europe and America. The Government revenue of Australia for 1901, it was estimated, would probably exceed £80,000,000. This is nearly one-third of the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland. Looking at the revenue accounts of the people, equally satisfactory figures are found. Forty years ago the total amount deposited in the banks was £10,000,000. At the present time it is about £140,000,000. A very important indication of a nation's prosperity is more or less development of its railways. This is particularly the case in a country like Australia, which is ill-supplied with navigable rivers. The first railway in the country—(that from Sydney to Parramatta)—was opened on 20th September 1855. It was only fourteen miles in length. At the present time a line railway mileage open amounts to about 15,000 miles. During the last forty years the annual railway revenue has grown from £200,000 to £16,000,000, a hundred-fold increase. Australia is very largely a pastoral country, immense herds of prime grade of beef being available for butchering, whenever roads and railways to the interior shall make them sufficiently accessible. But in addition, there has been a great deal of attention paid to the artificial rearing, and these have immensely increased during the past forty years. In 1861 there were slightly over 2,000,000 acres artificially sown with grass, and these have now grown to about 15,000,000 acres. Similarly the planted lands have grown, though in a far less degree, the increase having been only eight-fold. In 1861 there were 1,307,000 acres under the plough, but there are about 10,000,000 acres. The increase in the total area of cultivated land is correspondingly great. During forty years the sheep in the Australian colonies have increased from 20,000,000 to 100,000,000, and the United Kingdom from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000. Horses have increased fourfold, and the breed improved. The total value of personal property, including land, valued in 1861 at £250,000,000, and the value of the stock at £1,000,000,000. The mother country being left far behind in these matters. There are still about 100,000,000 sheep in the

United Kingdom as in Australia. These vast flocks of sheep are kept mainly for their wool, in which Australia does an enormous trade. Forty years ago the output of wool amounted to 65,000,000 pounds, now it is about 700,000,000 pounds, and continues steadily to increase.

The mother country has always delighted to support the industries of her daughters, and it is pleasant to place upon record that the United Kingdom buys twenty times as much wool from Australia as from foreign countries. The actual figures for 1899 show that England imported 1,150,000 bales of wool from Australia as against 56,000 bales from foreign lands. Of course this does not include the wool imported from the Cape. It is said that in bygone days the colonists used to kill their sheep merely for their fleeces and tallow, the rest of the carcass being left for the wild dogs and birds of prey. But they have long since discovered that there is an abundant market for their mutton. At first it was prepared in the tinned form. But now—thanks to refrigerating apparatus and cold storage—the meat can be conveyed in a fresh condition to all parts of the world. So popular has this frozen mutton become that the trade has increased two hundred and twenty-five times during the past twenty years—from 10,000 cwt. in 1881 to about 2,250,000 cwt. in 1901. On the other hand, during the same period the trade in tinned meat has only grown from 12,000,000 lbs. to 45,000,000 lbs. The growth of commerce generally in the New Commonwealth has been amazing. In 1825 it amounted to only £500,000 sterling, and now it has reached about £140,000,000. The shipping trade—a pretty certain test of commercial prosperity—has shown a most satisfactory development. In 1861 the total tonnage cleared and entered at the Australian ports amounted to 2,800,000 tons, and this has now increased to 20,000,000 tons. No account of Australian progress would, however, be complete which did not take into account the gold industry. The present prosperity of the colonies is largely due to the discovery of gold, the development of other industries being anatural sequence to the acquisition of mineral treasure. From the earliest days of the settlement in New South Wales it was rumored that the land contained gold, but only in 1823 was the Government definitely informed of its discovery. It was then found by an Assistant Surveyor on the Fish River, about fifteen miles from Bathurst. It was not till the fifteenth of the announcement of its discovery in important quantities at Ballarat and in Queensland, earned the memorable gold rushes and the spread of gold diggings in all directions. From the day of its discovery to the present day, gold to the value of nearly £400,000,000 has been obtained in Australia. Of recent years coal mining has assumed very considerable proportions in Australia, most of it being carried on in New South Wales. In 1847 this only amounted to 41,000 tons, but now it has reached some 4,000,000 tons. A comparatively new Australian industry, which promises to bulk largely in the national balance sheets of the future, is the manufacture of wine. Within the last few years Australian wines have acquired great popularity, especially in England, where—owing to their excellent quality and moderate price—they are becoming formidable rivals to the French clarets and burgundies. Glancing now at the social conditions of life in the New Commonwealth it will be seen that the people are thoroughly up-to-date in their varied institutions. The development of the postal department in any country is eloquent of the spread of education and of the increase of commercial intercourse. In 1861 the letters passing through the post amounted to 15,000,000; in the present year they will probably be about 225,000,000. The growth of education in the colonies of Australia is significantly shown by the marriage registers. In 1861 twenty-five per cent. of the happy couples could not write. At the present time only one per cent. have to make their marks instead of signing their names. At the same time there has been a notable

decrease in the criminal classes. The figures we have given are but a small selection from the vast array of statistics, and which, however, all prove that the New Commonwealth of Australia is a land of enlightened progress which will make an honorable record in the history of the New Century far exceeding that of its early years.

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

The death was announced, on 11th August, of Signor Crispi, the well-known Italian statesman. Signor Francesco Crispi, whose name has been written so frequently on the pages of Italian history during the last half century, was born at Ribera in Sicily on 4th October 1819, three years after the constitution which was intended to bring the Sicilians more under the power of Naples was promulgated. He grew up amidst the tyranny of the Neapolitan authorities, and when still a youth, sympathised deeply with the efforts to overthrow the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. As a law student, he spent some years at Palermo, where the transfer of the seat of the Government to Naples had not been forgotten, and revolutionary spirits were numerous. The discontent produced faithful outbursts of popular feeling, but in 1847 was inaugurated the movement towards a union of classes, which the more far-seeing leaders of the reform party realised was indispensable. For two years the war dragged, but finally the Sicilian forces were dispersed and Palermo surrendered. Signor Crispi fled to France, and for ten years the reform movement in Sicily lay dormant.

Yet another prominent figure was lost to the world of music by the death of Signor Verdi, the great Italian composer, whose genius raised him from a peasant's cottage to a palace. Verdi was born on 9th October 1813. He was the son of a peasant who lived in the little hamlet of Roncole, near Bassano, actually in the Duchy of Parma, but at the time of Verdi's birth under the domination of the French. In his childhood he showed a passionate love for music, and his father was wise enough to send him as a pupil to one Badinocchi, the organist of the village church at Roncole. This step, however, was taken only with the intention of fitting him to be the old organist's successor. This was the height of the peasant's ambition for his musical son. Verdi was a diligent pupil, and when only ten years old he came into the position, receiving the salary of thirty-six francs a year. At the end of the first year the payment was raised to forty francs, and the young organist's entire income, including the fees from marriages, etc., never exceeded one hundred francs per annum. For six years Verdi was organist at Roncole, and during this time he was receiving the elements of a general education at Busseto and had to walk the three miles which lay between his school and his church every Sunday and feast day. Verdi owed much to the little village church at Roncole. He took his first music lessons there, and it was from one of the priests that Carlo Verdi, his father, purchased the small-keyed instrument upon which his fingers, as a boy, were trained. When at the height of his fame the little instrument was still preserved in his magnificent house at Genoa.

GERMANY.

January 18th marked great days at Berlin—first the celebration of the bicentenary of the coronation of the Elector of Brandenburg from the Kingdom of Prussia. For it was on this day, just two centuries ago, that Frederick III., son of the "Great Elector," and seventh Elector of his House of Brandenburg, placed a Royal

crown upon his own head and adopted the style and title of Frederick I. of Prussia. It was also on the anniversary of this day in 1871 that his descendant, William I., was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. William I. of Prussia became "Deutscher Kaiser"—German Emperor, not Emperor of Germany—in compliance with the wish of the German people, as expressed by the Parliament of the North German Confederation, and in response to the summons of the German Sovereign Princes, as conveyed to him by their dayen, the King of Bavaria. The son of the great Elector managed to get himself proclaimed King of Prussia on 18th January 1701—"the first year of the century," and to Königsberg, the Westminster of his dominions, hastened to undergo the ceremony of self-coronation. Frederick placed the crown upon his own head in token that he had received it, without episcopal mediation, direct from the King of Kings. It was in this way that there was founded the Prussian doctrine of the divine right of Kings—*Deo rex, a rege lex*—the doctrine of Kingship by the grace of God.

But the Kingship never was formally asserted by means of any other coronation ceremony up to the year 1861, when William I. was the first of his line to imitate the example of the founder of the monarchy. All the intermediate sovereigns, including Frederick the Great, were content to signify their accession to the throne by receiving the formal homage of the estates of the realm. None of them were crowned, as none of them had thought it necessary to go to the expense of such a symbolic ceremony. But when it came to the turn of the Prince Regent of Prussia to ascend the throne as William I. in 1861, His Majesty determined to do as the creator of his Royal line had done. The divine right doctrine had received a rude shock from the Revolution of 1848, apart from the much more serious circumstance that the prerogatives of the Prussian Crown had been seriously curtailed by the Constitution of 1851; and, therefore, probably William I. thought that it would be a good and salutary thing to give fresh assertion to the theory by the public act of self-coronation (October 18, 1861). Bismarck, then Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, was also present, and, in honour of the occasion, was made "an Excellency." When the present Emperor ascended the throne of Prussia—for there is no such thing as a German throne—it was expected that he would hasten to imitate the coronation of his grandfather, but he didn't. He has never crowned himself King of Prussia, and has even now no intention of doing so. But for this symbolic function he beheld a satisfactory enough substitute in an assemblage of all his fellow-Sovereigns of the Empire, who, on the occasion of the opening of his first Reichstag, should acclaim him as Kaiser, and thus set the public seal upon his accession to the throne of Prussia, seeing that the recognition of the German Emperor implied the previous acknowledgment of his Royal Prussian rank. For the King of Prussia becomes, *ex officio*, German Emperor.

AMERICA.

Once more the pestilence of Anarchy has compassed the death of a great and noble man. The President McKinley was the fifth victim of the Anarchist assassin. Alexander II. of Russia in 1881, President Garfield in 1894, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in 1898 and King Humbert in 1900, all suffered the same fate. On September 6th President McKinley was standing on the edge of the dais in the Temple of Music, in the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, when he was shot. He was in the heat of spirits, owing to the hearty public greetings he had received. When Czolgorz, the assassin, amid a dense throng, approached him, Mr. McKinley smiled and extended his hand. Czolgorz thrust the President's hand aside and fired twice. For a moment there was complete silence. The President is reported to have looked bewildered and turned deadly pale. A tremendous commotion followed, the crowd surging forward to lynch the would-be murderer. Fearing a stampede, the soldiers and Police made

desperate efforts to rescue Czolgora, whom a negro waiter, in the employ of the Secret Police, had felled to the ground. Czolgora, who was desperate, wrenched his hand and tried to fire a third time at Mr. McKinley, but was quickly disarmed. The President walked to a chair and sat down, trying to assure enquirers and declaring that he was not badly hurt. He regretted that the incident might prove a possible injury to the Exhibition, and begged the officials not to alarm his wife.

After giving hopes of a rapid convalescence, President McKinley had a relapse on Thursday, the 12th September, and died on Saturday morning, the 14th September, from failure of the heart's action, the third President of the United States since 1850 who has fallen by the assassin's hand.

A simple funeral service was held at the house on Sunday, after which the body was carried to the City Hall, there to lie in state till its removal by train to Washington. There it was taken to the White House, and on the 17th again lay in state at the Capitol. In the evening the coffin was taken to Canton, Ohio. President Roosevelt issued a proclamation, in which he appointed the day of the funeral a day of general mourning and prayer.

By the death of Mr. McKinley the people of the United States lost a ruler and a trusted friend; in the zenith of his power and popularity he was taken away from them, leaving an indelible mark of his ruling and wisdom on the destiny of the nation and its constitution. Mr. McKinley was born of the people, and Ireland, Scotland and America all claim him as their own. Fifty-eight years ago he was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father was an American, and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The seventh child of a family of nine, young McKinley learned that hard work was pleasurable and money scarce. The first eleven years of his life were passed among the smoke and dust of the smelting furnaces, which surrounded his home, and at which his father worked. In spite of the very straitened circumstances of his family, young McKinley made up his mind to go to college, and endeavored to prepare himself for his studies by reading instructive books. Tiring of teaching, to which means of livelihood he had turned on leaving school, at the age of eighteen, young McKinley, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in the 23rd Ohio Regiment, under Colonel Hayes, who was afterwards made President. At the battle of Antietam he won a commendation and distinction for conspicuous bravery, and was made lieutenant. At the close of the great struggle he returned to his home, and once more faced the problem of his future career. An opening as a lawyer's clerk was offered him, and for the next few years he toiled in the dull monotonous routine of office work. It was at the age of thirty-three that Mr. McKinley's name first came prominently before the public, for at that age he entered Congress. For thirteen years he worked at political questions, gaining for himself a reputation for untiring ability and level-headedness in that assembly, where ability and level-headedness were the order of the day. It was not till 1884, when he was forty-two years of age, that the first fruits of his toil were reaped. Even then his chance came by accident. Defeated in his candidature for Speaker of the Republican Congress of that year, he was offered the position of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and was the usual choice. It was as chairman of the committee that he drew up the famous Tariff Bill of 1884. It pledged the United States to a generous policy of Protection, and made for its originator a worldwide name. The Bill was always known as the "McKinley Tariff," and is another way of expressing America's determination to shut out foreign trade rivals. It was for Mr. McKinley the title of "Negotiator of Protection," and among a certain section of people made his name an appellation.

Mr. Roosevelt, the newly-Elected President, issued a proclamation, in which he said:—

"A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down, a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen. President McKinley, crowned a life of the largest love for his fellow-men and of the most earnest endeavor for their welfare by a death of Christian fortitude, and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which in the supreme hour of trial he met his death, will remain for ever the precious heritage of our people."

In his utterance regarding his policy, President Roosevelt emphasised the word "Peace." As outlined to his friends, the new President's policy will be in favour of:—(1) More liberal and more extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the surplus production of the United States can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries; (2) The entire abolition of commercial war with other countries, and the adoption of Reciprocity Treaties; (3) The abolition of such tariffs as are no longer needed for revenue purposes, if such abolition can be effected without harming American industries or labour; (4) The establishment of direct commercial lines between the Eastern coast of the United States and South America, and from the Pacific coast ports of the United States to Mexico, Central America and South America; (5) The encouragement of the Mercantile Marine, and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans, and shall be built by American capital; (6) The building and completion as soon as possible of the Isthmian Canal; (7) The construction of a cable owned by the United States Government connecting the mainland with the foreign possessions of the United States, notably Hawaii and the Philippines; (8) The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration on all disputes with foreign nations in order to avoid armed strife; (9) The protection of the saving of the people in banks and other forms of investment by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country; and (10) The appointment to positions of trust of men of the highest integrity only.

TURKEY.

After many months of delay, the dispute between France and Turkey at length reached the inevitable crisis, and the island of Mitylene in the Aegean Sea was dominated by the French fleet. It is said that the Customs were seized by French officers for the indemnification of French interests. The trouble arose out of the withdrawal by the Sultan of the concessions given to the Constantinople Quays Company, a corporation which is practically French. In August last the Sultan promised to compensate the Quays Company for any loss entailed upon them by his action. For this purpose it was arranged that they should borrow 100,000,000 francs. But he almost immediately changed his mind, and forthwith diplomatic relations were broken off by the withdrawal from Constantinople of the French Ambassador. The French Government, relying upon the justice of their claims, allowed the Sultan plenty of time to climb down. But the Sultan, evidently hoping against hope for the fall of the French Government, put off the day of humiliation until M. Delcassé suddenly took definite action, and the French fleet was ordered to proceed by easy stages to Turkish waters, and seize the island of Mitylene. On Tuesday, the 5th October, the ships reached Paris that Admiral Caillaud, commanding the Naval Division sent to the Aegean Sea, had occupied the three principal ports of the island of Mitylene. Simultaneously came the news from Constantinople that Bagat, Diplomatic Secretary, on behalf of the French Government had signified to

the Sultan that diplomatic relations would not be resumed until (1) all French charitable and religious institutions in the Ottoman Empire had been legally recognised; (2) armaments should be issued ordering the immediate repair of all French establishments injured during the riots of 1894 and 1896; (3) the Chaldean Patriarch should be recognised. France raised these fresh points to punish the Sultan for his dilatoriness. Intelligence as to what was going on in Mitylene was decidedly scanty. The French Government were really waiting to ascertain the effect which the arrival of the French warships at Mitylene would produce on the Sultan. M. Delcassé is understood to have sent an ultimatum to Constantinople, which allowed the Sultan a reasonable time before any action was taken by the fleet. When Rear-Admiral Caillaud arrived at Mitylene, sailors were at once landed at Castro or Mitylene, the capital, no resistance being encountered. Other vessels proceeded to the occupation of other points of the island. It was rumoured that the Sultan communicated to Paris his readiness to wipe out the debt at the rate of £21,500 monthly. But the French ultimatum was not answered fully, so that this offer did not affect the course of events. The French Government officially explained the purposes of the seizure of Mitylene to the Powers. It was stated that some claims have been pending for the last twenty-five years, and pointed out that in occupying Mitylene, instead of a point on the mainland, France showed she has no desire to precipitate any European difficulty. As France was going to considerable expense in sending a squadron to reimburse her, when these various demands were complied with, France withdraws. That latest advice from Washington, Berlin, Vienna, and other capitals indicated that the feeling is universally friendly to France. The Constantinople authorities took things quite calmly, relying upon their usual luck to pull them through their difficulties somehow, and they were not disappointed, for the French Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople called on the Turkish Foreign Minister on 11th November, and rehoused the French flag at the French Embassy, and Admiral Caillaud, with the French squadron sailed from Mitylene.

Egypt.

The announcement that the Khedive had pardoned Arabi Pasha and one of his fellow-rebels, and permitted them to return to Egypt, was everywhere received with satisfaction. Egypt is now strong enough to disregard the fellow Colonel who, nineteen years ago, occupied the centre of the world's stage. Time has wrought wondrous changes since Arabi Pasha was the tops of the down-trodden fellahs, and the Egypt to which the fallen leader returned is scarcely recognisable as the country from which he was exiled. If we look back twenty years, the conviction is forced upon us that without Arabi Pasha's revolt there might have been no British occupation of Egypt. Indeed, it is remarkable how much Arabi has influenced the fortunes of his country, for, personally, he was no heaven-born leader of men. A peasant by birth, he entered the army and rapidly rose until he became a colonel. He was a strong sympathiser with the ideas then prevalent among the better classes in Egypt that the time had come for the country to free herself from all European control. He fostered, if he did not originate, the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians, and this sentiment naturally appealed to the army, whose officers much resented the constant imposition of Turkish officials over them. Arabi himself could never have led a movement, and in the attempted revolution he was but a tool in the hands of Mahmoud Sami. Weak and vain, Arabi was easily worked upon by the capable Mahmoud Sami, who had been twice Minister of War and ultimately Premier. It was in the years 1881 and 1882 that stirring events occurred, which brought Arabi prominently into public notice. In February 1881 a military revolt was suppressed, but in the following September Arabi and some 4,000 troops surrounded the Khedive's Palace and demanded increased pay, which was granted. Little by little it became evident that the Khedive Tewfik was far too weak

to resist Mahmoud Sami and the military conspirators. In January 1882 Arabi compelled the Khedive to make him Minister of War, and things rapidly developed until Tewfik ceased to exercise any authority. Great Britain and France resolved on a joint naval demonstration in Egyptian waters. Arabi promptly called out the reserves, fortified Cairo and seized the public funds. Seeing their combined action thus defied, the two Powers sent an ultimatum to the Government requiring the temporary banishment of Arabi and the resignation of the cabinet in order to restore the authority of the Khedive. The Khedive accepted the ultimatum and the subsequent resignation of the Ministry, but all efforts to form a new cabinet failed, and Tewfik, who had endeavoured to take command of the army himself but had found himself menaced with a military revolt, was forced to reinstate Arabi as Minister of War. Early in June there was a riot in Alexandria, when the town was sacked, and things reached such a pass that it appeared that troops would have to be landed to protect the Suez Canal. On 2nd July the British Admiral (Sir Beauchamp Seymour, afterwards Lord Alcester) sent an ultimatum protesting against the further strengthening of forts at Alexandria. The protest was disregarded, the British fleet opened fire on 11th July and, after about ten hours' bombardment, reduced the Egyptian forts to ruins. The French squadron had meantime withdrawn. Then followed the despatch of a British expedition and victory at Tel-el-Kebir on 13th September 1882, when Arabi and 10,000 troops surrendered. He was tried for rebellion and condemned to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to banishment. He was removed to Ceylon, where he has resided since January 1883. At Kandy he lived a not unhappy life, educating his sons, and he made many friends in the island, among them being Sir Thomas Lipton. In his private life he was, perhaps, more estimable than in his brief public career, and there was a glimmer of romance thrown over him in the days of his exile, which made people in their very pity for him forget his follies, and look only at the quiet, unassuming gentleman who was devoted to his sons, who had long forewarned politics, and whose one desire for years had been to return and end his days in his native land.

A most successful expedition was undertaken under Colonel Swayne, by which the centre of the "Mad Mullah" was effectually checked in Somaliland. Haji Mahomed Bin Abdulla was one of those ferocious blood-thirsty fanatics who ever thrive in the atmosphere of the Soudan. Born a member of the Habi Sultan section of the Northern Ogadara, the "Mad Mullah" received a religious education as Wadad or fanatic, and acquired a great reputation for sanctity by frequent pilgrimages to Mecca, where he became the head of the mystic religious order, Tanaka Mahamadia. As his prophetic reputation increased, so did his pretensions, until he openly claimed to be the incarnation of Mahomet, and preached a religious war against the infidels, whose bullets he guaranteed to turn to water. First by setting up as an arbiter in their tribal disputes, and then by marrying into the powerful Delbahadli tribe, he laid the foundations of a military confederacy, which by conquest and craft began to assume considerable dimensions. Besides plundering he perpetrated many acts of gross cruelty, mutilating women and children. The first overt act against the British occurred early in 1895, when on the pretext that a tribe under their protection had stolen some camels, he raided their territory and occupied Berbera. This outrage he repeated in Aqabat, and even threatened Berbera. In September the British Consul-General at Berbera recommended that action be taken against the Mullah, whose forces then numbered about 5,000, and estimated that 100 mounted men, 300 infantry, with tribal levies, would be equal to the task. But the Foreign Office had their hands full elsewhere, and pleaded for delay in the futile hope that the menace would disappear. Meanwhile the Abyssinians, who had suffered in an equal measure

from the Mullah's predatory excursions, took the field and inflicted a severe defeat upon his followers in the neighbourhood of Jig-Jigga, and in November 1900 the Government sanctioned the raising of a force for the purpose. Prolonged famine from attack had enormously increased the power of the enemy, and the strength of the expedition, horse, foot and camel corps, was placed at 1,700. By a clever diplomatic stroke Colonel Harrington succeeded in overcoming the anti-British influences which are predominant at Addis Ababa, and Menelik agreed to send a strong Abyssinian force from Harrar, under Biss Makonnen, who was accompanied by two British officers, to co-operate with the English expedition against the common foe. The right man was chosen for the task, and he was given a free hand in the doing of it. With a small handful of special service officers, Colonel Swayne was dumped on a desert shore at Berbera to organize an expedition to hunt down a crafty fanatic, at the head of 40,000 armed men, more mobile than the Boers and moving over an almost waterless country. The Somali levies are perhaps the finest marchers in the world, brave and intrepid, but jealous of control and impatient of discipline. Recruited and trained at distant jungle stations, led and equipped with infinite labour, in three short months 1,700 raw tribesmen had been converted into a compact, steady, mobile force. The original plan was that Colonel Swayne and the Abyssinians should take the field simultaneously, but Menelik's soldiers waited impatiently at the delays inseparable from organizing such an expedition, and marched out of Jig-Jigga before Colonel Swayne was ready to move. The "Mad Mullah" retired and the Abyssinians fell upon the Ogadenis, slaughtering more than 6,000. Then their transport broke down, and they suffered greatly in the march across the desert of Harardigit. All the pack animals were eaten, and only the disorganized remnant of the force drifted back to Harrar. By the beginning of April Colonel Swayne had the whole of his force concentrated at Adaleh, the base camp. After a further delay, owing to the lateness of the rains, the expedition arrived at Barab, seventy miles from Berbera, in readiness for the final advance. This commenced on 22nd May with a series of rapid forced marches. By covering 100 miles in a single night, the Camel Corps surprised and attacked the Adal, Hagara and the Jama Shal tribes, which were amongst the chief adherents of the "Mad Mullah," and captured enormous quantities of cattle and camels. To ensure his complete insupport, Colonel Swayne left Captain MacNeill with 100 men and all the superfluous baggage and supplies, strongly advised, as I have said, he pushed after the "Mullah" with the main body, 750 strong. Then Haji Mahomed Ali Abdallah showed he was not without the instincts of a leader. Deciding on his track, he left Colonel Swayne in touch with his rear-guard, and threw himself against the weak force stationed at Jabile. Three times the Mullah's followers are said to have charged the outnumbered British, and on each occasion fell back before the withering fire the levies maintained. Then the assailants drew off, leaving 300 dead on the ground, some of whom dropped within a few yards of the force. The detailed enemy found the bullets of the British anything but water, and they had no stomach for further fighting. The camp de grace followed hot upon this decisive reverse. Colonel Swayne learned from prisoners the news of the disastrous attack on MacNeill's ranks and their failure, when a big flock of the enemy's cavalry was summoned to attack his little column on either flank, while the "Mad Mullah" prepared to close in upon him. During his own retreat and baggage under guard he brought all his mounted troops at the top. Before he could get in touch the enemy gave way and made for the hills. The pursuit was so hotly pressed that the retreat became a panic, and dropping rifles and ammunition the frightened Dervishes sought a refuge in the defiles. For many miles the headlong pursuit was maintained, and only the darkness of the night, which hid the tracks,

forced a halt, when the Mullah was believed to be a few miles in front. When detailed news of the expedition was last received, Colonel Swayne had joined with a fresh Abyssinian force from Harrar, and advanced against the Alleghiri tribe, the wildest and most fanatical of the Mullah's supporters. This was accomplished with equal success, for the work of the expedition is now regarded as practically over, and only a reduced force will be maintained for emergencies.

CHINA.

On Monday, 29th July, the dozen of the Ministers in Peking officially notified the Chinese of the fact that the Powers had finally agreed on the Indemnity question. The Note recapitulates that the sum of 450,000,000 taels is payable in gold at the rate of exchange existing on 1st April 1901, with interest at 4 per cent and amortization, as proposed by the coveys. The first instalment, with six months' interest, will be due in January 1902, but China is permitted three years whereby to pay this amount. The revenues to be assigned are—first, the balance of the Maritime Customs, augmented by raising the tariff on Maritime imports to an effective 5 per cent, inclusive of articles which now enter free, but with certain exceptions; secondly, the revenues from the native customs administered by the Imperial Maritime Customs; thirdly, the net revenue from the salt gabelle, with the exception of the portion previously assigned to other foreign loans. The raising of the present import tariff to an effective 5 per cent is made dependent on two conditions—first, that the *ad valorem* import dues be converted into specific duties, an international commission being appointed for the purpose; secondly, that the course of the Pei-ho and Shanghai rivers be improved with the financial participation of the Chinese. The Note concludes by stating that further details will be communicated later. Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill expressed a hope to the Chinese envoys that similar practical honours to those granted to the exiled members of the Tung-li-yamen will be conferred on Chang Yin-hoan, the former Ambassador at Washington and special representative of China at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, who was exiled and then arrested in Turkestan. The money on account of principal and interest in discharge of the indemnity will be received by the financial committee at Shanghai, known as the committee of liquidation. It is composed of the heads of foreign banks at Shanghai selected by the interested Governments. The committee will distribute the funds among the Powers. At the previous sitting—the 60th meeting—the Ministers of the Allies settled the question of the reserve security for payment of the indemnity. M. de Giers read a declaration by which Russia agreed to withdraw for the present the consideration of an increase on the tariff beyond 5 per cent, as a reserve security on the understanding that if the sums assigned prove insufficient, the Powers will then agree to consider what other revenues available shall be added. Russia did not accept the British contention that the revenues derived from increasing the tariff beyond 5 per cent, should be solely applied to compensate China for losses sustained, for example, by the abolition of Hkin or other alterations requiring a giving effect to article 11. Sir Ernest Satow expressed assent to the Russian declaration, but repeated the British contention regarding an increased tariff. Article 11. Russia then withdrew her original proposal which for six weeks caused a deadlock, and the question ended. According to the scheme of payment of the indemnity the last instalment will be paid in 1940. The payments of principal and interest will amount to 1,000,000,000 of taels.

By the death of Li Hung Chang (8th November) China lost one of her statesmen. Fond though he was of money and power, he was probably a p, policy was often peculiar and difficult to understand, and he showed a tir tendency to fall under Russian influence, but without him China's posi

doubt be worse to-day than it is. His record is as common once-half a century of service under four Emperors, thrice dismissed, attacked by enemies on all sides, regarded with suspicion by many quarters, once nearly killed by a fanatic Jap, then received with homage by the greatest Powers of the West. His character showed a strange mixture of sympathy with Western methods and a broad-minded progressive spirit, and prejudice, suspicion and cunning. He developed the trade of his country by adopting the latest modern inventions, nowhere did the cultivation of the native poppy receive more encouragement than in the province over which he ruled; he deplored the recurrence of famine, while his subordinates engineered a gigantic corner in grain. He was a man of ceaseless activity. In addition to the important post of Viceroy of Chihli, he was Imperial Commissioner for Trade and Coast Defence, and more recently Vice-President of the Board of Admiralty and Director-General of Railways. Beyond these officially gazetted appointments, he was Chief Adviser, and practically Foreign Minister, being always pushed into the breach when action was imperative. He was the negotiator of treaties and, in a large degree, the arbiter of peace and war. It is a marvel how the work was got through. And all the time Li found leisure to see any foreigner who wanted to see him on any reasonable pretext. First and foremost he was an Opportunist. His character was essentially practical, and by no means unselfish. The success of his policy is shown by his life. To have lived through the French Revolution is quoted as a feat; but Li passed through one of the most troubled periods of Chinese history, during which limb after limb of the body politic had been lopped off.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang left Shanghai for Europe to represent the Emperor of China at the Czar's coronation, thus beginning his famous journey round the civilised world, which was thought to have ultimately influenced the European situation. He visited Germany, The Hague, Brussels and Paris, arriving in England in August 1896. While there, Li Hung Chang paid visits to almost everything worth visiting, doing homage in particular to Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square, and receiving an invitation to Harewood from the late Mr. Gherard. After paying his respects to the late Queen, Li left England, expressing his thanks to the English nation, and assuring them of his goodwill and gratification. He crossed to the United States and visited the Dominion, returning via Yokohama to Tientsin, which he reached on October 1896, and proceeding to Peking (October 17th). In a few days Li Hung Chang was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, cynically enough, an Imperial edict was issued at the same time ordering him to be punished "for presuming to enter the grounds of the ruined summer palace while visiting the Empress Dowager."

Towards the end of September 1896 Li Hung Chang reached England that the Dowager Empress had recovered her ascendancy over the Emperor, and that consequently the return to power of Li Hung Chang, her lieutenant, was imminent. Of recent years great age and failing health affected his activity, and as a power in China he did hold the position he attained a decade ago. But his name was still respected, after the Boxer outrages and the siege of the Legations he was called to Peking, with poor health, and it was evident that he was gradually sinking. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters, the youngest son, Li Ching Mai, having filled the post of Private Secretary to his father. Li Hung Chang's death, it was stated, resulted from the strain consequent on a stormy interview with the Minister.

In the discussion the "desirable" demands of the Powers in China were the subject of the Emperor, first by Prince Qing, and subsequently by Li. The twelve articles of the Joint Note which had to be accepted before

the Allies could hold out any hope of evacuating Peking and the province of Chi-Li, are couched in the following terms:—

The first requires an Imperial Prince to go to Berlin to express the regret of the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government at the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, and the erection of a commemorative monument on the scene of the assassination, with inscriptions expressing the regrets of the Emperor.

The second article demands the severest punishment of the persons designated in the Imperial Decree of 25th September, and of those whom the representatives of the Powers may designate. The article also requires the suspension, for five years, of official examinations in those cities where foreigners were massacred or cruelly treated.

The third article demands that honourable reparation be made to Japan for the murder of M. Sugiyama, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation.

The fourth article stipulates that an expiatory monument shall be erected in every foreign and international cemetery which has been desecrated or in which graves have been destroyed.

In the fifth article the maintenance is demanded, under conditions which the Powers shall determine, of the prohibition of the importation of arms and of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

The sixth article requires the payment of equitable indemnities for the Government, societies, companies and individuals, and for the Chinese who have suffered in consequence of being employed by foreigners in China, and stipulates that China shall adopt measures acceptable to the Powers for guaranteeing the payment of such indemnities.

In the seventh article the right of each Power is laid down to maintain a permanent Legation guard and to put the Diplomatic quarters in a defensible condition, with the stipulation that the Chinese shall not be allowed to reside in that quarter.

The eighth article provides for the destruction of all the forts which might obstruct free communication between Peking and the sea.

The ninth article asserts the right of the Powers to occupy certain points with military forces to maintain communication between Peking and the sea.

The tenth article requires the publication for two years in all sub-prefectures of an Imperial decree embodying a perpetual prohibition of membership of any anti-foreign society under penalty of death, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty, and the suspensions of examination in the cities referred to above. The issue of an Imperial decree is also demanded, ordering that all officials responsible for the maintenance of order in their jurisdiction shall be removed permanently and disqualified from office and honours in the event of a renewal of the anti-foreign disturbances or other infractions of the Treaty, which are not immediately suppressed with the punishment of the guilty.

The eleventh article lays down that China shall negotiate amendments to the treaties of commerce and navigation which the Powers regard as useful and proper, and shall also negotiate upon other matters pertaining to commercial relations with the object of facilitating them.

The twelfth article provides that China shall determine in what manner to reform the department of foreign affairs, and shall modify Court ceremonials regarding the reception of foreign representatives in the manner indicated by the Powers.

INDIA.

THE year that has just closed was not a particularly favourable one for India, for she was just recovering from the effects of a big famine, and the crop prospects were not of the brightest. In both the Punjab and Rajputana the outlook was most unsatisfactory. Very few sowings had been made on unirrigated land, and in the Punjab, owing to the want of rain, which was badly wanted as the year drew to a close, prospects were very gloomy; in Hissar and elsewhere, barani crops had suffered, also, for the want of rain. The standing crops had withered in Rajputana in all untriguated localities, and operations for spring crops were at a standstill. The disquieting signals which heralded the advent of the last great famine in the Province were again raised, and the tide of emigration set in strongly towards Sind. From the Punjab, too, reports came that Bikaner from Rajputana were passing through Gurgaon begging. Bombay was said to have benefited by the moderate rains which fell. The need for rain, however, was still very great in Gujarat, the Deccan, Baroda and Rajkot for standing crops or for spring cultivation. In Madras there was harvesting of the autumn crops with a fair outturn, and water-supplies were sufficient generally for cultivation, and standing crops were in fair condition; but rain was wanted in the Deccan, the Carnatic and North Arcot. The conditions were, however, less satisfactory in the Central Provinces, where the absence of rain had done some damage to the late crop, and in unirrigated fields in all the rice-growing districts, whilst the other autumn crops, especially jowars, were withering on light soils. In the North-West Provinces the autumn crops were in good condition and prospects were favourable. It will be thus seen that there were prospects of a severe scarcity to face as a legacy of the year that closed. Judged by the standard of prices laid down in the Famine Code, the condition of the people in the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Karool, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, was actually worse during the twelve months than it was in the year 1895-97, when the prevalence of famine was admitted by Government, and all the processes of famine relief were gone through. These figures unmistakably show that with considerable portions of the Madras Presidency a state of famine has existed for nearly a year, though in previous years the condition of the ryots was hardly better. In fact, although Government did not officially recognise the prevalence of famine in these districts, their condition since the famine of 1896-97 has not been much better than that of the ryots in Western and Central India. The three years that preceded the famine of 1896 were years of comparative prosperity in the Madras Presidency generally, but the Deccan districts and those within the famine area did not fully share in this prosperity, and during the previous famine period, between 1890 and 1893, they suffered severely. So that, with the exception of a brief period of three years, the ryots of these unfortunate districts have been helpless victims to scarcity and famine during a whole decade. It is obviously unreasonable to test the sustaining power of people who have suffered continuously for over ten years by an unvarying standard; and, judged by this standard, the condition of the cultivators and other classes in this district worse than during an average famine, which everybody has noticed with apprehension and regret. But this gloomy outlook did not serve to damp India's loyalty to the British Raj, nor diminish her love for the Gracious Lady who ruled the teeming millions of this land, as was plainly shown by the genuine grief which the news of her illness and death evoked throughout the length and breadth of India. The special significance of the spontaneous outburst of sorrow in this land at Her Majesty's death was that there is in the mind

of the Indian people already forming a conception answering more truly to that of Empire than that of the ruling race. This significance is deepened by the fact that the conception began and grew and, indeed, originated with the personal and peculiar greatness of Her late Majesty. The East has always been the home of Empires. The Oriental mind has thus acquired a natural insight into the indefinable but pervading essence which marks the difference between an Empire and a kingdom or administration. With the exception of Lord Beaconsfield the Queen alone appears to have understood and appreciated this fine sentiment which is peculiar to the Western mind. She had in her the Imperial instinct which is as potent in the intercourse between rulers and subjects, as personal tact is in intercourse between individuals. In the measure that Her Majesty understood and appreciated their deepest feelings, her Indian subjects understood and revered their august Sovereign who could, from a distance of thousands of miles, so enter into their hearts. Thus it was that the people of India learnt to realise the Empire in the Empress. What she did as Empress to conciliate Indian sentiments and to win the loyalty of the Princes and races of the great Asiatic Peninsula need not be dwelt on here. It must suffice to say that she consolidated the British Dominion on a basis of personal love and veneration for herself. The lives of the Queen already published have had as much to say of her activity in international politics that it would be repeating an already familiar story to deal with it at length again. One salient fact must, however, be recalled. We know exactly from the correspondence which passed between herself and Lord Palmerston in 1852, how close was the supervision she exercised over the foreign policy of Great Britain. On that occasion she drew up a Memorandum of instructions for the Foreign Secretary, which has been religiously observed to the present day. The terms of this Memorandum are worth quoting:—

"The Queen requires first, that Lord Palmerston will distinctly state what he proposes in a given case, in order that the Queen may know as distinctly to what she is giving her royal sanction. Secondly, having once given her sanction to a measure, that it be not arbitrarily altered or modified by the Minister. Such an act she must consider as failing in sincerity towards the Crown, and justly to be visited by the exercise of her constitutional right of dismissing that Minister. She expects to be kept informed of what passes between him and the Foreign Ministers before important decisions are taken, based upon that intercourse; to receive the Foreign despatches in good time, and to have the drafts for her approval sent to her in sufficient time to make herself acquainted with their contents before they must be sent off."

This Memorandum is interesting not only as showing how complete a control the Queen exercised over foreign affairs, but as illustrating the spirit in which she conducted her sovereign position generally. There can be little doubt that in substance it represented her attitude towards all her Ministers.

The Public Meeting of the citizens of Madras, convened by the Sheriff, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression to the deep sympathy felt with His Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India, and the Royal Family, to the irreparable loss the Empire has sustained by the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was held February 1, at 4-30 p.m. A large enclosure was roped off and provided with seats for some 800 people, and these were filled, while huge crowds assembled outside. The visit for the accommodation of the speakers and the leading representatives was draped in black and presented a magnificently impressive sight. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by

Mr. H. A. Siss, C.M., Private Secretary, and Captains Fife and Lygon, A. D. C.'s, arrived punctually at 4.30 p.m., and was received by the Sheriff and some of the leading citizens, who conducted him to the dais, when the proceedings commenced immediately.

The Sheriff opened the Meeting, and in doing so he said it was with solemn sorrow that he shared in common with all, that he had convened the Meeting on the requisition of 64 of his fellow-citizens, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give expression to the deep sympathy that was felt by the citizens of Madras with His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII., and the Members of the Royal Family, on the irreparable loss they and the Empire had sustained by the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. He thanked the enormous gathering for the response that had been made to his notice and formally declared the Meeting open.

His Highness the Prince of Arcot formally proposed "that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor do take the Chair."

The Hon'ble Sir Arnold White seconded the Resolution.

His Excellency the Governor having taken the Chair, the Sheriff read letters and telegrams, declaring the tender sympathy with the object of the Meeting.

His Excellency the Chairman then delivered the following address:—

CITIZENS OF MADRAS.—Early on the morning of Wednesday last week we received the terrible news that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was dead. The tender telegraphic wires, which spread like a network over the land and under the seas form the nervous system, if I may so call it, of the British Empire and awake in every portion of it a sympathetic response to each sensation of public joy or public sorrow, has never before conveyed such mournful news or so paralyzing a shock. Our hearts, and the hearts of all those who were rejoicing that they were subjects of Her Majesty, stood still. We are met this evening to endeavour in some measure to give expression to our deep grief and to send a message to His Majesty the King-Emperor, which will tell him how deeply we sympathize with him in the loss of his mother, who was so much beloved by the millions of her subjects as she was by her own children. To me the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is, no doubt it is to thousands of her subjects, as personal and acute a grief as the death of one of those nearest and dearest to me. Three days before I left England to come here, I had the high honour of seeing and conversing with Her Majesty, and the memory of Her Majesty's words will ever be with me the most precious possession. Her Majesty spoke to me, of course, about India, and she engaged me to observe towards her subjects in the Madras Presidency a disposition similar to that which she has manifested herself. That last injunction given to me in such simple words as a mother might use towards one to whom she was confiding the care of her children, will never fade from my memory, and, with the help of God, it will be the rule and guide of my actions all through my life. Gentlemen, I could not, if I would, say all that is in my heart. This is an occasion on which I should have preferred to keep silence rather than to imperfectly express that which is too deep for words. It is now my duty to call on those who have been deputed to speak for you. I now call on the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot to move the Resolution which stands in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, in moving the first Resolution, said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The Resolution which it is my duty to move is as follows:—"The citizens of Madras desire respectfully to convey

to His Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India, and to the Members of the Royal Family, the expression of their deep and lasting grief at the irreparable loss which they, in common with the whole of the British Empire, have sustained by the death of their revered Queen-Empress, and they tender their heartfelt sympathy to His Most Gracious Majesty and the Members of the Royal Family in this the hour of their overwhelming sorrow."

I do it with a heavy heart, and my words shall be but few, for there comes before me all too vividly the recollection of two happy days when I had the honour of addressing the citizens of Madras fourteen and again four years ago, when we had met together to concert measures for showing our loyalty and devotion to our beloved Sovereign on the auspicious occasions of her Golden and her Diamond Jubilee. "Three happy days, three happy memories. Be our nationality, our class, our religion, what it may, we love her now, we shall love her always. If then we seek to show this love in testifying to this loyalty, to prove this devotion, how better can we do it than by striving to show that we are unworthy subjects of so great a Sovereign, that we have learnt the lesson taught us by her noble life? Let us strive to be unwavering loyalty to her son, our gracious King, Edward the Seventh, whose guiding words, when he was summoned to take up the burden of Sovereignty, must not have gone straight to every heart. Let us prove it by our fixed determination to be no jealous state of obscure inferiority with our resolve to keep inviolate the great Empire whose prosperity and whose freedom it was her greatest desire to maintain. For during the glorious and stainless reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, it was ever her subjects' happiness, her subjects' well-being which came first in her thoughts, and, amongst all her ancient and august titles, she prized best of all the simple one—yet how grand in its simplicity and in all that it conveys—she loved best of all to be called the "Mother of her People."

The Hon'ble Justice Sir Subramania Iyer, in seconding the Resolution, said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The occasion which has called forth this Meeting is so great that I should have shrunk from appearing before you, conscious as I am of my want of ability to do justice to the subject of the Resolution. As His Lordship the Bishop of Madras will follow me, and you will hear from him an eloquent speech, I shall detain you for only a minute or two. Gentlemen Her Majesty was not regarded by her Indian subjects in the light in which she would have been regarded in many other parts of her wide Empire. She was not regarded by the people of this country in the light of a Sovereign performing her part in the most consummate manner in a limited monarchy. The exalted qualities and the great character of Her Majesty tended strongly to make the people of this country regard her not, as I said, as a Sovereign in a limited monarchy, but as a visible agent of the invisible Providence. They regarded her as the wielder of supreme and beneficent power. The instances which showed that she took such keen and motherly interest are too many and too well known to admit of my referring to even a few of them within the limited time at my command. I can only refer to two, one possessing that which I may call Imperial importance, and the other connected with Her Majesty's private affairs. The one instance I speak of as possessing Imperial importance was the assumption by Her Majesty, in 1877, of the title of "Empress of India." The other circumstance that I refer to was the employment by Her Majesty of a few Indian servants. Gentlemen, that showed that she wished to indicate to her Indian subjects that she was anxious to take almost into her household, to have by her person almost every day, some of her own Indian subjects, and I therefore can say without the least exaggeration that her death will not be in any part of her wide dominions more keenly felt or excite greater sympathy than in India.

Since the demise of Her Majesty was communicated to this country, many a heart has sent forth a fervent prayer that Her Majesty's soul may rest in peace. With these words I perform the duty of seconding the Resolution.

His Lordship the Bishop of Madras supported the Resolution. He said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We can all the more truly sympathise with the overwhelming sorrow of His Most Gracious Majesty the King and Emperor and with the grief of the Royal Family, because their sorrow is our sorrow, our loss. Seldom, I think, in the history of the whole world, have so many millions of people been united in one single sentiment of most genuine and heartfelt sorrow, and their loss and grief as on the present occasion. We have expressed our deep and lasting grief, which we, as citizens of Madras, feel at the irreparable loss that we have sustained, and the sentiment which we have expressed this evening is one which will be shared by the whole Empire. It is felt as a personal grief by every member of His Majesty's dominions, and it is no exaggeration to say that the loss the British Empire has sustained is felt to be a loss throughout the whole of the civilised world. We know that the life and character of Queen Victoria have commanded the admiration of the whole civilised world; we know that as a constitutional Sovereign she has won a foremost place in history, that she has knit her people to herself and her throne by the strongest bonds of reverence and love. This is not the occasion for me to try to pronounce a long eulogy on the life and character of our beloved Queen, but I cannot forbear from mentioning briefly just one trait and characteristic which, I think, did much to endear her to the hearts of her subjects. That was the entire naturalness, the kindly sympathy and the quiet simplicity of all she did and said. She had a great and splendid part to act upon the stage of history, and she played it with not only the power and dignity of a great Queen, but with the natural sympathy and the simple affections of a true woman. She stood for 63 years full in the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and that light has served only to reveal to the world the devoted wife, the wise and loving mother, the kind benefactress and the faithful friend. She was in the truest sense representative of her people, because she represented that which is highest and noblest and best in the lives of the very humblest and poorest of all her subjects. She has, as we thankfully feel and acknowledge to-day, exalted upon the throne of Empire those simple virtues and those pure, natural affections which constitute the strength and beauty of our common life. It has been said with reference to a less noble feature in human character that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and thank God, that the noble majesty and simplicity of Queen Victoria have revealed to us a nobler and higher kinship, and have helped to bind us all together in a common admiration of truth, goodness and purity.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Khan Bahadar, in supporting the Resolution, said:—When the heart was full the words were few, but more words could not describe the sorrow that was felt by all classes of people in this country when the sad news of the demise of the good Empress Victoria reached this land. The sorrow was peculiarly felt in this country as, after a long period of suffering and misgovernment, this country began in Her Majesty's reign, for the first time, to experience benefits and blessings of good and generous administration, in spite of the immense distance between the Government and people, owing to differences of race, social usages and civilisation.

Mr. J. H. M. Ryan also supported the Resolution. He said:—YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It is my privilege, on behalf of the European and Anglo-Indian community, to support the Resolution proposed by Mr. Sebastian. The

Resolution speaks of the irreparable loss that we have sustained by the death of our Queen-Empress. To speak of that loss as irreparable is no courtly or conventional exaggeration; it is the literal truth. But even inexorable Death cannot rob us of everything; it cannot deprive us of the noble story of the Queen's life. The life of a Sovereign must, to a very large extent, influence the lives of every one of his subjects, and, therefore, Queen Victoria's life, like that of any other good monarch, necessarily made for tightness. But it had a high value of its own. Though for many years, with a deep sense of responsibility, she lived the life of a Sovereign Ruler, still, at the same time, she recognised and accepted, as much as the lowliest of her subjects, the claims of home, kindred and neighbourhood, and it is this fact which brings home the Queen's life as an example with such loveliness and force to all her subjects, from the most exalted to the humblest, and it is as the years rolled on and her subjects have more and more realised that, great Queen as she was, she was also an example in every-day life, it is as they realised this that their loyalty to the throne has been more and more deeply coloured with love and reverence for a good woman. There can be little doubt that nothing has helped more to knit together the scattered communities than the fact that they had a common love and reverence for a common Sovereign. That was part of the work of Queen Victoria. Her work, though she is dead, will still live, and we may be sure that it will endure not for our benefit alone, but for the benefit of posterity also.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rangiah Naidu in a few words also supported the Resolution, which was put to the vote by His Excellency the Chairman and carried in silence by a unanimous show of hands.

His Grace Archbishop Colgan moved the next Resolution, which ran as follows:—"That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward the above Resolution to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor." In doing so, he said the Resolution required few words to ensure its acceptance, as it was a sequence of the previous Resolution, and he felt sure that His Excellency would most willingly comply with the duty thus imposed on him, knowing that all felt the great sorrow he felt on this melancholy occasion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sankara Nair, in seconding the Resolution, said that he could not deny himself the privilege of saying that there could scarcely be any doubt that in after ages the Indian people would regard the Victorian era as the golden age of Peace and Prosperity, and would consider that the foundation of their future greatness had been laid during this period, consciously and deliberately, by the wisdom of the Empress and her advisers.

His Excellency the Chairman, having put the Resolution to the vote, in declaring its adoption, said:—"It will be my privilege to comply with the request just made and to send the Resolution you have passed to the King-Emperor, whose representative I have the high honour to be."

The Hon'ble Mr. Eardley Norton, in moving the next Resolution, said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The Resolution which I am asked to move runs in the following terms:—

"That a Committee (with power to add to their number) be appointed to consider the most appropriate form of Memorial to commemorate the reign and name of the late Queen-Empress, and to submit their recommendations to a Public Meeting to be convened hereafter."

In one sense, Sir, this Resolution has really no room in these proceedings, for I think everybody here assembled will agree with me that the late Queen needs no commemorative tablet, no monument built by human hands. But we must remember

that in the years to come, other generations, not known now, will occupy the place whereon we stand to-day, and to them, at any rate, there ought to be some indication not merely of the great work which the late Queen has accomplished in her long life, but some record of the gratitude of the people amongst whom her life was lived. It is in that view I ask you to remember that you are called upon to appoint this Committee for the purpose of considering in what particular form the commemorative endowment shall best record and keep alive the memory of our Queen.

The Hon'ble Colonel Sir George Moore, in seconding the Resolution, said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is an established custom that every Resolution put forward at any meeting must be duly proposed and seconded. But for this usage I feel confident that this Resolution would require no proposing and seconding. It is a natural outcome of the sad and solemn duty which we have met together in this public meeting to discharge. We have assembled to express in words the grief and sympathy with which we, in common with every subject of this vast Empire, are overwhelmed. We have done this, and naturally it is the wish of every one that there should be some testimony which shall hand down to all posterity the record of the deep affection and respect which we citizens of Madras have for the memory of our late revered Queen-Empress. This is not the occasion to decide upon what form that testimony shall take. But I think it a wise provision that we should be prepared when that time does come, and in no better manner can we be prepared than by receiving the suggestions resulting from the mature deliberations of this very representative Committee. I feel sure, that the result of those deliberations will be a Memorial worthy of that great and good Lady whose loss we so deeply deplore, and honourable to the loyalty and devotion of the citizens of Madras. I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the Resolution proposed by my friend, Mr. Barclay Norton.

Rajah Sir S. Ramaswami Moolichar, in support, said:—

I beg to support the proposition which has been so ably proposed and seconded. The demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress has produced in every part of this country sincere and profound grief; and we of India have mourned her among those who mourn her most. To such a great and good Queen-Empress as Her Majesty was, it is only proper that steps should be taken to establish suitable Memorials which will for ever keep her goodness and greatness in memory among the people; and the Committee which has been appointed, I have no doubt, will consult and determine the form of Memorial which would be most appropriate. The Committee is a representative and influential one, and I feel confident they will do the needful to bring about success. Besides my co-operation for the national Memorial, I, who have received Her Majesty's great kindness while she lived, feel it my duty now to add gratefully my own humble tributes to her memory. I, therefore, offer to build and endow, as a Memorial to Her Majesty, at a cost of Rs. 30,000, a provision for 20 beds as an addition to the Monegar Choultry Maternity Hospital, the growing usefulness of this hospital having made additional accommodation sorely necessary. As another Memorial to Her Majesty, I offer also to provide, at a cost of one lakh of rupees, the necessary buildings and endowment for a new High School for Girls to be conducted on such lines as will conform to the special needs and customs of this country. This is a long-felt want in this City, and I have for some years had it in contemplation. I believe it will be a very appropriate Memorial; and if, as I hope, the Government kindly gives a suitable and centrally situated site, such a Girls' High School is sure to become an institution of permanent usefulness to the City, and may soon develop into a College for that sex.

The motion was put to the vote and unanimously adopted.

His Highness the Maharajah Sri Sir Kesri Singhji Jawantsinghji, ruling Chief of Idar, who died suddenly at Idar on Wednesday morning, 20th February, belonged to the great Rastor Rajput family, said to have sprang from the second son of the legendary hero Rana, and therefore of the Solar race, of whom the principal chief is His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur. He was born in 1864, and succeeded to the gadi in December, 1898, on the death of his father, who was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

In the House of Commons on Friday, 16th August, on the motion for going into Committee on the East India Revenue Accounts, Lord G. Hamilton made his annual financial statement as Secretary of State for India. Alluding first to the drought which for three years affected a large portion of Western India, he estimated the material loss which it had occasioned at £16,000,000. The whole of the relief expenditure necessitated by this visitation had been met, he was glad to say, out of Indian resources without any additional taxation. The charge upon the revenue had exceeded £10,000,000, and advances and loans had been made in addition amounting to £5,000,000. Yet the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure had not been upset. In fact, in India taken as a whole, there had been during the period of the drought a distinct economic advance. In the year ending on 1st April 1900, there was a realised surplus of £2,774,623, and in the next year, when a deficiency was anticipated, there was a surplus of £1,671,000. A most satisfactory feature of last year's finance was that there had been an increase under nearly all the heads of revenue. In consequence of changes introduced the profits from the Mint amounted to no less than £3,000,000, but this sum was not created as part of the ordinary revenue. If it had been, the surplus would have amounted to nearly £5,000,000. In England in the same twelve months the deficit was £53,000,000.

He quite admitted in dealing with Eastern communities the great part which sentiment and the emotions play in framing a policy and giving effect to it, and he would go further and say, in laying down the general principles which should govern administration. But he thought everybody will agree with him that if there is one branch of administrative and executive work in which sentiment and emotion should find no place, it is in that of finance. Anyone, he said, who will take the trouble of reviewing the finance of those who have been unfortunate in money matters, whether it be individuals or communities or nations, will find that where they have had recourse to sentiment or emotional finance, it has generally ended first in repudiation, and subsequently in bankruptcy.

Coming to the present year, his Lordship reminded the House that four months ago the surplus for this year was estimated at £690,000. There were good reasons now for revising this estimate, and a surplus of £1,824,000 was now anticipated. Regarding the nature of the payments made in England on behalf of the Indian Government, his Lordship said it was not tribute or dead weight disbursements; it represented in every case payment for service rendered and service of the most valuable and remunerative character. By far the largest part of the so-called home charges is the interest payable on debt and railway capital. These two items are practically convertible, for all the debt incurred for many years past has been for remunerative purposes, the development either of railways or of irrigation. The total capital put into the railways is about £225,000,000 sterling, and that connected with large irrigation works, about £25,000,000 sterling. For these purposes we have borrowed and continue to borrow, but these borrowings do not impoverish India. The indirect benefits that railways have conferred upon India are so great and indisputable that the sternest of economists have not grudged the annual charge

imposed upon the revenues of India for the purpose of developing railway enterprise. Twenty years ago the annual charge, connected with the railway account, on the Indian revenue was £2,000,000 sterling. The railway mileage then open for traffic in India was about 6,500 miles. The railway mileage in working order is now 25,000 miles and, as the system has extended, the charge has become less and less until at the present moment the Indian railways are worked at a profit and are a source of revenue.

The other great branch of constructive capital outlay is irrigation. Under certain conditions, which combine a continuous supply of water independent of the local rainfall, and passing through a country, which by gravitation permits the transmission of water in various directions, the benefits of irrigation and its profits are very great. These schemes occupy the great intercalary domain belonging to irrigation, which is to be farmed between the feasible well and the vast distributing works connected with the large rivers of India. The development of this class of irrigation is closely associated with land measurement and land labour relief works. To bring together into one focus all forms of irrigation, and lay down, both as regards Government work and private effort, rules for their instituting, encouraging and control, is a task which he proposed at once to undertake, and we have secured as chairman of a commission for this purpose, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, whose work in Egypt had been so remarkable that it had effected the reclamation of the excellent service which, as an irrigation officer many years ago, he performed in India. With him will be associated a revenue and engineering officer of the highest repute, and a native gentleman of capacity and administrative experience.

Lord George Hamilton concluded:—I have now enumerated the various inquiries and investigations which the Government of India have set on foot, some of which are complete, some proceeding, and others not yet commenced. We are fortunate at this juncture in having as Viceroy of India a statesman who, in addition to other remarkable qualities, has a capacity of work in himself, and a power in moving others to similar exertion which I have never yet seen equalled. In his hands there will be no delay in taking action upon reports when made; and, as there will be a prompt co-operation here, I hope that, within a limited time, the reforms we have in view may be in working order in their respective spheres of operation.

THE CENSUS.

The fourth general census of India was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901. The selection of that particular date was determined by several considerations. The moon was at the full on the 1st March, so that there was light enough on the 1st to enable the census officers to complete the work of checking the schedules before midnight. It was also necessary to avoid the anniversaries of great religious festivals and fairs, and nights regarded as auspicious for marriage ceremonies or for bathing in the sacred rivers. In these respects the census of people spend the night away from their homes, and the accuracy of returns suffered no question such conditions would be open to much doubt. As it was a less frequently observed date, it was, shortly before the census, promised in public pronouncements, and the arrangements for the neighbouring districts, and the difficulty was not over by the preliminary arrangements made by the Local Government in consultation with the Census Commissioner.

The operation of the present census embraced for the first time the Shan States, the Chittur Hills, the Frontier of Upper Burma to the districts of Bhamo and Katha, the Himalayan State of Sikkim, the Kumaon Valley, the people stationed in Swat,

Chitral, Drocsh, Dir, Wano, and the Toci Valley, the Bhil country in Rajputana, the scattered island settlements of the wild Nicobarese and the Andamanese, and the whole of the Baluchistan Agency, including the country of the Marri Bugti tribes, and the territory of the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Beyla. They extended, in fact, to the whole of the Indian Empire, with the exception of the West Manglan and the Trans-Salween Northern Shan States, which were selected by the outbreak of the Wa irbe, and certain tracts in the Baluchistan Agency, where tribal disputes and the possibility of disturbances rendered it inexpedient to attempt to take a census.

In the greater part of the country now enumerated for the first time, in certain forest and desert tracts, where counting by night must always be impracticable, the regular procedure was modified to a varying extent. In some places enumeration was conducted by the standard schedule, but was finally tested on the afternoon of the 1st or the morning of the 2nd March, so that it was not, strictly speaking, synchronous with the enumeration of India. In other places the census officers recorded the ordinary resident population on the system followed until recently in some European countries. The final check was either dispensed with altogether, or was carried out with special precautions against the danger of counting people twice over.

Subject to the minor local variations the whole of India was divided into blocks, each of which contained from thirty to fifty houses, and was in charge of an enumerator. Above the block came a circle of a compact group of from ten to fifteen blocks, or about 500 houses, under a supervisor, who was responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle. Circles were grouped according to thanas, talukas, or other recognised administrative divisions, into charges under the charge of superintendents, who exercised general supervision over the census operations and tested a large proportion of the work of their subordinates. During January and February the precise period varied with circumstances. The enumerator wrote up the census schedules for all persons in his block. This record was checked and corrected by the supervisors, superintendents, and by the officers of the district staff. On the night of the 1st March the enumerator went round his block, brought the census up to date by striking out the names of people who had died or had left the block, and by filling up the papers for fresh arrivals and newly-born infants. On the morning of the 2nd March the enumerators of the various blocks met the circle supervisor at a place previously arranged, and prepared the first totals of their blocks, so as to show the number of occupied houses, males and females, and the total population for each block. The supervisor combined the block totals into the circle total, and sent this on to the charge superintendent, who did the same for his charge, and reported the charge totals to the district officer. The charge totals were then combined under the supervision of a gazetted officer, specially deputed for the purpose, into the district total, which was telegraphed to the Provincial Superintendent of Census and the Census Commissioner for India. The State of Rampur in the North-Western Provinces reported its total population on the morning of the 2nd March.

All the returns for the Central Provinces were sent in by the 7th March. At every stage the figures were added up by two persons working independently. Special precautions were taken against the omission of circles or blocks.

The general results thus reported are set out by provinces and States in a table attached to the Resolution, which shows that the population in India, including the Native States, has risen since 1891 from 287,317,048 to 294,268,701, or by 2.42 per cent. By deducting for the purpose of comparison the population of the tracts now enumerated for the first time, the proportionate increase for the ten years is brought

down to 4,263,068, or 1.49 per cent., as compared with 11.2, the actual rate of increase between 1881-1891. This result in the main is due to the figures in the Native States, which have fallen from 68,060,479 in 1891 to 63,181,569 in 1901, or a decrease of 4.84 per cent. The figures in British India in the corresponding period show an almost equivalent rate of increase, having risen from 221,366,569 in 1891 to 231,085,132 in 1901, or an increase of 4.44 per cent.

The following are the census returns for all India:—The total population is 294 millions in British territory, and 231 millions in the ten Native States. This shows a gain of sixty-three millions in the Native States, and a loss of three millions in the British Provinces. *Gurush*, with 2,221,000, gains a million and a-half; *Assam*, with 6,122,000, gains 600,000; the *Punjab*, with 22,449,000, gains a million and a-half; *Madras*, with 38,208,000, gains two and a-half millions; *Bengal*, with 74,718,000, gains three millions and a-half; the *North-West Provinces*, with 47,698,000, gains 800,000; and *Myora*, with 5,448,523, gains 500,000.

Decreases occur in the following:—*Bombay*, with 18,284,000, loses 289,000; the *Central Provinces*, with 9,845,000, loses nearly a million; *Baroda*, with 19,50,000, loses 451,000; *Rajputana*, with 2,561,000, loses nearly two millions and a-quarter; *Central India*, with 8,321,000, loses nearly two millions; the *Bombay States*, with 1,891,000, lose a million and a sixth; and the *Central Provinces States*, with 1,683,000, lose a million and three-quarters.

Frontiers.

On 3rd November the escort of the survey party on the Murram-Sarwaka Road, consisting of a subedar and 32 men, were retreating from work to Khuma Khalla, when the sound of shots reached the Khuma Khalla post, and Captain Azgias, in command, turned out with all the available men of the 17th Bengal Infantry and Militia, and proceeded in the direction of the firing. About a mile and a half up the Khuma his party was fired on by the Mahads, but these were quickly driven off. Half a mile further he found an overseer and a havildar of the 17th badly wounded, and two coolies killed. A little further on the bodies of sixteen sepoy, one overseer, one blatin and a militair were found, and two more men wounded. The men of the Mahad division of the great Waziri tribe have been under a stringent blockade for nearly a year. When they were first encompassed a bill of a lakh of rupees was presented to them for payment, and the claims based upon their subsequent offences must amount to at least another half a lakh, without counting their latest exploit. It was generally understood that only about Rs. 3,000 had been paid in cash, and that the considerable payments in kind had been valued by dubious methods. The Mahads have been described as the poorest and most powerful branch of the Waziris. Their poverty might have been held to excuse their slowness in paying up, and the knowledge that they are difficult to tackle in their native fastnesses might have warranted the patience and toleration of Government. The real source of the trouble is that the Mahads have never been effectively "shot over." In the series of "kille" campaigns undertaken against them in the last forty years, the British losses have probably considerably outnumbered those of the tribes. The Techi Field Force kept them quiet during the Tirah War, but it was predicted at the time that the very fact that they escaped the punishment inflicted on the Orakzai and Afridis would make them troublesome afterwards. The prediction has been amply realized, for they have never ceased since 1897 to keep their portion of the frontier in a state of unrest.

AFGHANISTAN.

The death of the Ameer was announced by his son. The Ameer was taken seriously ill on 24th September, and Habibullah Khan, his eldest son, asked, in a *Darbar* on 2nd, October public prayers for his father as he was then seriously ill. On the morning of 3rd October Habibullah announced his father's death at three that morning. The date of the birth of the late Ameer, like so many of the events of his life, is shrouded in mystery. He said himself that he was born in 1844; and his physical appearance made it appear probable that his statement was more accurate than that which sought to prove that he first saw the light in the early thirties. He was a grandson of the famous Dost Mahomed, and his father was the notable warrior Mahomed Afzal Khan, while his mother was a daughter of the Nawab Samand Khan, a man conspicuous in Afghan annals. Afzal Khan was for some years Governor of Balkh, in Afghan Turkestan, and it is in this wild region to the north of the Hindu Kush that Abdur Rahman passed his early years. While still in his teens, it is said, he gave promise of that power of subjugating revolts which has been the secret of his successful rule. It is recorded of him that before he was nineteen he subdued a rising among the *Kataghan* *Usbegs* in *Kunduz*. But sterner work was soon to be in store for him. He was destined to realise to the full the meaning of the Oriental saying, the first half of which runs: "Twenty years a student, twenty years a fighter"; and it was to be his lot to taste deeply of the bitterness of exile. Dost Mahomed died at Herat in 1863, leaving sixteen sons to dispute the succession to the throne of Afghanistan. The great Ameer had nominated his son, Shere Ali, as heir-apparent, because the mother of Shere Ali was a lady of exalted lineage. Afzal, the father of Abdur Rahman, was older and was more experienced. So, too, was Azim, another of the sons of the Dost. But both were the children of an obscure woman from the *Punjab* frontier, and their lowly descent was held to vitiate their claims. Afzal and Azim each professed acquiescence in the nomination of Shere Ali, but they secretly prepared for an attack upon him. The storm burst early in 1864 when Afzal proclaimed himself Ameer in Balkh, while Azim busied himself in organizing an army in the *Eurram*. Shere Ali marched first against Afzal, and an indecisive battle was fought at *Bajgah*. Then Shere Ali offered to make peace with Afzal, and solemnly swore upon the *Koran* that he would treat him fairly. But the determined character of the young Abdur Rahman was becoming known, and Shere Ali was acute enough to know that he had to reckon with his ambitious nephew rather than with Afzal. Accordingly he bade Abdur Rahman surrender himself at *Kabul*. When the youth refused, he seized Afzal and threw him into chains. The violation of a sacred oath shocked even the obtuse morality of the Afghans. Abdur Rahman fled to *Bekbara*, but returned a year later at the head of a considerable force to avenge the ignominy placed upon his father. Azim raised two thousand horsemen for a like purpose in *Badakshan*. The invasion was a complete success, and Abdur Rahman found himself in full possession of the provinces of Afghan Turkestan without striking a single blow. Meanwhile, two other members of the numerous progeny of Dost Mahomed had raised the standard of rebellion at *Kandahar*. Shere Ali marched south against the *Kandahar* rebels, and defeated them in a severe battle. But his eldest son was killed in the fight while heading a desperate charge, and the bereavement temporarily turned the Ameer's brain.

Abdur Rahman was not slow to profit by the lethargy which his loss had occasioned in his uncle. Joining forces with Azim Khan, he marched upon *Kabul* early in 1865, and seized the capital on 24th February. Shere Ali fled to *Ghuzni*, and collected another army. Abdur Rahman followed him, gave battle at *Shakhabad* on May 10th, and utterly routed his forces. Then he released his father,

Afzul, brought him back to Kabul, and installed him as Ameer on 21st May in the Bala Hissar. Kabul broke out into illuminations, and the populace expressed itself delighted at the change. His joy was short-lived. Afzul had not the strong moral fibre of his greater son. John Lawrence called him "a sot and imbecile," and not without reason. He speedily commenced to drink himself to death, while his rapacious brother, Ashu, instituted a system of spoliation and excessive taxation such as even Kabul accustomed itself was to the arbitrary greed of its rulers, had scarcely soon equalled. Meanwhile, Shere Ali, goaded by misfortune into activity, was gathering yet another army at Kandahar. Abdur Rahman, who remained untainted by success, though his seniors were becoming demoralised by the twin vices of assuages and drink, once more raised his banner in the field. He inflicted a further crushing blow upon Shere Ali at Kelat-i-Ghilzik, and chased him out of Kandahar towards Herat. Afzul was now the actual Ameer of the greater part of Afghanistan; but prolonged devotion to the wine-cup was hurrying him into his grave. There is no need to relate in detail the story of Shere Ali's successful attempt to regain power, or the history of Abdur Rahman's exile at the courts of Meccah, Kelwa and Bokhara, and his life at Samarkand, as a pensioner of the Russians. For years very little was heard of the future Ameer. In the meantime Shere Ali had visited Lord Mayo at Umballa, and not obtaining the object of his journey—the recognition of Abdulla Jan as his heir—had returned full of grievances against the British. He imagined he had a series of legitimate complaints, and as a revenge he lent towards Russia. Then came the refusal to receive Major Cavagnar's mission, which was turned back at Ali Masjid, the first Afghan fort in the Khyber Pass. This led to an Afghan War, and the flight of Shere Ali followed by his death at Mazar-i-Sharif on 21st Feb. 1879. After a period of suspense Shere Ali's son, Yakub Khan, was recognised by the British, and the Treaty of Gandamak signed on 5th May 1879. The Indian Government undertook to pay the Ameer £60,000 a year, and the Ameer agreed to accept frontier proposals and also to receive a Resident at Kabul. But the settlement was of short duration. The tragedy of 1881 was repeated. The English envoy and his staff were massacred in the month of Ramadan of the same year, when Mussulman fanaticism was at its worst. British troops were again hurried up, and Yakub Khan, accused of complicity in the massacre, was sent as a prisoner to India.

Once more the problem of finding a suitable ruler aroused excitement. Early in 1880 Abdur Rahman disappeared from his Russian dwelling place and soon afterwards appeared in Turkestan, where he was welcomed by the people. Then came more fighting and General Stewart's advance, complicated by a change of Government at India, and the replacing of Lord Lytton by Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India. Negotiations were, however, opened with Abdur Rahman, and the result was that on a durbar at Kabul on 22nd July 1880, Sir Lepel Griffin announced that the British Government recognised him as Ameer of Northern Afghanistan. Of the fighting which marked the early years of Abdur Rahman's reign and of the famous march of Lord Roberts's force to Kandahar, nothing need be said. The new Ameer restored order in his dominions by a rule of iron. Rebellion was crushed without mercy, and the country was wiser than it had been for many a year. Several of the revolts, however, were of a serious nature, and tested his strength to the utmost. First, in 1883, a good deal of trouble was caused by the Shingari tribesmen, located between Jellalabad and the Khyber. An experimental and effective lesson was administered to them. Next there was a formidable rebellion of the Gildaks, the powerful tribe occupying the eastern side of the country from Kabul and Jellalabad to within eighty miles of Kandahar, who have proved a thorn in the side of so many Afghan sovereigns. This was crushed in blood. More recently the Hazaras,

that curious people whose unmistakable Mongol physiognomy strikes a note of such abrupt contrast to the Afghan, Pathan, Uzbek, and Turcoman features of the rest of the population, and who inhabit the country between Kabul and Herat, provoked and received a similar chastisement. Dangerous rivals, treacherous subordinates, intriguing officers and chieftains, save one by one been eliminated. Of these the most menacing was undoubtedly the Ameer's first cousin, Ishak Khan, a son of that Azim whom Abdur Rahman had helped to place upon the throne. In the province of Afghan Turkestan, to which he had been appointed by the Ameer, and where the Uzbek population is ever ready for rebellion, this Sirdar, who to a bigoted fanaticism added an open admiration for his Russian neighbours across the Oxus, long meditated a secession, which in 1885 finally broke out into armed revolt. Again the star of Abdur Rahman was in the ascendant, and the disappointed pretender is now in the very position which his cousin so long occupied as a Refugee and Russian pensioner at Samarkand. Nor are these public appraisings the sole peril which the Ameer has had to face and to overcome. At Mawar-i-Sherif, where he was holding a review of his troops to celebrate the victory over Ishak, a discontented soldier of one of his own regiments, as he passed the saluting point where the Ameer was seated, turned and discharged his rifle at him point blank from the distance of a few yards. The Ameer happened to lean aside at the moment. The bullet pierced through the back of his chair and through the leg of a slave standing behind. The particular motive of the outrage was never discovered, for the would-be assassin was straightway cut down. Nurtured in an atmosphere where little sanctity attaches to life, exposed to these incessant dangers, and placed in command of a people who since the days of Dost Mahomed had forgotten the meaning of strong rule, it is not surprising then that the reign of Abdur Rahman has been one of bloodshed, or that it has been characterised by repression of no common order. Rigour is inseparable from the government of such people. We cannot rein wild horses with silken bridle.

The Ameer always protested his friendship for England, and indeed the attitude assumed by the British Government in consequence of the Perajid incident of 1885, must have given him every assurance of the sincerity of our intention to protect him against encroachment, and as the result of the delimitation of his western frontier by an Anglo-Russian commission, it was reported that "he has not lost a penny of revenue, a single subject, or an acre of land which was occupied or cultivated by any Afghan subject." In spite of the friction which was inevitable from the lawless conduct of the tribes on the Indo-Afghan frontier, there has been no breach of the essential cordiality of his relations with the Indian Government, and the good understanding already in existence was strengthened by the result of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission in 1893. The diplomatic outcome of the negotiations which took place then was not public property, but Lord Lansdowne very soon afterwards, in his speech as viceroy, took occasion to observe:—

"We are under a solemn obligation in certain circumstances to assist our ally, the Ameer of Afghanistan, in maintaining the integrity of his possessions. The pledges which we have given to him are no doubt carefully guarded and accompanied by indispensable reservations, but they are pledges which no British Government can ignore—pledges which may sometimes in a certain event meet an enemy beyond his frontier."

Lord Curzon (then Mr. Curzon) visited the Ameer in 1894 and wrote of him:—
"Abdur Rahman has stood and has acted alone. His is not perhaps the sort of nature that relies much upon exterior counsel, or that commits its plans to powerful ministers or confidential agents. However this may be, at no point that I have ever seen is there lack of the elements of government, or of an administrative or executive

hierarchy than at Kabul. The Ameer is the sole Government. He has no Ministers. He is his own Prime Minister, his own Foreign Minister, and his own Finance Minister. Many of the civil and judicial functions of government he delegates, with a wise forethought, to his eldest son, Sirdar Habibullah Khan, who will succeed him. But in all essentials of rule, he alone exists. There is hardly anything from the command of any army or the government of a province, to the cut of a uniform or the fabrication of furniture, that is not personally controlled by him. He is the brain, and eyes, and ears of all Afghanistan. The danger of so supreme a concentration is not felt while it lasts. It only emerges when, in the course of nature, it is withdrawn. Then the faculties in others, whose development has been thus tacitly arrested, are apt to be found paralyzed by their long inactivity. The Ameer's eldest son, Habibullah, is regarded by many as most likely to succeed. It has been alleged that he is disqualified by want of pedigree on his mother's side, but this is not important in a Musulman country. Habibullah is a distinguished soldier and would be supported by his own class, which is said to be the strongest in the kingdom. He is the son of a slave girl, originally the handmaid of Abdur Rahman's second wife, but whom he afterwards married. Habibullah has a brother, Prince Nasrullah, three years his junior. There is also a third son, Mahmud Omar, born in 1889, whose mother is the Bihl Halim of the Royal tribe, a lady with powerful relatives. Prince Nasrullah, who visited England in 1895, is considered out of the reckoning, and it is believed that the matter lies between Habibullah and Omar. Prince Habibullah is the supposed choice of the late Ameer."

The ceremony of unveiling Lord Lansdowne's statue at Calcutta on Monday, 7th January, was largely attended by both the civil and military element. The statue is an equestrian one of bronze, standing on a pedestal of Portland stone. In the course of the report, Sir Patrick Playfair, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that the statue cost £4,660, and was cast from eleven old bronze guns from India.

Lord Curzon, in unveiling the statue, said:—"Your Honour, your Excellency Sir Patrick Playfair, ladies and gentlemen,—Among the most agreeable, but also the most delicate, duties which a Viceroy can be called upon to perform in Calcutta, is that of unveiling the statue of a predecessor in the same office. In my opinion one of the highest distinctions that can be conferred upon a servant of the Crown in India is a perpetual commemoration upon this historic maiden. The future inhabitants of Calcutta, or visitors to this city, as they pass up and down this maiden and gaze at the figures of great men which adorn it, will see the effigy of none who has served the Empire with greater fidelity or upon a wider field of action than the original of the statue which I now unveil."

THE HON'BLE REV. DR. W. MILLER'S STATUE.

Lord Ampthill on New Year's day performed the first public function, when he unveiled the statue of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. William Miller, D.D., of the Madras Christian College. There was a very large and distinguished gathering present to witness the ceremony. A short account was given of the movement which led to the erecting of the statue, and Lord Ampthill was invited to perform the ceremony.

Lord Ampthill, in doing so, said—that if he had any hesitation in accepting the invitation of the committee it was not due to a want of sympathy or interest in the cause, but simply because the occasion demanded more eloquence than he possessed, and a deeper and more intimate knowledge of Dr. Miller's work than he had been able to acquire in a brief space of two days. On the other hand, he was actuated by a strong

desire to identify himself at the earliest opportunity with everything that concerned Madras and the Presidency over which he had been called to rule. He considered it a great privilege to take part in doing honour to one so fully admired and revered, and to whom South India owed a lasting debt of gratitude. There was, he said, little need for speech extolling Dr. Miller's work. The statue spoke for itself. It was impossible to confer a more unique and singular honour to any man than to raise a statue during his life-time before his work was ended, and that was what they were doing for Dr. Miller, and that very fact precluded the possibility of any idea that it was not a thoroughly well-deserved honour. Speaking for himself, he said, he had read with profound admiration a long record of Dr. Miller's generous acts and benefactions, and he had listened with no less respect of his great work, unflinching zeal, and munificent public spirit. He need not dwell further on the subject, as all present were better acquainted with Dr. Miller's work than he was. Sir Arthur Havelock had said that Dr. Miller's work would form a more enduring monument than any statue, but he (Lord Ampthill) ventured to think that they had done well in raising this memorial of their appreciation, as it would show to the coming generations their ideal of a man who deserved well of his fellow-citizens, and who had received his due reward of honour and gratitude.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal died on Monday, 17th June. A *Government of India Gazette Extraordinary* stated:—"His Excellency the Viceroy has received with profound regret the intelligence of the death, on 17th June of Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begum of Bhopal, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. During the thirty-three years Her Highness ruled her State she followed worthily in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessor, Her Highness Sikander Begum of Bhopal. She administered her country with marked ability and success. She was distinguished for her liberality and benevolence, and she maintained undimmed the loyal traditions of her house, which has always been conspicuous for its zeal and fidelity to the interests of the paramount Power. By Her Highness's death her people have lost a just and considerate ruler, and the British Crown one of its most faithful feudatories."

Her Highness Nawab Shah Jahan Begum, M.C.S.I., C.I.E., Begum of Bhopal, was a ruling Princess, and was the seventh in lineal descent from the famous Dost Muhammad Khan, founder of the Bhopal dynasty. The Princess, whose death was announced, succeeded her mother, the late Sikander Begum, in 1868. Her first husband died in 1867, leaving one daughter, the Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum, who has been acknowledged as Her Highness's Heiress Apparent, and will now rule in the State. The deceased ruler possessed great administrative qualities, and in 1872 her work for her State was recognised by the conferring upon her the Order of the Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Later she was appointed by the late Queen-Empress to the Order of the Crown of India. The Heiress Apparent was married in 1874 to Admad Ali Khan, a member of the Afghan clan, the Miransai Khel, from which the Bhopal family is descended. Her late Highness ruled over a State comprising 6,872 square miles, with a population of nearly a million.

The 4th of July had been fixed by the Government of India for the installation of the Sultan Jehan Begum, the daughter of the late Begum of Bhopal, to the Masnad, which had been occupied by her predecessor for 33 years. On the 3rd the Hon. Colonel Meade, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with other officials and guests, arrived at Bhopal, and were formally received by the

Political Agent, the Begum, the Nawab and his sons, and the State officials, the usual salute being fired. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General presented the khutba, and Captain G. J. Winthrop, the First Assistant, read the khacita from His Excellency the Viceroy, in which he expressed his regret that his engagements precluded him from meeting the Begum personally, with the patron on this important occasion, and stated that he would be represented by Colonel M. J. Meade, who then made a short speech endorsing the conduct of the former rulers of Bhopal and acknowledging their arduous and arduous to the British Crown. Colonel Meade further said that he was very fortunate to have the opportunity of installing on the Masnad of Bhopal the daughter of the late Shaukat Ali Begum, whom his father, Sir Richard Meade, had married in 1873.

His Highness the young Maharajah of Patiala was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 23rd October, amidst considerable ceremony. Addressing the Durbar in Urdu, Sir Frederick Young delivered a sympathetic but brief speech on the administration of the State and the young ruler's prospects. He said:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, on the 28th November 1900, formally recognised the succession of Maharajah Brijinder Singh as Chief of Patiala, and it was my intention to have visited the State in March for the purpose of installing him. The death of the Queen-Empress of blessed memory, which occurred in January last, obliged me to defer the installation until the present time, almost a year after the lamented death of the late Maharajah Brijinder Singh. And thus it has come to pass that my last visit to Patiala, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has a double object, namely, to proclaim the young Maharajah rightful Chief of this important State, and at the same time to bid him, and those who owe allegiance to him, my last farewell."

In reply the President of the Council said, progress was being made to reduce the finances of the State to order, and everything had been done towards ridding the State of parasites, and towards appointing competent officials on good salaries.

The same afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation-stone of a post-house to be erected as a Victoria Memorial.

Her Highness the Begum, in reply, thanked the King-Emperor, the Governor-General, the Agent to the Governor-General, and others for the honours bestowed upon her. She said she fully sympathised with her subjects in their suffering due to the effects of famine and pestilence, and promised every support and careful attention to their wants. Her Highness the Begum also referred to the happy coincidence of her installation by Colonel M. J. Meade, and of her mother's by his father. After afternoon and part the Durbar closed.

Her Highness Lakshmi Bai, Senior Queen and widow of the late Maharajah of Travancore, died at Travancore on Saturday, 15th June.

Vaiya Kall Thammuram, d.s., one of the most enlightened men in Travancore, was the consort of the deceased Princess. He was married in early life, and thrown into prison on account of suspected political intrigues, and an attempt was made to get the Princess to marry a Prince of the State, but she refused. She was very ill at the time of the Viceroy's visit, and a number of public functions had then to be abandoned. The recent death of the Raja Raju hastened her death.

ENGINEERING.

In opening the Helium Canal on 30th October at Rasul, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the assemblage as follows:—Among the peaceful triumphs of British rule in India there are none which have greater economic importance than those which tend to increase the food supply of the country. If this was not fully realised in former times, it is, as all events, fully realised now. Famine and scarcity have been heavily upon us of late. In one district of this Province every acre of crop dependent upon the rainfall has absolutely failed during the rainy harvest of 1900, and I greatly fear that the same tract will be similarly afflicted in the present season. Priceless beyond all conception at such times is the relief afforded by that system of irrigation which, in this Province especially, has been so splendidly developed, and of which we have before us to-day such a lively illustration. When I came to the Punjab there were two canals of perennial flow—the Western Jamna and the Bari Doab Canals. The former was an inheritance of Moghal times, and was originally aligned on the old and now exploded method. The Bari Doab Canal, constructed by British Engineers in 1858, was used for irrigation for the first time in 1860-61. Since then the following perennial canals have been added to our system: the Sirhind Canal in 1882, the Swat River Canal in 1885, and the Chenab Canal in 1892, beside several important inundation canals, some of which are new, and some have been realigned and remodelled. The area irrigated from the canals under the control of the department has been (in round numbers) as follows:—In 1864-65, 64 lakhs of acres; in 1874-75, 12 lakhs of acres; in 1884-85, 15 lakhs of acres; in 1894-95, 27 lakhs of acres; and in the last year, 60 lakhs of acres. The capital account has increased in this period from 150 lakhs to 1,011 lakhs, the net profit from 12 lakhs to 108 lakhs, and the value of the outturn, at a rough estimate, from 102 lakhs to 1,587 lakhs. At this rate the produce of the value of 9½ millions sterling has been added to the annual wealth of the country owing to the operations of the Punjab Irrigation Department during the past thirty-six years.

On the 1st June, the magnificent bridge which spans the justly celebrated Gokteik Gorge, Upper Burma, was formally opened for passenger traffic by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Eger, in the presence of a large and important gathering. The contract for the work was let to the American Company in April 1889; the first consignment of materials arrived in Rangoon in October of that year; the actual work of erection was started in December; and the viaduct was practically completed by the 1st of November 1900, and was handed over to the Railway Company in December. The viaduct is of riveted steel throughout, and, light though it looks, contains no less than 4,300 tons of material. It is altogether 2,260 feet long, and consists of ten spans of 120 feet triangulated girders, with 7 spans of 60 feet plate girders.

The Nedham Park, on the banks of the Jumbia Talao, Nagpur, was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, on April 12th. The park was gaily decorated for the occasion. A large shamiana was provided for the guests. After the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and his party had taken their seats on the dais, the President of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation read an address.

REPORTS AND RETURNS

It has been pointed out in the course of India on the question of curtailing and simplifying the reports and returns to the Government. The time of officers is devoted to an extent that is detrimental to the performance of their other duties. After referring to the previous discussion on this subject and the dispatch of the orders and suggestions issued, it is laid down that in future the following principle will be strictly adhered to—(1) A report should contain only an enumeration of really important or suggestive variations in the statistics, and a statement of really noteworthy facts in the history of the year's administration; (2) in cases where a summary and reproduction of the statistics should be allowed in the report; (3) all attempts to offer explanations of variations in the figures which are not important or unusual should be omitted, unless the fact alleged in the explanation is in itself important enough to demand mention; (4) the information is necessary to any concluding remarks be included, and it should be recognized that the whole report is the history of the year, and that what used to be said to show an intelligent comprehension of the meaning of the facts and figures and of the nature of the work of the year's work.

The Resolution continues—The Government of India believe that the relief of officers engaged directly in the work of administration from unproductive office work can be achieved, not only by curtailing the size of the annual reports which they have to submit, but also by reducing the number of subsidiary reports and returns monthly, quarterly, and half yearly which collectors of districts and other local officers are now required to submit to their superior authorities. An inquiry made in the Madras Presidency a few years ago was followed by the submission of many such reports and returns, and in the extension to officers of all grades engaged in the district administration of wider powers in a variety of directions, with the result that more correspondence, asking for sanction or approval or action in regard to these matters, has now been commenced with. The Government of India desire that an inquiry of this nature should be undertaken under the orders of the other local Governments and administrations to inquire generally the extent to which the reports submitted by the local Governments to the Supreme Government might be curtailed, and will issue detailed instructions and suggestions for adoption by the local Governments and administrations in regard to reports on matters in which the Government of India have special or other interest.

The Resolution closes with the following significant sentence—The Government desire to make it clear that there is no intention of showing those officers to be unproductive of results as some of them or districts have been. The Supreme Government and the local Governments are equally confronted with a work which has attained great dimensions, and which is increasing, and which is injurious to the efficiency of the officers. It is therefore a mutual interest, and a good practice is as capable of maintenance as a bad practice, and the Government of India are convinced that by a judicious and economical reduction of the reports and returns submitted to the Government, and by finding in the present circumstances a way to be found which will be equally satisfactory to all concerned.

PART I.—CALENDAR.

THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

Golden Number	5	Dominical Letter	E
Epoct	21	Roman Indiction	15
Julian Date	7	Solar Period	5615

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, *primes luna*.

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, hence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Dies Dominici*.

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

The *Julian Period* embraces 7,980 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 799 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. 2527, or the lapse of the entire period.

This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A.D. 1582, 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 epochs, period and cycles: "Into this, as into a large ocean, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character, and if historians had recorded the number of each cycle in each year respectively, there would have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Caesar in B.C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 43 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 15th was reckoned as the 1st of October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards formed 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 3rd 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.

Birthday of King Edward VII.	Sun.	Nov. 9
Birth of Queen Alexandra	Mon.	Dec. 1
Birth of Princess Louise	Tues.	Mar. 18
Birth of Princess Beatrice	Mon.	Apr. 14
Birth of Prince Arthur	Thurs.	May 1
Victoria Day	Sat.	May 24
Birth of Princess Helena	Sun.	May 25
Birth of Prince of Wales	Tues.	June 8
Coronation of His Majesty the King	Thurs.	June 26
Birth of Prince Alfred	Wed.	Aug. 6

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND JEWISH ERAS.

The year 5004 of the Hindu Era of Kalibugam commences on 6th April 1902.
The year 1960 of the Hindu Era of Varanasi commences in the Madras Provinces on 9th April 1902, and in the Provinces of Gujarat, Deccan and Concan, it commences on 1st November 1902.

The year 1880 of the Hindu Era of Sahyadra commences on 9th April 1902.
The year 56 of Brahaspati Manam Sabdath commences on 18th April 1902.
The year 54 of the Hindu Brahmachari commences on 4th April 1902.
The year 1078 of the Hindu Era of Collem Andu in the Malabar Provinces commences on 16th August 1902.

The year 1320 of the Mahomedan Era of Meira commences on 16th April 1902.
The year 1372 of Fasl commences on 1st July 1902.
The year 5695 of the Jewish Era commences on 2nd October 1902.
The year 1305 of the Hindu Bengali Baisakha Era in the Bengal Provinces commences on 9th April 1902.

Hebada (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on 2nd December 1902.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS

Epiphany	Mon.	Jan. 6	Epiphany Sunday	Sun.	May 4
Seotagastina Sunday	Sun.	Jan. 26	Ascension Day (Hol.)	Thurs.	May 8
Seotagastina Sunday	Sun.	Feb. 7	Trinity Sunday	Sun.	May 18
Qdmagastina (Shrove)	Sun.	Feb. 9	Trinity Sunday	Sun.	May 25
Shrove	Sun.	Feb. 9	Corpus Christi	Thurs.	May 29
Ash Wednesday	Wed.	Feb. 12	St. John the Baptist Mid-		
Quadragesima (1st Sunday	Sun.	Feb. 12	summer Day	Tues.	June 24
in Lent)	Sun.	Feb. 12	St. Michael (Michaelmas	Mon.	Sept. 29
St. David	Sat.	Mar. 1	Day)	Mon.	Sept. 29
St. Patrick	Mon.	Mar. 17	All Saints' Day	Sat.	Nov. 1
Palm Sunday	Sun.	Mar. 23	All Souls Day	Sun.	Nov. 2
Annunciation (Lady Day)	Tues.	Mar. 25	St. Andrew	Sun.	Nov. 30
Good Friday	Fri.	Mar. 26	1st Sunday in Advent	Sun.	Nov. 30
Easter Sunday	Sun.	Mar. 30	St. Thomas	Sun.	Dec. 21
Low Sunday	Sun.	Apr. 6	Christmas Day	Thurs.	Dec. 25
St. George	Wed.	Apr. 23			

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS.

Bhogi Pandagat	Sun.	Jan. 12	Chandramottham	Sun.	July 20
Pongal Pandagat	Mon.	Jan. 13	Tira Audi Purnam	Wed.	Aug. 6
Tai Purnam	Fri.	Jan. 34	Andi Pandagat	Fri.	Aug. 15
Tai Amavasya	Sat.	Feb. 9	Vara Lakshmi Vilasam	Fri.	Aug. 15
Rada Saptami	Sat.	Feb. 16	Collem Andu	Sat.	Aug. 16
Motogodi Norrai at Tiru	Fri.	Feb. 21	Ura Veda Upakaramam	Mon.	Aug. 18
Ura Veda	Fri.	Feb. 21	Tajur Veda Upakaramam	Tues.	Aug. 19
Maha Siva Ratri	Sat.	Mar. 6	Golden Island	Tues.	Aug. 26
Radotarama at Myapala	Thurs.	Mar. 20	Sri Krishna Jayanti	Wed.	Aug. 27
Aravattimurvat at do.	Fri.	Mar. 21	Sama Kati Upakaramam	Thurs.	Sept. 4
Pangani Uthirani	Sun.	Mar. 22	Pillayar Chaviti	Fri.	Sept. 5
Holi Pandagat	Sun.	Mar. 23	Avani Muham	Thurs.	Sept. 11
Kama Debanam	Sun.	Mar. 23	Azavitha Chaviti	Tues.	Sept. 16
Telugu New Year Day	Wed.	Apr. 9	Mahalaya Annamam	Wed.	Oct. 1
Tamil New Year Day	Sun.	Apr. 13	Sarasvati Purnamam	Thurs.	Oct. 2
Sri Rama Navami	Wed.	Apr. 16	Andu Pali	Sat.	Oct. 11
Garudotarama at Tirupuram	Fri.	Apr. 20	Vijaya Dahanam (Devaram)	Sat.	Oct. 11
Radotarama at do.	Tues.	Apr. 23	Deppala Ten Isai	Thurs.	Oct. 30
Narasimha Jayanti	Tues.	May 20	Katam Govi Vritam	Fri.	Oct. 31
Garudotarama at Coorjee	Thurs.	May 24	Vignu Deepam	Sun.	Nov. 16
Ami Anuvasti	Sat.	July 5	Rhoram Deepam	Fri.	Dec. 12
Debbimayam	Tues.	July 16	Krishna Deepam	Sat.	Dec. 13

PRINCIPAL MAHOMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Yendi Kaiman or Kuthba	Sun.	Jan. 12	Yajsaboon or Gharoon	Thurs.	July 17
Bakrath	Fri.	Mar. 21	Sufat Mahomed Kejai	Tues.	July 29
Sultan Asadkhan Goroo	Mon.	Mar. 24	Goroo	Fri.	Aug. 15
Moharraz	Thurs.	Apr. 10	Bathoo Shabed's Goroo	Sat.	Sept. 13
Shaw Alla Mohadi Goroo	Thurs.	May 3	Kadir Walles Goroo	Fri.	Oct. 24
Siamoo Fari Goroo	Wed.	May 14	Shaw Niamat's Alla Goroo	Thurs.	Oct. 30
Pierpietvan's Goroo	Mon.	May 19	Yendi Kappah	Sat.	Nov. 15
Thara Thajee	Thurs.	May 22	Saba Barath	Tues.	Dec. 2
Askari Char Shumba	Wed.	June 4	Kabzan	Wed.	Dec. 17
Weladit-Sharceel or Bara	Thurs.	June 19	Moul Ali's Goroo	Fri.	Dec. 19
wait			Lingam Pulli Goroo		

NEW NOON OR AMAVASYA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS FOR 1902.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Date.
January..... 9, Thursday..	Margally. 56	July..... 5, Saturday..	Asai..... 23
February..... 8, Saturday..	Tai..... 27	August..... 3, Sunday..	Asai..... 19
March..... 9, Sunday..	Masi..... 26	September..... 3, Monday..	Avani..... 17
April..... 8, Tuesday..	Pungoni..... 26	October..... 30, Wednesday..	Perattasi..... 16
May..... 7, Wednesday..	Chittai..... 25	November..... 29, Thursday..	Alavai..... 14
June..... 6, Thursday..	Vayasi..... 23	December..... 28, Saturday..	Kartikai..... 14
			Margally..... 15

KRITHIKA VRITHAM CEREMONIES.

January..... 19	April..... 11	July..... 2, 20	October..... 19
February..... 15	May..... 8	August..... 25	November..... 25
March..... 14	June..... 5	September..... 23	December..... 23

EKADASI VRITHAM CEREMONIES.

January..... 5, 20	May..... 4, 18	September..... 13, 27
February..... 4, 18	June..... 2, 14	October..... 13, 27
March..... 6, 20	July..... 2, 16, 31	November..... 11, 25
April..... 4, 18	August..... 15, 29	December..... 11, 25

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1902 there will be three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon:—

I.—April 8th, Tuesday.—A partial eclipse of the sun, visible in India.

II.—April 22nd, Tuesday.—A total eclipse of the moon, visible in India.

For Madras

First contact with the Shadow	10 31 A.M.
Beginning of Total Phase	11 31 "
Middle of the Eclipse (23rd)	0 14 Morn.
End of Total Phase	0 36 "
Last contact with the Shadow	2 6 "

Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 1.34.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 98° from the North point of the moon's limb towards the East. The last contact at 65° towards the West.

III.—May 9th, Thursday.—A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible in India.

IV.—October 17th, Friday.—A total eclipse of the moon, invisible in India.

V.—October 31st, Friday.—A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible to the south of a line drawn from Rajahmundry to Bombay.

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

In their Notification, dated 8th November 1890, published on page 804 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 1st Saturday in the month, granted in some offices.

GENERAL.

Christmas with New Year's Day..	8 days.
Easter.....	5 "
King's Birthday.....	1 day.
White-tide.....	2 days.
Victoria Day.....	1 day.
Pongal.....	1 "
Arani Avattam.....	1 "
Dasara.....	1 "
Dusarali.....	1 "
The 1st Saturday (Presidency).....	1 "
The 3rd Saturday (Madras).....	1 "

CHRISTIANS.

GENERAL TO CHRISTIANS.

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

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Corpus Christi Day.....	1 day.
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HINDUS.

GENERAL TO HINDUS.

Pongal*.....	1 day.
Mahalaya Amavasya.....	1 "
Janak Holise*.....	1 "
Solar Eclipse.....	1 "
Mulkoti Ekadasi or Vaikunta Ekadasi.....	1 "

VAISHNAVYA SECT.

Triplicane Feast in April.....	4 day.
Sri Jayanti.....	1 "

SAIVA SECT.

Maha Siva Ratri.....	1 day.
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THUGG.

New Year Day.....	1 day.
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TAMIL.

New Year Day.....	1 day.
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MAHOMEDANS.

Bakar Id.....	2 days.
Muharram.....	4 "
Shab-e-Barat.....	1 day.
Rabizaa.....	2 days.

* Exclusive of the General Holiday.

† When between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M.

MADRAS COMMERCIAL HOLIDAYS, 1902.*

Christmas Vacation.—(1901-1902) latter part, 1 day, Wednesday, the 1st January.	King's Birthday.—1 day. (To be fixed by H. E. the Governor-General in Council).
Pongal.—1 day, Monday, the 13th January.	Arani Avattam.—1 day, Tuesday, the 18th August.
Easter.—4 days, Friday to Tuesday, the 25th March to 1st April, both days inclusive.	Mahalaya Amavasya.—1 day, Wednesday, the 1st October.
White-tide.—2 days, Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd June.	Agnidha Paga.—1 day, Saturday, the 11th October.
Victoria Day.—1 day, Saturday, the 24th May.	Dusarali.—1 day, Thursday, the 30th October.
Prince of Wales's Birthday.—1 day, Tuesday, the 3rd June.	Christmas Holidays.—first part, 6 days, Thursday, the 25th, to Wednesday the 31st December, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN INDIA.

REVISED RULES.

The whole subject of public holidays has been under the consideration of His Excellency Lord Curzon. The fixed State holidays are in future to be the 24th May and 9th November; and not only Good Friday but the following day and Easter Monday are to be notified as holidays all over India, under the Negotiable Instruments Act. The Christmas holidays in the majority of the Provinces last from December 24th to January 1st inclusive and Government has no intention of interfering with the festivities of this season; but in future the 24th (or the 25th if the 24th is a Sunday), the 26th, 27th and the 31st December will be notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, while the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st December will be notified under the Act in Government offices. Except when New Year's Day falls on a Sunday, January 2nd will neither be notified under the Act nor announced as a holiday by Executive order. In Bombay the 1st Monday in August has usually been notified under the Act, to correspond with the August Bank Holiday in England; but this practice will not be future be followed.

As to the numerous Hindu holidays the Government of India make no suggestion of reduction beyond asking the Local Administrations whether Hindu sentiment still demands that holidays shall be announced on the occasion of eclipses of the sun and moon, and for what is known as the Sankranti or the Sankranti, that is such Mondays as chance to correspond with the first day of the dark half of a month. The Government of India, however,

* The above named Commercial Holidays were not been decided upon at the time of going to Press.

doubt whether it is legal, and are convinced that it is inconvenient, to proclaim holidays in single districts or in a few districts under the Negotiable Instruments Act; and a suggestion which will doubtless be accepted, has now been made that in these cases the holidays should be treated as local holidays. The Mahomedan holidays will remain as at present. So far as Government offices are concerned the practice of closing on all days notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act will be continued though it is recommended that it should be open to the Head of the office to stop a holiday, in the case of any individual "guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed especially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes." In the case of holidays announced by Executive order, a Government office is to be closed only when the absence of the persons on whose behalf the holiday is given will prevent the work from being properly done; but all the Christian holidays should, if possible, be granted to all establishments whatever their race or creed.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE AT MADRAS FOR 1902.

1902.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1902.	Madras Mean time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
Mar. 16	4 53 11 Morn.	II	Disap.	Aug. 16	4 7 7 Morn.	II	Reap.
18	4 59 41 "	I	"	22	4 8 10 "	I	"
Apr. 4	4 15 03 "	I	"	29	7 36 53 After.	I	"
6	2 43 45 "	III	"	26	4 1 8 "	II	"
8	6 12 0 "	III	Reap.	29	3 5 11 Morn.	I	"
10	9 59 46 "	II	Disap.	30	3 31 54 After.	I	"
11	5 9 51 "	I	"	Sept. 2	10 37 27 "	II	"
12	5 33 49 "	II	"	8	6 14 8 "	III	"
20	1 32 16 "	I	"	6	11 27 1 "	I	"
27	3 24 8 "	I	"	8	5 55 52 "	I	"
May 4	6 20 8 "	I	"	10	1 14 0 Morn.	II	"
5	6 4 54 "	IV	Reap.	10	10 15 46 After.	III	"
12	2 10 12 "	III	"	14	1 22 12 Morn.	I	"
13	1 42 22 "	I	Disap.	16	1 30 20 "	IV	Disap.
19	3 40 6 "	III	"	17	10 43 30 After.	III	"
19	5 5 13 "	II	"	18	2 15 48 Morn.	III	Reap.
20	3 36 18 "	I	"	22	9 46 18 After.	I	"
27	5 30 16 "	I	"	27	7 46 14 "	II	"
29	11 58 50 After.	I	"	29	11 41 36 "	I	"
June 5	1 52 51 Morn.	I	"	Oct. 1	6 10 23 "	I	"
5	11 30 41 After.	II	"	2	7 41 21 "	IV	Disap.
12	8 46 56 Morn.	I	"	3	0 24 45 Morn.	IV	Reap.
13	2 4 54 "	II	"	4	10 23 35 After.	II	"
16	10 9 46 After.	III	Reap.	8	8 5 43 "	I	"
19	5 41 4 Morn.	I	Disap.	12	1 1 7 Morn.	II	"
20	4 38 32 "	II	"	15	10 1 4 After.	I	"
21	0 9 35 "	I	"	16	6 31 21 "	III	"
23	10 37 44 After.	III	"	19	6 36 6 "	IV	"
24	2 9 31 Morn.	III	Reap.	22	11 56 26 "	I	"
28	2 3 48 "	I	Disap.	23	6 49 41 "	III	Disap.
July 1	2 57 12 "	III	"	28	10 22 45 "	III	Reap.
5	3 38 7 "	I	"	24	6 25 16 "	I	"
6	10 26 45 After.	I	"	29	7 56 9 "	II	"
7	11 4 2 "	II	"	30	10 51 41 "	III	Disap.
11	0 57 16 Morn.	IV	"	31	5 20 36 "	I	Reap.
11	5 34 41 "	IV	Reap.	Nov. 5	10 14 17 "	II	"
14	0 21 12 "	I	Disap.	7	10 15 56 "	I	"
15	1 38 32 "	II	"	16	8 40 1 1 "	I	"
21	2 14 33 "	I	"	23	8 35 16 "	I	"
22	4 13 14 "	II	"	28	6 28 58 "	III	"
22	8 44 18 After.	I	"	30	7 27 53 "	II	"
28	4 10 20 Morn.	I	"	Decr. 5	6 58 23 "	III	Disap.
29	10 38 56 After.	I	"	8	5 20 26 "	IV	"
Aug. 1	8 5 42 "	II	"	9	6 54 26 "	I	Reap.
7	0 18 25 "	I	Reap.	16	8 49 31 "	I	"
9	1 31 30 Morn.	II	"	25	7 32 6 "	IV	"
15	11 13 15 After.	I	"				

PLANETARY PHENOMENA, 1902.

MERCURY will be an evening star until February 18th; a morning star till April 22th; an evening star till June 23rd; a morning star till August 10th; an evening star till October 19th; a morning star till December 12th; and an evening star for the rest of the year. It is the nearest and the smallest of the planets. Its diameter varies from $1''$ to $10''$ according to the distance from the earth. When in superior conjunction, it seems perfectly round but small and when in inferior conjunction, it presents a slender and brilliant crescent about $12''$ in diameter.

VENUS will be an evening star until February 14th; a morning star till November 28th; and an evening star for the rest of the year. It is at its greatest brilliancy on January 20th and March 21st; is the most brilliant object of all the planets and casts a sensible shadow. It is stationary on January 21st and March 21st. It is at the greatest elongation of $46^{\circ} 2'$ West on April 26th; it will be favourably situated for an observation in the mornings from April 10th to August 16th; and will be seen like a half-moon about the middle of September.

The greatest angular distance, in fact, of Mercury and Venus from the sun, either to the east (left) or west (right) of it, called the eastern and western elongations, is 28° and 47° respectively. When both are visible in these positions, just before sunrise or after sun set, they are called the morning and evening stars respectively.

MARS will be an evening star until the end of February; a morning star till the middle of December and an evening star for the rest of the year. It is in conjunction with the sun on March 30th, and in conjunction with Neptune on July 24th. It is chiefly remarkable for its fiery colour to the naked eye. In 1877 Professor Hall of Washington Observatory (United States) found two moons to be in attendance on it but very small and quite invisible except under favourable conditions and with a large and powerful telescope.

JUPITER will be an evening star until the middle of January; a morning star till the end of July and an evening star for the rest of the year. It will be in conjunction with the sun on January 15th; in quadrature to the sun on May 7th and November 1st; stationary on June 6th and October 4th; and in opposition to the sun on August 5th. Four of its satellites are visible with very slight telescopic power and the fifth was discovered very lately by Professor Barnard with the great Lick telescope. Jupiter's belts and phenomena always form an interesting subject for examination. Jupiter will be well situated for observations during the months of April to September.

SATURN will be an evening star until the middle of January; a morning star till the end of June; and an evening star for the rest of the year. It will be in conjunction with the sun on January 21st; in quadrature to the sun on April 18th, and October 19th; and stationary on May 8th and September 22nd. Its eight satellites attending on it, require a fairly powerful telescope to show the majority. It will be most favourably seen from April to September. Its beautiful system of rings will be best seen about the time of opposition. It will regain the same place in 378 days.

URANUS will be in quadrature to the sun on March 17th and September 12th; stationary on March 27th and 29th August; in opposition to the sun on June 11th; and in conjunction with the sun on December 14th; in Right Ascension 17^h , 23^m , and South Declination $23^{\circ} 13'$ when it may be seen as a star of sixth magnitude. It has six satellites attending on it.

NEPTUNE will be stationary on March 16th and October 7th; in quadrature to the sun on March 20th and September 27th; in opposition to the sun on December 15th, and in conjunction with the sun on June 23rd, in Right Ascension 6^h , 50^m , and North Declination $22^{\circ} 21'$. It has only one satellite yet discovered attending on it. Uranus and Neptune have been discovered in Modern times, the former in 1781, by Sir William Herschel and the latter in 1846, independently, by Professor Adams and M. Le Verrier. They are both visible with the aid of any telescope when their positions are well known.

The minor planets between Mars and Jupiter are about two hundred. The only one ever visible to the unaided sight is Vesta. One minor planet, "Eros," has recently been discovered, whose orbit lies between that of the earth and of Mars.

TABLE SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE ENGLISH, (TAMIL AND MALAYALAM),
(TELUGU AND CANARESE), AND MAHOMEDAN CALENDAR FOR 1902.

English	Tamil	Malayalam	TELUGU	CANARESE	MAHOMEDAN
JANUARY	Chithirai	Chithirai	Chithirai	Chithirai	1278
FEBRUARY	Pongal	Pongal	Pongal	Pongal	1279
MARCH	Chingam	Chingam	Chingam	Chingam	1280
APRIL	Medam	Medam	Medam	Medam	1281
MAY	Visu	Visu	Visu	Visu	1282
JUNE	Jaishritham	Jaishritham	Jaishritham	Jaishritham	1283
JULY	Aadi	Aadi	Aadi	Aadi	1284
AUGUST	Purattasi	Purattasi	Purattasi	Purattasi	1285
SEPTEMBER	Asvini	Asvini	Asvini	Asvini	1286
OCTOBER	Karkidakam	Karkidakam	Karkidakam	Karkidakam	1287
NOVEMBER	Tiruvettam	Tiruvettam	Tiruvettam	Tiruvettam	1288
DECEMBER	Thiruvathirai	Thiruvathirai	Thiruvathirai	Thiruvathirai	1289

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

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	265	28	51	80	109	139	169	199	229	260	290
March	306	257	285	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	204	234	265	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	216	204	235	265	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	204	234	265	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	216	243	274	304	235	265	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	235	31	62	92	123	153
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	234	265	30	61	91
October	91	122	151	182	212	242	273	304	235	265	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	235	265	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	235	265

ORIENTAL NAMES OF THE WEEK-DAYS.

English.	Gujarati.	Marathi.	Canarise.	Hindustani.
Sunday.	Raviwar or Aditwar.	Raviwar or Aditwar.	Adityavara.	Alk-shumbah.
Monday.	Somwar.	Somwar.	Somavara.	Thou-shumbah.
Tuesday.	Mangliwar.	Mangliwar.	Mangalavara.	Say-shumbah.
Wednesday.	Budhiwar.	Budhiwar.	Eudhavara.	Chahar-shumbah.
Thursday.	Brhaspatwar or Gurwar.	Brhaspatwar or Gurwar.	Gurwar or Brhas-Gurivara.	Panj-shumbah.
Friday.	Shukrawar.	Shukrawar.	Shukravara.	Juma.
Saturday.	Shanivar.	Shanivar.	Shanivara.	Shumbah.

ORIENTAL NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Marathi.	Thak.	Bengali.	Urdu.	Gujarati.	Hindustani.
Chaitra.*	Chaitra.	Saisakh.	Chait.	Chaitra.*	Ramzan-ul-mubarak.
Vaishakh.	Vaishakh.	Jyesth.	Jyesth.	Vaishakh.	Shawal-ul-mubarak.
Jyesth.	Asad.	Asad.	Asad.	Jyesth.	Zilayada.
Shravan.	Shravan.	Shravan.	Shravan.	Shravan.	Muharrum.
Bhadrapad.	Bhadrapad.	Bhadrapad.	Bhadrapad.	Bhadrapad.	Safar.
Ashwin.	Ashwin.	Ashwin.	Ashwin.	Ashwin.	Rabi-ul-awil.
Kartik.	Kartik.	Kartik.	Kartik.	Kartik.	Rabi-ul-takhir.
Margashirsh.	Margashirsh.	Margashirsh.	Margashirsh.	Margashirsh.	Jumad-ul-awal.
Paus.	Paus.	Paus.	Paus.	Paus.	Jumad-ul-takhir.
Magh.	Magh.	Magh.	Magh.	Magh.	Rajab-ul-mubarak.
Phalgun.	Phalgun.	Phalgun.	Phalgun.	Phalgun.	Shaaban-ul-mubarak.

* According to the Shaka year.

† Samvat commences with Kartik Shukla 1st, or Purnima.

A TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 6,000 YEARS OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA, NEW STYLE.

100	200	300	400
500	600	700	800
900	1000	1100	1200
1300	1400	1500	1600
1700	1800	1900	2000
2100	2200	2300	2400
2500	2600	2700	2800
2900	3000	3100	3200
3300	3400	3500	3600
3700	3800	3900	4000
4100	4200	4300	4400
4500	4600	4700	4800
4900	5000	5100	5200
5300	5400	5500	5600
5700	5800	5900	6000

The dominical letter for any year of the first century is found in the column of letters under 100, opposite to the year. For a year in any century after the first, find the century preceding the year of the first, under this, and opposite to the year of the century, in two columns for years less than 100, is the dominical letter sought.

Years less than 100.	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
1 35 69 103	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2 36 70 104	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
3 37 71 105	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
4 38 72 106	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
5 39 73 107	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
6 40 74 108	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
7 41 75 109	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
8 42 76 110	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
9 43 77 111	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10 44 78 112	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
11 45 79 113	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
12 46 80 114	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
13 47 81 115	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
14 48 82 116	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
15 49 83 117	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
16 50 84 118	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
17 51 85 119	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
18 52 86 120	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
19 53 87 121	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
20 54 88 122	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
21 55 89 123	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
22 56 90 124	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
23 57 91 125	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
24 58 92 126	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25 59 93 127	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
26 60 94 128	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
27 61 95 129	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
28 62 96 130	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
29 63 97 131	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
30 64 98 132	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
31 65 99 133	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
32 66 100 134	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
33 67 101 135	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
34 68 102 136	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
35 69 103 137	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
36 70 104 138	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
37 71 105 139	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
38 72 106 140	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
39 73 107 141	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
40 74 108 142	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
41 75 109 143	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
42 76 110 144	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
43 77 111 145	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
44 78 112 146	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
45 79 113 147	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
46 80 114 148	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
47 81 115 149	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
48 82 116 150	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
49 83 117 151	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
50 84 118 152	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
51 85 119 153	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
52 86 120 154	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
53 87 121 155	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
54 88 122 156	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
55 89 123 157	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
56 90 124 158	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
57 91 125 159	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
58 92 126 160	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
59 93 127 161	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
60 94 128 162	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
61 95 129 163	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
62 96 130 164	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
63 97 131 165	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
64 98 132 166	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
65 99 133 167	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
66 100 134 168	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
67 101 135 169	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
68 102 136 170	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
69 103 137 171	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
70 104 138 172	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
71 105 139 173	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
72 106 140 174	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
73 107 141 175	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
74 108 142 176	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
75 109 143 177	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
76 110 144 178	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
77 111 145 179	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
78 112 146 180	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
79 113 147 181	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
80 114 148 182	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
81 115 149 183	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
82 116 150 184	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
83 117 151 185	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
84 118 152 186	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
85 119 153 187	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
86 120 154 188	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
87 121 155 189	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
88 122 156 190	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
89 123 157 191	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
90 124 158 192	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
91 125 159 193	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
92 126 160 194	E	F	G	H	A	B	C
93 127 161 195	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
94 128 162 196	G	H	A	B	C	D	E
95 129 163 197	H	A	B	C	D	E	F
96 130 164 198	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
97 131 165 199	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
98 132 166 200	C	D	E	F	G	H	A
99 133 167 201	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
100 134 168 202	E	F	G	H	A	B	C

Under 1800, opposite to 31 in the left hand column, is B, the dominical letter for 1831.

(2) Under 1800 opposite to 99 in the left hand column, is A, the dominical letter for 1899.

(3) Under 1900 opposite to 2 in the left hand column, is E, the dominical letter for 1902.

THE DOMINICAL LETTER BEING KNOWN, IT IS EASY TO FIND THE DAY OF THE WEEK ON WHICH ANY MONTH BEGINS, BY THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
January.	May.	August.	February.	June.	September.	April.
October.			March.		December.	July.
			November.			

A Table showing at what days of the months the letters A-G recur, and where the Dominical letters now stand.

D. Letters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
January 31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October 31	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
February 28-29	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
March 31	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
November 30	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April 30	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
August 31	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
September 30	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
December 31	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
May 31	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
June 30	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

The following couplet is designed to assist the memory:-

All days decline: great blessings end;
Good Christians find a dawning friend.

The first letters of these twelve words are the same as those at the beginning of each month.

If the letter set at the first day of a month be before or after the July 31 dominical letter in any year, the day on which the month begins is before or after the Lord's day, and is as far distant as the commencing letter is distant from the dominical letter.

Thus if A be the dominical letter, January begins on the Sabbath; February and March on Wednesday.

If B be the dominical letter, January begins on Saturday; February and March on Tuesday.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d. h. m.		d. h. m.
1 Last Quarter	1 9 23 After.	1 Full Moon	24 5 27 Morn.
2 New Moon	10 9 26 Morn.	2 Last Quarter	30 6 30 After.
3 First Quarter	17 7 39 Morn.		
4 Apogee	5 9 — Morn.	5 Perigee	21 11 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	—	Morn.	Morn.
1	Wed	18	CIRCUMCISION.—QUEEN VICTORIA assumed title of Empress, 1879. Inauguration of Australian Commonwealth.	6 24	5 43	Morn.	5 24	15 28
2	Thur	19	Calcutta captured, 1757.	6 25	5 46	0 5	6 8	After.
3	Fri	20		6 25	5 44	0 53	6 52	0 49
4	Sat	21	"Amazon" burnt, 1862.	6 26	5 44	1 40	7 36	1 31
5	SUN	22	1st SUNDAY AFTER CIRCUMCISION.	6 26	5 46	2 28	8 22	2 14
6	Mon	23	EPIPHANY. Boer Assault on Ladysmith repulsed by Genl. Sir G. White.	6 26	5 46	3 17	9 9	3 0
7	Tues	24	Cabul Massacre, 1842.	6 27	5 47	4 6	9 57	3 47
8	Wed	25	St. Lucian.	6 27	5 47	4 55	10 46	4 37
9	Thur	26	General Sir Delacy Evans died, 1870.	6 27	5 48	5 44	11 36	5 23
10	Fri	27	Field Marshal Lord Roberts assumed command in S. Africa, 1900.	6 27	5 48	6 33	After.	6 10
11	Sat	28	Capture of Ticonderoga, 1705.	6 27	5 49	7 16	1 12	7 10
12	SUN	29	1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 28	5 49	8 1	2 0	8 2
13	Mon	1	St. Hilary.	6 28	5 50	8 45	2 48	8 54
14	Tues	2	Prince Albert Victor of Wales d., 1892.	6 28	5 51	9 28	3 36	9 46
15	Wed	3	Madras University opened, 1859.	6 28	5 52	10 12	4 24	10 39
16	Thur	4	Battle of Corunna, 1809.	6 28	5 52	10 58	5 14	11 34
17	Fri	5	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885.	6 28	5 53	11 45	6 6	Morn.
18	Sat	6	St. Prisca.	6 28	5 53	After.	7 0	0 30
19	SUN	7	2nd SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 29	5 54	1 27	7 58	1 29
20	Mon	8	St. Pectian.	6 29	5 54	2 25	8 57	2 30
21	Tues	9	St. Agnes. died—St. Vincent.	6 29	5 55	3 23	9 53	3 30
22	Wed	10	Queen VICTORIA, Empress of India.	6 29	5 55	4 25	10 57	4 30
23	Thurs	11	H. R. H. Prince of Wales pro. King & Empr. of India, as King Edward VII.	6 29	5 56	5 28	11 56	5 27
24	Fri	12	Mutiny at Barrackpore, 1857.—Battle of Spion Kop, 1900.	6 29	5 56	6 23	Morn.	6 21
25	Sat	13	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 29	5 57	7 21	0 49	7 11
26	SUN	14	SEPTAGESIMA SUNDAY.	6 29	5 57	8 15	1 41	7 57
27	Mon	15	German Emperor born, 1859.	6 28	5 57	9 6	2 39	8 41
28	Tues	16	Battle of Austerlitz, 1806.	6 28	5 58	9 56	3 16	9 23
29	Wed	17	Frederick McKinley born, 1843.	6 28	5 58	10 45	4 1	10 4
30	Thur	18	Mangalore re-taken by Tipu, 1781.	6 28	5 59	11 33	4 46	10 45
31	Fri	19	Vellore Mutiny, 1807.	6 28	5 59	Morn.	5 31	11 26

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.				
Jan. 1	2	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with June	June	0 18 N.
1	12	Noon.	— Sun in Perigee.		
2	11	Morn.	— Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.		
5	8	After.	— Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.	Mercury	2 11 S.
9	10	After.	— Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.	Mercury	1 50 S.
10	3	Morn.	— Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.		
10	4	Morn.	— Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon	4 34 N.
10	8	Morn.	— Venus at greatest brilliancy. App. diameter 41".		
11	5	After.	— Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon	6 22 N.
16	4	Morn.	— Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.		
23	8	Morn.	— Venus stationary. App. diameter 42".		
23	2	After.	— Moon in conjunction with June.	June	1 11 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....	d. h. m. 8 5 43 After.	Full Moon.....	d. h. m. 22 6 24 After.
First Quarter.....	15 8 18 After.		
Apogee.....	2 5 — Morn.	Perigee.....	16 11 — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	—
				d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
1 Sat		20	Mysore State Railway opened, 1881. <i>The B. V. Mary.</i>	6 28	6 0	6 21	6 16	After.
2 SUN		21	SIXAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Purification of	6 28	6 0	1 10	7 2	0 54
3 Mon		22	St. Blasius, Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.	6 28	6 0	1 59	7 59	1 41
4 Tues		23	Battle of Ningpo, 1819.	6 28	6 1	2 47	8 38	2 29
5 Wed		24	St. Agatha.—Bishop Corrie died, 1837.	6 27	6 1	3 36	9 27	3 19
6 Thur		25	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881. (June, 1873)	6 27	6 2	4 25	10 17	4 10
7 Fri		26	Charles Dickens born, 1812, died 1870.	6 27	6 2	5 11	11 6	5 3
8 Sat		27	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair, 1872.	6 27	6 2	5 57	After.	5 50
9 SUN		28	QUINAGESIMA (SHROVE SUNDAY)	6 26	6 3	6 43	6 44	5 48
10 Mon		29	Late Queen Victoria married, 1840.	6 26	6 3	7 26	7 32	7 41
11 Tues		30	Shrove Tuesday. Battle of Tokyo, 1861.	6 26	6 3	8 10	8 21	8 35
12 Wed		1	ASH WEDNESDAY.	6 25	6 4	8 56	9 12	9 30
13 Thur		2	English Revolution, 1688.	6 25	6 4	9 42	10 3	10 16
14 Fri		3	St. Valentine. Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.	6 25	6 4	10 31	11 54	11 24
15 Sat		4	Kimberley, South Africa, relieved by General Buller, 1900.	6 24	6 5	11 23	5 32	Morn.
16 SUN		5	QUADRAGESIMA (1st SUNDAY IN LENT).	6 24	6 5	After.	6 50	0 23
17 Mon		6	Duchess of Arkan born, 1861.	6 24	6 5	1 15	7 48	1 23
18 Tues		7	Luther died, 1546.	6 23	6 5	2 15	8 46	2 30
19 Wed		8	Peace with Russian Empire, 1826.	6 23	6 5	3 14	9 43	3 17
20 Thur		9	Bangalore captured, 1791.	6 23	6 6	4 11	10 37	4 10
21 Fri		10	Battle of Gajera, 1849.	6 22	6 6	5 7	11 20	5 1
22 Sat		11	General Baden-Powell born, 1857.	6 22	6 6	6 2	Morn.	5 48
23 SUN		12	2nd SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 21	6 6	6 54	6 57	6 38
24 Mon		13	St. Matthias.	6 21	6 7	7 45	1 6	7 16
25 Tues		14	St. Christopher Wren died, 1723.	6 20	6 7	8 35	1 58	7 58
26 Wed		15	Lord Cromer born, 1841.	6 20	6 7	9 24	2 38	8 39
27 Thur		16	Matuba, 1881. Surrender of General Cronje at Paardeberg, S. Africa, 1900.	6 19	6 7	10 13	3 24	9 21
28 Fri		17	Ladysmith South Africa, relieved by Genl. Sir R. Buller, V. C.	6 18	6 7	11 2	4 9	10 4

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.		
Feb. 3	5	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.	18 17 E.
3	8	After.—Mars in perihelion.	
4	4	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Vesta.	Vesta 6 41 N.
5	7	After.—Venus in perihelion.	
6	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 4 46 N.
7	10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 5 36 N.
9	16	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 9 9 S.
9	1	After.—Mercury stationary.	
9	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 6 58 N.
15	4	Morn.—Venus in inferior conjunction with the sun.	
19	2	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.	
27	6	After.—Venus at greatest Heliocentric Latitude North.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....	d. h. m. 2 4 0 After.	First Quarter.....	d. h. m. 17 3 34 Morn.
New Moon.....	10 8 11 Morn.	Full Moon.....	24 8 42 Morn.
Apogee.....	2 2 — Morn.	Perigee.....	29 10 — After.
Perigee.....	14 2 — 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.	Morn.
				d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.	d. m.
1 Sat		18	St. David.	6 18	6 8	11 51	4 56	10 48
2 SUN		19	3rd SUNDAY IN LENT.—St. Chad.	6 17	6 8	Morn.	5 42	11 34
3 Mon		20	George Odger died, 1877.	6 17	6 8	9 39	6 30	After.
4 Tues		21	The Forth Bridge opened, 1890.	6 16	6 8	1 27	7 18	1 10
5 Wed		22	Admiral Sir G. H. Noel, born 1845.	6 16	6 8	2 15	8 7	2 0
6 Thur		23	Battle with Tipu in Coorg, 1799.	6 15	6 8	3 2	8 56	2 52
7 Fri		24	St. Perpetua.—Siege of Bangalore, 1791.	6 15	6 8	3 43	9 45	3 44
8 Sat		25	Battle of Aboukir, 1801. resigns, 1894.	6 14	6 8	4 33	10 34	4 37
9 SUN		26	4th SUNDAY IN LENT.—Mr. Gladstone	6 14	6 9	5 19	11 23	5 30
10 Mon		27	King Edward VII. married, 1863.	6 12	6 9	6 4	After.	6 25
11 Tues		28	Sir James Outram died, 1863.	6 12	6 9	6 50	1 4	7 21
12 Wed		29	St. Gregory.—End of Nepaul War, 1816.	6 12	6 9	7 37	1 57	8 19
13 Thur		30	Prince Arthur married, 1879.	6 11	6 9	8 27	2 51	9 17
14 Fri		1	Hambert, King of Italy, b. 1844; ass. 29th July, 1900.	6 10	6 9	9 19	3 43	10 17
15 Sat		2	Lord Melbourne born, 1779. (Kent died, 1861)	6 9	6 9	10 16	4 45	11 17
16 SUN		3	5th SUNDAY IN LENT.—Duchess of	6 8	6 9	11 12	5 43	Morn.
17 Mon		4	St. Patrick's Day.	6 8	6 9	After.	6 41	0 15
18 Tues		5	Princess Louise born, 1848. May 1878	6 7	6 9	1 3	7 37	1 11
19 Wed		6	David Livingstone, b. 1813; died 1st	6 7	6 10	2 5	8 31	2 5
20 Thur		7	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727. (1871)	6 6	6 10	3 0	9 23	2 55
21 Fri		8	St. Benedict.—Princess Louise married.	6 5	6 10	3 54	10 12	3 43
22 Sat		9	Goethe died, 1832.	6 5	6 10	4 46	11 0	4 28
23 SUN		10	Palm Sunday.	6 4	6 10	5 37	11 46	5 11
24 Mon		11	Battle of Hyderabad (Scinde), 1845.	6 3	6 10	6 27	Morn.	5 53
25 Tues		12	Annunciation, S. V. M. (Lady Day).	6 2	6 10	7 17	0 31	6 34
26 Wed		13	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	6 2	6 10	8 5	1 17	7 16
27 Thur		14	Monday Thursday American Civil War	6 1	6 10	8 54	2 3	7 59
28 Fri		15	GOOD FRIDAY.—(began, 1861)	6 1	6 10	9 43	2 49	8 42
29 Sat		16	Punjab annexed, 1849.	6 0	6 10	10 32	3 36	9 27
30 SUN		17	EASTER SUNDAY.	6 0	6 10	11 20	4 23	10 14
31 Mon		18	Easter Monday.	5 59	6 10	Morn.	5 11	11 2

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.		
Mar. 3	7	Morn.—Mercury stationary. App. diameter 9 4".	
6	2	After.—Venus stationary. App. diameter 51".	
7	12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 9 11 S.
10	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.	Moon 4 33 N.
10	11	After.—Neptune stationary.	
12	16	After.—Uranus in quadrature to the sun.	
17	7	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.	27 41 W.
20	10	Morn.—Neptune in quadrature to the sun.	
21	12	Noon.—Venus at greatest brilliancy. App. diameter 40".	
21	6	After.—Spring commences.	
27	3	Morn.—Uranus stationary.	
30	6	Morn.—Mars in conjunction with the sun.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 1 11 45 Morn.	☾ First Quarter..... 15 10 47 Morn.	
☾ New Moon..... 8 7 11 After.	☾ Full Moon..... 23 0 10 Morn.	

☾ Perigee..... 10 6 — After.	☾ Apogee..... 20 12 — Noon.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Onra.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	Morn.
1	Tues	15	Easter Tuesday.—All Fools' Day.	5 58	6 10	0 7	5 59	1 51
2	Wed	16	Mandalay Mission left for Calcutta, 1882.	5 57	6 10	1 39	7 35	1 32
3	Thurs	17	St. Richard.	5 56	6 10	2 34	8 33	2 23
4	Fri	18	St. Ambrose.	5 56	6 10	3 9	9 11	3 16
5	Sat	19	Lord Lister, M.B., born 1827. [Court taken 1884.]	5 55	6 11	3 53	10 1	4 10
6	SUN	20	1st SUNDAY AF. EASTER.—Capital of	5 54	6 11	4 39	10 31	5 6
7	Mon	21	Old Lady Day.	5 53	6 11	5 27	11 44	6 4
8	Tues	22	King of Denmark born, 1818.	5 52	6 11	6 16	After.	7 3
9	Wed	23	Lord Bacon died, 1626.	5 52	6 11	7 9	1 36	8 5
10	Thurs	24	Annexation of Coorg, 1834.	5 51	6 11	8 5	2 35	9 7
11	Fri	25	Papal Jubilee, Rome, 1869.	5 50	6 11	9 3	3 33	10 8
12	Sat	26	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 50	6 11	10 8	4 35	11 7
13	SUN	1	2nd SUNDAY AF. EASTER (LOW SUNDAY).	5 49	6 11	1 2	5 33	Morn.
14	Mon	2	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 48	6 11	After.	6 28	0 2
15	Tues	3	Battle of Malour, 1815.	5 48	6 12	0 56	7 29	0 54
16	Wed	4	1st Railway opened at Bombay, 1853.	5 47	6 12	1 50	8 9	1 41
17	Thurs	5	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.	5 47	6 12	2 42	8 57	2 26
18	Fri	6	Benito Toppe executed at Seprice, 1800.	5 46	6 12	3 32	9 43	3 9
19	Sat	7	St. Almyra. Earl of Beauchamp died, 1881.	5 45	6 12	4 22	10 28	4 31
20	SUN	8	3rd SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—[h. 1814.]	5 45	6 12	5 11	11 14	5 13
21	Mon	9	St. Dominic. Baronets Burden Conets, 1862.	5 44	6 12	6 48	Morn.	5 55
22	Tues	10	Bombardment of Odessa, 1855.	5 44	6 12	7 37	0 44	6 34
23	Wed	11	St. George.	5 43	6 12	8 26	1 39	7 23
24	Thurs	12	Henri Defoe died, 1733.	5 43	6 12	9 14	2 18	8 9
25	Fri	13	St. Mark.	5 42	6 13	10 2	3 6	8 56
26	Sat	14	New Orleans taken, 1863.	5 42	6 13	10 43	3 53	9 45
27	SUN	15	4th SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 41	6 13	11 33	4 40	10 34
28	Mon	16	Mutiny of the "Bounty," 1789.	5 41	6 13	Morn.	5 28	11 23
29	Tues	17	Peace with Russia, 1866.	5 40	6 13			
30	Wed	18	Burmese Embassy reach Simla, 1862.					

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.	d. h.
Apr 2 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 5 15 N.
4 2	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 9 53 N.
11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 9 28 N.
11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 0 1 N.
8	Solar eclipse, see page 3.	
8	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 2 25 N.
11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Ceres.....	Moon 0 28 S.
15	After.—Saturn in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter 15".	
19	Lunar eclipse, see page 3.	
26	Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation.....	46 12 W.
26	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.	
30	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 5 20 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
☾ Last Quarter..... 1 4 19 Morn.	☾ Full Moon..... 22 4 7 After.	
☾ New Moon..... 8 4 6 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter..... 30 5 21 After.	
☾ First Quarter..... 14 7 1 After.		

Perigee..... 8 12 — Midnight.	☾ Apogee..... 23 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	Onra.	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Thurs	19	SS. Philip & James.—Prince Arthur	5 40	6 13	0 17	5 14	0 13
2	Fri	20	Cyclone in Madras, 1872. [born, 1850.]	5 40	6 13	1 1	7 1	1 4
3	Sat	21	Invention of the Cross.	5 40	6 13	1 45	7 49	1 53
4	SUN	22	Ascension Sunday.—Death of Tipu.	5 40	6 14	2 28	8 38	2 10
5	Mon	23	Napoleon I. died, 1821. [1799.]	5 39	6 14	3 14	9 29	3 48
6	Tues	24	St. John, A. P. L. [assassinated 1862.]	5 39	6 14	4 2	10 22	4 44
7	Wed	25	Lord Cavendish and Mr. Bonke as	5 39	6 14	4 54	11 18	5 43
8	Thurs	26	Ascension Day (Holy Thursday).	5 38	6 15	5 49	After.	6 43
9	Fri	27	John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	5 38	6 15	6 43	1 19	7 52
10	Sat	28	Mutiny at Meerut, 1857.	5 38	6 15	7 49	2 21	8 51
11	SUN	29	Sunday after Ascension Day.	5 37	6 15	8 50	3 22	9 53
12	Mon	30	Battle of Almaraz, 1812.	5 37	6 15	9 51	4 21	10 48
13	Tues	31	Cession of Surat, 1800.	5 37	6 15	10 50	5 15	11 39
14	Wed	1	Old May Day.	5 36	6 16	11 46	6 7	Morn.
15	Thurs	2	O'Connell died, 1847.	5 36	6 16	After.	8 35	0 25
16	Fri	3	Akbar Khan died, 1847.	5 36	6 16	1 30	7 41	1 9
17	Sat	4	King of Spain born, 1866.	5 35	6 17	2 19	8 26	1 51
18	SUN	5	Pentecost (Whit Sunday).	5 35	6 17	3 18	9 11	2 32
19	Mon	6	Whit Monday.—St. Dunstan, A. C.	5 35	6 17	4 26	9 58	3 13
20	Tues	7	Whit Tuesday.	5 35	6 17	5 15	10 41	3 54
21	Wed	8	Rites at Montreal, 1892.	5 35	6 18	6 23	11 27	4 36
22	Thurs	9	Conar, Doyle born, 1859.	5 35	6 18	7 22	Morn.	5 20
23	Fri	10		5 35	6 18	7 10	0 14	6 6
24	Sat	11	VICTORIA DAY.	5 35	6 19	7 58	1 2	6 53
25	SUN	12	Trinity Sunday.	5 34	6 19	8 45	1 49	7 41
26	Mon	13	St. Augustine, 1st Archbp. of Cant.	5 34	6 19	9 30	2 37	8 29
27	Tues	14	Venerable Bede.	5 34	6 20	10 15	3 24	9 18
28	Wed	15	Mutiny at Nussurahabad, 1867.	5 34	6 20	10 58	4 10	10 6
29	Thurs	16	Corpus Christi.	5 34	6 20	11 40	4 58	10 57
30	Fri	17	Massacre at Shahjehanpur, 1837.	5 34	6 21	Morn.	5 43	11 47
31	Sat	18	Earl of Glasgow, C.C.M.G., born, 1813.	5 34	6 21	0 23	6 29	After.

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	d. h.	d. h.
May 1 6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 6 59 N.
10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 4 19 N.
7 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 0 3 N.
7 3	After.—Jupiter in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter 36".	
8	Solar eclipse, see page 3.	
8 6	After.—Saturn stationary. App. diameter=15".	
8 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon 3 32 S.
27 1	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 5 18 N.
28 11	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....	23 8 E.
29 1	Morn.—Venus in aphelion.	
29 6	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 57 N.
29 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 2 52 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ New Moon.....	2. 11. 32 Morn.	☾ Full Moon.....	21. 7. 38 Morn.
☾ First Quarter.....	19. 5. 15 Morn.	☾ Last Quarter.....	29. 3. 18 Morn.
☾ Perigee.....	5. 10. — Morn.	☾ Apogee.....	19. 10. — After.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Third day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	SUN	19	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 34	6. 21	1. 6	7. 18	1. 32
2	Mon	20	Garibaldi died, 1882.....	5. 34	6. 21	1. 51	8. 8	2. 27
3	Tues	21	Prince of Wales born, 1859.....	5. 34	6. 23	2. 33	9. 1	3. 26
4	Wed	22	Lord Walsley born, 1833.....	5. 34	6. 23	3. 39	9. 53	4. 27
5	Thur	23	St. Basil's.....	5. 34	6. 23	4. 38	10. 59	5. 30
6	Fri	24	St. Basil's.....	5. 34	6. 23	5. 23	After.	6. 34
7	Sat	25	First Reform Bill passed, 1832.....	5. 34	6. 23	6. 31	1. 4	7. 37
8	SUN	26	2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 34	6. 23	7. 34	2. 6	8. 36
9	Mon	27	Charles Dickens died, 1870.....	5. 34	6. 23	8. 36	3. 4	9. 30
10	Tues	28	Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.B., born, 1832.....	5. 34	6. 24	9. 35	3. 59	10. 20
11	Wed	29	St. Barnabas, Ap.....	5. 34	6. 24	10. 31	4. 50	11. 6
12	Thur	30	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.....	5. 35	6. 24	11. 24	5. 58	11. 49
13	Fri	31	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.....	5. 35	6. 25	After.	6. 34	Morn.
14	Sat	1	Earl Rivers executed, 1483.....	5. 35	6. 25	1. 5	7. 10	8. 31
15	SUN	2	Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, born, 1809.....	5. 35	6. 25	1. 33	7. 34	1. 12
16	Mon	3	3rd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 35	6. 25	2. 43	8. 29	1. 53
17	Tues	4	Grand Prix.....	5. 35	6. 26	3. 30	9. 36	2. 35
18	Wed	5	St. Alban, M.....	5. 35	6. 26	4. 19	10. 11	3. 18
19	Thur	6	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.....	5. 35	6. 26	5. 7	10. 59	4. 3
20	Fri	7	Birth of Victoria, 1857. Throne, 1847.....	5. 36	6. 26	5. 55	11. 48	4. 50
21	Sat	8	Late Queen Victoria ascended the throne, 1837.....	5. 36	6. 27	6. 45	Morn.	5. 27
22	SUN	9	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 36	6. 27	7. 29	8. 34	6. 26
23	Mon	10	Prince Edward of York born, 1894.....	5. 36	6. 27	8. 14	1. 22	7. 14
24	Tues	11	St. John the Baptist. Lord Kitchener born, 1850.....	5. 37	6. 27	9. 39	2. 55	8. 14
25	Wed	12	Navigation Acts repeal d, 1849.....	5. 37	6. 28	10. 31	3. 41	9. 44
26	Thur	13	Coronation of King Edward VII.....	5. 37	6. 28	11. 2	4. 59	10. 33
27	Fri	14	Lord Lawrence died, 1879.....	5. 38	6. 28	11. 57	5. 15	11. 25
28	Sat	15	St. Apollonia.....	5. 38	6. 28	11. 57	5. 15	11. 25
29	SUN	16	5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 38	6. 28	Morn.	6. 1	After.
30	Mon	17	End of Second Burmah War, 1853.....	5. 38	6. 28	0. 32	6. 51	1. 15

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	Phenomenon	Time	Direction
June 12	Noon.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	2. 44	N.
5	9	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	2. 9	S.
6	7	After.—Jupiter stationary. App. diameter 40".		
7	9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	4. 39	S.
11	8	Morn.—Mercury stationary.		
11	9	Morn.—Uranus in opposition to the sun.		
23	2	After.—Summer solstices.		
23	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	5. 11	N.
28	8	After.—Neptune in conjunction with the sun.		
24	1	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with the sun.		
24	7	Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with Mercury.....	3. 0	S.
25	10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	5. 54	N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ New Moon.....	5. 6. 20 After.	☾ Full Moon.....	25. 10. 3 After.
☾ First Quarter.....	12. 6. 8 After.	☾ Last Quarter.....	28. 10. 36 Morn.
☾ Perigee.....	4. 7. — After.	☾ Apogee.....	17. 6. — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Third day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	Morn.	After.
1	Tues	18	Princess Alice married, 1862.....	5. 39	6. 28	1. 30	7. 45	1. 11
2	Wed	19	Translation of B. V. Mary.....	5. 39	6. 28	2. 13	8. 41	2. 11
3	Thur	20	Battle of Sedawa, 1866.....	5. 39	6. 28	3. 10	9. 41	3. 14
4	Fri	21	Translation of St. Martin, American Independence Day.....	5. 40	6. 29	4. 11	10. 41	4. 16
5	Sat	22	Princess Helena married, 1869.....	5. 40	6. 29	5. 14	11. 40	5. 17
6	SUN	23	6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 40	6. 29	6. 17	After.	7. 15
7	Mon	24	Translation of St. Thomas & Becket.....	5. 41	6. 29	7. 19	1. 45	8. 9
8	Tues	25	St. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.....	5. 41	6. 29	8. 18	2. 39	8. 58
9	Wed	26	Earl of Minto born, 1815.....	5. 41	6. 29	9. 14	3. 30	9. 44
10	Thur	27	Victory of Maitland, 1806.....	5. 42	6. 29	10. 7	4. 19	10. 28
11	Fri	28	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.....	5. 42	6. 29	10. 58	5. 5	11. 16
12	Sat	29	English troops evacuated the Crimea, 1855.....	5. 42	6. 29	11. 48	5. 51	11. 51
13	SUN	30	7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 42	6. 29	After.	6. 36	Morn.
14	Mon	31	Storming of Bastille, Paris, 1789.....	5. 43	6. 29	1. 26	7. 22	0. 38
15	Tues	1	St. Scythian.....	5. 43	6. 29	2. 14	8. 7	1. 27
16	Wed	2	Massacre of Cawnpore, 1857.....	5. 43	6. 29	3. 2	8. 55	2. 9
17	Thur	3	Prussian War commenced.....	5. 43	6. 29	3. 51	9. 45	3. 45
18	Fri	4	Dr. W. G. Grace, famous cricketer, born, 1846.....	5. 44	6. 29	4. 39	10. 31	4. 34
19	Sat	5	Duke of Albany (Duke-Corbury and Gotha), born, 1256.....	5. 44	6. 29	5. 26	11. 18	5. 23
20	SUN	6	8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 44	6. 28	6. 12	Morn.	5. 12
21	Mon	7	St. Mary Magdalene.....	5. 44	6. 28	7. 59	0. 6	6. 1
22	Tues	8	Princess Beatrice married, 1860.....	5. 45	6. 28	8. 52	1. 59	6. 51
23	Wed	9	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704.....	5. 45	6. 28	9. 4	2. 26	7. 41
24	Thur	10	St. James.....	5. 45	6. 27	9. 46	3. 12	8. 31
25	Fri	11	St. Anne.....	5. 46	6. 27	10. 36	4. 32	9. 14
26	Sat	12	9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.....	5. 46	6. 27	11. 40	4. 47	11. 7
27	SUN	13	Battle of Perennes, 1813.....	5. 46	6. 27	Morn.	5. 38	After.
28	Mon	14	Sir Pa. Pindell-Phillips, Bart, b. 1810.....	5. 46	6. 26	6. 5	6. 32	1. 0
29	Tues	15	Prince Bismarck, b. 1st April, 1815.....	5. 47	6. 26	6. 59	7. 39	2. 0
30	Wed	16	Battle of Plevna, 1877.....	5. 47	6. 26	7. 36	8. 28	3. 1

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	Phenomenon	Time	Direction
July 3	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	6. 42	S.
3	Noon.	Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	5. 58	S.
4	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	0. 24	N.
4	6	After.—Sun in apogee.		
5	13	Noon.—Mercury stationary.		
7	8	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.	20. 45	W.
18	6	Morn.—Saturn in opposition to the sun. App. diameter 17".		
20	5	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	5. 9	N.
22	10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	5. 55	N.
24	7	Morn.—Neptune in conjunction with Mars.....	1. 47	N.
27	13	Midnight.—Neptune in conjunction with Venus.....	0. 11	S.
28	7	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with a Gemini.....	9. 28	S.

PHENOMENA

PHASES OF THE MOON.

a. h. m.	d. h. m.
New Moon..... 1 30 30 After.	c Last Quarter..... 14 5 10 Morn.
First Quarter..... 9 10 42 After.	d New Moon..... 21 2 31 After.
Full Moon..... 17 11 52 Morn.	

e Apogee..... 8 11 — Morn.	f Perigee..... 21 7 — Morn.
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Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remainder of Month.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
			Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Wed	16 St. Remigius.	5 31	5 49	5 17	11 29
2	Thur	17 Major André executed, 1781.	5 31	5 48	5 17	11 28
3	Fri	18 Admiral Earl of Cornwall b. 1897.	5 33	5 47	7 0	11 3
4	Sat	19 First August Bible printed, 1625.	5 34	5 45	7 51	11 43
5	SUN	20 16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 31	5 45	8 41	11 55
6	Mon	21 St. Paul, T. and M.	5 27	5 43	9 30	12 1
7	Tues	22 Nelson of the Carnarvon b. 1805.	5 27	5 43	10 13	12 1
8	Wed	23 Queen College, Manchester, opened.	5 27	5 44	11 7	12 59
9	Thur	24 St. Denis, Dr. Nathan, Arms Explorer.	5 31	5 44	After	12 46
10	Fri	25 St. Denis, Dr. Nathan, Arms Explorer.	5 31	5 44	9 53	12 53
11	Sat	26 Howe's Ultimatum to French Govt. res.	5 31	5 42	1 18	1 22
12	SUN	27 23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — Apogee.	5 32	5 41	2 5	1 17
13	Mon	28 Translation of King Edward the Conf.	5 32	5 41	2 50	1 33
14	Tues	29 Making of the Great Pyramid, 1891.	5 32	5 41	3 33	1 49
15	Wed	30 Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	5 32	5 41	4 18	2 5
16	Thur	31 Lord Selkirk's death, 1805.	5 32	5 41	5 3	3 47
17	Fri	1 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 32	5 41	5 53	4 23
18	Sat	2 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 32	5 41	6 38	5 0
19	SUN	3 1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — Perigee.	5 32	5 41	7 23	5 47
20	Mon	4 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	8 08	6 32
21	Tues	5 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	8 43	7 17
22	Wed	6 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	9 28	8 02
23	Thur	7 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	10 13	8 47
24	Fri	8 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	10 58	9 32
25	Sat	9 Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	5 32	5 41	11 43	10 17
26	SUN	10 2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 34	5 43	12 28	11 02
27	Mon	11 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 34	5 43	1 13	11 47
28	Tues	12 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 34	5 43	1 58	12 32
29	Wed	13 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 34	5 43	2 43	1 17
30	Thur	14 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 34	5 43	3 28	2 02
31	Fri	15 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 34	5 43	4 13	2 47

PHENOMENA.

1	After.	Mercury stationary.	App. diameter 30".
2	After.	Mercury stationary.	
3	Morn.	Mercury stationary.	
4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn.	Moon 6 34 N.
5	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.	Moon 6 12 N.
6	After.	Saturn in conjunction with the sun.	App. diameter 30".
7	After.	Mercury stationary.	
8	Morn.	Mercury stationary.	
9	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Venus.	Moon 6 41 S.
10	After.	Mercury stationary.	
11	After.	Mercury stationary.	
12	After.	Mercury stationary.	
13	After.	Mercury stationary.	
14	After.	Mercury stationary.	
15	After.	Mercury stationary.	
16	After.	Mercury stationary.	
17	After.	Mercury stationary.	
18	After.	Mercury stationary.	
19	After.	Mercury stationary.	
20	After.	Mercury stationary.	
21	After.	Mercury stationary.	
22	After.	Mercury stationary.	
23	After.	Mercury stationary.	
24	After.	Mercury stationary.	
25	After.	Mercury stationary.	
26	After.	Mercury stationary.	
27	After.	Mercury stationary.	
28	After.	Mercury stationary.	
29	After.	Mercury stationary.	
30	After.	Mercury stationary.	
31	After.	Mercury stationary.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

a. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter..... 8 5 52 After.	c Last Quarter..... 29 1 8 After.
Full Moon..... 15 10 28 After.	d New Moon..... 26 7 25 Morn.
e Apogee..... 5 7 — Morn.	f Perigee..... 17 8 — Morn.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Remainder of Month.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
			Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
			Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	Sat	16 All Saints' Day. — (day, Seige of Ladysmith by Boers)	5 35	5 52	6 33	6 24
2	SUN	17 23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day, Seige of Ladysmith by Boers)	5 35	5 52	7 23	7 9
3	Mon	18 Queen's Proclamation Assuring Govt.	5 36	5 52	8 13	7 56
4	Tues	19 Queen's Proclamation Assuring Govt.	5 36	5 51	9 0	8 44
5	Wed	20 Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	5 36	5 51	9 48	9 32
6	Thur	21 St. Leonard.	5 35	5 51	10 38	10 20
7	Fri	22 Battle of Mooltan, 1848.	5 37	5 51	11 17	11 9
8	Sat	23 John Milton died, 1674, b. 16th Dec.	5 37	5 50	After	11 57
9	SUN	24 24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day of King Edward VII.)	5 37	5 50	6 42	12 43
10	Mon	25 25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day of King Edward VII.)	5 36	5 50	1 24	1 30
11	Tues	26 St. Martin, Ep.	5 36	5 50	2 7	1 37
12	Wed	27 William of Orange, 1689.	5 36	5 50	2 52	2 24
13	Thur	28 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	3 37	3 12
14	Fri	29 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	4 22	3 57
15	Sat	30 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	5 07	4 42
16	SUN	1 1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day of King Edward VII.)	5 36	5 50	5 52	5 27
17	Mon	2 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	6 37	6 12
18	Tues	3 Duke of Wellington, 1812.	5 36	5 50	7 22	6 57
19	Wed	4 Great Fire of London, 1666.	5 36	5 50	8 07	7 42
20	Thur	5 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	8 52	8 27
21	Fri	6 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	9 37	9 12
22	Sat	7 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	10 22	9 57
23	SUN	8 2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day of King Edward VII.)	5 36	5 50	11 07	10 42
24	Mon	9 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	11 52	11 27
25	Tues	10 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	12 37	12 12
26	Wed	11 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	1 22	1 07
27	Thur	12 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	2 07	1 42
28	Fri	13 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	2 52	2 27
29	Sat	14 St. Andrew, Bishop of Exeter, 1805.	5 36	5 50	3 37	3 12
30	SUN	15 3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. — (day of King Edward VII.)	5 36	5 50	4 22	3 57

PHENOMENA.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.
Nov. 1	7 Morn. — Jupiter in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter 30".
2	After. — Mercury at greatest elongation.
3	After. — Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
4	After. — Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
5	After. — Mercury at greatest El. 1st N.
6	Morn. — Moon in conjunction with Venus.
7	Morn. — Moon in conjunction with Mars.
8	Morn. — Venus in superior conjunction with the sun.
9	After. — Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
10	Morn. — Moon in conjunction with Venus.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

d. h. m.	d. h. m.	d. h. m.
First Quarter..... 9 11 48 Morn.	Last Quarter..... 22 1 21 Morn.	
Full Moon..... 16 6 8 Morn.	New Moon..... 30 2 48 Morn.	
Apogee..... 2 9 — After.	Apogee..... 29 12 — Midnight.	
Perigee..... 15 7 — After.		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Risen Morn.	Set After.	Risen Morn.	Set After.
1	Mon	16	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.....	6 8	5 30	6 59	6 39
2	Tues	17	Battle of Austerlitz, 1804.....	6 9	5 30	7 44	1 35
3	Wed	18	Battle of Hohenlinden, 1800.....	6 9	5 30	8 33	2 21
4	Thurs	19	Slavery abolished, 1839.....	6 10	5 30	9 14	3 8
5	Fri	20	Madras Court of S. Canara established, 1850.....	6 10	5 31	9 57	3 51
6	Sat	21	St. Nicholas.....	6 11	5 31	10 39	4 38
7	SUN	22	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 11	5 31	11 20	5 23
8	Mon	23	Conception of B. V. Mary.....	6 12	5 32	After.	6 8
9	Tues	24	Second battle of Nagasaki, 1857.....	6 13	5 32	1 28	7 45
10	Wed	25	Nagpur annexed, 1863.....	6 13	5 32	1 28	7 45
11	Thurs	26	Battle of Magersfontein, South Africa, 1899. Genl. A. Wainwright killed.....	6 14	5 33	2 14	8 35
12	Fri	27	New Zealand discovered, 1642.....	6 14	5 33	3 5	9 31
13	Sat	28	St. Lucy.....	6 15	5 33	4 0	10 30
14	SUN	29	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 15	5 34	5 0	11 23
15	Mon	30	Battle of Colenso, S. A., 1899; Genl. Buller killed.....	6 16	5 34	6 2	Morn.
16	Tues	1	St. Stephen..... Hon. Roberts killed.....	6 17	5 34	7 6	0 29
17	Wed	2	Foundation Stone of Town Hall laid, 1883.....	6 17	5 35	8 9	1 27
18	Thurs	3	Suez Canal opened, 1869.....	6 18	5 35	9 10	2 37
19	Fri	4	Margaret Dalhousie died, 1850.....	6 18	5 36	10 8	3 33
20	Sat	5	Battle of Suakin, 1888.....	6 19	5 36	11 3	4 29
21	SUN	6	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.....	6 19	5 37	11 55	5 16
22	Mon	7	Battle of Ferozeshah, 1848.....	6 20	5 37	Morn.	6 1
23	Tues	8	Assassination of Sir W. H. Mac-Donnell.....	6 20	5 38	0 46	6 51
24	Wed	9	Christmas Eve.....	6 21	5 38	1 34	7 37
25	Thurs	10	CHRISTMAS DAY.....	6 21	5 39	2 26	8 23
26	Fri	11	St. Stephen, Martyr.....	6 22	5 39	3 15	9 16
27	Sat	12	St. John the Evangelist.....	6 22	5 40	4 4	9 57
28	SUN	13	1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.....	6 23	5 40	4 53	10 44
29	Mon	14	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809.....	6 23	5 41	5 40	11 32
30	Tues	15	Pegu annexed, 1852.....	6 24	5 42	6 27	After.
31	Wed	16	St. Silvester, Pope.....	6 24	5 42	7 13	1 5

PHENOMENA.

d. h.	Phenomenon	Time
Dec. 4 10	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon 9 47 N.
5 12	Midnight.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon 5 12 N.
11 3	After.—Uranus in conjunction with Venus.....	Venus 7 48 S.
23 5	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with the sun.....	
31 11	After.—Uranus in conjunction with Mercury.....	Mercury 1 18 S.
14 43	After.—Uranus in conjunction with the sun.....	
22 8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon 4 22 S.
21 12	Midnight.—Winter commences.....	
25 2	Morn.—Mars in quadrature to the sun. App. diameter: 7".	
26 5	Morn.—Neptune in opposition to the sun.....	
29 9	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon 5 57 N.
31 10	After.—Moon in conjunction with the Saturn.....	Moon 5 20 N.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON 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 *calendarius* 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 crabs or apples and was called lamb's wool.

6.—EPIPHANY.

On this 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. Dunstons-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 amending the copies of the Bible. Lucian was put to death by Maximianus 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 PRISCA.

Prisca, 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 Diocletian, in the year 303. 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 Diocletian persecution, about the year 303, being crucified upon burning coals; and, after his body was buried 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.

26.—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 Juno, 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 *sprent helle*, 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 of Licinius. 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 mournfully descended, and very beautiful. Her personal charms soon attracted the notice of Quintianus, prætor 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.

11.—SHROVE TUESDAY.

This day is also called 'Fastern's Eeve' and Pancake Tuesday. *Shrove* is the preterite 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 observance 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.

12.—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 *Cenot Jenerii*, the head of the fast, and *Dies Ceneris*, 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.

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 brusk, 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. —MORRIS.

16.—FIRST 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 *Corbie's Sunday*, and *grey pass*, first steeped at night in water, and fried with butter, form the usual repast.

24.—SAINT MATTHIAS.

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-morath*, or *length-morath*, 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 Chad, 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 Firmianus, 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.

9.—MID-LENT SUNDAY.

The middle or fourth Sunday in Lent was formerly called the Sunday of the five leaves, 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 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 Mid-Lent 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. Firmity is commonly a rural repast on this day. It is made of whole grains of wheat first parboiled, and then put into and boiled in milk, sweetened, and scented with spices.

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.

17.—SAINT PATRICK.

The tutelar saint of Ireland was born in the year 373, in a village called *Bannaw Tabernae*, 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 113, 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 *trè-foe*, 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.

21.—SAINT BENEDICT.

Benedict, or Bannet, 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 Cassino, about forty miles from the city. Benedict was now only fifteen, and lived for three years in a cave. Romanus, a monk, giving him provisions; these were lit down by a rope, with a bell affixed, to give notice to the holy reclus. Benedict founded the monastery of Cassino 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, monks, first instituted by our saint, was, in the ninth century, at its height of glory.

23.—PALM SUNDAY.

In the missals, this day is denominated *Dominica a ramis Palmarum*, 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 *carumod* 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.

25.—ANNUNCIATION OF THE B. 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.

27.—MAUNDY THURSDAY.

This day is called in Latin *Dies Misericordie*, 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 clothes and of silver money, and refreshment was given them to mitigate the severity of the fast. On the 15th April 1781 (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.

28.—GOOD FRIDAY.

This day commemorates the suffering of Christ, as a propitiation for our sins. Holy Friday, or the Friday in Holy Week, is the 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 last agony, pierced by seven swords, and leaning over the agonising body of her son. Behind these images, a theatre with colonnades, supporting a multitude of wax tapers, dazzled the sight, while the choir was charmed by the harmonious chanting of the choir.

More than a hundred thousand persons, in the evening, crowded the streets, hurrying from church to church to express the agonies of their soul, and the fervour of their devotion, by bowing themselves to each, and kissing the feet of the most revered image. Most of the spectators were natives of the city, but many, upon each successive 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 richly ornamented as carving and gilding, rich silks, brocades, and velvets, with curious embroidery, all executed by their most skillful 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 bargasses, clothed in black buckram, 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 blue-coat boys of Christ's Hospital, 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 the 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 by 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 stored 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 harps, clarionets, flench horns, and flutes, played the softest and most solemn music. Every part of the procession wanted nothing to heighten the effect. I am persuaded that every one who had a soul for harmony felt the melting tear.

His FAVOURER'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!

Al! Sion's daughters! 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.—HERNICK.

30.—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 *Dominica Gaudii*, the joyous Sunday. Masters granted freedom to their slaves at this season, and valuable presents were made to the poor.

31 & APRIL 1.—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.

APRIL.

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

1.—ALL FOOLS' 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 sleepless errands; for the history of Eve's mother, for pigeon's milk, stirrup oil, and similar ridiculous absurdities.

4.—SAINT ANDREWS.

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 390.

13.—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 on the mind 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 swore by St. Denis, that, if ever he came to the throne, he would drive every mendicant idle priest out of his kingdom. The fanatic passion of St. Louis for crusades brought him to his death, near the ruins of Carthage, fighting against *Murad* 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 1330, 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 757, the reigning Doge being always Grand Master:—their motto was, '*Pax tibi, Marco, Evangelista Meus.*'

MAY.

May is so called from *Mais*, 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 youth of Rome. The Saxons called May *tri-milc*, because in that month they began to milk their kine three times in a day.

1.—MAY-DAY.

Antiently, 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 homewards, 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 circle of the year.

The custom of *going a-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 Apostle 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 faller's staff.

3.—INVENTION OF THE CROSS.

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

4.—ROGATION SUNDAY.

This day takes its name from the Latin term *rogare*, to ask; because, on the three subsequent days, *supplications* were appointed by Memertius, Bishop of Vienna, in the year 489, to be offered up, with fasting to God, to avert some particular calamities that threatened his diocese.

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 cauldron 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.

8.—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 churchwardens, and a number of boys, with wands, walk in procession, and beat the bounds of the parish.

18.—WHIT-SUNDAY.

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

19.—SAINT DUNSTON.

Dunstan was a native of Glastonbury, and is by descent. He was a skilful writer, musician, and an excellent forger and raiser 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.

19, 20.—WHIT-MONDAY AND WHIT-TUESDAY.

In 'antient times' Whitsun 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 *Kenning* 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 luns that are established there.

25.—TRINITY SUNDAY.

Stephen, Bishop of Liege, first drew up an Office in commemoration of the Holy Trinity, about the year 929; but the festival was not formally admitted into the Romish Church till the fourteenth century, under the pontificate of John XXII.

29.—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.

JUNE.

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

5.—SAINT BONIFACE.

Boniface was created Bishop of Meitz in the year 443. 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 *Joses*; 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 303.

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 acts 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 Jonah, 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 Quintilis*, as being the fifth month in the year, in the old Roman calendar established by Romulus. July was called by the Saxons, *weod-monat*, or *wey-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.

13.—SAINT SWITHIN.

Swithin, in the Saxon *Seithin*, 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 Helmston, 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 parentage, no other proof is necessary, than his becoming the victim of Herod Agrippa. The Spaniards esteem James their tutelary saint.

26.—SAINT ANNE.

She was the mother of the Virgin Mary, and the wife of Joseph 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 *ara-monat* (more rightly *ara-monat*), 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 Narcissus, Bishop of Jerusalem, and who afterwards suffered martyrdom; and the *Propheta* was recognized 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 254. He was laid upon a gridiron, and broiled over a fire.

15.—ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

This is a festival in the Greek and Russian Churches, in honour of the supposed miraculous assumption of the Virgin Mary into heaven.

24.—SAINT BARNABAS.

He preached the Gospel in Armenia, converted the Lycaonians, 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.—ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST BEHEADED.

This day was formerly denominated *Festum Collectionis Sancti Johannis Baptiste*; on 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* *Eke lis* in *Applis*, *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 Zeildus, was born at Athens, but came to France in the year 718. Charles Martel, when hunting, found him in his hermit's cell, and, pleased with his unaffected piety and sanctity of manners, erected an abbey for him at Nismes, of which he was constituted abbot. He died in the year 795.

7.—SAINT EUNUCHUS.

Eunuchus, or Evaristus, was Bishop of Orleans, and present at the Council of Valentia, A.D. 375.

8.—NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED 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: Cosroes 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 stately a manner, but *meek 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, repudiating the King's grandson 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 Nodabar 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, contradicting 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 *hærf* at *Eddesmyr*, the inhabitants assembled in the principal streets to three *carriage-drinks* at each other.

The custom of having a "meat prose" for dinner (seasoned with sage and onions and pork) when on Michaelmas Day, is of every ancient standing; yet the cause why remains unexplained though its Book with remains 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 geese at that time most plentiful. Poor Robin, in his Almanack for 1695, has the following lines:—

Geese now in their prime season are,
Which, if well reared, are good fare;
Yet, however, friends, take heed,
Now too much of them you feed,
Lest, when as your tongues run loose,
Your discourse be small as geese.

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 *October* in the time of Dionysius; but, after his death, by the decree of the Senate, it took the name of October, every one, losing the name and memory of so detestable a tyrant. It was called *septembris*, or *win-month*, by the Saxon.

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. 485.

3.—SAINT EUTHY.

This virgin martyr suffered death under Maximian, about the year 300, the most cruel torments being inflicted upon her.

9.—SAINT DENYS.

St. Denys, or Dyonysius, 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 elder brothers were either dead, or had fled away, he succeeded to the crown of England in the year 1066. 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 settling what was then called *Roman-see*, but now better known by the name of *Peter's Pence*.

17.—SAINT ETHELBERG.

She was a princess of distinguished piety, daughter of Arian, King of the East-Angles, and Bereswitha his queen, and was born about the year 640 at Ippam, a small village in Suffolk. In the year 673 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. 14, 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 *Cana*, to be zealous: hence his name of *Simon Zeotes*, 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; *'It is his mother called Mary, and his brethren James, and Jesus, and Simon, and Judas.'* Matt. xii. 56. After great success in his apostolic ministry, he was, at last, for a time and upon request of the superstitious rites of the Magi, orally put to death. He has left no epistle of universal concern to Christians.

NOVEMBER.

The Saxons called November *win-month*, 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 *Liéuard*, was a French nobleman of great reputation in the Court of Clotys 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 his virtues. Martin died about the year 397, much lamented, and highly venerated. The Bishop was once so popular in France that his feast had on his devotions to *visit 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 inscribed a *goose*, and on the reverse occurs the word *Martiniana*.

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 *petit carême*, 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 allowable to eat goose: *'An' hont Martinian' an' d'ersum comeder'*. After having divided into the windy part of the assiduit's arguments, the delighted devotee emerges with the permission to eat his goose; and thus the goose came to be a standing dish on the Convent at Martiniana, even in England at Michaelmas.

13.—SAINT BRITUS.

Britus, or Bric, succeeded St. Martin in the bishopric of Tours in the year 399. 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 1220, 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 subjects. 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, binding 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 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 stifled in a bath, a punishment frequently inflicted, at that time, on female criminals of rank. She suffered martyrdom about the year 235. Cecilia is regarded as the patroness of music, and is represented by Raphael with a lute in her hand.

23.—SAINT CLEMENT.

Clement I. was born at Rome, and was one of the first Bishops of that place; this See he held about sixty years; from the year 64 or 68 to 81. 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. Othent was sentenced to work in the quarries, and afterwards, having an anchor fastened about his neck, was drowned in the sea.

25.—SAINT KATHARINE.

This saint was born at Alexandria, and received a liberal education. About the year 205 she was converted to Christianity, which she afterwards professed with the utmost integrity, 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 stuck 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 Adam King of Scotland, in 137, restored by James V. 1540, revived by King James VI. in 1657, and re-established, by Queen Anne, 1706.

30.—SAINT STEPHEN.

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.

DECEMBER.

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

6.—SAINT NICHOLAS.

Nicholas was Bishop of Myra, in Lycia, and died about the year 392. He was of so charitable a disposition, that he portioned three young women, who were reduced to circumstances, by secretly conveying a sum of money into their father's house. A curious feat is preserved in the Cathedral of Winchester, the carvings on which are applied to the life and miracles of this saint. The annual *receiving* of the *bishop* was once observed on this day.

8.—CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

This festival was instituted by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, because William the Conqueror's feast, being in a storm, afterwards came safe to land. The Council of Oxford, however, held in the year 1123, 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 her self 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.

18.—O SABBATH.

This is the beginning of an Antiphon 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 *Didymus*, or the Twin, was a Jew, and, in a probability, a Galilean. He suffered martyrdom in the same city, being killed by the knives of some people incited by the heathens. This is the shortest day, and is, at London, 7h. 44m. 15s., allowing 10h. 5m. for refraction. There has been a handsome Cathedral erected recently by the Portuguese over the alleged grave of this saint, at Mylapore, in the Madras Presidency.

25.—CHRISTMAS DAY.

The feast of our Saviour's Nativity is named *Christmas-Day*, from the Latin *Christi* *Missa*, the Mass of Christ, and thence the Roman Catholics liturgy is termed their *Missa*, or *Mass Day*. In the primitive Church this day was always preceded by an eve or vigil. When the devotion of the age was converted, our forefathers used to light up candles of an enormous size, which were called *Christmas candles*, and to lay a log of wood upon the fire, called the *Yule-log* or *log*.

The turkey is now the appropriate dish, at the tables of the *my* lost on Christmas Day. Guy, in his fable of the "Turkey and Ant," makes the old turkey say—

Hot man, christman, on turkey peeps,
And Christmas shortens all our days.
Sometimes with oysters we combine,
Sometimes assist the savory 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 bay, the poet's crown,
Are bawled 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 85.

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. *Childermas* day is another name for this feast. The lower orders think that every thing done on this day must go wrong. John Moody in Vanbrugh'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 *Childermas* day: *But my lady was in such mortal haste to be here, that set out she would, that I told her it was Childermas 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, unctious, palls, 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 PANDASAL.—On this day (6th of Pausa Vady) the sun enters the sign of "Makar"—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 *Megha*. 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 Makar 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 good 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* Mani—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 sea, accompanied by a Brahmin priest, to bathe; there they rub their bodies with oil or sesame 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 *chettars*, *ustrethas*, &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 take 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 tila seed mixed with sugar. At the time of putting the tila into the part of 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.

BATHASAPTAMI (from *Bath*, a bath; and *Saptami*, the 7th day of the month) is the 7th of Margha 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, of which fourteen govern in succession during each *Kalpa*, or grand period of creation and destruction. The present age is the 14th *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-paksh of Magha, during which the Linga or Phallus is worshipped. Vady Chaturdashi, or the 24th of every month, is kept sacred by the votaries of Shiva, and especially by women, but Magh 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 archer of wicked and licentious habits went into a forest on this day to shoot deer. 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 *Sel* or *Bilva* tree to secure himself from their attack. Having got into the tree, by way of relaxation, or to get a clearer view, he broke off all the branches that hung across and above his head, and hung them down: the tongs 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 *viman* or heavenly chariot, and took the hunter into Kailas, his own abode, with acclamations of joy. To commemorate the entrance of this archer 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 repair to the temples of Shiva accompanied by a Brahmin priest, who performs a *pooja* 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 *Mantras*—the worshippers—kings a leaf of the *Bilva* or *Sel* over the top of the Linga at each name. This kind of *pooja* is performed four different times, and thus no sleep is obtained the whole night. This is styled the *pooja* of the four *Prabhas* or watches. It commences about 8 p.m. and ends at 5 a.m. The *pagoda* of Shiva are thronged by devotees. Some persons engage twelve Brahmins, others four, &c., according to the abilities of the *Yajman*, to perform the *pooja*. The Brahmins must be offering food for their labours.

HOLI PANDAGAI (Sanskrit—*Holika* or *Phalga Sotsava*).—This most popular festival, called also *Dola* or *Dolavara*, or the swinging festival, is supposed by Sir W. Jones to relate to the vernal equinox, and to be similar to the Persian *Nawroz*. It commences fifteen days before the full moon of Phalgun, and its ceremonies are chiefly attended to in Kailash from Phalgun Shuddh 12 to Vady 1, and in Desh from Phalgun 16 to Vady 5. It is held in honour of Krishna's sportive swinging. It is kept as a complete saturnalia. Red powders are daubed upon the face 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 footless errands; and the dance of drunken devotees in commemoration of Krishna dancing with the *Gopis*, or female cowherds, crowds 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 nominally 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 *Shimga*.

HINDU NEW YEAR.—The Hindu's astronomical year is sidereal. It is called *Samaratara*—the first day of the year or the *Vishu Chaturdashi*—the equinoctial point of Aries, into which the sun enters at the vernal equinox. This event generally falls on the 12th April and is considered by the Hindu a *panchami*—a holy occasion. So on New Year's Day the Manes and Gods are propitiated by offerings of *tarpana*—oblations of water—and other allied ceremonies. In other respects, New Year's Day is a day of feasting.

Though thus the astronomical Hindu year falls on the 12th April, New Year's Day is observed on different days by different sects of Hindus, according as they happen to follow the lunar, the luni-solar or solar calendar. The Tamils follow the solar, and their year is thus the sidereal year. The Telugu and Canarese follow the *Chandramana* reckoning, and their years luni-solar, which begins earlier than 12th April. The Malayalis follow the Tamil, though their *Kollam* year—which is more an agricultural year—begins about the middle of September, when the sun enters the autumnal equinox.

On New Year's Day the elderly people—males and females—take a sacred bath in holy rivers or the sea, whichever happens to be nearest. The males propitiate the Manes and the deities; children appear in their holiday dress and jewels. The nearest temple is attended and the god in it is worshipped. In some families children and other members receive new cloths. A sumptuous meal is cooked in every house and poor relations are

always cordially invited to the feast. At evening time the *Panchanga* or the Calendar of the New Year is read out and expounded by a holy Brahmin. Several people assemble to listen to this exposition. At the end of this ceremony, *attor*, *pansupani*, and *dessert* are distributed. Sometimes a short entertainment of music is also added to this ceremony. The whole day is spent more or less in mirth and festivity and a light supper closes the day's proceedings.

In Malabar, the New Year's Day's festivities are observed on a very grand scale. On New Year's eve all the gold coins available in the house, all gold jewels, all kinds of auspicious fruits and flowers and everything considered to be good to look at are placed in the room set apart for the worship of the family god. The *Karnavan*, who is the head of the family, first opens this room between 4 and 5 on New Year's morn and worships with a lighted lamp in his hand all these articles. Then every member of the house one after the other goes to the front of the room with his or her eyes shut and opens them when arrived at the proper spot to take a sight of the auspicious articles collected. The *Karnavan*—head of the family—presents each with something or other,—coins, jewels, flowers, fruits, &c. This is the chief difference between the Malayalis and other Hindus regards the observance of New Year's festivities. And every Hindu takes care to see an auspicious sight on the New Year's morn, whether he is a Malayali or other Hindu.

SHI RAMA NAVAMI from *Rama*, the 7th incarnation of Vishnu, and *Navami*, the 9th day of Chaitra Shuddh. On this day, it is said, Ramanachandra, the 7th incarnation of Vishnu, was born at Ayodhya or Oudh, about B.C. 1400. 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 *Ravana*, 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 "Ramarajana," 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 *Trapa natans*, dyed with *bakam* or safran wood) 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.

NAGA PANCHAMI is sacred to certain demi-gods called *Nagas*, in the form of serpents, and is celebrated on the 5th of Shravan 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.

GODA ASTAMI (from the *Janna* birth, and *Ashtami*, 8th day of the dark-half of Shravan).—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 Shravan Krishna-paksh. 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, Kansa, king of Mathura, who, it was predicted by *Nandadev* 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 smothering all newly-born infants. This holiday is considered one of the greatest among the Hindus, and is observed by almost all the community; 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 Gokul or Vrind, from fear of his maternal uncle, who sought his destruction; and some even keep both days. The former fest on the day of *Janna* *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 *Phalabas* 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, adorning it 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 *pooja*, and afterwards he himself is worshipped and sent away loaded with daksheens and other presents. The holiday is thus observed among the people of the higher castes. On the day of Gokul Ashtami gajavalis (keepers of cows) 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 curd. These people are Gopals—protectors of cows. On the night of Janma Ashtami crowds of people, specially of the lower ranks, flock to the temple of Kandhoba, which is commonly known by the name of Matli. 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 utter his *shabd*, or the turf of hair on the crown of his head, and then slowly shakes his limbs. He depresses his whole frame upwards, and he throws his body into violent contortions, dancing and muttering strange, ambiguous, and wild sounds. He then takes his *soogree*, which is kept near the shrine, and scourgings 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 come one by 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 imaging 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 returns 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 morning the Bhagat collects his disciples in front of the temples, and orders a sufficient quantity of curd to be taken in 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 beating their bodies with mud, shouting in a loud voice. The Bhagat, in the meantime, with a scourge in his hand and with all pretended dignity, stands in the middle, and looking in all directions with feigned severity, lifts up his scourge, and pretends to wound the neck of one of his disciples as a token of his return, draws him towards himself, when the disciple trembles and stands, then stands still, stretching his hands towards the sky, with his eyes closed. No sooner does he do so, than the Bhagat scourgings him two or three times so admiringly that it gives him 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, sweets are distributed among them and to the spectators. This terminates the feast of Gokul Ashtami among the people of the Shudra caste.

PILLAYAR 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 Kritikaivira was created by Shiva without conventional 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 hand 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 tried 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 Clinchwal, properly Devala-mangal, who resides at the village of that name near Ponnai, is supposed to be an incarnation of this god, who granted to a holy Gosuri, or ascetic, named Morola, who lived in the time of Srage, and had won his favour, that he would continue in human shape in his family for seven generations; and though Bharmachary, the seventh in descent from Morola, died without issue, the descent is perpetuated by the Brahmins from self-interest. It is commonly said among the Hindus that the Shastras ordain on its followers the worship of Matli (earth) in the following forms three times a year. The first of these is Nagpudam, 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 Ganesha Chaturthi, on which day a clay image of Ganesha is worshipped. This being the last day of the weekly of Matli, it is observed with greater pomp and more ceremonies, conviviality and merriment than the other two. The image represented on this occasion has four hands and an elephant's head. The image, being Ganapati's favourite colour, is sometimes placed beside his image, richly adorned and brilliant. The image of Ganapati is either made in the shape of a statue from an artist, or is gilt with the finest gold, and painted with superior and variegated colours; and several different varieties are bestowed on it by some to render it elegant and attractive, according to the taste and pecuniary means of the worshipper. The 11th of Bhadrpad Shuddhi 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 Ganesha 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 worship is to be seated is prepared, either in the form of a covered shrine or open space, which is adorned with fruits and flowers, and round it and ways and trees are hung with garlands, after which commences the business of the officiating priest. He attends the master of the house and begins conversing the idol by reciting incantations or mantras from his book, and drawing over it red-coloured rice. After performing many consecutive ceremonies, he proceeds to bathe the god into the image. Being installed, the devotee places before him Naivedya (food), which consists of sweetsmeats, 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 wish and wish of the proprietor. A discourse is delivered in commemoration of his exploits by a Mahant 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 daksheens. On the last day preparations for his departure are made. Evening is the time appointed for parting, when the master of the house performs Uttargaja through the priests, who take away the pretended divinity with which the image was invested by repeating certain mantras. Flowers, fruits, and sweets are offered to the idol; and, 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 daksheens, 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, lost a tail, at which the mouse laughed. Enraged at such an insult, the god of prudence caused the mouse and all who should look at her, but afterwards amended the matter by restoring any from looking at her on his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesha 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 flattery that the calamities incurred will be all comprehended in the abuse, and removed by it.

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

ANANTHA PUJA (Ten days).—This festival is held on the 16th of Ashvin Shuddhi. It is called Durga Puja or Dussehra, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Dasi, the wife of Shiva, over the half-headed demon Maheshwara, set image, after having been worshipped for nine days, is thrown into the water. On this day also Rama marched against Ravana, the demigod of Ceylon, on which account the Marathas seem to have selected it as a good day for commencing their plundering excursions. Early in the morning the Hindus, having washed themselves, perform the *pooja* of their household gods in conjunction with that of all their ancestral gods, or religious deities, Marathas and Banias, or those who consider themselves of the military race, worship the implements of war, and seek protection of them throughout the year, under a misconception that to the propitiativeness of the sword they owe every prosperity. At noon they take *danda* in company with their relatives. In the afternoon they go to the temples in procession with friends, relatives and children. At Benice, Mandabad and Bhilachwar 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 *Palak* tree (*Butea frondosa*), which is regarded as representing soul (gold) and is held highly sacred and indispensable in commemorating this day. On entering the temple, they offer the *puja* and flowers to the image, accompanied with a prayer. They also give daksheens to the Brahmins. On returning home they visit their

draught, called Dandil, the same which is used in fevers. It is composed of the seeds of lettuce, cucumber, and onion with coriander, well pounded, and afterwards diluted with cold rose-water, sugar, syrup of pomegranate, and karat are also added; the whole preparation is made in the *zanana*, and then drunk by cupsful by all true Rosedars. Plain boiled rice with *dehi* (sour curd) and sugar forms the first morning's repast of the 'Id; and dried dates are eaten with it, in remembrance of the prophet's family, whose greatest luxury was supposed to be the dates of Arabia. On the 21st and 22nd the Shi'ahs celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of the two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts. The night of the 27th is called *Lailat al-Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the Koran descended from heaven on that night. It should be observed as a vigil. On this night the *Qhair Mabbis*, or the Pathan sect, who assert that the 12th Imam, Mahdi, has come and gone, used to have encounters with the Sunnis and Shi'ahs, and those killed were supposed to be rewarded as martyrs.

Id-ul-Fitr.—The festival of breaking fast, called also *Ramazan Ki 'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the first Shavval. On this day Mohammedans are required to bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves; then distribute the *fit* or *sadaqa*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, given to the poorer religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Jaghah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *minbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khatibah* or Friday sermon. He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shi'ahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is made, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Alla—Faith!* and fire off muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment. In every house the same dainties are provided; every amusement that can be thought of is indulged in; the nautch women in the apartments of the men, and the *domms* (a class of singers who exhibit before females only) in those of the women are in great request on the last day of *Ramazan*, when the patron of the mansion sits in state to receive visitors from inferiors to great favours to others.

Bakr 'Id, or **Id-i-Kurban** (Ar. *Bakar*, 'a bull,' *Kurban*, 'a sacrifice').—This is a feast held on the 10th Zil Hijjah, in honour, it is said, of Abraham's intention to offer up Ismail, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Is-hak, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject. The offering tam made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, cows, sheep, goats, kids, or lambs, according to each person's means, which answers the double purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ismail and as food. The followers of Muhammad believe that the entrance to paradise is guarded by a bridge, *Pal-i-Sirat*, as narrow as a scythe, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the 'Id will be present to lend their aid in helping them over with lightning celerity. This festival, called by the Arabs *Id-ul-Zohra*, 'day of sacrifice,' and the *Id-ul-Fitr*, are the two great festivals of the Moslems. In A. H. 1 Muhammad kept the Ashur or Jewish fast of the Atonement on the 10th day of the 7th month, but next year, his relations with the Jews being altered, he substituted for it the *Id-ul-Zohra*, grounded on the ceremonies then current at Meilah, and on the 12th of Zil Hijjah he sacrificed two fatted sucking kids with budding horns—the one for his followers and the other for himself and his family (see Leviticus xvi.).

MUHARRAM (Ar. *Muharram*, 'most sacred').—A celebrated mourning held annually in remembrance of the first alleged martyrs of the Shi'ah Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayids are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali ibn Abi Tuleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad; and after the murder of their father, A. H. 40, at Kufah by the contrivances of the Kaliph Yazid, the son of Mu'awiyeh, they with their families removed from Shawa, or Kofah, the capital of Medina. The elder, Hasan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the State any longer in civil wars; but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by Yazid, the son of Mu'awiyeh, at Medina, A. H. 49. Abu 'Abdallah Mu'awiyeh fia Abi Sa'yan, the first of the Ommyades, then began to rule, A. D. 661, and was succeeded by his son Yazid (A. D. 679-683); but after several years the people of Shawa, being tired of king Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Husain to return to the capital and assume his lawful right as Imam (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Husain sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him; and on Husain's arrival with his two sons at Shawa, he was murdered, with all his retinue, at Karbala, in Turkish Arabia, on the 10th day of the Arab month Muharram, A. H. 61 (9th October A. D. 680). Zaim-ul-Abidin, the eldest son of Husain, alone escaped. This forms the subject of the ten days' weeping during the Muharram. The Mohammedans are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shi'ahs and the Sunnis; the former regard Ali and his descendants, Hasan, Husain, Zaim-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baquer, Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter the Kaliphas, as Apulbakar, Omar, Osman, 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during the Muharram. The festival begins when the new moon of the first month (Muharram) becomes visible. Including the *Ziyat*, or 'visiting the grave,' it lasts till the 12th; but the fast is only 10 days, and is hence called *deSura*, from the Arabic

word signifying ten. Houses are appropriated for the mourning ceremonies and called *Ashur Khana*, 'ten-day house,'—*Taziyah Khana*, house of lamentation,—and *Asana*, threshold or *fakir's residence*. The mourning assemblies of the rich are held morning and evening in the Imambaras during the Muharram, when the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service, from the various books descriptive of the life and sufferings of Hasan and Husain. The *Marsah*, a poetical composition embracing the whole of the subject commemorated, is chanted; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of the usurpers, the Kaliphas, with curses. *Taziyas* (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree,—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets. The moment the new moon is seen, a spade is struck into the earth; this is called *kudahi mark*, and at this spot a pit is dug two or three days afterwards, in which a bonfire, called *dhawah*, is kindled. At night men dance round the fires, fencing with swords and springing through the flames, crying "Ya Ali! Sha Husain! Sha Husain! Dulha!" bridegroom, &c.

On the night of the 7th, a representation of Burak, the horse or mule on which Muhammad is said to have ascended to heaven, is brought out. On the 10th the *tabut*, called *tabut* or *taziyah*, is carried in procession. Before this incense is burnt and other rites are performed. The *tabuts*, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not built by the inhabitants of Persia or Arabia. Many Mohammedans regard them with strong disapprobation, but in Bombay the larger portion of them unite in building them. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock in the morning of the tenth day, and again from two till six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach or truck where the greater number of the *tabuts*, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the water. The Indian Shah Mohammedans, who do not unite in building the *tabuts*, are accustomed to go upon this occasion to the mosque for five successive evenings to listen to the account of the death of Husain. On the morning of the 10th of Muharram they resort to the open space or the Imambara. A *Mulla* reads the story of the martyrdom, and as he becomes eloquent, the auditors beat their bare breasts and weep aloud, every now and then giving vent to cries or lamentation—"Wail! Wail! Husain! Husain! shud!" A kind of ring is meanwhile elevated among the devotees for the passage of a procession, and then, amid intense excitement, three horses are led in. Little children, representing the children of Husain, with blood-stained clothes, are mounted on these horses, surrounded by large numbers of mourners, wailing and chanting, and as the procession moves forward headed by six banners—among which is the green standard of 'Ali—the riders of the horses throw ashes over their heads. A figure borne on a bier, representing the decapitated body of Husain, covered with blood and wounds, is brought in, from which broken arrows stick out, with a white dove hovering above it. The profoundest grief is now exhibited by the mourners. Walking round and round the ring, they now and again form circular groups of a dozen or twenty, and bending inwards to the ground, beat their breasts, crying "Wail! Wail! Husain!" Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moghuls and Persians, who, while listening to the recital, weep aloud and shake violently their breasts. Some two or three horsemen, bearing flags, enter the large yard adjoining the Imambara with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned, to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Husain. One person on horseback with a long sword apparently run through his head and covered with blood joins in the wailings. A female infant in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on the shoulders of men, constantly casts ashes or cut straw upon her head in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot, who beat upon their breasts, crying "Hai Hasan! Hai Husain!" This festival is with the Sunnis a mere farce. Before the martyrdom of Hasan and Husain this fast was observed as a feast, and is still reckoned one of the lesser 'Id.

ARHIB-I-CHAHAR SHANBAR.—A lesser 'Id, or festival held on the last fourth week day, viz., Wednesday of *Safar*, on account of Muhammad having, it is said, recovered a little on this day during his last illness and taken a bath for the last time. It is usual to write out seven benedictions, wash off the writing while the ink is fresh, and drink it. It is proper to bathe, put on new clothes, prepare sweetmeats, walk in gardens, and repeat prayers on this day.

BARI WAPAT (Urdu, *bari*, 'great'; *wapat*, 'death').—A fast held on the 13th of *Rabi ul Awwal*, in memory of the death of Muhammad, A. H. 11. The *hadam-i-qasul* (prophet's foot) the impression of a foot on stone, or the *mu-i-mubarak* (the sacred hair of Muhammad), is brought forth and honoured. On the nights of the 11th and 12th processions take place.

URS-I-WALI.—A festival in honour of *Khwajah Mu'in-ud-din Chishti Kadir* or *Wali* is held on the 11th of Jumad-ul-Akhir. This Sufi saint was born in Sijistan, A. H. 627, and came to Ajmere in the reign of Kutb-ud-din Iltas, A. H. 692-697, where he

married the daughter of Sayad Hasana Mashhadi, though a Shiab. A magnificent mosque was built by the Emperor Jahangir, A.D. 1607, near his tomb at Ajmere, where he died A.D. 628. He has also a shrine at Nagar, near Nagarpattam. He is held in special reverence by the Moplas.

MUHAMMADAN BIRTH CEREMONIES.

After the 7th month or pregnancy families that have the means celebrate the *satvaka* (seventh month) with great rejoicings, dress the women in new clothes, and deck her with flowers. In the 8th month the *hathaga* (from red, night, and yagna, to which, is similarly kept. A *latkur* (dagger), a lemon, and nimu 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* equally 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 8th and 10th 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 swaddles are kept away, and the latter must not even be right or and the Muslim creed in the left. Before it is put to the breast some panna mas 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 eighth 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 mat, a prayer repeated over it in the name of Khair 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 15 and the bride at most 13 or 14. *Araknadsagan*, female astrologers, are employed to report the charms or waqas of certain eligible girls. Astrology is then consulted. The ceremonies of betrothal are such as the distribution of betelnut 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 threshhold, when the bride's mother gives the bride to the bridegroom, treading the threshhold, and tasting salt in the bride's house—previous to a gold ring-money and an *asad* (sacred), sweet things there. Then follow ceremonies of feasting and dancing, 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 feast to the bridegroom's. Then the bridegroom, daily dressed, enters 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 advice is resisted till further presents are made. The Kazi or his substitute, after taking two vells from the bridegroom's face, makes him repeat in Arabic certain parts of the Koran, &c. The bridegroom next repeats the marriage contract, and the head of the bride is joined in the Kazi repeating a prayer that the couple thus united may be as loving as Adam and Eve, Abraham and Sarah.

MUHAMMADAN DEATH CEREMONIES.

When a Muhammadan is dying, a vendor of the Koran is brought to read the *surat-gain* and two crowds. Sweet sherbet 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 *kawas* 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 relatives, 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 *Mullah* or the west. Each person takes up a little earth, and repeating the 12th 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 17th 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. *Kafan* 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;—e, as in police;—u, as in push;—o, as in rude;—o, as in day;—o, as in grey;—ai, as in aisle;—au, as in now;—ow in now.

No. 1.

Sidhanti	1799-1800	Virodhi	1829-1830
Randri	1800-1	Vikruti	1830-31
Darmati	1801-2	Khara	1831-32
Dandabati	1802-3	Nandana	1832-33
Radhakragari	1803-4	Vijaya	1833-34
Raktakshi	1804-5	Jaya	1834-35
Krodhana	1805-6	Mannat'ha	1835-36
Achaya	1806-7	Darmakhi	1836-37
Prabhava	1807-8	Havilanti	1837-38
Vibhava	1808-9	Viambi	1838-39
Shukla	1809-10	Vikari	1839-40
Promodhita	1810-11	Shivari	1840-41
Pratipatti	1811-12	Plava	1841-42
A'ngitasa	1812-13	Shubhakruti	1842-43
Srinakha	1813-14	Shubhakruti	1843-44
Khara	1814-15	Krobbi	1844-45
Yava	1815-16	Vishvavasu	1845-46
Dhista	1816-17	Parithava	1846-47
Ishwari	1817-18	Plavanga	1847-48
Babudhanya	1818-19	Khaka	1848-49
Pramati	1819-20	Sauya	1849-50
Vikrama	1820-21	Sadidhana	1850-51
Vizna	1821-22	Virodhakruti	1851-52
Chitrabhadra	1822-23	Paridhavi	1852-53
Swadhara	1823-24	Pramadhi	1853-54
Tharava	1824-25	A'anda	1854-55
Parthiva	1825-26	Rakshasa	1855-56
Vyasa	1826-27	Nala	1856-57
Sarvathi	1827-28	Pungu	1857-58
Sarvadhari	1828-29	Kalyakti	1858-59

No. 2.

Sidhanti	1859-1860	Virodhi	1889-1890
Randri	1860-61	Vikruti	1890-91
Darmati	1861-62	Khara	1891-92
Dandabati	1862-63	Nandana	1892-93
Radhakragari	1863-64	Vijaya	1893-94
Raktakshi	1864-65	Jaya	1894-95
Krodhana	1865-66	Mannat'ha	1895-96
Achaya	1866-67	Darmakhi	1896-97
Prabhava	1867-68	Havilanti	1897-98
Vibhava	1868-69	Viambi	1898-99
Shukla	1869-70	Vikari	1899-1900
Pramodhita	1870-71	Shivari	1900-1
Pratipatti	1871-72	Plava	1901-2
A'ngitasa	1872-73	Shubhakruti	1902-3
Srinakha	1873-74	Shubhakruti	1903-4
Khara	1874-75	Krobbi	1904-5
Yava	1875-76	Vishvavasu	1905-6
Dhista	1876-77	Parithava	1906-7
Ishwari	1877-78	Plavanga	1907-8
Babudhanya	1878-79	Khaka	1908-9
Pramati	1879-80	Sauya	1909-10
Vikrama	1880-81	Sadidhana	1910-11
Vizna	1881-82	Virodhakruti	1911-12
Chitrabhadra	1882-83	Paridhavi	1912-13
Swadhara	1883-84	Pramadhi	1913-14
Tharava	1884-85	A'anda	1914-15
Parthiva	1885-86	Rakshasa	1915-16
Vyasa	1886-87	Nala	1916-17
Sarvathi	1887-88	Pungu	1917-18
Sarvadhari	1888-89	Kalyakti	1918-19

THE SUN'S DECLINATION FOR 1902. APPARENT NOON AT GREENWICH.

Date	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.	
1	8 23	8 38.1	11.08	8 17	16 37.8	42.98	8 7	16 31.0	58.79	N. 4 17	19.2	57.98	N. 14 32	23.9	45.78	N. 21 57	53.9	21.04
2	22 38	41.0	12.83	16 39	36.1	42.90	7 12	44.5	57.47	4 4	28.4	57.78	15 10	33.4	45.17	22 6	67	20.09
3	22 53	22.3	13.58	16 52	14.4	43.73	6 31	51.6	57.35	3 8	32.6	57.66	15 28	31.9	44.54	22 13	57.4	19.12
4	22 47	30.2	15.11	16 34	36.5	44.45	5 16	52.6	57.58	2 26	31.5	57.81	15 45	13.1	43.89	22 21	24.9	18.16
5	22 41	16.0	16.24	16 16	41.0	45.15	4 1	47.9	57.80	1 5	24.7	57.90	16 3	38.8	43.24	22 28	28.9	17.18
6	22 35	23.5	17.36	15 58	27.5	45.83	5 24	48.0	58.01	6 12	11.9	58.84	16 26	48.6	42.57	22 35	9.4	16.18
7	22 27	23.5	18.48	15 39	1.0	46.50	6 31	23.3	58.91	6 31	52.8	58.86	16 37	42.9	41.68	22 41	26.1	15.20
8	22 19	43.8	19.63	15 11	17.0	47.15	5 8	4.1	58.89	7 17	26.9	59.27	16 54	18.9	41.19	22 47	19.0	14.20
9	22 11	14.2	20.67	14 52	17.7	47.78	4 14	40.8	58.85	6 17	5.9	59.97	17 10	38.9	40.48	22 52	47.9	13.20
10	22 2	14.5	21.70	14 33	3.4	48.46	4 21	13.9	58.93	7 42	13.5	59.65	17 26	41.8	39.75	23 57	52.8	12.20
11	21 54	19.4	22.86	14 13	34.6	49.09	3 57	48.7	58.82	8 4	25.2	60.32	17 43	27.1	39.02	23 8	35.4	11.18
12	21 41	58.5	23.33	13 53	31.8	49.57	2 51	19.6	58.68	8 36	22.8	61.07	17 57	34.7	38.27	23 16	49.6	10.17
13	21 31	31.9	24.38	13 33	52.8	50.13	2 10	55.2	59.02	8 48	23.8	61.61	18 13	4.1	37.51	23 10	41.5	9.15
14	21 20	2.0	25.37	13 13	45.7	50.67	1 14	57.3	59.10	9 16	19.9	62.28	18 27	53.1	36.74	23 14	8.9	8.13
15	21 11	2.3	26.39	12 53	38.5	51.15	2 24	13.4	59.13	3 31	46.5	62.82	18 42	27.5	35.98	23 17	11.5	7.16
16	21 1	26.3	27.40	12 33	31.3	51.70	1 59	17.9	59.21	9 51	14.3	63.44	18 56	41.9	35.16	23 16	49.8	6.08
17	20 52	2.2	28.40	12 12	1.6	52.19	1 35	58.5	59.24	10 14	3.9	64.02	19 10	35.2	34.36	23 22	52.2	5.05
18	20 40	14.3	29.09	11 51	3.3	52.65	1 12	14.6	59.25	10 35	30.3	64.59	19 24	19.0	33.54	23 25	52.1	4.02
19	20 28	2.9	29.67	11 30	33.8	53.12	6 48	32.3	59.26	10 56	25.2	65.14	19 37	25.9	32.71	23 28	18.1	2.93
20	20 15	25.4	30.19	11 9	38.5	53.53	6 24	50.2	59.24	11 17	22.2	65.69	19 50	29.0	31.87	23 30	15.8	1.95
21	20 2	31.2	32.58	10 47	2.6	53.99	0 11	8.7	59.21	11 37	57.1	66.23	20 2	54.7	31.02	23 26	49.6	0.91
22	19 49	11.5	33.78	10 25	23.2	54.39	0 22	32.1	59.18	11 58	20.6	66.78	20 15	19.9	30.16	23 20	38.2	0.12
23	19 35	20.7	34.70	10 3	23.6	54.78	0 43	11.7	59.12	12 16	82.3	67.24	20 27	2.6	29.29	23 20	41.0	1.15
24	19 21	20.1	35.60	9 41	32.6	55.16	1 0	49.7	59.05	12 38	31.9	67.73	20 38	35.1	28.41	23 25	31.9	2.19
25	19 7	1.1	36.50	9 19	24.4	55.62	1 33	26.0	59.06	12 58	10.1	68.20	20 53	46.4	27.42	23 34	59.1	3.22
26	18 53	13.0	37.35	8 57	7.7	56.07	1 57	16.0	58.80	13 17	53.6	68.65	21 6	36.2	26.68	23 38	29.5	4.25
27	18 37	8.3	38.00	8 34	42.3	56.55	2 21	6.5	58.55	13 37	15.9	69.11	21 13	4.4	25.72	23 41	35.2	5.28
28	18 21	41.3	39.04	8 12	19.6	56.90	2 44	0.3	58.33	13 56	22.1	69.55	21 21	10.8	24.89	23 49	15.3	6.30
29	18 5	54.3	39.86	7 50	...	57.12	3 7	25.6	68.49	14 15	17.3	69.97	21 30	55.0	23.67	23 56	19.7	7.33
30	17 49	47.8	40.97	...	...	57.53	3 30	47.5	68.33	14 34	57.8	70.38	21 40	16.8	22.94	23 18	24.6	8.35
31	17 33	22.2	41.40	...	...	58.16	3 54	5.5	68.16	...	...	...	21 49	10.2	22.90	...	...	...

THE SUN'S DECLINATION FOR 1902. APPARENT NOON AT GREENWICH.

Date	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.		Sun's Declination.	Hourly Variation.	
1	N. 23 9	52.0	9.86	N. 18 12	56.0	37.26	N. 8 23	21.8	54.22	2 53	29.0	58.91	14 31	17.0	48.50	21 49	34.7	24.05
2	23 1	53.1	10.37	17 57	4.8	38.90	8 10	26.5	54.55	3 14	34.6	58.25	14 30	34.1	47.93	21 51	33.9	23.98
3	22 53	24.2	11.39	17 41	44.0	38.73	7 48	33.2	54.83	3 41	55.1	57.13	14 31	27.1	47.38	21 53	21.9	21.96
4	22 46	48.7	12.89	17 23	5.9	39.14	7 26	42.4	55.18	4 8	50.0	58.62	15 10	23.6	46.77	21 54	21.5	20.86
5	22 31	50.4	13.88	17 16	15.8	40.14	7 4	24.5	55.47	4 28	50.0	58.92	15 28	36.1	46.03	21 57	18.7	19.78
6	22 16	8.3	14.87	17 0	34.1	40.59	6 49	9.7	55.75	5 1	37.7	57.14	15 47	17.2	45.43	21 59	31.4	18.70
7	22 0	8.3	15.86	16 35	34.1	41.50	6 19	43.5	56.02	5 14	31.7	57.43	16 5	19.7	44.76	22 3	36.7	17.60
8	21 53	40.0	16.34	16 20	47.0	42.16	5 57	20.8	56.27	5 14	31.6	57.41	16 23	35.9	44.03	22 10	25.8	16.48
9	21 37	5.2	17.31	16 5	47.2	42.81	5 34	57.4	56.51	6 6	27.2	57.80	16 10	35.5	43.34	22 30	25.8	15.37
10	21 19	55.1	18.28	15 40	32.3	43.15	5 12	8.4	56.73	6 23	18.0	57.91	15 57	48.2	42.66	22 45	43.8	14.25
11	21 2	23.6	19.23	15 29	1.7	44.07	4 49	24.0	56.94	6 46	3.6	57.79	15 14	43.5	41.93	22 57	13.3	13.12
12	20 47	35.0	20.18	15 11	16.6	44.68	4 26	35.2	57.14	7 8	43.7	56.45	14 31	21.9	41.18	23 8	13.6	11.98
13	20 31	19.2	21.12	14 53	16.0	45.23	4 4	41.6	57.32	7 31	18.0	56.30	14 17	40.3	40.49	23 16	10.81	10.81
14	20 17	41.0	22.06	14 33	3.1	45.86	3 40	43.8	57.43	8 7	16.9	56.18	13 3	37.3	39.81	23 24	57.9	9.63
15	20 3	18.8	22.99	14 16	35.4	46.44	3 17	43.6	57.68	8 16	7.4	55.73	12 49	22.9	38.84	23 30	53.6	8.52
16	21 29	17.7	23.90	13 57	54.2	47.00	2 54	36.0	57.79	9 28	21.8	55.45	12 34	45.4	38.06	23 37	43.7	7.36
17	21 13	50.1	24.81	13 38	59.5	47.55	2 31	27.9	57.92	9 6	28.9	55.14	12 19	48.5	37.19	23 44	25.4	6.20
18	21 3	20.8	25.71	13 19	31.9	48.08	2 2	16.2	58.04	9 29	28.1	54.81	11 4	31.9	36.33	23 50	40.2	5.03
19	20 56	52.3	26.60	13 6	21.6	48.50	1 45	1.5	58.15	9 51	19.7	54.45	10 18	54.9	35.93	23 56	25.5	3.86
20	20 38	3.9	27.49	12 40	38.9	49.11	1 21	45.1	58.24	10 6	2.6	54.19	9 52	54.8	35.93	23 53	25.5	2.67
21	20 36	20.7	28.36	12 21	14.1	49.61	0 58	26.3	58.32	10 27	36.7	53.79	9 16	55.1	35.73	23 36	36.2	1.50
22	20 36	28.7	29.22	12 1	17.6	50.10	0 35	53.5	58.35	10 40	1.6	53.34	8 34	53.9	32.28	23 25	57.9	0.42
23	20 14	37.1	30.07	11 41	9.5	50.51	0 11	33.9	58.43	11 10	16.9	52.08	7 48	50.5	30.97	23 16	50.5	0.86
24	20 1	35.2	30.91	11 30	50.3	51.03	0 11	39.1	58.49	11 31	22.3	52.1	6 57	50.7	29.97	23 8	50.7	2.64
25	19 45	53.2	31.75	11 6	20.1	51.48	0 36	3.7	58.49	11 52	17.2	52.1	6 5	50.7	29.05	22 55	15.7	3.22
26	19 26	1.3	32.57	10 39	39.4	51.91	0 58	26.6	58.60	12 13	1.4	51.61	5 49	26.2	29.05	22 41	12.7	2.02
27	19 6	49.8	33.35	10 18	43.5	52.33	1 21	50.8	58.60	12 34	34.4	51.61	4 58	51.9	28.05	22 28	41.3	1.00
28	18 50	19.0	34.18	9 57	47.7	52.73	1 45	14.6	58.48	12 53	55.8	50.13	4 1	53.9	27.05	22 13	41.7	5.67
29	18 35	29.1	34.97	9 35	87.5	53.13	1 14	13.4	58.44	13 14	5.9	50.13	3 23	31.9	26.08	22 0	18.0	6.74
30	18 41	29.4	35.75	9 15	17.5	53.51	2 31	59.5	58.33	13 34	2.1	49.60	21 32	45.6	25.06	21 16	18.0	7.91
31	18 26	53.3	36.51	8 53	48.9	53.87	...	...	...	13 53	46.2	49.06	21 9	2.3	...	20 12	44.1	9.08

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

Date	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer in Shade.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Rainfall from January Ist.	Date	Barometer reduced to 32° and Sea Level.	Dry Bulb Thermometer in Shade.	Prevailing Direction of Wind.	Rainfall from January Ist.
Inches.	Degrees.	Points.	Inches.	Points.	Inches.	Degrees.	Points.	Inches.	Points.
Jan. 3 30.03	75	N. E. by N.	0.0	1.0	Jan. 3 30.03	75	N. E. by N.	0.0	1.0
4 30.05	75	N. E.	0.2	1.2	4 30.05	75	N. E.	0.2	1.2
5 30.06	75	N. E.	0.3	1.3	5 30.06	75	N. E.	0.3	1.3
6 30.07	75	N. E.	0.4	1.4	6 30.07	75	N. E.	0.4	1.4
7 30.08	75	N. E.	0.5	1.5	7 30.08	75	N. E.	0.5	1.5
8 30.09	75	N. E.	0.6	1.6	8 30.09	75	N. E.	0.6	1.6
9 30.10	75	N. E.	0.7	1.7	9 30.10	75	N. E.	0.7	1.7
10 30.11	75	N. E.	0.8	1.8	10 30.11	75	N. E.	0.8	1.8
11 30.12	75	N. E.	0.9	1.9	11 30.12	75	N. E.	0.9	1.9
12 30.13	75	N. E.	1.0	2.0	12 30.13	75	N. E.	1.0	2.0
13 30.14	75	N. E.	1.1	2.1	13 30.14	75	N. E.	1.1	2.1
14 30.15	75	N. E.	1.2	2.2	14 30.15	75	N. E.	1.2	2.2
15 30.16	75	N. E.	1.3	2.3	15 30.16	75	N. E.	1.3	2.3
16 30.17	75	N. E.	1.4	2.4	16 30.17	75	N. E.	1.4	2.4
17 30.18	75	N. E.	1.5	2.5	17 30.18	75	N. E.	1.5	2.5
18 30.19	75	N. E.	1.6	2.6	18 30.19	75	N. E.	1.6	2.6
19 30.20	75	N. E.	1.7	2.7	19 30.20	75	N. E.	1.7	2.7
20 30.21	75	N. E.	1.8	2.8	20 30.21	75	N. E.	1.8	2.8
21 30.22	75	N. E.	1.9	2.9	21 30.22	75	N. E.	1.9	2.9
22 30.23	75	N. E.	2.0	3.0	22 30.23	75	N. E.	2.0	3.0
23 30.24	75	N. E.	2.1	3.1	23 30.24	75	N. E.	2.1	3.1
24 30.25	75	N. E.	2.2	3.2	24 30.25	75	N. E.	2.2	3.2
25 30.26	75	N. E.	2.3	3.3	25 30.26	75	N. E.	2.3	3.3
26 30.27	75	N. E.	2.4	3.4	26 30.27	75	N. E.	2.4	3.4
27 30.28	75	N. E.	2.5	3.5	27 30.28	75	N. E.	2.5	3.5
28 30.29	75	N. E.	2.6	3.6	28 30.29	75	N. E.	2.6	3.6
29 30.30	75	N. E.	2.7	3.7	29 30.30	75	N. E.	2.7	3.7
30 30.31	75	N. E.	2.8	3.8	30 30.31	75	N. E.	2.8	3.8
31 30.32	75	N. E.	2.9	3.9	31 30.32	75	N. E.	2.9	3.9
Feb. 1 30.33	75	N. E.	3.0	4.0	Feb. 1 30.33	75	N. E.	3.0	4.0
2 30.34	75	N. E.	3.1	4.1	2 30.34	75	N. E.	3.1	4.1
3 30.35	75	N. E.	3.2	4.2	3 30.35	75	N. E.	3.2	4.2
4 30.36	75	N. E.	3.3	4.3	4 30.36	75	N. E.	3.3	4.3
5 30.37	75	N. E.	3.4	4.4	5 30.37	75	N. E.	3.4	4.4
6 30.38	75	N. E.	3.5	4.5	6 30.38	75	N. E.	3.5	4.5
7 30.39	75	N. E.	3.6	4.6	7 30.39	75	N. E.	3.6	4.6
8 30.40	75	N. E.	3.7	4.7	8 30.40	75	N. E.	3.7	4.7
9 30.41	75	N. E.	3.8	4.8	9 30.41	75	N. E.	3.8	4.8
10 30.42	75	N. E.	3.9	4.9	10 30.42	75	N. E.	3.9	4.9
11 30.43	75	N. E.	4.0	5.0	11 30.43	75	N. E.	4.0	5.0
12 30.44	75	N. E.	4.1	5.1	12 30.44	75	N. E.	4.1	5.1
13 30.45	75	N. E.	4.2	5.2	13 30.45	75	N. E.	4.2	5.2
14 30.46	75	N. E.	4.3	5.3	14 30.46	75	N. E.	4.3	5.3
15 30.47	75	N. E.	4.4	5.4	15 30.47	75	N. E.	4.4	5.4
16 30.48	75	N. E.	4.5	5.5	16 30.48	75	N. E.	4.5	5.5
17 30.49	75	N. E.	4.6	5.6	17 30.49	75	N. E.	4.6	5.6
18 30.50	75	N. E.	4.7	5.7	18 30.50	75	N. E.	4.7	5.7
19 30.51	75	N. E.	4.8	5.8	19 30.51	75	N. E.	4.8	5.8
20 30.52	75	N. E.	4.9	5.9	20 30.52	75	N. E.	4.9	5.9
21 30.53	75	N. E.	5.0	6.0	21 30.53	75	N. E.	5.0	6.0
22 30.54	75	N. E.	5.1	6.1	22 30.54	75	N. E.	5.1	6.1
23 30.55	75	N. E.	5.2	6.2	23 30.55	75	N. E.	5.2	6.2
24 30.56	75	N. E.	5.3	6.3	24 30.56	75	N. E.	5.3	6.3
25 30.57	75	N. E.	5.4	6.4	25 30.57	75	N. E.	5.4	6.4
26 30.58	75	N. E.	5.5	6.5	26 30.58	75	N. E.	5.5	6.5
27 30.59	75	N. E.	5.6	6.6	27 30.59	75	N. E.	5.6	6.6
28 30.60	75	N. E.	5.7	6.7	28 30.60	75	N. E.	5.7	6.7
29 30.61	75	N. E.	5.8	6.8	29 30.61	75	N. E.	5.8	6.8
30 30.62	75	N. E.	5.9	6.9	30 30.62	75	N. E.	5.9	6.9
31 30.63	75	N. E.	6.0	7.0	31 30.63	75	N. E.	6.0	7.0

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

	MORNING HOURS											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Noon.
Barometer, Inches	0.00	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01
Thermometer, Degrees	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Barometer, Inches	0.00	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01	- 0.01
Thermometer, Degrees	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
EXAMPLES.												
1.—Required the Mean Barometric Pressure and Temperature at 7 o'clock in the morning on January 6th? The mean daily values from the table on page 60 are 30.03 inches and 76 degrees. The Winter Hourly Variations for 7 morning are + 0.02 inch and - 6 degrees. Hence the required values are—												
2.—Required the Mean Barometric Pressure and Temperature at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on June 5th? The mean daily values from the table are 30.71 inches and 87 degrees. The Summer Hourly Variations for 3 afternoon are - 0.06 inch and + 7 degrees. Hence the required values are—												
The readings of a aneroid barometer require to be reduced to 32 degrees by the help of tables to be found in every meteorological treatise. Those of an aneroid, properly adjusted, show reduced mean pressure at once without reduction. The Mean Pressure is about 30.1 inch less than the numbers given, for every successive rise of nine feet above the mean Sea Level.												

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

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1885	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	62.48
1886	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	49.99
1887	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	27.93
1888	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	30.45
1889	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	42.01
1890	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	43.98
1891	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	47.78
1892	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	47.37
1893	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	43.68
1894	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	33.47

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE PRECEDING EIGHTY FIVE YEARS.

Mean	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	49.94
1895	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	68.14
1896	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	41.90
1897	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	28.98
1898	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	...

Note.—*Incomplete. Rainfall given to December 19th.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY MEAN DAILY RAINFALL.

60-Year Average—1833-1892.

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Day
1	0.02	0.94	1.15	1.00	0.25	0.45	0.50	1.05	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.51	1
2	0.07	0.97	1.10	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.60	0.60	1.17	2.00	1.75	1.50	2
3	1.10	1.00	1.20	0.64	0.41	0.50	0.70	0.73	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	3
4	1.11	1.02	1.20	0.63	0.50	0.53	0.81	1.08	2.48	2.48	2.48	2.48	4
5	1.13	1.03	1.21	0.68	0.52	0.64	0.94	1.10	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.61	5
6	1.16	1.04	1.22	0.65	0.53	0.65	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	6
7	1.17	1.05	1.22	0.70	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	7
8	1.19	1.07	1.23	0.71	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	8
9	1.22	1.07	1.23	0.71	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	9
10	1.27	1.09	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	10
11	1.30	1.10	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	11
12	1.37	1.10	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	12
13	1.42	1.11	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	13
14	1.53	1.12	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	14
15	1.57	1.13	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	15
16	1.60	1.14	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	16
17	1.63	1.15	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	17
18	1.64	1.16	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	18
19	1.64	1.16	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	19
20	1.67	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	20
21	1.71	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	21
22	1.74	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	22
23	1.78	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	23
24	1.81	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	24
25	1.82	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	25
26	1.82	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	26
27	1.83	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	27
28	1.83	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	28
29	1.86	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	29
30	1.88	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	30
31	1.89	1.17	1.24	0.74	0.53	0.74	0.91	1.13	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	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 continued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labor needlessly expended: they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which may be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention; they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds and such like. Repeat spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hard amongst growing crops, and during the hot months, which they now do freely; continue to earth and cruet weeds to prevent their seedling, which they now do freely; continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to earthing. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds; if rooted, they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangos, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed, they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping every thing 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 is loath worse than plants abruptly cut round the edge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses 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 making them with stakes; in forwarding articles for competition pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden little is required beyond the directions of last month; a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and guavas 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 required 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 verbenas and such like to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome, a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers in most seasons are plentiful; fruits, such as papayas, 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 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, untying the ligatures round the grafted parts; support the stems securely against high winds; store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month; pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c., such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand or the pots they were grown in; if the soil is dried, they must be kept dry; gladioli, schizanthus 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 neatly; remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit; after the fruit has swelled a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last; wind changeable from S. to E. and W., dew is seldom seen. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables are plentiful. Fruits, such as guavas, 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 rocky; 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.

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 sown or planted 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 rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

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

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

KITCHEN GARDEN.

December.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing cress bed, and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Branch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of turnips. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early-planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of this 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, amarantus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow carnivorous of all kinds. Fertilize for flowering during the hot months. Attend to dahlias and encourage them by frequent watering of liquid manure. Keep the flower beds and walks clean and neat; water and roll the walks towards the latter part of the month; it will give them a neat appearance at the same time they will be more comfortable to walk upon.

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rose beetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlias 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 dhalia sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seeds (dahlias) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by searching 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 nillator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribes should be budded and inched and propagated by goozies. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds.

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

Strip off leaves and bark 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. Squashes and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in this month; the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fail 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 tuberose should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons which generally commences 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 castorina 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. Row-apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish, and spinach, but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of two-thirds vegetable and half well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month with heavy frosts 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 8,530 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 100 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly and the sound rock and finally foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35.41 inches.

NEILCHERRIES.

Octacannund.

January.—Flowers—None. Vegetables—Sown in verandah for early crop cauliflower, radish, mustard and cress.

February.—Flowers—None. Vegetables—None.

March.—Flowers—Mignonette and nasturtiums, for early flowering. Vegetables—Peas, French beans, radish, mung and 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, cress, turnips, peas, French beans, broad beans, cauliflower, cabbages and all descriptions 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, pansies, 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.

Coonoor and Kotagberry.

Remarks on the vegetation of the above.

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

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

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

February.—Flowers—Camellias, geraniums, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias and polygallias. Vegetables—Cauliflower, beet-root, carrots, turnips, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol-khol and onions.

March.—Flowers—Cedars, lilies, pinks, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, stocks and polygallias. 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 violas. Vegetables—Vegetables are still scarce. The above with mustard, radish, cress and salads are still in season.

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

June.—Flowers—Fuschias, wisteria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronics, polygallias, lilyrains 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, wisteria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronics, polygallias, lilyrains and lilyrains. 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, veronics and heath. Vegetables—Same as July.

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

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

November.—Flowers—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. Vegetables—Same as October.

December.—Flowers—Camellias, cinerarias, pinks, verbenas, daisies, crassulas, apocynas, alpagas, roses and heath. Vegetables—Same as October.

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY ALBERT EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British Dependencies beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; eldest son of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of His late Royal Highness Albert, Prince Consort; born at Buckingham Palace, 9th November 1841; succeeded to the Throne, 22nd January 1901, married 10th March, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia ALFRED ALEXANDER, eldest daughter of His Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark. Their Majesties have had issue:—

His Royal Highness **Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales**, Duke of Clarence and Avoncliff and Earl of Athlone, born January 8, 1864, died January 14, 1892.

His Royal Highness **George Frederick Ernest Albert**, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Oxford and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Kilmarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), &c., &c., &c., born June 3, 1866, married July 6, 1893, to the Princess Victoria Mary ("May") of Teck (born May 26, 1867), and has issue—Edward, Albert, born December 14, 1895, and Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897; Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1899.

Her Royal Highness **Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar**, Duchess of Rife, born February 20, 1867, married July 27, 1880, to Duke of Fife, and has issue—Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Mack, born April 5, 1895.

Her Royal Highness **Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary**, born July 6, 1868.

Her Royal Highness **Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria**, born November 25, 1869; married July 22, 1890, to Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

His Royal Highness **Alexander John Charles Albert**, born April 6, died April 7, 1891.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Imperial Majesty **Victoria**, Empress Frederick of Germany, Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; married January 20, 1842, to Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor (born October 18, 1817; died June 15, 1888). Died August 5, 1901, her issue being—William, reigning German Emperor, born January 25, 1859, married February 27, 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has six sons and a daughter; Charlotte, born July 24, 1846, married February 18, 1873, to Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen; Henry, born August 14, 1852, married May 23, 1868, to his cousin Princess Irene of Hesse; Sigismund, born September 15, 1864, died June 18, 1890; Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married November 19, 1890, to H. S. B. Prince Adolphus of Saxe-Meiningen-Lippe; Waldemar, born February 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, born June 14, 1870, married October 27, 1889, to the Duke of Sparta; and Margaret, born April 12, 1872, married January 26, 1893, to Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

His Majesty the King-Emperor, **Edward VII.**, the reigning Sovereign.

Her Royal Highness **Alfred Marjory Mary**, born April 25, 1823; married July 1, 1862, to His Royal Highness **Louis IV.**, Grand Duke of Hesse (born September 12, 1837, died March 18, 1894); died December 14, 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married April 24, 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, 1873; 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; Tatiana, born June 1897; and Marie, born June 26, 1899; and Anastasia, born June 18, 1901; and Marie, born May 24, 1874, died November 15, 1878.

His Royal Highness **Alfred Ernest Augustus**, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born August 6, 1844, married January 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (born October 17, 1823, died July 30, 1900); his issue being—Alfred, born October 15, 1874, died February 9, 1893; Marie, born October 29, 1875, married January 10, 1894, to Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Romania, and has issue—Carol, born October 15, 1895, and a daughter; Victoria Melita, born November 25, 1875, 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 Hohenzollern-Langenburg, and has issue; and Beatrice, born April 25, 1884.

Her Royal Highness **Harriet Augusta Victoria**, born May 25, 1846; married July 6, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein (born January 21, 1831), and has issue—Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died October 21, 1899; Albert J., born February 26, 1869; Victoria L., born May 5, 1870; Louise A., born August 12, 1872, married July 8, 1891, to Prince Albert of Anhalt; and Harriet, born May 12, died May 29, 1878.

Her Royal Highness **Louise Caroline Alberta**, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John, Duke of Argyll, (born August 6, 1845).

His Royal Highness **Arthur William Patrick Albert**, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; General in Command in Ireland; married March 13, 1879, Princess Louise Margaret, (born July 26, 1860), daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and has issue—Margaret, born January 15, 1882; Arthur, born January 13, 1883; Victoria Patricia, born March 17, 1886.

His Royal Highness **Leopold George Duncan Albert**, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen (born February 17, 1861), daughter of the late Prince George of Waldeck, died March 28, 1884; his issue being—Alice Mary, born February 25, 1883; Leopold Charles Edward G. A., Duke of Albany and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born July 19, 1884.

Her Royal Highness **Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora**, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Maurice of Battenberg (born October 5, 1858; died January 20, 1896), and has issue—Alexander Albert, born November 29, 1886; Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena, born October 24, 1887; Leopold Arthur Louis, born May 21, 1889; and Maurice Victor Donald, born October 3, 1891.

Descendants of His Royal Highness the first Duke of Cambridge, Her Majesty's Uncle.—Field-Marshal H. R. H. **George William Frederick Charles**, 2nd Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819; **Augusta Caroline**, born July 19, 1823; married June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, born July 22, 1845, married and has several children.

Mary Adelaide, born November 27, 1838; married June 12, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (born August 27, 1837, died January 21, 1900, died October 27, 1897, her issue being—Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Adolphus, born August 18, 1838, married 1894, Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the First Duke of Westminster, and has issue.

Descendants of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of King George III.—His Royal Highness **Rupert Augustus George**, 3rd Duke of Cumberland, born September 21, 1845; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue—Frederica, born January 9, 1848; married April 24, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammingen (issue—Victoria, born March 7, died March 27, 1881); and Mary Ernestine, born December 1849.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal...	Lord Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
President of the Council	Duke of Devonshire.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord James of Hereford.
Home Secretary	Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir M. Hicks Beach.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Lord Lansdowne.
Secretary of the Colonies	Mr. J. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	Mr. St. John Brodrick.
Secretary for India	Lord G. Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord Selborne.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Gerald Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	Mr. Walter Long.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Cadogan.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. George Wyndham.
Secretary for Scotland	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Postmaster-General	Lord Londonderry.
First Commissioner of Works	Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	Sir W. H. Walford, Bart.
Parliamentary Secretary, India Office	Lord Hardwicke.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Lord Cranborne.
Parliamentary Secretary, Home Office	Mr. Jesse Collings.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	Lord Raglan.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. H. G. Arnold Forster.
Vice-President of the Board of Education	Sir J. Gorst.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	Lord Dudley.
President Board of Agriculture	Mr. E. W. Hanbury.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	Mr. J. G. Lawson.
Attorney-General	Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C.
Solicitor-General	Sir E. H. Carson, K.C.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Mr. H. T. Anstruther and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher.
Lord Advocate	Mr. Graham Murray, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. C. Scott Dickson, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. J. Atkinson, K.C.

CHIEF COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
EAST INDIES.		
India	Viceroy and Governor-General	His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon, of Kedleston.
Madras	Governor	His Excellency Lord Ampthill, G.C.B.
Bombay	Governor	Lord H. S. Northcote, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
Commonwealth of Australia	Governor-General & Commander-in-Chief	Sir Hon. J. A. L. Bopelona, Earl of, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
	Military Secretary	Major Hon. G. R. C. Willoughby, 3rd Hussars.
	Aide-de-Camp	Captain E. D. A. Corbet, Reserve of Officers.
New South Wales (Sydney)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lieut. R. W. Duff, Fortar and Kincaidine Artillery, (Extra.)
Victoria (Melbourne)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	W. Beauchamp-Kerr, K.C.M.G.
South Australia (Adelaide)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lord R. Tennyson, K.C.M.G.
Western Australia (Perth)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G.
Tasmania (Hobart Town)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lord R. W. A. N. Lambington, K.C.M.G.
New Zealand (Wellington)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir A. B. Haycock, K.C.M.G., G.C.B.
Fiji Islands (Suva)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	H. J. M. Macarty, Earl of, K.C.M.G.
	and High Comr for the Western Pacific	Sir G. T. M. O'Hara, K.C.M.G.
British New Guinea	Lieutenant-Governor	G. R. Le Hariz, Esq., C.M.G.
CHANNEL ISLANDS.		
Guernsey and Alderney	Lieut. Governor and Commanding the Troops.	Major-Genl. H. W. Sandart, R.A.
Jersey	Lieut. Governor and Commanding the Troops.	Major-Genl. H. R. Aradie, C.B.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbados and its Dependencies (Bridgetown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
Windward Islands (St. George, Grenada)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir R. B. Llewellyn, Esq., K.C.M.G.
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	Administrator	Sir H. L. Thompson, Esq., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
St. Lucia (Castries)	Administrator	Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G.
Antigua and Leeward Islands (St. John's)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.
Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. J. Sandart, G.C.M.G.
British Guiana (Georgetown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
Jamaica (Kingston)	Capt. Genl. & Governor-in-Chief	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
Bahamas (Nassau)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	E. J. Cameron, Esq.
Turks & Caicos Islands (Grand Turk)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir D. Wilson, Esq., K.C.M.G.
British Honduras (Belmopan)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir D. Wilson, Esq., K.C.M.G.
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Canada (Ottawa)	Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island.	Minst. G. J. Earl of, G.C.M.G.
Newfoundland (St. John's)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G.
BERMUDA.		
Bermuda (Hamilton)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Genl. Sir G. D. Barker, K.C.B.
MALTA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.		
Malta	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lt. Genl. [Local Genl.] Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I. (Col. Genl. King's Royal Rifle Corps).
GIBRALTAR.		
Gibraltar	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Lt. Genl. [Local Genl.] Sir G. S. White, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (Col. Gordon Highlanders).

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Governors—contd.

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
CYPRUS.		
Cyprus (Nicosia)	High Commr. & Comdr. in-Chief	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.
Uganda	Special Commr. & Comdr. in-Chief	Sir H. H. Johnston, K.C.B.
SOUTH AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	High Commissioner for South Africa	Rt. Hon. A. Lord Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.
Natal (comprising Natal and Zululand) (Durban)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rt. Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G., R.E.
St. Helena (Jamestown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	R. A. Sterndale, Esq.
WEST AFRICA.		
Sierra Leone (Freetown)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.
Gambia	Administrator of the Govt.	Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
GOLD COAST COLONY.		
Gold Coast Colony (Accra)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Major M. Nathan, C.M.G., R.E.
COLONY OF LAGOS.		
Lagos	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir W. D. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nigeria, Northern	High Commissioner	Lt. Col. (Local Brigr. Genl.) Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., G.B., D.S.O.
Nigeria, Southern	High Commissioner	Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius (Port Louis)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Seychelles Islands (Mahé)	Administrator	E. B. Sweet-Escott, Esq., C.M.G.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon (Colombo)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief	Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgway, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
	Aide-de-Camp	Captain E. P. K. Gode, 4th Bn. Essex Regt.
	Brigadier-General	Capt. Sir F. Burdett, Bart., Reserve of Officers
	Aide-de-Camp	Major-Genl. F. T. Hobson.
		Lieut. A. P. Dene, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, (acting).
	Dy. Asst. Adjt. General	Lt. Col. Hon'ble E. Noel.
		Major A. E. Canning, Army Service Corps, (acting).
	Officer Commanding R. A.	Lt. Col. W. E. L. Balfour, R.A.A.
	Commanding R. E.	Lt. Col. J. C. Campbell, 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.
	Aide-de-Camp	W. J. Gascoigne, C.M.G.
	Major-General	Captain Hon. H. W. Trefusis, Scots Guards.
	Aide-de-Camp	Major M. M. Morris, R.A.
		Rt. Col. A. W. Collard, Army Service Corps, (Temporary).
		Major A. B. Hamilton, King's Own Scottish Borderers.
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, Governor of Christmas Island, and High Commissioner for the Protected States in the Malay Peninsula.	
	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel on the Staff
	Dy. Asst. Adjt. General	Capt. R. W. P. White, Welsh Regt.
	Officer Commanding R. A.	Lt. Col. R. Oakes, R.A.A.
	Commanding R. E.	Lt. Col. V. D. Fullerton, R.E.

Chief Colonies of Great Britain with their Dependencies—(contd.)

COLONY AND STATION.	OFFICER.	NAMES.
LABUAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.		
Labuan	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	E. W. Birch, Esq., C.M.G.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands & their Dependencies (Newly)	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.	W. Greg-Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.

His Majesty's Forces in Egypt

Commanding	Major-Genl. Hon. R. A. J. Talbot, C.B.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain W. T. Gairford, South Highlanders.
Asst. Adj. General	Col. M. C. B. Forester-Walker.
Dy. Asst. Adj. General	Captain A. H. C. Kenney-Herbert, Northampton Regt.
Staff Captains	1st Major D. K. E. Hall, Army Service Corps. Captain H. B. Featherstone-Smith, 21st Lancers.
Officer Commanding R. A.	Major Genl. Lt.-Col. D. G. Pringle, R.A.
Principal Medical Officer	Col. W. J. Fawcett, R.A.M.C.
Commanding R. E.	Lieut.-Col. J. C. L. Campbell, R.E.
Chief Ordnance Officer	Lieut.-Col. F. D. Leggett, Ordnance Department.
Senior Veterinary Officer	Vet. Captain T. Marriott.

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

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

MILITARY ATTACHES TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

1st Col. C. A. Lamb	Rome—25th May 1895.
1st Col. Hon. E. J. Montagu-Smyth-Wortley, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Paris—13th July 1901.
Col. J. G. Pennington	Constantinople—3rd November 1899.
Col. F. H. Wardrop, C.B.	Vietnam—6th April 1895.
Col. W. H. H. Waters, M. V. O.	Berlin—1st March 1899.
1st Col. G. E. de la P. Herford	St. Petersburg—5th May 1898.
1st Col. A. G. Churchill	Tokio—12th June 1899.
1st Col. G. T. Brown, D.S.O.	Peking—19th September 1899.
1st Col. C. A. Court (temp.)	Brussels—6th January 1899.
Col. G. C. Kitchin, C.M.G.	Hague—21st October 1901.
1st Major Hon. H. D. Napier	Teheran—4th September 1901.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

His Highness Asaf Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Muzaffar-ul-Mutalik, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Nawab Mir Asaf Jah Bahadur Feroz Jung, &c., &c., the Nizam of Hyderabad, was, on attaining his majority, invested with full powers of Administration on the 6th February 1857.

His Highness has now two sons living, the elder, Sahibzada, was born on the 6th April 1896, and the younger on the 6th August 1895.

MYSORE.

His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, born 4th June 1894, installed 1st February 1895.

Regent.—Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilasa Sanidhana Kempasamamani Avara, &c.

THE CARNATIC FAMILY.

Asaf Jah, Umdat-ul-umra, Siraj-ul-umra, Madar-ul-mulk, Umdat-ul-mulk, Azim-ul-daulah, Siraj-ul-daulah, Asad-ul-daulat-ul-augur, Sir Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur, &c., &c., Zulfiqar Jung, Sipah Salur, Amir-i-Arkat, Prince of Arcot.

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

TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Raja Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kurupathi Manne Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramesha Bahadur, Shamsah Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, London, Fellow of the Madras University, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Officer de l'Instruction Publique, Maharaja of Travancore, born 25th September 1857, ascended the Masnad 19th August 1895.

Heirs of the Maharaja.—Her Highness Sati Lalshmi Bai, Senior Rane of Travancore, born 18th November 1895; Her Highness Sati Parvathi Bai, Junior Rane of Travancore, born 8th November 1896.

Brothers-in-law of the Maharaja.—Kerala Varma, C.S.I., F.M.S., M.R.A.S., F.R.S.S., Vairya Raja Tambram, married to H. H. the late Senior Rani; Raja Raja Varma, Kachhu Raja Tambram, married to the late Junior Rani.

COCHIN.

His Highness Sir Rama Varma, C.S.I., F.M.S., Raja of Cochin, born 27th December 1852, ascended the Masnad 23rd October 1895.

Cousins of H. H. the Raja.—H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Raja of Cochin.

There are 50 Princes, the cousins and nephews of H. H. the Raja.

Asst.—Her Highness Walian Annamam Tampuran, born 5th September 1889.

There are 12 female cousins and 45 nieces of H. H. the Raja.

PUDUCHOTA.

His Highness Sree Brahmantha Das Raja Marthanda Bhavava Tondaman Bahadur, Raja of Pondicherry, born in 1875, succeeded to the Chieftainship 16th April 1896, and invested with the powers of Administration 27th November 1899.

BANGANAPALLE.

Nawab Saifid Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle, born in 1849, ascended the Masnad 6th February 1899,—has three sons, one daughter and one brother.

MOWSINGPURA.

Sid Sri Rajaman Raja Sri 135 Sri Krishnamurthi Sri Rao Raja Rajaj Singh Sibar Chatterpan Raja Sane Bahadur, Khaj Khaj British Government.

SANDUR.

Raja Srimant Venkatarao Bhai Sahib, Hindu Rao, Ghorepade, Marikot-madar, Senapati, Raja of Sandur, born 10th July 1892, succeeded to the Chieftainship on 4th December 1892 and recognised 5th April 1893.

Devan.—M. R. R. T. K. Anarama Nayudu Garu.

Paternal uncle of the Chief.—Srimant Maloji Rao Bala Sahib Ghorepade.

Mother of the Chief.—Rauze Rakma Bai Sahib, daughter of Kasi Rao, connected by marriage with the Haroda family.

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

Paternal aunt of the Chief.—Bala Bai Sahib.

Step-sister of the Chief.—Shama Bai Sahib, married to Govinda Rao Bapa Sahib.

TANJORE.

Widow of His late Highness Maharaja Simji, who died in 1855.—1. H. H. Matuari Gouramba Bai Sahib; 2. H. H. Matuari Bijamba Bai Sahib; 3. H. H. Matuari Ramakumaramba Bai Sahib; 4. H. H. Matuari Dipamba Bai Sahib.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency The Right Honorable GEORGE NATHANIEL BAKER CRUZON of Kedleston, E.C., G.C.S.I., C.M.G., took his seat 6th January 1899, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 23,000.

VICEROYAL COUNCIL.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat 19th March 1900. (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 9,933-5-4.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.—Pay Rs. 6,600-10-8.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Rivas, C.S.I., took his seat 5th April 1899.

" T. Balaigh, (Bar-at-Law), took his seat 3rd April 1899.

" Sir E. F. Law, K.C.I.E., took his seat 31st March 1900.

" Major-General Sir Edmund Roche Ellis, K.C.S., S.C., took his seat 11th April 1901.

" Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.I.E., C.S., took his seat 15th May 1901.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO MAKE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, K.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.S.

The Hon. Kanwar Sir Hafiz Singh, Ahluwalia, K.C.I.E., 31st October 1899.

" Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, (Bar-at-Law), 24th November 1899.

" H. F. Evans, C.S.I., C.S., 7th December 1899.

" Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, C.I.E., 19th December 1899.

" Mr. Allan Arthur, 3rd January 1900.

" J. K. Spence, C.S.I., 4th Oct. 1900.

" F. A. Nicholson, C.I.E., C.S., 30th October 1900.

" D. M. Smeaton, C.I.E., C.S., 6th November 1900.

" E. J. S. Cotton, C.I.E., 17th November 1900.

" C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., C.S., 27th November 1900.

" Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, 14th December 1900.

" R. P. Ashton, 29th November 1901.

" G. R. Goldale, B.A., 1st May 1901.

" Sir S. A. Wingate, K.C.I.E., C.S.

" Mr. P. Ananda Charulu, C.I.E., Vignia Vinothini Rai Bahadur, 18th Oct. 1901.

" Saiyid Hussain Bilgrami, 29th November 1901.

" R. G. Hardy, C.S.I., 7th December 1901.

J. M. Macpherson, (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Secy. to the Council.—Pay Rs. 3,500—(on furl.)

H. W. C. Caraduff, C.S., Offg. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 2,600-10-8.

H. W. C. Caraduff, C.S., Depy. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 2,000—(on dep.)

R. Greeven, (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Offg. Secretary.—Salary Rs. 2,000.

J. G. Morrison, (Bar-at-Law), Personal Assistant.—Pay Rs. 500.

A. B. Wilson, Registrar.—Pay Rs. 400.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary, (Calcutta).—Pay Rs. 2,000.

Lt. Col. the Hon. the Hon. the Hon. 10th Hussars, Military Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.

Capt. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade.

Champion-de-Crest, 2nd Life Guards, Aides-de-Camp.

Lieut. C. Wigram, 15th B. L.

Captain the Hon. the Hon. the Hon. 10th Hussars.

Capt. H. M. P. Suffolk, Esq., 10th B. L., Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar-Major Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 15th B. L., Native Aide-de-Camp.

Dahidyal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Governor-General's Body Guard,

Native Aide-de-Camp.

Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., B.A.M.C., Surgeon.

HONORARY AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Col. A. Meares, E.I.R., V.R.C., V.D. 27th January 1894.

Hon. Col. T. E. Wynne, P. N. Railway Vols. 1st do. 1895.

" G. G. B. Van Someren, V.D., Rangoon Vols. 22nd June 1897.

" C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway Vols. do.

" D. F. Masson, V.D., C.I.E., 1st P.V. do.

Capt. W. S. Goodridge, R.N. 14th October 1898.

Col. H. Good, S.C. 3rd June 1899.

Major J. J. Hindworth, C.I.E., Gorkhapat L.H. do.

Lt. Col. A. W. B. Kirwan, Assam Valley L.H. Horse 7th July 1899.

Commander Hinton Wallace Pesley, C.I.E., (Retired) Royal Navy,

Comdt. Calcutta Fort Defence Vols. Corps. 9th Novr. 1901.

Capt. Thomas Withey Caffie, Canada, Bombay Light Horse. do.

HONORARY NATIVE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Subedar-Major Tara Singh (Hony.-Capt.), Sardar Bahadur, late 45th

Sikh. 6th January 1899.

Risaldar-Major (Hony.-Capt.) Wahi Mahomed, Sardar Bahadur,

Governor-General's Body Guard.

HONORARY SURGEONS.

Surgeon-General D. Sinclair, M.B., C.S.I., I.M.S. 6th January 1899.

Lt.-Col. S. H. Browne, M.B., C.I.E., I.M.S. do.

" G. D. Bourke, B.A.M.C. do.

Col. (Temp. Surgeon-General) W. F. Burnett, B.A.M.C. 3rd June 1900.

Col. J. T. B. Rooley, I.M.S. do.

Lt.-Col. W. K. Hatch, I.M.S. (B.) do.

Surgeon-General M. S. M. Price, A.M.S. 1st January 1900.

Lt.-Col. Francis Frederick Perry, I.M.S., Offg. Principal Medical

College, Lahore. 9th Novr. 1901.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon R. McKenna, (B.) 9th January 1899.

Do. Mehr Chand, Rai Bahadur (P.) do.

Do. Charles Arthur Lofgrens (M.) do.

Do. Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur (P.) do.

Do. Gangadhar Rai Bahadur (P.) do.

Do. Nriya Lal Basak (P.) do.

Do. Maning Thun Nu A. L. B. (B.) do.

Do. Upendra Nath Sen, Rai Bahadur. 9th Novr. 1901.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., M.A., C.S. Secretary.—Rs. 4,000.

W. J. McIntosh, C.S. Deputy Secretary.—Rs. 2,350.

R. A. Hunt, B.A. Under Secretary.—Rs. 1,800.

H. N. Heseltine Assistant Secretary.—Rs. 850.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

J. P. Hewitt, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S. Secretary.—Rs. 4,000.

A. Williams, C.S. Deputy Secretary.—Rs. 2,900.

E. S. Cowie, C.S. Under Secretary.—Rs. 1,800.

F. C. Hill, C.S. Asst. Secretary.—Rs. 1,200+150.

J. L. Milne Registrar.—Rs. 700.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., C.S. Secretary.—Rs. 4,000.

E. Macneobis, C.S. Under Secretary.—Rs. 1,500—100—1,500.

A. R. Tucker Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 700 and D. A. 225.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. S. Darnes, C.S.I., C.S. Secretary.—Rs. 1,000.
 Capt. H. Daly, C.I.E., S.C. Deputy Secretary.—Rs. 2,250.
 J. B. Wood, B.A., C.S. Under Secretary.—Rs. 1,500.
 T. C. Edwards, C.S. Asst. Secretary.—Rs. 1,200.
 J. Roberts Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., (Bar-at-Law) Secretary.—Rs. 3,500—(on prob.).
 H. W. C. Caraduff, C.S. Offg. Secretary.—Salary Rs. 2,000-10-8.
 H. W. C. Caraduff, C.S. Deputy Secretary.—Rs. 2,000 (on dep.).
 R. Green, (Bar-at-Law), C.S. Offg. Depy. Secretary.—Rs. 2,000.
 J. G. Morrison, (Bar-at-Law) Personal Assistant.—Rs. 520.
 A. E. Wilson Registrar.—Rs. 400.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl. Sir E. G. Barrington, K.C.B. Secretary.
 Col. E. de Brialmont, (on special duty).
 Col. W. B. Wilson, (Offg.) Deputy Secretaries.
 Major E. G. Cardew, 10th B. L.
 Capt. T. A. Harrison, S.C.
 Major H. T. Kenny, 2nd B. L.
 Capt. W. A. Liddell, R.E. Assistant Secretaries.
 Major B. Holloway, 2nd L.—(on prob.).
 Capt. H. C. H. Jones, 10th B. L. (Offg.)
 F. Curlewis, Esq. Registrar.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Col. J. A. M'Day, C.S.I. Accountant-General and *Ex-officio* Deputy Secretary for Finance.
 Lt.-Col. H. E. Paddy Deputy Accountant-General and *Ex-officio* Assistant Secretary for Finance.
 Capt. E. Scott Dy. Accountant-General (Temporary).
 E. O'D. Smith, Esq. Assistant Accountant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Col. W. S. S. Bhaier, C.I.E., R.E. Secretary and Chief Engr. for Irrigation and Railway Works.—Rs. 1,500.
 Lieut. Col. J. W. Ordley, C.I.E., R.E. Insp.-Genl. of Irrigation and Depy. Secretary.
 Col. F. Gracey, R.E. Director-General of Railways and Depy. Secy., (also for State Railways).
 Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E. Asst. Secretary. (On duty.)

ECCLIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

SEE OF CALCUTTA.

*The Right Rev. James Edward Cowell Wilton, M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and the Island of Ceylon.—Pay Rs. 3,881-8-8.
 The Ven. A. E. Hunt, B.A., Archbishop of Calcutta and Commissary.—Allowance Rs. 250-10-8.
 The Rev. H. O. Moles, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.—Pay Rs. 900.
 A. M. Daurie, B.A., LL.B., Registrar of the Diocese, Archbishopric of Calcutta, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop.—Pay Rs. 500.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, CALCUTTA.

The Hon. Sir F. W. Maclean, K.L., K.C.L.E., Q.C.—Chief Justice.—Pay Rs. 6,000.

PUNJAB JUDGES.

The Hon. Sir H. T. Prinsep, K.L., LC.S.—Pay The Hon. S. G. Saha.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 Rs. 4,000. J. P. Stevens
 " Basu Chunder Madhub Ghose R. Harrington
 " Dr. Gurus Das Banerjee, (Bar-at-Law) J. Pratt
 " Amir Ali, Esq. C. M. W. Brett
 " C. H. Hill H. L. Stephen, (Bar-at-Law)
 " R. F. Rumpit —Pay Rs. 1,000.
 The Hon. J. T. Woodroffe, (Bar-at-Law), Advocate-General.—Pay Rs. 3,442.
 P. O'Kennedy, (Bar-at-Law), Standing Counsel.
 H. C. Eggar, Government Solicitor.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 A. R. Miller, (Bar-at-Law), Official Trustee and Official Assignee.

* He resigned; successor not yet appointed.

Receiver.
 F. Pearce, Registrar, Original Side, Record-keeper, &c.—Pay Rs. 1,815.
 W. R. Pearson, (Bar-at-Law), Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
 J. H. Hebble, Deputy Registrar.
 J. J. Waite, Secretary to the Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department.
 F. K. Dobbin, (Bar-at-Law), Coroner of Calcutta.
 E. P. Chapman, C.S., Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Side.—Pay Rs. 1,700.
 W. H. Joyce, Depy. do. do. do.
 The Hon. B. L. Gupta, C.S., Supt. and Empanelment of Legal Affairs.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 J. V. Woodman, (Bar-at-Law), Chief Law Reporter.
 R. C. Mitra, Senior Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 800.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.

A. P. Handley, (Bar-at-Law), Chief Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 E. W. Ormrod, (Bar-at-Law), Second Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,400.
 K. M. Chatterjee, (Bar-at-Law), Third Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,300.
 Abdul Haseem, (Bar-at-Law), Fourth Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,125.
 A. F. M. Abdul Rahman, Khan Bahadur, (Bar-at-Law), Fifth Judge.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 C. D. Panigty, (Bar-at-Law), Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer, with powers of a Judge.—Pay Rs. 900.

GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Names.	Assumed charge.	REMARKS.
Mr. William Hauges	July 1682	
Mr. William Gyfford	Aug. 1684	
Sir Charles Byre	25 May 1700	
Mr. John Beard	7 Jan. 1701	
Mr. Anthony Weldon	20 July 1710	
Mr. John Russell	4 Mar. 1711	
Mr. Robert Hodges	3 Dec. 1713	
Mr. Samuel Feske	12 Jan. 1718	
Mr. John Denno	17 Jan. 1720	
Mr. Henry Edrakland	30 Jan. 1726	
Mr. John Stockhouse	25 Feb. 1732	
Mr. Thomas Braddyll	29 Jan. 1739	
Mr. John Fooster	4 Feb. 1746	
Mr. William Barwell	18 Apl. 1748	
Mr. Adam Dawson	17 July 1749	
Mr. William Fyssh	5 July 1752	
Mr. Robert Drake	8 Aug. 1762	
Colonel Robert Clive	27 June 1759	
Mr. J. Z. Bolwell	27 Jan. 1780	
Mr. Henry Vansittart	27 July 1760	
Mr. John Spencer	30 Dec. 1764	
Lord Clive	30 May 1765	
Mr. Harry Verelst	29 Jan. 1767	
Mr. John Cartier	26 Dec. 1769	
The Right Hon'ble Warren Hastings	20 Oct. 1774	Was Governor of Bengal from 13th April 1772 and assumed charge as first Governor-General under Act passed in 1773 (13 Geo. III. Ch. 63).
Sir John Macpherson, Bart	8 Feb. 1785	
Earl Cornwallis, K.G.	12 Sept. 1786	Also Commander-in-Chief.
Sir John Shore, Bart.	28 Oct. 1793	
Lieut.-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir Alured Clarke, K.C.B.	17 Mar. 1798	Officiating.
Marquis of Wellesley	18 May 1798	
Marquis Cornwallis, K.G.	30 July 1805	Also Commander-in-Chief. Died at Ghazipur 5th October 1805.
Sir George Barlow, Bart., K.C.B.	10 Oct. 1805	Confirmed 11th July 1806.

Governors and Governors-General of India—continued.

Names.	Assumed charge.	REMARKS.
The Earl of Minto	31 July 1807	
Marquis of Hastings, G.C.B.	4 Oct. 1818	Also Commander-in-Chief.
Mr. John Adam	18 Jan. 1821	Officiating.
The Earl of Amherst	1 Aug. 1821	
Mr. Butterworth Bayley	18 Mar. 1823	Officiating.
Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B.	4 July 1828	
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	20 Mar. 1835	Officiating.
The Earl of Auckland, G.C.B.	4 Mar. 1836	
The Earl of Ellenborough	28 Feb. 1842	
Lord Hardinge, G.C.B.	23 July 1844	
Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T.	12 Jan. 1849	
Earl Canning, G.C.B., K.S.I.	20 Feb. 1856	
The Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B.	12 Mar. 1862	Died at Dharmasala, 23d November 1863.
Major-Genl. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1863	Officiating.
Colonel Sir William Denison, K.C.B.	2 Dec. 1863	Officiating.
Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.C.B.	12 Jan. 1864	
The Earl of Mayo, K.P.	18 Jan. 1869	Assassinated at Port Blair, 8th February 1872.
The Hon'ble Mr. John Sarssey	9 Feb. 1872	Officiating.
Lord Napier of Merchiston, K.T.	23 Feb. 1872	Officiating.
Lord Northbrook, G.C.B.	3 May 1872	
Lord Lytton, G.C.B., G.M.S.I.	12 Apr. 1876	
Marquis of Ripon, K.C., P.C.	8 June 1880	
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.B.	13 Dec. 1884	
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.	10 Dec. 1888	
The Earl of Minto and Kincaid, K.C., D.C.	27 Jan. 1894	
George Nathaniel Baring Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.	5 Jan. 1899	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

COUNCIL OF FORT SAINT GEORGE—GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS, Baron AMPHILL, G.C.M.G., Governor and President of Council. Took his seat, 23d December 1860.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honorable Mr. HENRY MARSH WINTLESTON, K.C.I., Second in Council.
JAMES THOMSON, M.A., C.S., Third in Council.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

L. M. Wrench, I.C.S., Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
Captain W. MacL. Campbell, Royal Highlanders, Military Secretary.
Captain E. D. A. Fife, The Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regt.), Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. D. W. Cameron, Grenadier Guards, Aide-de-Camp.—(On leave on Med. Cert.)
Captain G. F. Higgins, 3rd Battn., Bedfordshire Regt., Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Hon. R. J. Yonge, Grenadier Guards, Extra Aide-de-Camp.—Ag. Aide-de-Camp.
Subedar Major Shaita Pandi Bahadur, 1st Madras Lighters, Native Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. W. K. Browning, R.F., C.I.E., L.M.S., Surgeon.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Honorable Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, (Bar. at-Law), Advocate-General.

The Honorable Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.A., C.S., Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.
H. Bradley, (Bar. at-Law), C.B., Ag. 2nd Member, Board of Revenue.
A. W. B. Higgins, C.S., Ag. 1st Member, Board of Revenue.
H. A. Sita, C.I.E., C.S., Ag. 2nd Member, Board of Revenue.
W. B. de Whiston, Secretary to Government, P.W.D.
J. S. Atkinson, C.B., Ag. 4th Member, Board of Revenue.
S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, B.A., C.I.E., Dewan Bahadur, Inspr-General of Registration.
M. Hammick, B.P., C.S., Ag. Secretary, Revenue Dept.
G. V. Sagar, M.A., (Bar. at-Law), Director of Public Instruction.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Honorable The Rev. W. Miller, M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
R. J. Norton, (Bar. at-Law).
Nawab Saifud Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
G. L. Aeworth.
Maharaja Sri Rao Sri Venkataswetalahapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.
Lieut.-Col. Sir G. M. J. Moore, Kt., C.I.E.
A. J. Foster.
C. Jambulingam Mudaliger, Rao Bahadur, M.A., M.S.
P. Ramaswami Pillai, M.A.
G. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.
K. Paratara Paulale.

GOVERNORS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Names.	Assumed the charge.	REMARKS.
Sir Aaron Baker	1 Sept. 1652	
Sir Thomas Chamber	1659	
Sir Edward Winter, Kt.	1661	
Mr. George Foxcroft	June 1663	Imprisoned by Sir Edward Winter.
Sir Edward Winter, Kt.	16 Sept. 1665	
Mr. George Foxcroft	22 Aug. 1668	
Sir William Loughorn, Bart.	1670	
Mr. Steynsham Master	27 Jan. 1678	
Mr. William Gyford	3 July 1681	
Mr. Ellis Yale	8 Aug. 1684	Acting.
Mr. William Gyford	26 Jan. 1685	
Mr. Ellis Yale	25 July 1687	
Mr. Nathaniel Higginson	23 Oct. 1692	
Mr. Thomas Pitt	7 July 1698	
Mr. Gulstone Addison	18 Sept. 1709	Died at Madras, 17 Oct. 1709.
Mr. Edmund Montague	17 Oct. 1709	Acting.
Mr. William Fraser	5 Nov. 1709	Acting.
Mr. Edward Harrison	11 July 1711	
Mr. Joseph Collet	8 Jan. 1717	
Mr. Francis Hastings	18 Jan. 1720	Acting.
Mr. Nathaniel Flitwick	15 Oct. 1721	
Mr. James Manno	15 Jan. 1725	
Mr. George Morton Pitt	14 May 1730	
Mr. Richard Poyson	23 Jan. 1735	
Mr. Nicholas Morse	12 Jan. 1744	Fort St. George captured, 10 Sept. 1746.
Mr. John Hinde		Deputy Governor of Fort St. David. Appointed President and Governor 23 Jan. 1747 but died before receipt of despatch.
Mr. Charles Floyer	16 Apr. 1747	Dismissed 6 July 1750.
Mr. Thomas Surdars	19 Sep. 1750	Seat of Government re-established at Fort St. George, 5 Apr. 1752.
Mr. George Elton	14 Jan. 1755	Afterwards Lord Pigot.
Mr. Robert Park	24 Nov. 1755	
Mr. Charles Beauchamp	25 Jan. 1762	

F. H. Deane, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.—Pay Rs. 1,350 + T. A. 200.
 E. Gray, (Barrister-at-Law), C. S., Collector of Bombay, and Supt. of Stamps and Stationery, and also Commissioner of Income Tax (Rs. 250).—Pay Rs. 2,325.
 Major G. Davidson, R.E., Mint Master and Mint Engineer.—Pay Rs. 3,000.—Acting Senior Mint Master.—Salary Rs. 2,000—108.
 W. Maxwell, Offg. Post Master General.—Salary Rs. 1,300-5-4 + H. R. 115.
 W. Merrett, Presidency Post Master.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 C. W. Sweeney, Chief Superintendent, Telegraph Department.—Pay Rs. 850 + 100 + H. R. 45.
 O. T. Serrao, C.S., Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + L.A. 550.
 G. D. Pattani, Deputy Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 1,250 (on furlough).
 K. B. Wagh, B.A., do.—Salary Rs. 1,050.
 W. L. Harvey, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 J. A. Tanner, Health Officer to the Municipality of Bombay.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 H. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Mrs. Alden, B.A., do.—Official Translator to Government.—Pay Rs. 800.
 J. Pecunio, Portuguese Translator to Government.—Pay Rs. 75.
 J. Macfarlane, Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Gopal Mohanwar Sathu, B.A., Reporter on the Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications.—Pay Rs. 400.
 H. Gourens, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.—Pay Rs. 600.
 E. A. Kenyon, Meteorological Reporter for Western India.—Pay Rs. 300.
 R. A. F. Hoar, B.Sc., F.R.S., F.C.S., Sub. Director of Government Observatory at Calcutta.—Pay Rs. 500.
 E. R. Joshi, Superintendent, Government Central Press.—Pay Rs. 800.
 T. Drewett, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.—Pay Rs. 650 + C. A. 50.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
The Hon. Sir Gervase Lucas	6 Nov. 1661	Died 21st May 1667.
Captain Henry Carey	22 Mar. 1667	Officiating. [1664]
Sir George Oxley	23 Sept. 1668	Died in Surat 14th July 1677.
Mr. Gerard Augier	14 July 1668	Do. 30th June 1677.
Mr. Thomas Holt	30 June 1677	
Sir John Child, Bart.	27 Oct. 1681	
Mr. Barth Harris	4 Feb. 1690	Died 16th May 1694.
Mr. Daniel Annandley	10 May 1694	Officiating.
Sir John Gayer	27 May 1694	
Sir Nicholas Wajda	Nov. 1704	
Mr. William Alababie	Sept. 1708	
Sir Stephen Sturt	1713	Officiating.
Mr. Charles Boone	1714	
Mr. William Phillips	1720	
Mr. Robert Cowan	1728	Dismissed from the Service.
Mr. John Horne	22 Sep. 1734	
Mr. Stephen Law	7 Apr. 1735	
Mr. William Wake	26 Nov. 1740	
Mr. John Gueble	14 Nov. 1742	Officiating.
Mr. Richard Bonradier	17 Nov. 1760	
Mr. Charles Orombelli	20 Feb. 1764	
Mr. Thomas Rogers	27 Jan. 1767	Died 23rd Feb. 1771.
Mr. William Humber	26 Feb. 1771	
Mr. Robert Hart, Biddan	1 Jan. 1784	
Mr. Andrew Ramsay	5 Jan. 1785	Officiating.
Major-Genl. Sir R. Meadows, B.A.	5 Sep. 1785	
Major-Genl. Sir Robert Abercromby, K.B.	21 Jan. 1786	
Mr. George Dick	1 Nov. 1795	Officiating.
Mr. John Criddle	8 Sep. 1795	Officiating.
Mr. Jonathan Durran	27 Dec. 1795	Died in Bombay 11th August 1811.
Mr. George Brown	11 Aug. 1811	Officiating.
Sir Evan Nepean, B.A.	12 Aug. 1812	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	1 Nov. 1813	
Major-Genl. The Hon. Sir John Malcolm, B.A.	1 Nov. 1827	

Governors of Bengal—concl'd.

Names.	Assumed charge of office.	Remarks.
Lieut. Genl. the Hon. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.	1 Dec. 1833	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 Dauri, near Poona, 9th July 1838.
Mr. James Farish	11 July 1838	Officiating.
Sir J. R. Clarnock, Bart.	31 May 1839	
Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart.		Appointed 6th August 1841, but before he could take charge was assassinated in Calcutta on the 28th September 1841.
Mr. George William Anderson	28 Apr. 1841	Officiating.
Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.B.	9 June 1842	
The Hon. Mr. Lestock Robert Reid	8 Aug. 1846	
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	23 June 1847	
Viscount Falkland	1 May 1848	
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.B.	26 Dec. 1858	
Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B.	11 May 1859	
Sir Henry Barlow Preere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.	21 Apr. 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 Apr. 1877	
Hon. L. R. Ashburner	13 Mar. 1880	Officiating.
Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.B., C.I.E.	28 Apr. 1880	
The Rt. Hon. Lord Hey, LL.D., G.C.B.	30 Mar. 1885	
The Rt. Hon. Lord Harcus	12 Apr. 1890	
The Rt. Hon. William, Baron Sandhurst.	18 Feb. 1895	
The Rt. Hon. H. Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.B.	17 Feb. 1900	

BENGAL.

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

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir John Woodburn, B.A., C.S., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.—Pay Rs. 8,333-5-4 + Household allowance, Rs. 1,000, 17th April 1898.

COUNCILLERS.

The Hon. J. A. Bonhillon, C.S.I., 18th July 1901. The Hon. Mr. G. H. Sutherland, 21st April 1900.
 " J. T. Woodroffe, (Bar.-at-Law), Advocate-Genl., 15th January 1900. " Madhu Sudan Das, 9th July 1900.
 " C. E. Buckland, C.I.E., 24th June 1901. " A. M. Bose, 22nd Sept. 1900.
 " R. B. Buckley, C.I.E., 12th June 1900. " Asif Kadir Sayid Wazir Ali Mirza, 18th June 1901.
 " E. M. Kisch, 30 July 1901. " Maharsajah Sir Ravanishvar Prashad Singh Bahadur, 28th January 1901.
 " F. A. Elacke, 13th August 1901. " Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya, M.A., B.L., F.R.S., F.R.S.E., 6th August 1901.
 " H. T. Greer, 29th January 1901. " Babu Chaturbhaj Sahay, 20th August 1901.
 " B. G. Geidt, 24th June 1901. " Babu Joy Golind Law, C.M., 27th August 1901.
 " Thiruni Ramas Chose 19 Feb. 1901.
 " Maulvi Sayid Muhammad, 9th May 1900.
 " Mr. H. Elworthy, 37th March 1900.

Lieut.-Colonel R. A. Deane, B. C., Resident in Kashmir.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + Secretary allowance Rs. 250.
 Mayor P. J. McNeill, S. C., Offg. Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.—Salary Rs. 2,900.
 Lieut.-Col. R. C. Temple, C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair.—Pay Rs. 3,030.
 Capt. J. M. Smith, V.C., C.I.E., F.C., Political Agent at Orissa.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 The Hon. J. T. Woodroffe, (Bar-at-Law), Advocate-General.—Pay Rs. 2,135.
 Sir P. O'Kennedy, (Bar-at-Law), Standing Counsel.—Pay Rs. 1,333-5-4.
 H. C. Eggar, (Bar-at-Law), Solicitor to Government.—Pay Rs. 2,000. [Rs. 2,000.
 C. P. Chapman, C.S., Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, (Appellate Jurisdiction).—Pay (Original do.)—Pay
 W. B. Park do. do. (Original do.)—Pay Rs. 1,675.
 L. P. D. Broughton, (Bar-at-Law), Administrator-General, (Paid by Commission).
 ———— Director General, Indian Medical Services and Secretary Commissioner with the Government of India.—Pay Rs. 2,700.
 Lt.-Col. M. J. Meade, S.C., Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Resident, Persian Gulf.—Pay Rs. 2,530 + 250.
 G. E. Irwin, C.S., Resident, 2nd Class, and General Superintendent of Operations for Thagi and Dakhil.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 The Hon. Col. C. E. Yale, C.B., C.I.E., C.S., Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.—Pay Rs. 4,000 + S.A. 500 + F.A. 250.
 Lieut.-Col. G. F. C. French, S.C., Agent to the Governor-General of India and H. M.'s British Consular-General for Khorezm and Badkhan, and Additional Resident, 2nd Class.—Pay Rs. 1,000 + Sump. allowance Rs. 750.
 A. F. de Lencastre, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent, 2nd Class (Offg. 1st Class), and Polt. Officer in charge of the Hyderabad.—Salary Rs. 2,000 + H.R. 1,700 per annum.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

The Hon. J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.—Pay Rs. 5,233-5-4.
 Capt. E. C. Bayley, F.C., Private Secretary.—Pay Rs. 374-1-6 + Staff Pay Rs. 350.
 Major H. Lee Penhall, Aide-de-Camp.—Pay Rs. 640 + Staff Pay Rs. 350.
 Captain R. H. Deane, Volunteer Army (Hon. Aide-de-Camp).
 Major G. R. Fox, do.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Bala Sri Ram, Rai Bahadur	15th October 1900.
" Pandit Bishambhar Nath	do.
" Mr. T. Conlan, (Bar-at-Law)	do.
" Nawab Munir-ud-Daula Muhammad Faysal Ali Khan	16th October 1900.
" Mr. R. H. Macleod, C.S.	10th Jan. 1901.
" J. S. Meeson, C.S.	9th March 1901.
" D. T. Roberts, C.S.	26th June 1901.
" R. G. Hardy, C.S.	15th December 1899.
" A. McRobert	16th October 1900.
" Rao Nihal Chand Bahadur	do.
" Monshi Madho Lal	do.
" Raja Tansing Rastu Khan, C.B.	do.
" Mr. H. F. Evans, C.B., C.S.	9th November 1900.
" A. W. Crickshank, C.B., C.S.	23rd March 1901.
" C. G. Palmer, C.I.E.	24th September 1901.

J. O. Miller, B.S., Chief Secy. to the Govt., North-West Provinces.—Pay Rs. 3,000.—On furlough.

Hon. The Hon. J. J. D. La Touche, C.S.I., C.S., Offg. Chief Secretary.
 L. S. Meston, L. R.S., Second Secretary to Govt.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 J. F. Balfour, C.S., Secretary to Government.
 W. S. Morris, C.S., Under-Secretary.
 W. J. B. Lupton, C.S., do.
 C. W. Odling, C.I.E., R. do.
 F. Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches.—On furlough.
 W. A. Nightingale, Offg. do. do. do.
 W. G. Wood, Under Secy. do. do. do.

C. G. Palmer, C.I.E., Under-Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.
 C. B. Hall, Under-Secretary to do. do. do.
 W. K. Butterfield, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.
 D. C. Beilby, B.A., C.S., Offg. Agent, Gwalior.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + T.A. 250.
 J. M. Holmes, M.A., C.S., Insp.-Genl. of Regu. and Commr. of Excise and Stamps, and also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 J. Deane, C.S., Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 G. T. Scudde, (Bar-at-Law), A.M. Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,133-5-4.
 M. Nihal-ud-din Ahmad, Registrar to Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 650.
 Babu N. N. Ghosh, B.A., B.L., Govt. Pleader for Oudh, and Public Prosecutor for all cases coming before the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.—Pay Rs. 300.
 Hon. H. F. Evans, C.B., C.S., Offg. Senior Member, Board of Revenue.
 D. T. Roberts, C.S., Offg. Junior Member, Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 H. F. House, C.S., Secy. to the Board of Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 R. J. Port, C.S., Joint Secretary.—Salary Rs. 2,250.—On furlough.
 H. M. H. Hopkins, Offg. do. do.
 Babu Bolechwar Prasad, B.A., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 700 + L.A. 750.
 H. W. A. Reynolds, Offg. Commissioner, Meerut Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 L. A. S. Porter, Offg. Commissioner, Benares Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-4 + 250.
 J. M. Crickshank, (Bar-at-Law), C.B., C.S., Commr., Rohilkhand Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 W. H. L. Impay, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Agra Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 J. B. Thomson, Commissioner, Lucknow Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 Colonel F. Currie, Cav., (Bar-at-Law), Commr., Oudh Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-4 + T.A. 250.
 H. F. Durrant, Offg. Commissioner, Allahabad Division.
 Lieut. Col. G. W. Anson, Offg. Commr., Faizabad Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 R. B. Hamblin, Commissioner, Kanon Division.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + 250.
 H. C. A. Conyngham, Commissioner, Gorakhpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,916-10-8 + 250.
 J. Hooper, C.S., Commissioner of Settlements for Oudh.
 R. M. Deane, C.B., C.S., Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.—Pay Rs. 2,500.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Sir A. Strachey, Kt., B.A., M.B., (Bar-at-Law), Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 5,000.
 " G. E. Knox, C.S., Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 " H. F. Elair, (Bar-at-Law), Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 " P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 " W. R. Burkin, C.S., (Bar-at-Law), Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 " R. S. Ashman, C.S., Puisne Judge.—Pay Rs. 4,000.
 B. Langley, C.S., Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 J. W. Walsh, Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 500 to 800.
 G. V. Jacob, Assistant Registrar.—Pay Rs. 500.
 R. H. Macleod, C.B., Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 W. K. Porter, (Bar-at-Law), Law Reporter.—Pay Rs. 400.
 Pandit Suraj Nath, B.A., M.A., Offg. Government Pleader.—Pay Rs. 350.
 E. M. D. C. Chaudhri, (Bar-at-Law), Govt. Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Sayid Akbar Hussain Khan Bahadur, Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 800 to 1,000.
 Babu Nilwadh Bahadur, B.A., B.L., do. Cawnpore.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Lala Raji Nath, B.A., Rao Bahadur, do. Agra.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Babu Mohan Lal, do. Benares.—Pay Rs. 800.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

F. C. Harrison, C.S., Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 M. N. Bhattacharya, M.A., Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,150.
 J. W. Oliver, Conservator of Forests and also Director of Forest School.—Pay Rs. 1,500 + B.A. 200.
 J. Cornwall, Postmaster-General.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,750.
 C. S. James, Superintendent, Telegraph Dept., Lucknow.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 R. H. Brereton, C.S., Inspector-General of Police.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 Lieut.-Col. G. C. Hall, C.B., C.S., Insp.-Genl. of Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,833-5-4.
 T. S. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 A. Venis, M.A., Principal, Queen's College, Benares.—Pay Rs. 833-5-4.
 G. F. W. Thwaites, M.A., Principal, Muir Central College.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 The Right Rev. A. Clifford, M.A., B.D., Bishop of Lucknow.
 Venerable O. D. Watkins, M.A., Archdeacon of Lucknow and Commissary to the Bishop.
 A. M. Dunn, (Bar-at-Law), Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow.

Col. G. Hutcheson, M.D., C.M., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.W. P.—Pay Rs. 2,250.
 Lieut.-Col. S. J. Thomson, M.B., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,200 to 1,800.
 Lieut.-Col. J. Gibbons, M.A., B.C., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkhee.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 F. Luker, Superintendent of Government Press.—Pay Rs. 600—50—1,000.
 Vety.-Major M. H. King, Supt. Civil Veterinary Dept.—Salary Rs. 750 + C. A. 400.
 J. Murray, M.A., Meteorological Reporter.—Allowance Rs. 100—15—175.
 W. Gellan, Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur.—Pay Rs. 400 + E. A. 50.
 M. Ridley, Superintendent, Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.—Pay Rs. 425 + E. A. 25.
 H. J. Davis, Superintendent, Government Gardens, Allahabad.—Pay Rs. 215.
 A. E. P. Griessen, Supt., Raj and Other Gardens, Agra.—Pay Rs. 200 + C. A. 25.

PUNJAB.

The Hon. Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., F.R.S., C.S., (Councillor of the Emperor),
 Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab—Assumed charge, 8th March 1897.—Pay
 Rs. 8,333-5-4 + P.A. 250 and Sp. A. 500.
 Major G. W. Rawlins, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.—Pay Rs. 640-14-0 + Staff
 Salary Rs. 350.
 L. A. G. Hunner, Aide-de-Camp.—Pay Rs. 574-1-6 + Staff Salary Rs. 250.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Sir Nawab Amiruddin, Ahmed Khan, M.A., C.S.	30th October 1899.
Sardar Bhagat Singh, C.S.	do.
Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., C.S.	do.
G. L. Tupper, M.A., C.S.	6th July 1900.
J. Mac Donie	8th January 1900.
Raja Rai Bahadur Saraj Lall	6th July 1900.
Mr. H. E. Fanshawe, C.S., C.S.	20th December 1900.
S. Preston, M.A., C.S.	17th July 1901.
Sir Nawab Inam Baksh Khan, M.A., C.S.	18th September 1901.

H. A. B. Higgins, Secretary Legislative Council.
 L. W. Dene, C.S., M.A., Chief Secretary to the Government.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on *furlo*).
 The Hon. Mr. J. McC. Dowie, C.S., Offg. do.—Salary Rs. 2,500.
 A. H. Dick, C.S., Revenue and Financial Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 H. A. Casson, M.A., C.S., Judicial and General Secretary.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 F. H. Burton, M.A., Under Secretary.—Pay Rs. 900.
 R. Humphreys, C.S., Under Secretary, Revenue Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 J. Sims, C.S., M.A., L.D., Under Secretary, Educational Dept., and Director of Public
 Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 C. Brown, Insp.-Genl. of Police and Under Secretary to Govt. Home (Police) Dept.—
 Pay Rs. 2,200.
 L. V. Laville, Asst. Secy., Finl. and Local Funds Depts.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Francis Leigh, Asst. Secretary.—Pay Rs. 600 + P.A. 200.
 Thimadag Bainsi Khwaja, M.A., Mr. Manshi.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Hon. S. Preston, M.A., C.S., Secretary to Govt. Irrigation Branch.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 T. B. J. Ward, M.A., C.S., Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch,
 Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,000.

CHIEF COURT.

Hon. W. O. Clark, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Chief Judge.—Rs. 4,000.
 " A. H. S. Reid, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 " P. C. Chatterji, Rao Bahadur, M.A., M.A., Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 " J. A. Anderson, C.S., (Bar-at-Law), Temp. Judge.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 " F. A. Robertson, C.S., (Bar-at-Law), Offg. Temp. Judge.—Salary Rs. 3,500.
 " B. L. Harris, Offg. Temp. Judge.—Salary Rs. 3,500.
 " E. Maude, Offg. Temp. Judge.—Salary Rs. 3,500.
 M. L. Waring, C.S., Registrar.—Pay Rs. 1,250.
 A. B. Anderson, Deputy Registrar.—Pay Rs. 600.
 H. A. B. Rathbone, (Bar-at-Law), Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 S. M. Robinson, (Bar-at-Law), Govt. Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,310.
 C. D. Petman, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), Asst. Legal Remembrancer.—Pay Rs. 400.
 Kirthe Singh, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Delhi.—Pay Rs. 250.
 Lal Chaudhary, M.A., do. Lahore.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Lal Sri Ram, do. do. Amritsar.—Salary Rs. 500.
 Hon. C. L. Tupper, C.S., Financial Commissioner, Rev. Dept.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 The Hon. Mr. J. Wilson, Settlement Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + T.A. 250.

Major J. R. Dunlop Smith, M.A., Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
 Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,800, (on *furlo*).
 R. Sykes, M.A., C.S., Offg. do.—Salary Rs. 2,250.
 A. H. Grant, M.A., C.S., Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 1,200.
 M. B. D. Butler, M.A., Junior Secretary.—Pay Rs. 900.
 H. R. Goulding, Assistant Secretary.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Hon. C. Fanshawe, C.S., Commissioner and Supt. of Delhi Division.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 A. Anderson, C.S., (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Commr. Jullundur.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 R. Clarke, M.A., C.S., Commissioner and Supt. Lahore.—Pay Rs. 2,750 + 250.
 G. C. Walker, M.A., Offg. Commissioner and Supt. of Rawalpindi.—Salary Rs. 2,500
 + 250.
 W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., L.D., C.S., Offg. Commissioner and Supt. Derajat.—Salary
 Rs. 2,500 + 250.
 Hon. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.S.I., C.S., Commr. and Supt. of Peshawar.—Pay Rs. 2,750
 + 250.
 C. F. Elliot, Conservator of Forests, Supt. of Forest Surveys and Director of the Forest
 School, Dehra Dun.—Salary Rs. 1,550.
 C. Stewart-Wilson, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Post Master General.—Salary Rs. 2,750.
 F. E. Denigter, C.S.I., Chief Supt., Telegraph Dept.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 B. A. Gamble, M.A., C.S., Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,250, (on *furlo*).
 E. C. Chapman, Offg. do.—Salary Rs. 1,916-10-8.
 M. K. Ghosh, Offg. Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 500.
 Major C. J. Parsons, Commissioner of Excise and Supt. of Stamps and Insp.-Genl. of
 Registration.—Salary Rs. 2,250.
 Lieut. Col. T. H. L. Dale, Inspector-General of Jails.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 J. Sims, C.S., M.A., L.D., C.S., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 S. Robson, M.A., Principal, Government College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,000 + P.A. 250.
 W. L. Datta, Meteorological Reporter.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Col. H. Franklin, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Peshawar.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Lieut. Col. C. J. Hamber, Sanitary Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 500.
 F. E. Perry, M.A., C.S., Principal, Medical College, Lahore.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Vety. Capt. H. T. Pease, Principal, Lahore Veterinary College.—Pay Rs. 550 + Staff
 S. 550 + J. A. 100.
 Rt. Rev. G. A. Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore.—Pay Rs. 800.
 The Venble H. W. Griffith, M.A., Archdeacon and Commissary of Lahore.—Pay
 Rs. 800 + Special Allowance 200.

BURMA.

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

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Sir F. W. R. Fryer, M.A., C.S., Lieut.-Governor of Burma—1st May 1897.—
 Pay Rs. 8,333-5-4 + Sanitary Allowance 500.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. H. Kan Saing, C.S.I., 1st Aug. 1899.	The Hon. D. H. Cameron, 12th Nov. 1900.
" D. H. Norton, C.S.I., 3rd Jan. 1900.	" H. E. S. Mathews, 3rd Dec. 1900.
" J. Barton, M.A., M.L.C., 19th November 1900.	" D. H. R. Twomey, C.S., (Bar- at-Law), 28th March 1901.
" J. Lewis, (Bar-at-Law), 17th November 1900.	" J. G. Findlay, 28th March 1901.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Lieut. F. A. B. Fryer, Private Secretary.
 " J. S. S. Dunlop, South Staffordshire Regt., Offg. Aide-de-Camp.
 Lieut.-Colonel H. Parkin, L.S.O., Hon. Aide-de-Camp.
 Commander C. E. Holland, do.
 The Hon. D. M. Smeaton, M.A., C.S.I., C.S., Financial Commissioner and Chief Customs
 Authority.—Pay Rs. 3,500.
 W. J. Keith, M.A., C.S., Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 500 + A. A.
 380-3-4 + L.A. 250.
 W. F. Noyes, Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
 C. G. Boyne, C.S., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to Government and Officer in charge of State
 Prisoners.—Pay Rs. 3,000.
 Hon. H. M. S. Mathews, Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Upper Burma.
 J. B. Wingate, C.S., Secretary to Govt.—Pay Rs. 1,565-10-3 + A. A. 160-10-8 + L. A.
 166-10-8.

G. B. H. Foll, C.S., Under-Secretary.
 B. P. Lantigua, (Bar-at-Law), Assistant Secretary.—Salary Rs. 700 + L.A. 150.
 W. H. L. Cobell, B.A., C.S., do.
 A. Gaitkell, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 H. Groves, M.A., B.L., Secretary in the Public Works Department and Chief Engineer.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 H. L. Eaves, Offg. Commissioner, Sargol Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 The Hon. G. E. Bridges, (Bar-at-Law), Commissioner, Northern Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on dep.).
 A. G. Fleming, C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 N. G. Cholmley, B.A., C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Mandalay Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 F. C. Gates, (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Commissioner, Moulmein Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 A. T. A. Shaw, C.S., Bar-at-Law Offg. Commissioner, Arakan Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 H. P. Todd-Naylor, M.A., C.S., Offg. Commissioner, Moulmein Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 W. T. Hall, B.A., C.S., Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on dep.).
 Hon. D. Norton, C.S., Commissioner, Pegu Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on dep.).
 T. C. Wilson, C.S., Settlement Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,250 + S. D. 250.
 C. W. Sutherland, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Western Circle, Mandalay, (Upper Burma).—Salary Rs. 1,000.
 W. T. Hall, B.A., M.A., C.S., President, Rangoon Municipal Commission.
 H. L. Tilly, Chief Collector of Customs.—Salary Rs. 3,000 + alloc. as Vice-Chairman, Rangoon Port Commission, Rs. 300.
 F. Whymper, Dy. Postmaster-General, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 700 and L.A. 100, (on dep.).
 G. A. T. Bennett, Offg. do.
 N. U. K. Leslie, B.A., Telegraph Dept., Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 350 + L.A. 100.
 R. E. Hamilton, Accountant-General.—Pay Rs. 2,150.
 Maung Hla Aung, M.A., A.L., F.S.P., F.I.L., Deputy Accountant-General.—Salary Rs. 1,300.

CHIEF COURT, LOWER BURMA.

Hon. F. S. Capleton, C.S., Chief Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,750.
 " C. S. Fox, (Bar-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 " W. Biggs, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 " A. R. Birt, M.A., C.S., (Bar-at-Law), Judge.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 H. T. White, C.S., Judicial Commr., Upper Burma (Mandalay).—Pay Rs. 2,500, (on furl.).
 G. W. Shaw, Offg. do. Pay Rs. 1,450.
 F. Ripley, Registrar, Chief Court, Lower Burma.—Pay Rs. 850.
 R. B. Smart, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.—Pay Rs. 500.
 Hon. J. Lewis, (Bar-at-Law), Government Advocate.—Pay Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.
 P. C. Ren, (Bar-at-Law), Official Assigned and Receiver, Rangoon.
 A. J. Vailant, Dy. Inspector, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 400.
 J. K. Darwood, (Bar-at-Law), Prosecutor, Mandalay.—Pay Rs. 250.
 A. M. Lister, do. Mandalay.—Pay Rs. 150.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A. H. Bagley, B.A., C.S., (Bar-at-Law), Judge, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,000-1,250.
 G. F. Arnold, M.A., C.S., Judge, Mandalay.—Rs. 600.
 D. Wilson, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), Judge, Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 Maung Sawe Ewin, M.A., Addl. Judge, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 500.
 M. K. Gahar, do. Moulmein.—Pay Rs. 400.
 Lieut. Col. R. T. Thomas, M.B., Inspector-General of Jails, Sanitary Commissioner and Chief of the Civil Medical Administration, Burma.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Col. R. C. F. Pells, B.L., Inspector-General of Police, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 2,250, (on leave).
 Lieut. Col. H. Packer, Offg. do.
 R. G. P. F. McConnell, Commissioner of Rangoon Town Police.—Pay Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.
 Commander S. B. Ballard, M.A., M.B., Post Office, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 1,270.
 J. Van Cope, M.A., Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,050 to 1,300.
 M. E. Rose, M.A., Principal, Rangoon College.—Pay Rs. 750 to 1,000.
 The Right Rev. John Miller Schochan, M.B., M.A., Lord Bishop of Rangoon.
 Ven. J. P. Dyer, M.A., Archbishop of Rangoon.
 H. Becher, (Bar-at-Law), Registrar of the Diocese and Archdiocese of Rangoon.—Allowance Rs. 50.
 Col. C. G. Little, M.B., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Commissioner, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 A. H. Hildbrand, M.A., Superintendent and Post Office, Southern Shan States.—Pay Rs. 2,000 + P. A. 500.
 G. G. B. Sterling, do. do. Northern Shan States.—Pay Rs. 1,250-50-1,500.
 Tay Sam Ko, M.A., F.I.L., Post, Government Archaeologist.—Pay Rs. 500.

M. T. Nyein, Government Translator.—Pay Rs. 250 to 500.
 J. F. Regan, Superintendent of Government Printing.—Pay Rs. 800 to 850 + H.A. 70.
 Vety., Captain G. H. Evans, B.A., Civil Veterinary Department.—Pay Rs. 1,150.
 M. Hunter, M.A., Chemical Examiner, Rangoon.—Pay Rs. 200.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr. D. C. J. Hobbson, C.S., C.S., Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 4,100 + 500, (on dep.).
 The Hon. Mr. A. B. L. Fraser, M.A., (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Offg. Chief Commissioner.
 H. A. Erempe, C.S., Chief Secretary, Civil Department.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 G. H. Sherlock-Hubbard, Asst. Secretary, do. —Pay Rs. 600-40-700.
 H. M. Laurie, C.S., and Secretary, Revenue Department.—Pay Rs. 1,600.
 G. S. Findley, M.A., C.S., Under-Secretary.—Pay Rs. 800.
 G. J. Fernan, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner, P. W. Department.—Pay Rs. 1,600, (on dep.).
 Hon. L. M. St. Clair, Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 1,400.
 S. Ismay, (Bar-at-Law), C.S., Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 3,100-15-5.
 W. Fox-Strangways, Offg. C.S., Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 550.
 A. E. Nicksa, Commissioner, Jabalpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 G. L. Carey, Commissioner, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 E. H. Croddick, Commissioner, Nagpur Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 F. A. T. Phillips, Commissioner, Boshangabad Division.—Pay Rs. 2,500.
 F. G. Sly, C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture.—Pay Rs. 2,350.
 L. Danks, C.S., Commissioner of Excise, Superintendent of Stamps, and Inspector-General of Registration and Chief Customs Authority in addition to his duties.—Pay Rs. 1,200-5-4.
 Bhargo Rao, Rao Bahadur, Senior Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Waman Rao, Kulkarni, Rao Bahadur, Junior Judge, Small Cause Court, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 700, (on dep.).
 P. M. Gossay, Offg. do. do. —Salary Rs. 700.
 V. S. Patwardhan, Registrar, Small Cause Court, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 150.
 E. W. Dillon, (Bar-at-Law), Government Advocate, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 250.
 C. B. Cleveland, Inspector-General of Police and Prisons.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 A. Munro, M.A., B.L., (Bar-at-Law), Inspector-General of Education.—Pay Rs. 1,250 to 1,500.
 A. C. Sells, M.A., Offg. Principal, Government College, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 500 to 750.
 C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, Nagpur, Amraoti.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 A. Smythies, B.A., do. Southern Circle, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 1,450.
 J. A. Makey, do. Northern Circle, Jabalpur.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 C. J. Lalhaka, Deputy Post-Master-General, Central Provinces and Berar.—Pay Rs. 1,000.
 J. M. Coode, Superintendent, Telegraph Department, Nagpur Division.—Pay Rs. 850.
 W. B. E. Cowley, Comptroller, Central Provinces.—Pay Rs. 1,250, (on dep.).
 A. H. Anthony, Offg. do. —Salary Rs. 1,300.
 Rev. C. H. Barclay, M.A., (Oxon.), Senior Chaplain, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 800.
 Col. A. Scott Reid, M.B., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer, Nagpur.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 P. Hemmingsway, C.S., Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, Raipur.
 V. G. French, Examiner, P. W. Accounts.—Pay Rs. 500.

ASSAM.

Hon. Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S., C.S., Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 4,100-10-5, and Sanitary Allowance Rs. 500.
 F. J. Morahan, C.S., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 2,000.
 J. Donald, M.A., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.—Salary Rs. 750-10-5 and L.A. 100.
 J. H. Gorkery, M.A., M.B., C.S., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner.—Pay Rs. 750.
 F. C. Hammett, C.S., Director of Land Records and Agriculture.—Salary Rs. 2,250.
 P. G. Melting, C.S., C.S., Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.—Pay Rs. 2,500 + T. A. 250.
 E. B. Naynall, M.A., 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. 2,250.

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W. Booth, M.A., B.C.D. Director of Public Instruction.—Pay Rs. 1,500.
 Col. C. W. Carr-Cathart, M.D., C.R.S. Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Shillong.—Pay Rs. 1,800.
 Rev. H. T. Otley, Chaplain.—Pay Rs. 800.

INDIAN MILITARY STAFF.

PROVISIONAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.B., K.C.B., S.C.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Major J. M. Barr, R.A.	Military Secretary.
Capt. L. N. Beatty, 1st Bn. L.	Interpreter.
Major G. de S. Barrow, 5th B. L.	
Lt. J. H. Watson, 18th B. L.	
Lt. A. Jones-Mortimer, Som. L.	Aides-de-Camp.
T. B. Olive, Lanes. Fus.	
Risaldar-Major, Sher Singh, Bahadur 13th B. L.	Native Aide-de-Camp.
Jamadar Ajab Khan, 5th B. L.	Extra Do.
Lt.-Col. A. G. Key, R.A. M.C.	Surgeon.
Lt.-Col. J. Lockersmith, V.P., Col. Vol. R.C.B.	Hon. Aide-de-Camp.
Hon. Capt. Husain Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, late Risaldar-Major, 13th B. L.	
Hon. Capt. Ganda Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late Risaldar-Major, 42nd B. L.	
Yasin Khan, Subadar-Major, Sardar Bahadur, C.I.E. 2nd P.I.	
Abdul Ghafur Khan, Risaldar Major, Bahadur 1st B. L.	Hon. Native Aides-de-Camp.
Jalilz Thapa, Hon. Capt. Bahadur, late Subadar-Major, Bahadur 1-2 Gurkhas.	
Kadam Khan, Risaldar, Sardar Bahadur, 4th B.C.	
Khan P. A. J. Khan, Risaldar-Major, Sardar Bahadur, 10th B. L.	

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-Genl. H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O.	Adjutant-General in India.
Col. B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E.	Deputy Adj.-General in India.
Col. R. M. Greenfield	Asst. Adj.-General in India.
Col. G. L. Woulcombe	Asst. Adj.-General for Musketry.
Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., R.E.	Dy. Asst. Adj.-General.
Br-Major A. B. Bingley, 7th Rajputs.	
Lieut.-Col. H. Francis, R.E.	Dy. Asst. Adj.-Genl. for Royal Engineers.
Major-Genl. E. L. Elliot, C.B., D.S.O., S.C.	Inspr.-Genl. of Cavalry in India. On Field Service, South Africa.
Major-Genl. W. J. Vandenberg, C.B., S.C.	Inspr.-Genl. of Cavalry in India (Temp.).
Capt. E. Cotgrave, C.B., C.I.H.	Brigade-Major to Inspr.-General of Cavalry in India.
Major-Genl. T. B. Tyler, R.A.	Inspr.-Genl. of Artillery in India.
Col. M. Saunders, R.A.	Asst. Adj.-Genl. for Royal Artillery in India.
Capt. K. K. Knapp, R.A.	Brigade-Major to Inspr.-General of Artillery in India.
Major-Genl. G. Hanger	Quarter-Master-General in India.
Col. W. Pascoe, C.B., G. British Service.	Dy. Quarter-Master-General in India.
Major I. Phillips, M.A.M., 1-5 Gurkhas.	Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl.—Leave out of India, P.A. 1 year. (22nd July 1901).
Major M. Cooper, 10th B. L.	Osg. do. do.
Br.-Lt.-Col. H. Mullins, R.N.	Dy. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl. (Mobilisation).
Col. J. E. Nixon	Asst. Quarter-Master-Genl. (Intelligence Branch).

INDIAN STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE MADRAS COMMAND. 103

Major E. W. S. K. Macdonagh, D.S.O., 3rd Sikhs	
Capt. C. H. Clay, 48th Gurkhas	
J. K. Tol, 7th B. C.	Dy. Asst. Quarter-Masters-General (Intelligence Branch).
G. A. Robertson, 16th B. L.	
J. H. Lloyd, 2nd Bo. Gns.	Staff Captain for Mobilisation.
A. W. Warden, 2nd Lancers, H.C.	
A. S. Hamilton, 4th Sikhs	
Mac. O. R. E. Ray, 7th Rajputs	Staff Captain (Intelligence Branch).
H. H. H. Dowling, Essex Regt.	
Major-Genl. W. T. Shene, C.B., D.S.O.	Director-General of Military Works in India.
Br.-Col. H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Dy. Director-Genl. of Military Works. Offg. Chief Engr., Military Works, Bengal Command.
Lt.-Col. H. Kinnis, R.F.	Offg. Dy. Director-General.
Major R. C. Stanton, R.E.	Asst. Director Genl., Military Works.
A. M. Smart, R.E.	Inspector of Sub-Marine Defences.
Major-Genl. L. W. Christopher, C.B.	Director Genl., Supply and Transport.
Lt.-Col. H. Mansfield	Dy. do.
Br.-Col. E. Balfour	Judge-Advocate-General in India.
Major W. D. Thomson, 1st B. L.	Asst. J. A. G. in India.
Vet.-Col. H. Thompson, C.B., A.V.D.	Principal Vet. Officer in India.
Col. G. D. Atwell	Director of Military Education in India.
Hon. Capt. H. Jerrom	Asst. to Director of Military Education in India.
Surgeon-Genl. W. S. M. Price, A.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India.
Lt.-Col. J. Shearer, M.B., D.S.O., I.M.S.	Secy. to do. do.
Major J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., I.M.S.	Director-Genl., Indian Med. Service. Secy. to do. do.
	India, 2 years, 24th January 1899.
Major A. E. Roberts, 1st B. L.	Offg. do. do.
Major-Genl. R. Wade, R.A.	Director-General of Ordnance in India.
Major R. H. Mason, R.A.	Dy. do. do.
Major R. C. O. Stuart, R.A.	Asst. Director-General of Ordnance in India.
	Dy. Asst. do. do.
Col. M. Good, A.D.C.	Director of Army Remount Department.
B. C. Hall	Inspector of Gymnasias in India.
Major-Genl. W. Hill, C.B.	Inspector-General of Voirs in India.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE MADRAS COMMAND.

LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Lieut.-Genl. Sir G. B. Walseley, K.C.M.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Lt.-Col. C. M. T. Western, R.A.	Asst. Mil. Secy. and Aide-de-Camp to H. B. the Lieut.-General Commanding.
Br. Lt. W. F. Wormald, 4th Hussars	Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General Comdg. Madras.
Sahdar-Major Rahman Khan, 1st M. L.	Native Aide-de-Camp to H. B. the Lieut.-General Commanding.

STAFF.

Brig.-General J. P. C. Neville	Deputy Adjutant-General.
Col. F. J. Knapton, M.A., Offg. D. A. G. Punjab Command.	Asst. Adjutant-General.
Lt.-Col. W. E. G. Forbes, C.B., R. Warwick.	Offg. do. do.
Col. F. J. Aylin, V.C., R.C.	Asst. Quarter-Master-General.
Br.-Major G. R. de H. Smith	Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General.
Brig.-Genl. A. E. Sheppard, R.A.	Brig.-General, Royal Artillery.

Capt. P. Van Aken, B. G. A.	Depy. Asst. Adjutant-General, M. A.
Col. E. B. Sandbridge, R.A.	Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance, Southern Circle.
Major R. C. Onslow	Dy. Judge Advocate-General, M. C., Bangalore, Madras and Southern Districts.
Major T. N. Bagnall, E. York. Regt.	Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for Madras.
Surg.-Genl. G. W. R. Day, M.D., I.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command.
Capt. A. E. Milner, R.A.M.C.	Personal Asst. to the P. M. O.
Very-Lieut.-Col. J. Reilly, A.V.D.	Insprg. Veterinary Officer, Madras Command.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. A. Z. Clark Kennedy	Inspector-Genl. Supply and Transport, Madras Command.
Major N. S. Swanson	Personal Asst. to do.
Col. H. H. Hart, R.E.	Chief Engr. Madras Command, Mty. Works.
Colonel H. H. Harvey-Kelly, I.S.C.	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras and Bombay.
Major C. F. Bell, R.A.	Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory.
Major A. H. Johns, 10th M.I.	Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions.
Capt. F. Bradford	Supt., Reserve Regiment Depot, Hsear.
Major E. Compton, Northampton Regt.	D. A. A. G. for Instruction (Bangalore).

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Downing	Controller, Mty. Accts. Madras Command.
Major G. W. S. Fryer, S.C.	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts Madras.
Lieut.-Col. F. F. E. Burgess	Pay Examiner, Madras.
Capt. W. Downan, 10th M.I.	Examiner, Commissariat Accounts and Pay Master, Bangalore.
Capt. J. H. Hudson, 22nd M.I.	Examiner, Ordnance and Clothing Accts., Madras.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. B. Darr	Asst. Judge-Adv.-Genl., 7th Circle, Bangalore.
Major J. F. Stewart	Asst. do. 6th Circle, Secunderabad and Belgaum Dist., and Hyderabad Contingent.

MADRAS DISTRICT, &c., STAFF.

Belg.-Gl. R. A. Gschries	General Officer Commandg. District.
Major C. T. Robinson, R.A.	A. A. G., Fort St. George.
Major H. T. Brooking, 21st Madras Pioneers	D. A. A. G.
Capt. H. W. Haffman, 10th M.I.	Garrison Quarter-Master.
Col. W. B. Johnson, M.B., I.M.S.	Principal Medical Officer, Madras District.
Lt.-Col. H. de H. Haig, R.E.	Commanding R. E. Madras District.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

MADRAS ARMY.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
1785	1786	Sir Robert Slaper		
86	86	Sir J. Dalling		
86	90	Sir Archibald Campbell		
90	96	Sir W. Modow		
96	97	Sir Alfred Clarke		
97	1801	Lt.-Genl. G. Harris		

Commanders-in-Chief—contd.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
1801	27 Jul.	Major-Genl. John Brathwaite	I	
28 Jul.	01 21 Oct.	04 Lt.-Genl. J. Stuart	B	Commanding the Forces.
22 Oct.	04 13 Feb.	05 Maj.-Genl. Dugald Campbell	B	(Temporary).
13 Feb.	05 16 Sep.	07 Lt.-Genl. Sir J. E. Cradock	B	Commanding the Forces.
		S.E.		
17 Sep.	07 28 Jan.	09 Lt.-Genl. Hay Macdowell	B	
31 Jan.	09 9 Apr.	10 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 Auchmutty, K.C.	B	Commanding the Forces.
6 Mar.	13 24 May	14 H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon. Sir 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 Jan.	21 Lt.-Genl. Thomas Bowser	I	(Temporary).
15 Jan.	21 2 Jan.	25 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.B.	B	
2 Jan.	25 18 Jan.	26 Lt.-Genl. T. Bowser	I	
10 Jan.	26 2 Mar.	26 Maj.-Genl. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.	I	(Temporary).
3 Mar.	26 10 May	31 H. E. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Geo. Townsend Walker, K.C.B.	B	
11 May	31 10 Oct.	36 H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B.	B	
11 Oct.	36 20 Dec.	38 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B.	B	
21 Dec.	36 4 Oct.	39 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.	B	
5 Oct.	39 2 Aug.	40 Major-Genl. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.	B	
5 Aug.	40 19 Jan.	41 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, K.C.B., K.C.S.	B	
20 Jan.	41 11 Feb.	41 Major-Genl. James Allan, K.C.	B	(Temporary).
12 Feb.	41 23 Sep.	42 Major-Genl. Sir Robert Henry D'Almeida, K.C.B., F.R.S.	B	(Temporary).
24 Sep.	42 23 Feb.	43 H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Most Hon.ble Geo. Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.B.	B	Governor and C.-in-C.
24 Feb.	43 13 Mar.	45 Maj.-Genl. Sir H. K. Williams, K.C.B., K.C.T. & S.	B	(Temporary).
13 Mar.	43 28 Sep.	51 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Geo. Henry Fred. Berkeley, K.C.B.	B	
23 Sep.	51 26 Oct.	53 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., K.T. & S.	B	
27 Oct.	153 4 Apr.	154 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Wm. Staveley, C.B.	B	
5 Apr.	51 23 Sep.	51 Major-General Wm. Henry Sewell, C.B.	I	Prov. C.-in-C.
23 Sep.	54 9 Jan.	55 H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon.ble Geo. Anson	B	
10 Jan.	56 26 Feb.	61 H. E. Lieut.-General Patrick Grant, C.B.	B	
27 Feb.	61 25 Dec.	61 Major-Genl. Richard Badd	I	Prov. C.-in-C.

Commanders-in-Chief—concl'd.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
26 Dec. 1831	34 May 1865	H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir James B. Hope Grant, G.C.B.	B	
25 May	65 7 Nov.	67 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G.	B	
8 Nov.	67 4 Mar.	71 H. E. Lieut.-General. W. A. B. McGlovery.	B	
5 Mar.	71 21 May	71 Major-Genl. Richard Shabrick.	I	Prov. C-in-C.
22 May	71 24 Dec.	75 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B.	B	
26 Dec.	75 1 Feb.	76 Major-Genl. Charles Elmhirst, G.C.B.	B	Prov. C-in-C.
2 Feb.	76 2 Feb.	81 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	I	
3 Feb.	81 27 Nov.	81 Major-Genl. W. Payn, G.C.B.	B	Prov. C-in-C.
28 Nov.	81 17 Aug.	85 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, D.S.O., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	I	
18 Aug.	85 28 Feb.	86 Major-Genl. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., G.C.B.	B	Prov. C-in-C.
1 Mar.	86 20 Oct.	86 H. E. Lt.-Genl. Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	I	
21 Oct.	86 8 Dec.	86 Maj.-Genl. Hugh Rowlands, V.C., G.C.B.	B	Prov. C-in-C.
9 Dec.	86 5 Mar.	91 H. E. General Sir Charles George Armitage, G.C.B.	B	
6 Mar.	91 3 May	93 H. E. Lt.-Genl. The Hon ^{ble} Sir James Charles Agnew, G.C.B.	B	
4 May	93 10 Jun.	93 Major-Genl. E. C. Stewart, G.C.B.	I	Prov. C-in-C.
20 Jun.	93 27 Oct.	93 Major-Genl. C. J. East, G.C.B.	B	Prov. C-in-C.
28 Oct.	93 31 Mar.	95 H. A. Lieut.-General C. M. Clarke, G.C.B.	B	

LIEUT. GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, MADRAS.

1 Apr. 1895	28 Oct.	98 Lieut.-General Sir C. B. B. Clarke, G.C.B.	B
28 Oct.	98	Lieut.-General Sir G. B. Wolsley, G.C.B.	B
8 Mar.	01 11 Nov.	01 Major-Genl. (Temp. Lieut.-Genl.) C. J. Burnett, G.C.B.	B

ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.
MADRAS ARMY.

16 Apr. 1786	28 Feb. 1792	Major Henry Malcolm	...	I
1 Mar.	92 3 Sep.	99 Lt.-Col. Barry Close	...	I
4 Sep.	99 17 Dec. 1807	Lt.-Col. Patrick Alexander Agnew	...	I
18 Dec. 1807	31 Jan.	09 Lt.-Col. Francis Capper	...	I
1 Feb.	09 16 Feb.	09 Major Robert Barclay	...	I Acting.

Adjutants-General—concl'd.

PERIOD OF COMMAND.		Rank and Name.	Service.	REMARKS.
From	To			
17 Feb. 1809	30 Apr. 1809	Lt.-Col. John Cuppage	...	I
1 May	09 20 Apr.	37 Lt.-Col. T. H. Somerset Conway, G.C.B.	...	I
21 Apr.	37 7 Dec.	37 Major James Russell Haig	...	I Acting.
8 Dec.	37 23 Sep.	39 Lt.-Col. Benjamin Robertson Mischins	...	I
24 Sep.	39 14 Aug.	49 Lt.-Col. Robert Alexander	...	I
16 Aug.	49 27 Oct.	53 Lt.-Col. Robert John Hussey Vivian	...	I
28 Oct.	53 9 Apr.	63 Lt.-Col. William George Woods	...	I
10 Apr.	63 16 Apr.	68 Colonel James Maurice Primrose	...	B
17 Apr.	68 22 Nov.	69 Colonel James Elphinstone Robertson	...	B
23 Nov.	69 26 Aug.	72 Colonel Peter Burton Roe	...	B
27 Aug.	72 27 Aug.	77 Br.-Genl. Robert Crosse Stewart	...	B
28 Aug.	77 20 Feb.	80 Br.-Genl. Fred. William Jebb	...	B
21 Feb.	80 28 Aug.	80 Colonel Andrew Robert Clephane	...	I Officialing.
20 Aug.	80 28 Aug.	85 Br.-Genl. Godfrey Clerk	...	B
29 Aug.	85 17 Feb.	87 Br.-Genl. Wm. Kidston Elles, G.C.B.	...	B
18 Feb.	87 6 Jun.	90 Br.-Genl. Malcolm Charles Farrington, G.C.B.	...	B
7 Jun.	90 28 Mar.	94 Br.-Genl. Hugh Pearce Pearson, G.C.B.	...	B
29 Mar.	94 31 Mar.	96 Colonel Elphinstone Waters Begbie, D.S.O.	...	I Officialing.

DEPUTY ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

MADRAS COMMAND.

1 Apr. 1895	20 Oct. 1895	Br.-Genl. Elphinstone Waters Begbie, G.C.B., D.S.O.	...	I
21 Oct.	95	Br.-Genl. G. Simpson, G.C.B.	...	I

QUARTER-MASTERS-GENERAL.

MADRAS ARMY.

4 Nov. 1790	31 Aug. 1802	Capt. James Campbell	...	I
1 Sep. 1802	4 Aug.	06 Lt.-Col. John Richardson	...	I
5 Aug.	06 2 Apr.	10 Lt.-Col. John Munro	...	I
8 Apr.	10 31 Jan.	21 Lt.-Col. Valentine Blacker, G.C.B.	...	I
1 Feb.	21 25 Sep.	28 Lt.-Col. E. B. Otto	...	I
26 Sep.	28 31 Aug.	39 Lt.-Col. James Hanson	...	I
1 Sep.	39 22 Feb.	48 Colonel Wm. Strahan	...	I
23 Feb.	48 12 Oct.	49 Lt.-Col. Daniel Heffernan Considine	...	I
18 Oct.	49 27 Sep.	61 Lt.-Col. Francis Archibald Reid, G.C.B.	...	I
28 Sep.	61 27 Sep.	66 Major Francis Henry Scott	...	I
28 Sep.	66 28 Sep.	71 Colonel Crawford Cooke	...	I
29 Sep.	71 5 Nov.	76 Br.-Genl. Arthur Howlett	...	I
6 Nov.	76 31 Dec.	81 Br.-Genl. Hugh Henke O'Connell	...	I
1 Jan.	82 15 Feb.	83 Lt.-Col. John Ewing	...	I Officialing.
16 Feb.	83 12 Feb.	86 Br.-Genl. Richard Campbell Stewart, G.C.B.	...	I
18 Feb.	86 25 Mar.	88 Br.-Genl. Edmund Pounce, G.C.B.	...	I
28 Mar.	88 11 Oct.	90 Br.-Genl. Montague Pruthi, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	...	I
18 Oct.	90 31 Mar.	96 Br.-Genl. Edmund Henry Eyre, G.C.B.	...	I

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Genl. Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.S., Bengal Cavalry.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Secretary and Aide-de-Camp.....	Major H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A.
Aide-de-Camp.....	Major C. E. Haynes, 2nd Bn. L.
Native Aide-de-Camp.....	Resident Major La. Khaz, Border Ba- hadr, 3rd Bn. Cav.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Adjutant-General.....	Brig. Genl. J. A. Barlow, Brit. Service.
Asst. Qu. Master-General.....	Col. W. E. Hilliard, Brit. Service.
Asst. Adj. General.....	Lt. Col. A. W. Pridmore, S.C.
Deputy.....	Major S. C. P. Jackson, D.S.O., Hamp. Regt.
Deputy..... for Musketry.....	Major A. D. Burton, 2nd M. L. - Leave out of India, P. A. 1 year.
Offg. do. do. do.	Major W. Weallens, Northern Regt.
Colonel on Staff, R.A.	Col. W. H. Smart, R. H. A., Offg.
Dy. Asst. Adj. General for Royal Artillery.....	Capt. W. E. Wingfield, R.A.
Principal Medical Officer, M.C.	Surg. General R. C. Eaton, R.A.M.C.
Personal Asst. to do.	Capt. J. W. Watson, M.B., L.M.S.
Dy. Judge-Advocate-General.....	Major H. P. H. Anderson.
Inspecting Veterinary Officer.....	Vet. Major E. H. Hazleton.
Dy. Asst. Adj. General for British Army Schools (Madras and Bombay Commands).....	Lt. Col. C. Grant, Brit. Service.
Inspector of Army Signalling (Madras and Bombay Commands).....	Major A. E. Hatch, 5th Bn. I.
Superintendent, Army Clothing (Madras and Bombay Commands).....	Col. H. H. Harvey-Kelly.
Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle.....	Col. E. L. Strandbridge, R.A.
Inspr. Genl. Supply and Transport.....	Lt. Col. H. C. E. Lucas.
Chief Engineer, Military Works Services.....	Col. R. D. Lloyd, R.E. - Leave out of India P. A. 1 year.
Offg. do. do. do.	Lt. Col. E. Glennie, R.E.
Controller, Mil. Accts., Bombay Command.....	Lt. Col. G. A. Williams, S.C.
Pay Examiner, Poona.....	Major C. E. Marshall.
Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Poona.....	Capt. G. S. Sheppard, C.S.
Inspector of Accounts, Poona.....	Capt. E. H. Payne, S.C.
Presidency Paymaster, Bombay.....	Major C. R. Elliott, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Sanitary Officer.....	

STAFF OF THE BENGAL COMMAND.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Lieut. General Sir George Duff, G.C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Military Secretary and A.D.C. (Offg.).....	Capt. E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards.
Aide-de-Camp.....	Capt. Th. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards.
Native Aide-de-Camp.....	Offg. A.N.S. Resident Major Muschaffin Khan, 15th B.L.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Offg.	Col. N. A. Schafich.
Asst. Quarter-Master-General.....	Br. Col. V. A. Sebath, Offg. D. H. G.
Offg. do.	Br. Col. H. S. Wheatley, 2nd G.R.
Asst. Adjutant-General.....	Lt. Col. J. B. Kester.

Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master-General.....	Capt. C. J. Macdonald, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General.....	Major W. S. Marshall, 17th B.L.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry.....	Brig. Genl. J. Leach, R.A.
Col. on Staff, R.A.	Capt. I. L. Campbell, D.S.O., R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General for R.A.	Surg. Genl. W. F. Burnett, R.A.M.C.
Offg. Principal Medical Officer.....	Capt. J. G. Hallett, M.B., L.M.S.
Personal Asst. to do.	Lt. Col. W. B. Wilson, 12th B.C. - Offg.
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.....	Dy. Secy to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept. Col. F. A. N. Bowring-Spott, B.E. - Leave out of India P. A. 1 year 18/4 July 1901.
Chief Engineer, Military Works Services.....	Lt. Col. H. W. Duperre, R.E.
Offg. do. do. do.	Lt. Col. H. R. Marrett, S.C.
Inspr. Genl. Supply and Transport.....	Vet. Major J. B. Savage, A.V.D.
Offg. Inspr. Vet. Officer.....	Capt. H. St. A. Wake, 10th B.L. - Offg.
Quartermaster, Fort William.....	Commodore Macpherson, Non-attached.
Offg. do. do.	Major J. M. Larpenteur, 5th B.L.
Director of Farms.....	Capt. D. J. Meagher, S.C.

STAFF OF THE PUNJAB COMMAND.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Lt. Genl. Sir B. Hood, G.C.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Asst. Mil. Secretary and A.D.C.	Major C. P. Campbell, C.I.H.
Aide-de-Camp.....	Capt. E. J. Morris, 3rd B.L.
Native Aide-de-Camp.....	Resident Major Muhammad Amin Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd P.C.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Adjutant-General.....	Brig. Genl. F. H. Whalley, Brit. Service. Leave out of India, P. A. 8 mo.
Offg. Deputy Asst. Genl.	Col. F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., A.D.C.
Asst. Quarter-Master-General, (Offg.).....	Lt. Col. A. Masters.
Asst. Adjutant-General.....	Col. C. A. Anderson, R.H.A.
Deputy Asst. Quarter-Master-General.....	Major R. J. Stinchey.
Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General.....	Capt. A. G. Melley, 10th B.L.
Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry.....	Major S. Thompson, Gordon Highlanders.
Colonel on Staff, R.A.	Brig. Genl. R. Parry, R.A.
Dy. Asst. Adjutant-General, R.A.	Capt. C. G. Watson, R.A.
P. M. O., Punjab Command.....	Surg. Genl. L. D. Spencer, M.B., S.C. L.M.S. Offg. Dr. Genl. and Surg. Genl. with the Govt. of India.
Offg. do. do.	Surg. Genl. D. H. Jentery, M.B., L.M.S.
Personal Asst. to P. M. O.	Capt. J. M. Burt, R.A.M.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General.....	Capt. C. L. M. Kibb.
Inspr. Veterinary Officer.....	Vet. Lieut. Col. B. Glover, C.S.
Inspector of Army Signalling (Punjab and Bengal Commands).....	Lt. Major C. P. Boudanore, D.S.O., R. Doo. Fuzes.
Chief Engineer, Military Works.....	Col. J. E. Broadbent, C.I., R.E.
Inspector-General, Supply and Transport.....	Lt. Col. H. M. P. Hawkes.
Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.....	Col. W. M. Campbell, R.A.
Sanitary Officer.....	Major J. C. Weir, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Director of Farms.....	Major R. H. Ewart, D.S.O.

BURMA MILITARY STAFF.

Commanding Burma District.....	Major Genl. M. Pridmore, M.B., C.S.
Aide-de-Camp.....	Capt. A. G. Sear, Royal Scots.
Asst. Adj. Genl. Burma District.....	Major J. Kirkpatrick, S. Staff Regiment. (On leave).
Offg. do. do.	Major H. V. Bailey.
D. A. A. G., Burma District.....	Capt. H. St. G. Thomas.
Asst. J. A. Genl., 7th Cir., Burma-Mandalay.....	
District and Rangoon Command.....	Major H. C. B. Dann, 10th Bom. B. I.

Commanding Madras District..... Major Genl. G. Simpson, C.B.
 Off. Colonel on the Staff, Bangalore Com-
 mand..... Lt. Col. E. M. M. Lawford, 1st M. Lan.
 Colonel on the Staff Commanding Southern
 Shor. States..... Col. A. A. Pearson
 Administrative Supply and Transport Officer
 for Burma..... Lt. Col. D. H. Kenny, Leave out of India from
 January.
 Off. do. do. Lt. Col. H. R. Marrett.

MAURITIUS (Port Louis)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief..... Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G.
 Aide-de-Camp.....
 Colonel on the Staff..... Major H. S. Nelson, R.A. (Agd.)
 Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General..... Lt. Col. H. J. Lyster, R. Garr. Arty.
 Officer Commanding Royal Artillery..... Lt. Col. W. H. Goldney, R.E.
 Commanding Royal Engineers..... Lt. Col. C. W. M. Keys, M.D., R.A.M.C.
 Senior Medical Officer..... Major S. C. C. Townsend, R.A.
 Chief Ordnance Officer..... Capt. A. E. R. Mangler, Army Pay Dept.
 District Paymaster.....

CEYLON (Colombo)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief..... Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Ridgway, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
 Aide-de-Camp..... Capt. R. F. K. Gooch, 4th So. Essex Regt.
 Brigadier-General..... Capt. Sir F. Bartlett, Bart Reserve of Officers
 (Extra).
 Major Genl. F. T. Hobson.
 Aide-de-Camp..... Lt. Col. A. P. Dene, D.C.L.I. (Agd.)
 Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General..... Lt. Col. H. E. Noel.
 Officer Commanding Royal Artillery..... Major A. E. Cuming, A. S. Corps, (Acting).
 Commanding Royal Engineer..... Lt. Col. W. E. L. Balfour, R.G.A.
 Senior Medical Officer..... Lt. Col. J. C. Campbell, R.E.
 Chief Ordnance Officer..... Lt. Col. R. E. Quill, R.A.M.C.
 District Paymaster..... Lt. Col. E. A. Heath, Ordnance Dept.
 Major A. G. B. Stubbs, A. P. Dept.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Singapore)

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

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....
 Aide-de-Camp.....
 Colonel on the Staff..... Capt. R. W. F. White, Welsh Regt.
 Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General..... Capt. H. T. Wynter, R.A.
 Chief Ordnance Officer..... Staff Paymaster (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) de la P.
 District Paymaster..... Robinson.
 Senior Medical Officer..... Capt. G. F. L. Mulken, R.G.A.
 Garrison Adjutant..... Lt. Col. R. Oakes, R.G.A.
 Officer Commanding Royal Artillery..... Lt. Col. J. D. Fullerton, R.G.A.
 Commanding Royal Engineer.....

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA

(INSTITUTED 28th FEBRUARY 1861; ENLARGED 28th MARCH 1860,
 30th DECEMBER 1871, and 10th JUNE 1897.)

SOVEREIGN.

His Most Gracious Majesty THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Right Honourable George
 Nathaniel Curzon, Baron Curzon in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland,
 G.C.B., &c.

(16th JANUARY 1898.)

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar—Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Garter Principal King of Arms, Herald's College, London.
 (APPOINTED 23rd FEBRUARY 1861.)
 Secretary—Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Esq., C.B., I.C.S.,
 Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.
 (APPOINTED 24th DECEMBER 1900.)

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

General His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR-WILLIAM-PATRICK-ALBERT, Duke of
 Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 1st JANUARY 1877.
 Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE GEORGE-WILLIAM-FREDERICK-CHARLES,
 Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.H., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 2nd JUNE 1877.

HONORARY KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness PRINCE BEGI Mir Sir MUHAMMAD KHURABAD KHAN, ex-Vali of Kabul—
 29th JUNE 1879.
 His Highness Sir ARBEE RAHMAT KHAN, G.C.M.G., Amir of Afghanistan and its Depend-
 encies—19th April 1885.
 His Royal Highness Sir SULTAN MUHAMMAD MIRZA, YEMIN-ED-DOWLEH, ZIL-IL-SULTAN,
 of Persia—1st November 1887.
 His Highness Sir Humid bin Muhammad, Sultan of Zanzibar—20th April 1898.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—(36)		
	The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Northbrook—[Europe]—[Addi- tional]	3rd May 1872.
1	Field Marshal Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., Bengal Army—[Europe]	24th May 1873.
2	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., C.B., [Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
3	Sir John Sturges, C.B., I.C.S., Retired—[Europe]	3rd May 1878.
4	His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Akbar Palward Daulat- Inglishia Barar Bams Sarwar Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Hira Sing Malvander Bahadur, of Nabha—Punjab	29th July 1879.
5	Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.—[Europe]	Ditto.
6	The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Crathbrook—[Europe]	30th April 1880.
	The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Ripon, K.C., C.B.—[Europe]	8th June 1880.
	The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. [Europe]—[Additional]	16th Dec. 1884.
7	His Highness Asad Jah Mumtaz-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir Sir Mahabub Ali Khan Bahadur- Fath Jang, of Hyderabad—[Deccan]	1st Jan. 1885.
8	The Right Hon'ble Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B., P.O.—[Europe]	25th Feb. 1885.
9	The Right Hon'ble Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, P.C.—[Europe]	28th July 1886.
10	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, G.C.B., Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, of Baroda—[Baroda]	16th Feb. 1887.
11	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraaj Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur, of Udaipur—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
12	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maharaja of Indore—[Central India]	30th June 1887.
13	His Highness Saranad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja-dhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.B., Maharaja of Jaipur—[Rajputana]	2nd Jan. 1888.
14	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Venji Sir Balarama Varma Kutubekhan Kirtanowai Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, of Travancore—[Madras]	24th May 1888.
	The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.—[Europe]—[Additional]	10th Dec. 1888.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
5	Major-General John William Youngblood, I.C.S.—Retired— Europe...	25 March 1886. Ditto.
6	Byron Barker Powell, Esq., I.C.S.—Europe...	16th Sept. 1897.
7	Levin Bentham Rowland, Esq., I.C.S.—Europe...	Ditto.
8	Major-General Francis Douglas Colman, M.A., Barrister— Europe...	2nd Dec. 1898.
9	Lieutenant-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd June 1898. Ditto.
10	William James Morley, Esq., I.C.S.—Europe...	Ditto.
11	Lieutenant-General William Deane, I.C.S.—Europe...	Ditto.
12	Colonel Robert Boyle, Esq., I.C.S.—Europe...	Ditto.
13	Maj. Genl. Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	25th May 1870.
14	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
15	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
16	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd June 1874.
17	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd May 1871.
18	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	21st May 1872.
19	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	14th Nov. 1874.
20	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd Feb. 1875.
21	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd Nov. 1875.
22	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
23	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd June 1875.
24	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
25	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
26	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd June 1875.
27	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
28	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	2nd June 1875.
29	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
30	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
31	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
32	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
33	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
34	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
35	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
36	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
37	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
38	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
39	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
40	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
41	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
42	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
43	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
44	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
45	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
46	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
47	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
48	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
49	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
50	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
51	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
52	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
53	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
54	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
55	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
56	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
57	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.
58	Major-General Sir John Black Smith, K.C.B., British Army— Retired—Europe...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
59	Charles Gilbert Master, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	16th Feb. 1897.
60	Raja Puri Mohan Mukherji, of Durgam—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
61	Sir Frederick Russell Hogg, K.C.B., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
62	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Yale, late I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
63	William Rodolphe Henry Mark, Esq., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
64	Rao Chhatrapati Bahadur, Jagirdar of Adilpura—[Central India]...	Ditto.
65	The Hon'ble U. Gaung, Esq.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
66	Sir William Gerald Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.B.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
67	Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	2nd Jan. 1898.
68	Edward Baban Caro Browne, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
69	Colonel Edward Lacon Osmantony, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	24th May 1899.
70	Colonel John Clerk, Esq.—[Europe]...	14th Oct. 1898.
71	James Richard Naylor, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	20th May 1896.
72	David Robert Lyall, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	1st Jan. 1891.
73	Sardar Jivan Singh, of Shalazpur, Umballa—[Punjab]...	Ditto.
74	Colonel Percy William Poulton, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
75	Colonel George Herbert Trower, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	30th May 1891.
76	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry John Steadman Cotton, I.C.S.—[Assam]...	25th May 1893.
77	Surgeon-Major-General William Roche Rios, M.D., I.M.S., Retired— Europe...	Ditto.
78	Colonel Frederick Jervis Hogg, K.C.B., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
79	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry St. Patrick Maxwell, I.C.S.—[Assam]...	Ditto.
80	Raja Uday Pratap Singh, of Bikaner—[Rajput]...	3rd Jan. 1893.
81	George Robert Kaine, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
82	Herbert Mills Birdwood, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	3rd Jan. 1893.
83	Major-General Alexander Walker, R.A.—[Residing out of India]...	Ditto.
84	Colonel Harlock Galloway Fritchard, I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
85	Jervoise Athelstan Baines, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	1st Jan. 1891.
86	Sir Thomas Easter Pyne, K.C.B., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
87	Major-General Robert Charles Boleyn Pemberton, K.C.B., Retired— Europe...	Ditto.
88	Lieut. General Alexander Robert Balesock, K.C.B., I.C.S.—[India]...	1st Jan. 1893.
89	The Hon'ble Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, I.C.S.—[Burma]...	Ditto.
90	Colonel William Francis Frideaux, late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
91	Alan Cadell, Esq., I.C.S., Retired—[Europe]...	25th May 1896.
92	Sir Alexander Edward Miller, K.C.B., I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
93	Arthur Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]...	Ditto.
94	Kerala Varma Valiya Kail, Tanjavar, Consort of Her late Highness Raja Rajeshwari Rani Lakshmi Bai Sabha, &c.	Ditto.
95	Senior Rao of Travancore—[Madras]...	Ditto.
96	Colonel John Pennycook, R.E., Retired—[Europe]...	11th Oct. 1895.
97	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr, I.C.S.— Hyderabad...	1st Jan. 1893.
98	The Hon'ble Mr. Donald Charles Jelf Ibbsen, I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
99	The Hon'ble James John Digges La Touche, I.C.S.—[North Provinces]...	Ditto.
100	Arthur Upson Fanshawe, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
101	Colonel George Fletcher Odley Longley, R.E., Retired— Europe...	21st Jan. 1896.
102	Lieut. Col. Harold Arthur Deane, I.C.S.—N.W. Frontier Pro.	Ditto.
103	James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]...	20th May 1895.
104	Joseph Parker, Esq.—[Europe]...	25th Sept. 1896.
105	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Lewis Tupper, I.C.S.—[Punjab]...	1st Jan. 1897.
106	The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, I.C.S.— [Central Provinces]...	Ditto.
107	The Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Shakespear Barnes, I.C.S.—[India]...	22nd June 1897.
108	Surgeon-General William Roe Hooper, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]...	Ditto.
109	John Moleworth Macpherson, —[India]...	Ditto.
110	The Hon'ble Mr. James Montagu, I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
111	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Walter Bolton, I.C.S.—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
112	Henry Frederick D'Oyley Monte, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]...	Ditto.
113	Surgeon-General James Cleghorn, M.D., I.M.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
114	Colonel Thomas Grace, R.E.—[Residing out of India]...	Ditto.
115	Colonel James Aloysius Miley, I.C.S.—[India]...	Ditto.
116	Colonel Andrew Wilson Baird, late R.E., Retired—[Residing out of India]...	Ditto.
117	Khachar Ala Chala, Chief of Jaskan—[Bombay]...	Ditto.
118	Henry Bingham Smith, Esq.—[Europe]...	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS— <i>concl.</i>		
118	Henry Aiken Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.—(Punjab)	22nd June 1887.
119	Captain Arthur Henry Mollison, C.B., I.C.S.—(Madras)	Ditto.
120	Robert Steel, Esq.—(Europe)	Ditto.
121	Sardar Bahadur Kashi Rao Sarve, of Gwalior—(Central India)	Ditto.
122	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Ryan Murphree, I.C.S.—(Sind)	1st Jan. 1893.
123	James Knox Spence, Esq., I.C.S.—(Bombay)	Ditto.
124	The Hon'ble Mr. Michael Finucane, I.C.S.—(Bengal)	Ditto.
125	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles William Odling, M.C.E., M.R.—(North-Western Provinces)	Ditto.
126	Raja Tasadduk Basal Khan, of Barabanki—(Oudh)	Ditto.
127	The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S.—(Bengal)	Ditto.
128	Alexander Wainwright Cruickshank, Esq., I.C.S.—(North-Western Provinces)	Ditto.
129	Thomas William Hodgkiss, Esq., I.C.S. (Retired)—(Europe)	Ditto.
130	David Norton, Esq., I.C.S.—(Borneo)	Ditto.
131	Thomas Baker, Esq., late I.C.S.—(Europe)	21st May 1893.
132	Colonel Marie Campbell Braekenburg, R.E.—(Punjab)	Ditto.
133	Edward Richard Henry, Esq., I.C.S.—(Europe)	Ditto.
134	Lucas White King, Esq., I.C.S.—(Punjab)	Ditto.
135	Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, of Agra—(Central India)	Ditto.
136	Mackenzie Dalziel Chalmers, Esq.—(Europe)	31st Dec. 1893.
137	The Hon'ble Mr. Arnold Tagg Arundel, I.C.S.—(India)	Ditto.
138	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, I.C.S.—(Myore)	Ditto.
139	His Highness Raja Kirti Sah of Tehri, Garhwal—(N.W.P.)	Ditto.
140	John Prescott Hewitt, C.B., I.C.S.—(India)	Ditto.
141	Colonel William Peace Warburton, M.D., I.M.S., Retired—(Europe)	Ditto.
142	Surgeon-General David Sinclair, M.D., I.M.S.—(Borneo)	Ditto.
143	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Farrington Evans, I.C.S.—(N.W.P.)	8th June 1899.
144	Lieutenant-Colonel John Muir Hunter, I.C.S.—(Bombay)	Ditto.
145	The Hon'ble Mr. Richard Gibbs Hardy, I.C.S.—(N.W.P.)	1st Jan. 1900.
146	The Hon'ble Mr. Henry Martin Winterbottom, I.C.S.—(Madras)	29th May 1900.
147	The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur Henry Temple Mathews, I.C.S.—(Rajputana—on furlough)	Ditto.
148	Frederick Robert Upcott, Esq., M.C.E.—(Europe)	Ditto.
149	Herbert Charles Fawcett, Esq., I.C.S. (Retired)—(Punjab)	Ditto.
150	The Hon'ble Mr. Edmund Norman Baker, I.C.S.—(Bengal)	Ditto.
151	The Hon'ble Mr. Frederick Styles Philipps, Esq., I.C.S.—(Bombay)	1st Jan. 1901.
152	The Hon'ble Mr. John Ontario Miller, I.C.S.—(N.W.P.)	Ditto.
153	George Robert Irwin, Esq., I.C.S.—(India)	Ditto.
154	William Robert Bright, Esq., I.C.S.—(Bengal)	Ditto.
155	Colonel George Lloyd Kelly Richardson, C.B., M.C.E., I.C.S.—(India)	24th July 1901.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

(INSTITUTED 31st DECEMBER 1871, ENLARGED 2nd AUGUST 1886,
1st JUNE 1887, 12th MAY 1893, 1899 and 1901.)

SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

GRAND MASTER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, THE RIGHT HONORABLE GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON, Baron Curzon in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland
G.C.S.I., J.P., C.

(21st JANUARY 1899.)

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

Registrar.—Sir Albert William Woods, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Carte Principal King of Arms*
Arms of the College, London.

(APPOINTED 31st DECEMBER 1877.)

Secretary.—Hugh Shakespear Berdoo, Esq., C.B., I.C.S., *Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.*

(APPOINTED 26th DECEMBER 1900.)

EXTRA KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

General H. B. H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.C.B., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O.—21st June 1887.

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

HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

H. L. M. The Emperor of Korea, 17th December 1890.

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.

His Excellency Colonel Sir Eduardo Augusto Rodrigues Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese India—1st January 1901.

HONORARY COMPANIONS.

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

General A. Houtum-Schindler, of the Persian Service—25th March 1900.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
FIRST CLASS, OR KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS—(32.)		
	The Most Hon'ble the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, K.G., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.—(Europe) [Additional]	1st June 1887.
	The Right Hon'ble Donald James, Lord Reay, C.B., I.—(Europe) [Additional]	21st June 1887.
	The Right Hon'ble Robert, Lord Connaught, P.C.—(Europe) [Additional]	Ditto.
1	Field Marshal The Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh, Earl Roberts of Kandahar, K.G., C.B., C.S.I., V.C., R.A.—(Europe)	Ditto.
2	His Highness Maharaja Shri Mirza Raja Sayajirao Khengarji Bahadur, Rao of Catch—(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 the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.—(Europe) [Additional]	19th Dec. 1888.
	The Right Hon'ble George Robert, Lord Harris, C.B., I.—(Europe) [Additional]	20th May 1890.
4	His Highness Amir-ul-Daula Wasir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saadat Jung, of Tonk—(Rajputana)	Ditto.
5	His Highness Amir-ul-Daula Amir-ul-Umara Nawab Sir Sayyid Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur Mahabub Jung, of Murshidabad—(Bengal)	Ditto.
	The Right Hon'ble Bailly, Lord Wenlock, C.B., I.—(Europe) [Additional]	29th Jan. 1891.
6	Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.B., late I.C.S.—(Europe)	26th May 1892.
7	Sir Thomas Lawrence Seccombe, K.C.B., C.S.I.—(Europe)	2nd Aug. 1892.
8	General Sir George Stewart White, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., V.C.—(Gibraltar)	10th Mar. 1893.
	The Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.B., I.—(Europe) [Additional]	27th Jan. 1894.
9	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat—(Baluchistan)	11th Aug. 1894.
	His Excellency The Right Hon'ble William, Lord Sandhurst, C.B., I.—(Europe) [Additional]	27th Feb. 1896.
10	Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., late I.C.S.—(Europe)	1st Jan. 1897.
	His Excellency Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, C.B., C.M.G.,—(Tasmania) [Additional]	18th Mar. 1896.
11	Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.B., British Service, Retired—(Europe)	1st Jan. 1897.
12	H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhawanwar Pal Dec Bahadur Yudukul Chandra Bhal, of Karauli—(Rajputana)	22nd June 1897.
13	His Highness Mir Fata Muhammad Khan, Talpur, of Khairpur, Sind—(Punjab)	Ditto.
14	His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinghji Sagwanji, Thakur Sahib of Gondal—(Bombay)	Ditto.
15	General Sir Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.B., I.C.S.	Ditto.
16	His Highness Sir Waghji Lavaji, Thakur Sahib of Morvi—(Bombay)	21st July 1897.
17	Sir George Faudel Faudel-Philips, Bart.—(Europe)	15th Oct. 1897.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
THIRD CLASS OF COMPANIONS—contd.		
6	The Right Hon ^{ble} Earl Cromer, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., late R.A. and late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	27th Dec. 1883.
7	Sir Robert Henry Davies, G.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
8	Sir Robert Henry Davies, G.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	The Right Hon ^{ble} Sir James Fergusson, Bart., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., late Governor of Bombay—[Europe]	28th April 1886.
10	The Right Hon ^{ble} Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, P.C., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Madras—[Europe]	3th Nov. 1881.
11	Field Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., late Commander-in-Chief in India, and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
12	The Right Hon ^{ble} Sir Arthur, Baron, Lothian, G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
13	Sir Theodor Crampf Hope, G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	22nd July 1882.
14	Sir Comte de Perceval, G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India—[Europe]	2nd May 1882.
15	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., I.S.C., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Queensland]	1st Jan. 1878.
16	The Most Hon ^{ble} Sir George Frederick Samuel Robinson, Marquis of Ripon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., late Viceroy and Governor-General of India—[Europe]	5th June 1883.
17	Whitley Stokes, Esq., G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
18	Sir John Stanchey, G.C.S.I., late Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
19	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., late Governor of Bombay and Counsellor of the Emperor of India—[Europe]	Ditto.
COMPANIONS.		
1	Richard Kays Pache, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
2	General William George Mainwaring, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
3	Rear-Admiral John Bythones, G.C.S.I., V.C., R.N., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
4	Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Moore, G.C.S.I., I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
5	General William Gordon, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
6	Thomas Mitchell Gibson, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
7	George Smith, Esq., M.B., of Edinburgh—[Europe]	Ditto.
8	Colonel John Henry Rivett-Carnac, V.C., late I.C.S., late Commandant, Glazepitz Volunteer Rifles—[Europe]	Ditto.
9	Lieutenant-Colonel The Hon ^{ble} George Campbell Napier, Bengal Infantry, Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
10	Rodney Boquet, Esq.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
11	Hamardj Ramnath Bhatnagar—[Bombay]	Ditto.
12	William Digby, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
13	Colonel Eugene Chittabuck Japp, I.S.C., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
14	Colonel Edmund Samuel Lister, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
15	Surgeon-Major Daniel Robert Thompson, M.B., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
16	Lieutenant-General James Francis Tennant, B.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
17	The Reverend Father Eugene Lafont, S.J., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	1st Jan. 1880.
18	Stephen Paget Walker Vyvyan Lake, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
19	Sir Charles James Lyall, Esq., G.C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
20	Charles Gordon Welland Macpherson, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
21	Monsieur Pierre François Henri Nanquette, of Nancy, France—[Europe]	Ditto.
22	Charles, Edmund Pittman, Esq., Telegraph Department—[India]	Ditto.
23	Pandit Sarup Narayan, of Indore—[Central India]	Ditto.
24	Raja Sa Samindra Mohan Tagor, K.C., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
25	Richard Isaac Bruch, Esq.—[Europe]	15th March 1881.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
26	Sir Stuart Edwin Bayley, G.C.S.I., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1882.
27	Maharajah Ranjit Singh Bahadur Chandra Narayan, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
28	Lieutenant-Colonel William Hart Gordon White, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
29	Mirza Ghous Ahmad, late R.A.—[Europe]	Ditto.
30	Sir Sultan Khan, Salak, of Patna—[Europe]	Ditto.
31	Brigade-General John Anderson, Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
32	Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Owen, G.C.S.I., I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
33	Henry Louis Juppier, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	2nd Jan. 1882.
34	General John Augustus Fuller, B.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
35	George Fellen Mallow, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
36	Rao Bahadur Hudu Rao, of Dera Ghazi Khan District—[Punjab]	Ditto.
37	Sulaym Ali Hassan Khan Bahadur—[Central Province]	Ditto.
38	Rao Bahadur Purnan Chandra—[Bombay]	Ditto.
39	Honorary Colonel John Robertson—[Europe]	Ditto.
40	Sir Henry Christopher Minto, K.C.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1882.
41	Henry George Keene, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
42	Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
43	Siraid Bakar Ali Khan, Bahawalpur District—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
44	Captain Claude Clark—[Europe]	Ditto.
45	Casper Fardon Clark, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
46	Surgeon-General George Riddle, M.B., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
47	Frederic Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., G.C.S.I., I.C.S.—[Europe]	24th May 1882.
48	Honorary Colonel David Wilkinson, Comptrolr. V.D., M.C., late Comptrolr., E.I.R. Volunteers, Calcutta—[Europe]	Ditto.
49	Major-General Thomas Ross Church, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
50	Samuel Jackson, Esq., M.B.—[Residing out of India]	Ditto.
51	The Hon ^{ble} John Singh, of Dindigul—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
52	Frederick Augustus Hugh Elliot, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
53	Pandit Das Das, of Ranchi—[N.W.P.]	1st Jan. 1884.
54	John Pottall Puet, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
55	Honorary Colonel George Alfred Barnett, V.D., late G.I.P. Volunteer Rifles—[Bombay]	Ditto.
56	The Hon ^{ble} William Miller, M.A., M.P.—[Madras]	23rd May 1884.
57	Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Mysore Service—[Mysore]	Ditto.
58	Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, G.C.S.I., I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
59	Maharaja Durga Charan Laha, of Calcutta	Ditto.
60	Monsieur Lucien Boyce, of Nancy, France—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1886.
61	Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, Esq., of Enniscorthy—[Madras]	Ditto.
62	Colonel Robert Harry Nisbet, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	6th June 1886.
63	James Bahadur Nickterben Ramsay, Esq., of Delhi—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
64	James Burgess, Esq., M.B.—[Europe]	Ditto.
65	George Hammett, Esq., of Ootacamund—[Madras]	Ditto.
66	Raja Sa N. Savalal Ramaswami Mudayar, K.C., of Madras—[Madras]	Ditto.
67	Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1878.
68	Colin Arnot Robertson Browning, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
69	Arthur Taylor Wollaston, Esq.—[London]	Ditto.
70	Maharajah Hasan Khan, of Bhopal—[Central India]	Ditto.
71	Raja Jag Bahadur Khan, of Narnana—[Oudh]	Ditto.
72	Rao Bahadur Sant Chandra Das—[Bengal]	Ditto.
73	Colonel Sir Hugh Richard, Viscount DeWalt, G.C.—[Europe]	10th Mar. 1886.
74	Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Marica Dallas, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	29th May 1886.
75	Frederick Charles Kennedy, Esq., Bombay India Company—[Burma]	Ditto.
76	George Watt, Esq., M.B.—[India]	23rd June 1886.
77	Sir John William Tyler, K.C., M.B., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
78	Colonel Augustus LeMessurier, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
79	Lieutenant Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
80	John Lockwood Kypling, Esq.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1887.
81	Dr. Franz Kiehn—[Europe]	Ditto.
82	Raj Mehta Panna Lal, of Udaipur—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
83	Bengal Surgeon Henry Elmsley, Retired, M.B., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
84	Carl Ludolf Griesbach, Esq., Geological Survey of India—[India]	16th Feb. 1887.
85	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Duncan Raites, I.S.C.—[Burma]	Ditto.
86	William Woodworth, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
87	Albert Frederick Delessio, Esq., C.M.S.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
88	Sardar Sher Ali Khan, B.A.C.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
89	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Bhagdar-Major Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 5th B.C. Retired—[Punjab]	Ditto.
90	Henry Montagu Mathews, Esq., M.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
91	Colonel John Stewart, R.A. Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
92	The Hon'ble Subaji Amir Ali, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
93	William James Mathland, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
94	Maung Pe Si, of Mandalay—[Burma]	30th June 1887.
95	Kumar Shri Kalyan, of Cuttack—[Bombay]	15th July 1887.
96	Brevet-Colonel Charles Wemyss Muir, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	2nd Jan. 1888.
97	Sir Frank Forbes Adam, M.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
98	Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
99	Frederick Thomas Groveville Wallen, Esq., M.C.S.—[Madras]	Ditto.
100	Nawab Bahadur Said Amir Husain, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	20th Mar. 1888.
101	Major-General Charles Smith Maclean, C.B. I.S.C.—[Europe]	1st June 1888.
102	Edmund Forster Webster, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
103	Honorary Colonel Alexander John Lawrence, late I.C.S., late Commandant, Mauritius V.R. Corps—[Europe]	Ditto.
104	Major-General James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army—[Europe]	Ditto.
105	Mrs. Salub Lal Hansaria, Prasad Singh, of Rewa—[Central India]	Ditto.
106	Charles Henry Parnoy, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
107	Colonel Thomas Weldon, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
108	Henry Irwin, Esq., M.C.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
109	Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan Scott, R.E.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
110	Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
111	Lieut.-Colonel James Walker, late 3rd P.V. Rifles—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1889.
112	Bankrishna Gopal Bhandarkar—[Bombay]	Ditto.
113	Surgeon-Major John Findlay, M.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
114	Arthur Wallis Paul, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	10th April 1889.
115	Rayner Charles Barker, Esq., Telegraph Department—[Sind]	Ditto.
116	Lieut.-Colonel Charles Henry Eliass Adamson, I.S.C. Retired—[Europe]	14th May 1889.
117	Brigade-Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
118	John Walker Byrnes, Esq., M.C.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
119	Sardar Bhagat Singh, of Kapurthala—[Punjab]	1st Jan. 1890.
120	Colonel William Merriman, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
121	General William Percival Tomkins, R.R.—[Europe]	Ditto.
122	Colonel William Arthur James Wallace, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
123	Berthold Bibbentrop, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
124	Langton Pendergess Walsh, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
125	Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	30th May 1890.
126	James Robert Reid, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
127	Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, I.S.C.—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
128	Raja Ranjit Suraj Kaur—[Punjab]	Ditto.
129	The Hon'ble Mr. John David Rees, I.C.S.—[Madras—on leave]	Ditto.
130	The Hon'ble Mr. John David Rees, I.C.S.—[Madras—on leave]	Ditto.
131	Khan Bahadur Shakh Hafe Abdul Karim, of Meerut—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
132	Robert Trenchard, Esq., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
133	Honorary Colonel James Buckingham, late Assam Valley Administrative Battalion—[Assam]	Ditto.
134	Jeremiah Garrett Marshall, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
135	James George Henry Glass, Esq.—[China]	Ditto.
136	Edmund Neel, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
137	Captain George Lindsey Holford, M.V.O., 1st Life Guards—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1891.
138	Major-General Louis Henry Amle Tucker, B.G.L.I.—[India]	Ditto.
139	Raja Jagmohan Singh, Talukdar of Atra Chandpur, Rao Bahadur—[Oudh]	Ditto.
140	Theodore Cooke, Esq., M.C.S. (Dub.)—[Europe]	Ditto.
141	Brigade-Surgeon Thomas Edwin Burton Brown, M.C., I.M.S., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
142	James Edward O'Connor, Esq., M.C.S., M.L.S.—[India]	Ditto.
143	Walter Edgar Lawrence, Esq., late I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
144	Colonel Thomas Hobbes Headley, I.M.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
145	Charles Stewart Murray, Esq.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
146	Ernest Gustav Walker, Esq.—[Ceylon]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
146	John Prescott Hewitt, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]	30th May 1891.
147	Wilhelm Schlick, Esq., Ph.D.—[Europe]	Ditto.
148	Maharaja Mahendra Mahendra Singh, of Bhawalpur—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
149	Captain Francis Edward Youngblood, I.S.C.—[India]	Ditto.
150	Vincent Rolansen, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
151	Munsheri Kharshi Munzhan, Khan Bahadur, P.B.I.S.A., M.C.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
152	Frederick Clezdon Dankes, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1892.
153	Lieut.-Colonel Henry Percy Pongdesche Leigh, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
154	Mahadua Gode Narayana Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatnam—[Madras]	Ditto.
155	Harbert Hope Bailey, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
156	Mahammad Abdulla Khan Bahadur, Isakhi, Bahadur—[Punjab]	Ditto.
157	Josiah Bampfylde Fuller, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
158	Harriet Thirball White, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
159	William Turner Tuckerton-Dyer, Esq., M.C.S., F.R.S.—[Europe]	25th May 1892.
160	Colonel John Walter Otley, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
161	Frederick Esart Robertson, Esq., C.B., Cairo—[Egypt]	Ditto.
162	Ramesh Chander Dutt, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
163	Arthur John Hughes, Esq., C.E., Retired—[Calcutta, Bengal]	Ditto.
164	Captain Hugh Daly, I.S.C.—[India]	Ditto.
165	James George Scott, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
166	George Francis Rose, Esq., C.E.—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
167	Khan Bahadur Kadirad Khan, Gul Khan—[Sindh]	Ditto.
168	Diwan Ganpat Rai—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
169	The Hon'ble Mr. William Benjamin Oldham, I.C.S.—[Europe]	3rd Jan. 1893.
170	Maharaja Harballab Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Sebarsa—[Bengal]	Ditto.
171	Colonel Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie, late I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
172	Colonel William Gordon Cunningham, R.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
173	Major-General George Frederick Leicester Marshall, R.E., Retired—[India]	Ditto.
174	Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh of Kalitwala, late Subadar-Major 39th Punjab Infantry—[Punjab]	Ditto.
175	Edward Horace Mao, Esq.—[Port Blair]	Ditto.
176	Naraji Manekji Wadia—[Bombay]	Ditto.
177	Osman Alexander Campbell, D.S.O., R.I.M.—[Europe]	Ditto.
178	Rao Sahib Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Masuda, Ajmer [Rajputana]	Ditto.
179	Shahid Bala-ud-din, Nawab-i-Am, of Junagadh—[Bombay]	Ditto.
180	Brigade-Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel David Douglas Cunningham, M.B., V.M.S., I.M.S., Retired—[Bengal]	Ditto.
181	Henry James Alexander Milne, late Sarma Valley Light Horse Volunteers, Silchar, Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
182	Bartram Sanson Carey, Esq.—[Burma]	Ditto.
183	Diwan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, B.A.—[Madras]	Ditto.
184	Colonel George Lloyd Selby Richardson, C.B., I.S.C.—[Punjab]	5th Aug. 1893.
185	The Hon'ble Phirozshah Merwanji Mehta, M.A., Barrister-at-Law—[Bombay]	1st Jan. 1894.
186	Paul Gregory McBris, Esq., I.C.S.—[Assam]	Ditto.
187	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Montgomerie John Moore, Kt., R.A., Retired—[Madras]	Ditto.
188	Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Harold Fenn, R.A.M.C.—[India]	Ditto.
189	Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Carnac Temple, I.S.C.—[Port Blair]	Ditto.
190	Lieutenant-Colonel John William Hogge, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
191	Edward Claudius Scootney George, Esq., I.C.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
192	Robert William Edward Hampe Vincent, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
193	Captain Arthur Henry McMahon, C.S.I., I.S.C.—[Malakand]	Ditto.
194	Captain John Manners Smith, V.O., I.S.C.—[Gilgit]	Ditto.
195	John Stuart Donald, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
196	His Highness Mir Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan, Talpur—[Sindh, Bombay]	26th May 1894.
197	Colonel Frank William Chatterton, B.G.L.I.—[Europe]	Ditto.
198	George Abraham Grierson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
199	Francis Joseph Edward Spring, Esq., M.C.S.—[Madras]	Ditto.
200	Thomas Blaney, Esq.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
201	Graham Anderson, Esq.—[Mysore]	Ditto.
202	Rao Bahadur Sriman Bhikaji Jater, M.A.—[Bewar]	Ditto.
203	The Hon'ble Mr. Farulbhai Vishram—[Bombay]	1st Jan. 1895.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
204	Colonel Henry Sullivan Jarrett, I.S.C.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1835.
205	Colonel Henry Esrow Sanderson, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
206	Rao Bahadur Diwan Jajhar Singh, B. D. of Chattri—[Central India]	Ditto.
207	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Dargazati Banerji, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
208	Arthur Crommelin Huntia, Esq.—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
209	Adam Gilbert Taylor, Esq.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
210	Veter. Captain Joshua Arthur Nunn, F.S.O.—[Europe]	Ditto.
211	Khan Bahadur Haki Nawaz Khan, Saddar—[Punjab]	Ditto.
212	Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitambar—[Central Provinces]	26th May 1836.
213	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Venkatarao Sashyam Ayyangar—[Madras]	Ditto.
214	The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Edward Luckland, I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
215	Alexander Blackley Patterson, Esq., late I.C.S.	Ditto.
216	Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	Ditto.
217	Colonel Charles Arkoll Portman, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
218	Colonel Clayton Turner Lane, I.S.C., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
219	The Hon'ble Hkun Salang, Sawah of Hoi Paw—[Burma]	Ditto.
220	Steyning William Negerley, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
221	Trichinopoly Rayala Arakeswami Thammoo Uthetty—[Mysore]	Ditto.
222	Khan Bahadur Maulavi Abdul Jabbar—[Bengal]	Ditto.
223	Major William Richard Yelding, D.S.O., I.S.C.—[Rashmir]	Ditto.
224	Henry John Stanyon, Esq., (Barrister-at Law)—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
225	Munshi Hazi Abdul Karim, C.V.O.—[India]	Ditto.
226	Sir Patrick Phelan, Kt.—[Bengal]	1st Jan. 1836.
227	Rana Dalip Singh, Chief of Bahawal—[Punjab]	Ditto.
228	Frederick John Johnstone, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
229	Colonel Richmond Irvine Crawford, I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
230	Richard Morris Dave, Esq., I.C.S.—[India]	Ditto.
231	Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hackett Browne, M.B., I.M.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
232	Doctor Rash Chandi Ghosh, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
233	Francis Henry Cook, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
234	Francis Erskine Dampier, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.
235	Henry O'Connell Cardozo, Esq.—[Madras]	20th May 1836.
236	Colonel Benjamin Franklin, I.M.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
237	Thomas Higham, Esq., M.C.E.—[India]	Ditto.
238	Major John Shakespeare, D.S.O.—[Assam]	Ditto.
239	Raja Himp Indra Akkam Singh of Maghna, Bahraich—[Oude]	Ditto.
240	Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel James John McLeod, V.D. Behar Light Horse, and an Honorary A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	Ditto.
241	Captain Norman Francis, Indore—[Central India]	Ditto.
242	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chandra Venkai—[Bombay]	Ditto.
243	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel William Fitzhugh Cooper, of Cawnpore—[N.W.P.]	1st Jan. 1837.
244	Alexander Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
245	John Elliot, Esq., F.R.S.—[India]	Ditto.
246	The Hon'ble Sanjaya Subbayan, of Travancore—[Madras]	Ditto.
247	Lieutenant Eaton Wallace Pethley, R.N., Retired—[Bengal]	Ditto.
248	Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram—[Rashmir]	Ditto.
249	Khan Bahadur Saadat Pustani Vakil, of Ahmadabad—[Bombay]	Ditto.
250	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Panappakkam Ananda Chavhi Vidiya Vinodha Ayyangar—[Madras]	22nd June 1837.
251	Colonel Russell Edmund Palford, R.E.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
252	Colonel Algernon George Arnold Dorend, C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
253	Benjamin Trill Panch, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
254	Frederick Shore Bullock, Esq., late I.C.S.	Ditto.
255	Charles Henry Refnolds, Esq., M.C.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
256	Colonel Beauchamp Duff, C.B., I.S.C.—[Europe]	Ditto.
257	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Alexander Wahab, B.E.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
258	Nawab Akbar-ul-Jang Akbar-ul-Daula Bahadur Major Muhammad Ali Beg—[Hyderabad, Deccan]	Ditto.
259	Edwin Darlington, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
260	James Strachan, Esq., M.C.E., of Karachi—[Europe]	Ditto.
261	Purna Narasingh Rao Krishna Murti—[Mysore]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—contd.		
262	The Rev. John Hosland, F.R.S. (a), of Aghore—[Rajputana]	22nd June 1837.
263	Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine—[India]	Ditto.
264	Augustus Frederick Radoff Harrie, Esq., M.D., Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
265	Rustamji Dhanubhai Mehta, Esq., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
266	Charles Godolphin William Hastings, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
267	Khan Bahadur Manoharji Rustamji Dhole, of Aghore—[Bombay]	Ditto.
268	Honorary Commander Arthur Whitley Chitty, late I.N.—[Europe]	Ditto.
269	Rai Bahadur Dadasa Ram, of Jalandhar—[Punjab]	Ditto.
270	Colonel John Charles Frederick Gordon, I.S.C.—[Residing out of India]	31st July 1837.
271	Lieut. Colonel Francis Henry Rutherford Drummond, I.S.O.—[Central India]	Ditto.
272	Charles Stewart Croke, Esq., late I.C.S.—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1838.
273	The Hon'ble Salimunda Muhammad Bahadur Shah—[Bengal]	Ditto.
274	The Hon'ble Raja Padwant Singh, of Awa, Jhab—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
275	Benjamin Robertson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
276	Duncan James Macpherson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
277	James Campbell Arbuthnot, Esq., I.C.S.—[Assam]	Ditto.
278	Robert Warren Carlyle, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Ditto.
279	Henry Cecil Fearn, Esq., I.C.S.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
280	Captain John Ramsay, I.S.C.—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
281	Robert Eaton Joyner, Esq., M.C.E., Retired—[Europe]	Ditto.
282	Charles George Palmer, Esq., M.C.E.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
283	Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Thomson, I.M.S.—[Oude]	Ditto.
284	Lieutenant-Colonel David Parson Masson, V.D., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—[Punjab]	Ditto.
285	Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitzgerald MacCarty, M.A., I.M.S.—[Bombay]	Ditto.
286	Rai Bahadur Bhan Krishna Bose—[Central Provinces]	Ditto.
287	Vinodan Dipchand, of Ahmadabad—[Bombay]	Ditto.
288	The Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Pennycook—[Burma]	21st May 1838.
289	The Hon'ble Mr. Philip Chicheley Hyde Snow, I.C.S.—[Bombay]	21st May 1838.
290	Colonel Arthur Mudge Brandegee, M.B., I.M.S.—[Burma]	Ditto.
291	Edward Fountain Jacob, Esq., M.C.E.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
292	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Irvin Scallan, Esq., D.S.O., I.S.C.—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
293	Honorary Captain Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh, of Sirmur—[Punjab]	Ditto.
294	Lieut. Alfred Beckett Minchin, I.S.C.—[Baluchistan]	Ditto.
295	William Taylor Van Someren, Esq.—[Rashmir]	Ditto.
296	Charles Still, Esq., of Champaran—[Bengal]	Ditto.
297	Talibram Ahemchand, of Karachi—[Sind]	Ditto.
298	Babu Joy Gobind Law, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Ditto.
299	Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, I.M.S.—[Central Provinces]	31st Dec. 1838.
300	John Sims, Esq.—[Punjab]	Ditto.
301	Alexander Lat, Esq., M.C.E.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
302	Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Sardar Bahadur, of Jaipur—[Rajputana]	Ditto.
303	Khan Bahadur Dhanubhai Fakiji Commodore, of Rawalpindi—[Punjab]	Ditto.
304	Major Winthrop Benjamin Browning, I.M.S.—[Madras]	Ditto.
305	Major John Joseph Hordworth, Geraikpur Vol. Light Horse—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
306	Francis Jack Needham, Esq.—[Assam]	Ditto.
307	Radji Doshia, of Khachi—[Sind]	Ditto.
308	Robert Giles, Esq.—[Sind]	Ditto.
309	Frederick Augustus Nicholson, Esq., I.C.S.—[Madras]	3rd June 1839.
310	Vaidyanath Patanjali Madhava Rao—[Mysore]	Ditto.
311	Henry Boies Hawkins Turner, Esq.—[Europe]	Ditto.
312	Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Gayan King, M.B., I.M.S.—[Madras]	Ditto.
313	James Sykes Gable, Esq.—[N.W.P.]	Ditto.
314	Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Rustamji Thannayale—[Central India]	Ditto.
315	George William Forrest, Esq.—[India]	Ditto.

No.	MEMBERS.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
COMPANIONS—continued.		
318	Captain Frank Popham Young, I.C.S.—[Punjab]	3rd June 1892.
317	Reginald Hawkins Greenstreet, Esq.—[Barns]	Do.
318	Khan Bahadur Razi Jalal-ud-din, Akhundzada, of Kandahar—[Baluchistan]	Do.
319	Charles Leslie Sutherland, Esq.—[Europe]	Do.
320	John Sturrock, Esq., I.C.S., Retired—[Europe]	1st Jan. 1900.
321	John Stuart Beresford, Esq., M.I.C.S. [Retired]	Do.
322	Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm John Meade, I.S.C.—[General India]	Do.
323	Edward Louis Coppel, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bamlay]	Do.
324	Laurel Hare, Esq., I.C.S.—[Bengal]	Do.
325	Captain George Olof-Ross-Keppel, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	Do.
326	George Moss Harrison, Esq., M.I.C.S.—[Central Provinces—on furlough]	Do.
327	Alexander Martin Lindsay, Esq., of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Do.
328	Menging On Gung, A.T.M.—[Burma]	Do.
329	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yusuf Walad Shaikh Ismail—[Bombay]	Do.
330	Frederick George Branton Trevor, Esq.—[Europe]	Do.
331	Francis Whitmore Smith, Esq.—[Europe]	Do.
332	Rai Bahadur Kalka Das Datta—[Bengal]	Do.
333	The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Pakshi Rajaratna Madaliyar, F.C.S.—[Madras]	23rd May 1900.
334	The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Charleston Hughes, F.C.M.I.C.S.—[Bombay]	Do.
335	Colonel Sydney Long Jacob, R.E.—[Punjab]	Do.
336	Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Martin Croft, I.M.S.—[Central India]	Do.
337	Edmund Penny, Esq., M.I.C.S.—[Central Provinces—on furlough]	Do.
338	Henry Marsh, Esq., M.I.C.S.—[N.W.F. and Oudh]	Do.
339	Captain Bertrand Evelyn Mellicham Gordon, D.S.O., I.S.C.—[Central]	Do.
340	George Macartney, Esq.—[Kashmir]	Do.
341	Rai Bahadur Kailash Chandra Bose, A.M.S.—[Bengal]	Do.
342	Henry Felix Hertz, Esq.—[Burma]	Do.
343	Courtenay Walter Benson, Esq.—[Bengal]	29th June 1900.
344	Mian Baure Singh, of Chamba [Punjab]	1st Jan. 1901.
345	Captain Walter Somerville Goodridge, R.N.—[Bombay]	Do.
346	Colonel Solomon Charles Frederick Pease, I.S.C.—[Burma]	Do.
347	Bertram Prior Standen, Esq., I.C.S.—[Central Provinces]	Do.
348	Henry Alexander Sim, Esq., I.C.S.—[Madras]	Do.
349	Major James Robert Dunlop-Smith, I.S.C.—[Punjab]	Do.
350	Major John Crummin, V.C., I.M.S.—[Bombay]	Do.
351	Major Granville Henry Leen, I.S.C.—[Assam]	Do.
352	Ferdin. Kuvay, Tanjavarva, D.C.E.—[Bombay]	Do.
353	Babu Rai Nida Mitter, of Calcutta—[Bengal]	Do.
354	Frederick William Lefmann, Esq.—[India]	Do.
355	William James Southby, Esq.—[Europe]	Do.
356	Lieutenant-Colonel William John Read Rainford, M.A.M.C. (Additional)—[India]	14th July 1901.
357	Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Claude Radford, I.S.C. (Additional)—[on leave Europe]	Do.
358	Lieutenant-Colonel George Ranneth Scott-Moncrieff, R.E. (Additional)—[India]	Do.
359	Major John James Carl Watson, M.D., R.A.M.C. (Additional)—[Hongkong]	Do.
360	Major Thomas Edwin Scott, D.S.O., I.S.C. (Additional)—[on leave Europe]	Do.
361	Lieutenant-Colonel Laurence Austine Waddell, M.A., I.M.S. (Additional)—[India]	Do.
362	Sardar Mir Asad Ali Khan, Commandant, Major Kotia Imperial Service Bazaar (Additional)—[India]	Do.
363	Subadar Major Sardar Khan (Additional)—[Hongkong]	Do.
364	Subadar Major Yusuf, Sudder Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 24th Bengal Infantry (Additional)—[Hongkong]	Do.
365	Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., R.I.M., Lady Marine Transport Officer, Natal (Additional)—[India]	Do.

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

No.	Name.	Year of Grant.	Residence.	Official form of address.	REMARKS.
1	'Abdul Ali	1876	Madras	'Abdul Ali, Khan Bahadur	Son of Munazzar-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
2	'Abdul Wahab	1875	Do.	'Abdul Wahab, Khan Bahadur	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
3	Abdullah Muhi-ud-din	1875	Do.	Abdullah Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur	do.
4	Bashir Ahmad	1887	Do.	Bashir Ahmad, Khan Bahadur	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
5	Nawab Ghulam Muhammad	1876	Do.	Nawab Ghulam Muhammad Ghans, Khan Bahadur	Son of Munazzar-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.
6	Qutub-ud-din Muhammad Eladur	1867	Kear	Qutub-ud-din Muhammad Eladur Khan Bahadur	Inspector of Police.
7	Ghulam Muhammad Hassan	1883	Madras	The Honorable Ghulam Muhammad Hassan Ali, Khan Bahadur	Son of Sardar Jang Bahadur.
8	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din	1895	Periure	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, Khan Bahadur	Station Master.
9	Hadi 'Ali Macher	1888	Madras	Hadi 'Ali Macher, Khan Bahadur	Son-in-law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
10	Rafi Zuhur-ud-din Ahmad	1890	Do.	Rafi Zuhur-ud-din, Ahmad, Khan Bahadur	Son-in-law of Nawab Ghans Begum.
11	Mansur Ahmad Garibai	1879	Madras	Mansur Ahmad Garibai, Khan Bahadur	Late Inspector of Police.
12	Muhammad 'Abd-ul Ali	1878	Madras	Muhammad 'Abd-ul Ali, Khan Bahadur	Son of Rashid-ud-daula, Shahi half-brother of the First Prince of Arcot.
13	Muhammad 'Abd-ul Bari	1876	Do.	Muhammad 'Abd-ul Bari, Khan Bahadur	Grandson of do.
14	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din	1876	Do.	Muhammad Anwar-ud-din, Khan Bahadur	do.
15	Muhammad Fazl-ullah	1875	Do.	Muhammad Fazl-ullah, Khan Bahadur	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
16	Muhammad Hamid	1883	Do.	Muhammad Hamid, Khan Bahadur	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Azim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Zahir-ud-daula.
17	Muhammad Idris	1875	Do.	Muhammad Idris-ullah, Khan Bahadur	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
18	Muhammad Karim-ullah	1875	Do.	Muhammad Karim-ullah, Khan Bahadur	do.
19	Muhammad Mahmud	1883	Do.	Muhammad Mahmud, Khan Bahadur	Son of the late Nawab Ahmad-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Azim-un-nisa Begum, daughter of Nawab Zahir-ud-daula.
20	Muhammad Munavar	1876	Do.	Prince Sir Muhammad Munavar, Khan Bahadur	Son of Munazzar-ud-daula, late brother of the Third Prince of Arcot.

List of Musulmans in the British Presidency to whom the title of "Khan Bahadur" and "Khan Sahib" have been conferred by the British Government.

No.	Name.	Year of Grant.	Residence.	Official form of address.	Remarks.
21	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1876	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Son-in-law of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
22	Muhammad Rahmatullah	1877	Do.	Muhammad Rahmatullah, Khan Bahadur	Son of Prince Zahir-ud-daula, Second Prince of Arcot.
23	Fajr-ud-Din	1881	Do.	Emperor's House, Khan Bahadur	One of the law of the Third Prince of Arcot.
24	Mirza Aslam-ud-Daula	1881	Do.	Mirza Aslam-ud-Daula, Khan Bahadur	Late Agent to Her Highness Begum Sahib, widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.
25	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Deputy Collector.
26	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Municipal Commissioner, Madras.
27	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Inspector of Police.
28	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Grandson-in-law of the 2nd Prince of Arcot.
29	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Merchant.
30	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Son of Prince M. M. Mawar Khan Bahadur.
31	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Do.
32	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Do.
33	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Do.
34	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Superintendent of Post Office.
35	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Collector of Arcot.
36	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Manager, Surgeon-General's Office, Madras.
37	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Government Pensioner.
38	Muhammad Qasim Khan	1881	Madras	Muhammad Qasim Khan Bahadur	Pensioned Sub-Regist.

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	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Relative.
2	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.

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

No.	Name.	Date of Birth.	Residence.	Official form of address.	Remarks.
3	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
4	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
5	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
6	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
7	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
8	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
9	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
10	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
11	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
12	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
13	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
14	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
15	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
16	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.
17	Kasim Khan	1822	Madras	Kasim Khan Bahadur	Shah's widow of the last Nawab of the Carnatic.

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WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.*

HOME DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION, P.O. No. 104, Calcutta, the 10th February 1899, No. 328.

In supersession of Home Department Notification, No. 2032, dated the 1st November, 1877, 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 revised Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information:—

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

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of October 1876, should be altered, we do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in lieu of the said Warrant, in our said recited Warrant the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz:—

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief of India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
16. Public Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.

FIRST CLASS.

18. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 15 years' standing.
19. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
20. Comptroller and Auditor-General.
21. Commissioners of Divisions, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their respective charges.
22. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments, other than those of Madras and Bombay.
23. Surveyor-General of India, Directors-General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs in India and of Railways, Chief
24. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
25. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor-General, for making Laws and Regulations.
26. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, and Lucknow.
27. Secretaries to the Government of India.
28. Commissioner in Sind.
29. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
30. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
31. Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma.
32. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces and Sind.
33. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor.
34. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

SECOND CLASS.

35. Engineers, first class, Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Manager, North-Western Railway.
36. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
37. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
38. Brigadiers-General.
39. Commissioners of Divisions.
40. Commissioner of Northern India San Revenue and Opium Agents, Bomboes and Bahar.
41. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SECOND CLASS.

42. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 25 years' standing, and Colonels.
43. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
44. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
45. Inspector-General of Forests in India, and Director of the Geological Survey.
46. Standing Council to the Government of India.
47. Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments, and Accountants-General.
48. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay; Commissioners of Settlements, and Controllers of Military Accounts.
49. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.
50. Chief Engineers, second and third classes, Deputy Surveyor-General, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.
51. Divisional and District and Sessions Judges, Civil Courts and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality within their respective charges.
52. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow and Rangoon.
53. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.
54. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
55. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.
56. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

57. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 15 years' standing, and Lieutenant-Colonels.
58. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
59. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.
60. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.
61. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs. 2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.
62. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified.
63. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways.
64. Private Secretaries to Governors.
65. Military Secretaries to Governors.
66. Administrators-General.
67. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments, Postmasters-General, the Comptroller Post Office, and Conservators of Forests first grade.
68. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under local Administrations and Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General.
69. Managers of State Railways other than the North-Western Railway, Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay, and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
70. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department, Examiners of Accounts, Public Work Department, first class, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, first class, first grade, Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, first class, and Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, first grade.
71. Inspectors-General of Registration and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Governments.
72. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.
73. Sheriffs within their own charges.
74. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

75. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing, and Majors.
76. Lieutenants of over eight years' standing, and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.
77. Government Solicitors.
78. Inspectors-General of Registration.
79. Sanitary Commissioners, and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under local Administrations.
80. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the Members of which shall take their place according to usage.

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.

* This Warrant has not been as yet been superseded and is still in operation.

(a) Joint Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. D.—H. D. Notification, No. 1259, dated 15th June 1899.

(b) Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic.—H. D. Notification, No. 1259, dated 15th June 1899.

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 Peers, 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 of the Governor-General.

Given at our Court at Windsor this tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

5. Supplementary Graded List of Civil Officers not covered for Members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

*First Class—(No. 55 of the Warrant).

Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.	Director-General of Statistics.
Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.	Director of the Botanical Survey of India.
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rangoon.	Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Deputy-Commissioners-General.	Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
	Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
	Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

*Second Class—(No. 72 of the Warrant).

Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.	Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.	Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
Chief Presidency Magistrates.	Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Graded Educational Service, drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.
Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.	Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of the State Railways, 1st class, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.	Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmer.
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts and Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements.	Principal of the Zaildar College at Rajkot.
Conservators of Forests, 1st and 2nd grades.	Reporter on Economic Products.
Deputy Secretaries-General under Local Governments.	Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.	Superintendents Geological Survey of India.
Deputy Superintendents of Port Office.	Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Revenue, Bombay.
Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd grade.
Divisional District and Session Judges.	Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.
Embassies of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Under-Secretaries to the Government of India.
Government Astronomers, Madras.	
Imperial Bacteriologists.	
Inspector-General of Agriculture.	

Third Class—(Number 76 of the Warrant).

Agricultural Chemist.	Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.	Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.	Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.	Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkhari and Customs Department, Madras.
Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Deputy Commissioners of Forests drawing Rs. 500 a month and upwards.

* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

Third Class—continued.

Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.	Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.	Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Graded Educational Service, drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month, but more than Rs. 1,000 a month.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.	Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways, 2nd class, 1st and 2nd grades.
Deputy Post Masters-General of the 1st grade.	Palaeontologist, Geological Survey of India.
Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.	Presidency Magistrates.
Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.	Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.
District Superintendents of Police, drawing Rs. 500 a month and upwards.	Public Prosecutor in Sind.
Engineers and Electricians of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.	Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.	Sub-Deputy Opium Agents drawing Rs. 300 a month and upwards.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd grades.	Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
Inspector-General of Railway Mail Service.	Superintendent, Stamps and Stationery.
Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.	Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

Under the Orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the following table showing the relative rank of officers in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine is attached to the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with Home Department Notification, No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899:—

	(a) Captains under 3 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
	(b) Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine ...	
	(c) Assistant do. do. ...	
Lieutenant-Colonels.	(d) Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine ...	But junior to all Lieutenants-Colonels.
	(e) Commanders, Royal Navy ...	
	(f) Commanders, Royal Indian Marine ...	
	(g) Staff Commanders and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy ...	
	(h) Lieutenants over 8 years' seniority and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
Majors ...	(i) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, over 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Majors.
	(j) Paymasters and Chief Engineers Royal Navy ...	
	(k) Chief Engineers, Royal Indian Marine ...	
	(l) Lieutenants under 8 years and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
Captains ...	(m) Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine, under 8 years' seniority.	But junior to all Army Captains.
	(n) Engineers, Royal Navy, under 6 years and Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority.	
	(o) Engineers, Royal Indian Marine ...	
	(p) Sub-Lieutenants and officers of corresponding rank, Royal Navy.	
Lower Grades ...	(q) Sub-Lieutenants, Royal Indian Marine ...	But junior to all Lieutenants.
	(r) Assistant Engineers, Royal Indian Marine ...	

OFFICIAL ORDER OF PRECEDENCE IN MADRAS.

1. Governor.	16. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
2. Chief Justices.	21. Chief Secretary to Government.
3. Bishop.	25. Major-Generals.
4. Ordinary Members of Council.	Members of the Board of Revenue.
5. Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.	27. Additional Members of Council for making Laws and Regulations.
6. Resident in Mysore.	28. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.
7. Puisne Judges.	

FIRST CLASS.

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
34. Chief Engineers, First Class.
35. Bishop (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
36. Archdeacon.
37. Brigadiers-General.
40. Secretaries and Joint-Secretaries to Government.

SECOND CLASS.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of twenty-three years' standing, and Colonels.
45. Director of Public Instruction, Inspector-General of Police, Inspector-General of Prisons, Accountant-General.
47. Commissioner of Settlement, Controller of Military Accounts.
43. Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes.
50. District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Chief Officer of the Presidency Municipality.
53. Proxy, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.
64. Government Advocate.
55. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- Chief Judge of Presidency Court of Small Causes, Commissioner of Police, Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

THIRD CLASS.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of eighteen years' standing, and Lieutenant-Colonels.
57. Commanders, Royal Indian Marine.
61. Private Secretary to the Governor.
62. Military Secretary to the Governor.
65. Administrator-General.
66. Sanitary Commissioner.
67. Postmaster-General.
68. Conservators of Forests, First Grade.
69. Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, First Class.
- Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, First Class, First Grade.
- Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, First Class.
70. Inspectors-General of Registration, Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
71. Senior Chaplains.
72. Sheriff.
73. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Superintendent of Telegraph Department, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts outside their charges.

Conservators of Forests, Second and Third Grade.
Deputy Accountant-General.
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.
District and Sessions Judges outside their charges.

Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Dept., Second and Third Classes.
Government Assessor.
Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Graded Educational Service drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, First Class, Second and Third Grades.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, Second and Third Classes.

FOURTH CLASS.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of twelve years' standing, and Majors.
75. Lieutenants of the Royal Indian Marine of over eight years' standing.
76. Government Solicitor.
78. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Officers not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.
- Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Akkari and Customs Department.
- Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
- Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
- Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlement.
- Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Survey.
- District Superintendents of Police, drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.
- Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, Fourth Class, First and Second Grades.
- Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, First and Second Grades.
- Judge of the City Civil Court.
- Judges of Presidency Court of Small Causes.
- Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Graded Educational Service drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month.
- Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Second Class, First and Second Grades.
- Presidency Magistrates.
- Registrar to the High Court.
- Superintendent of the Govt. Central Indian Museum.
- Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
- Superintendent, Telegraph Department, First and Second Grades.

For Rules, see pages 131 and 132.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PRIVATE ENTRÉE LIST REVISED AND CORRECTED.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Quindly, 22nd November 1899.

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|--|---|
| 1. The Hon. the Chief Justice. | 54. The Director of Public Instruction.* |
| 2. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras, with Domestic Chaplain as attendant. | 57. The Inspector-General of Police. |
| 3. Members of Council. | 58. The Inspector-General of Prisons. |
| 5. The Lieut. General Commanding the Forces (with officers of Personal Staff in attendance). | 59. The Accountant-General. |
| 4. The Prince of Wales. | 60. The Collectors of Madras and Chingleput. |
| 7. The Judges of the High Court. | 62. The President of the Madras Municipality. |
| 12. The Chief Secretary to Government.* | 63. The Senior Chaplain of the Church of England in the Presidency. |
| 13. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. | 64. The Commissioner of Police. |
| 14. The Principal Medical Officer, Madras. | 65. The Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Madras Command. |
| 15. Members of the Board of Revenue.* | 66. The Supt. of Revenue Survey. |
| 16. Official Members of the Legislative Council. | 67. The Administrator-General. |
| 19. Non-official Members of the Legislative Council. | 68. The Sanitary Commissioner. |
| 35. Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. | 69. The Postmaster-General. |
| 40. The Ven. the Archbishop of Madras. | 70. The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle. |
| 41. The General Officer Commanding the Madras District. | 71. The Inspector-General of Registration.* |
| 42. The Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command. | 72. The Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Command. |
| 43. The Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery. | 73. The Sheriff of Madras. |
| 44. The Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Government.* | 74. The Presidency Port Officer. |
| The Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command. | 75. The Officers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. |
| The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command. | |
| The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Command. | |
| 47. The Chief Engineer, Military Works Department, Madras Command. | |
| The Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command. | |
| The Commissary-General, Madras Command. | |
| The Superintendent, Army Clothing. | |

Non-official Gentlemen.

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|--|
| A. The Most Rev. Archbishop Colgan. |
| B. 1. |
| B. 2. |
| B. 3. |
| B. 4. |
| B. 5. |
| B. 6. The Foreign Consuls at Madras. |
| B. 7. |
| B. 8. |
| B. 9. |
| B. 10. |
| B. 11. |
| C. Rajah Sir S. Ramasami Mudaliyar, &c., &c. |

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore. | The Rajah of Venkateswari. |
| His Highness the Rajah of Cochin. | The Rajah of Kutchi. |
| His Highness the Rajah of Pudukkottai. | The Rajah of Pudukkottai. |
| The Nawab of Bangorah. | The Rajah of Karvetnagar. |
| The Rajah of Sandom. | The Rajah of Karvetnagar. |
| The Maharajah of Jeyora, Vizagapatnam. | The Rajah of Bobbili. |
| | The Rajah of Ramnath. |
| | The Zamorin of Calicut. |
| | The Maharajah of Malabar. |

The Entrée cards granted in accordance with this list give admission to the holder's carriage through the Chattram gate of the Park to the Private Entrance (south door) of the Government House on occasions of Levers, Balls and Receptions.

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

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

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

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

(By order.)

Wm. CAMPBELL, Captain, Mdy. Secy to H. E. the Governor.

*When they have no seat on the Legislative Council.

SALUTES.

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

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

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

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

The Inspector-General of Artillery is, however, entitled to the salute of his rank at all stations which he may visit in the performance of his inspection duties, whether he be senior or junior to the officer commanding the station. The same rule is in good force 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.	Salute.
Imperial Salute	From Saluting stations*, within Indian territories and seas,† and on being fallen in with by or visiting any of His Majesty's ships within these limits.
The King and Emperor when present in person	101
Royal Salute	The fixed days for firing Royal Salutes in Indian territories and seas are:— Birthday (as fixed annually by authority), 'Accession' and 'Coronation' Sovereign.
Members of the Royal Family	31
	Birthday of Consort of Sovereign.
	1st of January of each year (Anniversary of the proclamation of His Majesty's assumption of the title of 'Emperor').
	When they fall on a Sunday, the Salute will be fired on the following day.
Royal Standard	When passing in a vessel
Viceroy and Governor-General of India	31
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21
Members of their families and standards	31
Ambassadors	19
Governors of Presidencies	17
The President of the Council of India	17
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17
Governor of Pondicherry	17
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17
Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces in India	15

* 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.	Salute.
Field Marshals or Admirals of the Fleet	17
Commander-in-Chief in India	See note (b).
Provisional Commander-in-Chief	According to Military rank, with two guns added.
Commanders-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces	Do. do.
Generals and Admirals	According to Naval rank, with two guns added.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General	15
	See note (b).
	On occasions of official visits to any place within Indian territories where there is a Saluting station, and on visiting, embarking on, or disembarking from, any one of His Majesty's ships within Indian waters, on due notice being given. Such salutes need not be fired unless asked for.
Ordinary Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay	13
	On occasions of official visits to any place where there is a Saluting station within the respective Presidencies, and on visiting, embarking on, or disembarking from, any of His Majesty's ships within the same limits, on due notice being given. Such salutes need not be fired unless asked for.
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	13
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15
	See note (a).
Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay	13
Lieutenant-Generals and Vice-Admirals	13
Agents to the Viceroy and Governor-General	13
Residents	13
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and the Commissioner of Sind	13
Major-Generals and Rear-Admirals	11
Military Agents and Charges d'Affaires	11
Brigadier-Generals and Commodores of the First Class	9
Consuls General	9
	See note (b).
The Portuguese Governor of Damão	9
The Governor of Diu	9
Return Salutes to Foreign Men-of-War	See note to Ambassadors.
	At any place where there is a Saluting station, within the Indian territories and seas, and by His Majesty's ships within these limits.
	Gun for gun, but only when such ships are saluting the National Flag on arrival.
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 Sind, 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 His Majesty's ships within the jurisdiction of their respective charges.

Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of His 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 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.

(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 officer on the spot.

their numerous bands of soldiers and public establishments. For some years prior to 1855-56 these Northern Circars were under the charge of a separate Commissioner, but each district had then also its own revenue and judicial establishments. The appointment of Commissioners of the Northern Circars was abolished in 1855.

The East of the Presidency was formerly known as the Districts of the River Palar to the river Gundlupet, and consisting of a portion of the Nellore District; Central, extending from the Gundlupet to the Pennar river, and containing a portion of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madras, and Nellore Districts; and Southern, consisting of a portion of the Trichinopoly and the whole of Tanjore, Tinnevely, and Madurai Districts. These districts came into the possession of the British between the years 1799 and 1801.

In the year 1800-01 the two districts of Madras Town and Chingleput were amalgamated into a single district, the collection of Sea Customs revenue being separately provided for. In the year 1809 the Chingleput district was again divided as before, leaving the administration of the Madras Town district in the hands of the Sea Customs Collector. The Chingleput district was obtained from the Nabob of Arcot in 1763 in return for services rendered to him and his father by the Company. The grant was confirmed by the Great Mogul in 1766, and for a long time the district was known as the "Jaghire" of the East India Company. The site of the Town of Madras was obtained in the year 1639, by a grant from the descendants of the Vijayanagar rulers, subsequently confirmed by the Mogul Government.

The districts of Bellary and Cuddapah were ceded to the English by the Nizam in the year 1800 for the maintenance, in perpetuity, of a body of troops known as the Hyderabad Subsidary Force, and as payment for troops furnished during the Mysore wars. The territories so made over are still known as the Ceded Districts.

In 1800 the rights of sovereignty, exercised by the Nizam over the Karikal country as Suzerain of the Deccan became vested in the East India Company. The Nizam, in the treaty of partition, gave over to the British all his possessions south of the Coimbatore and Krishna rivers below their junction. At that time the ruler of the Karikal country paid a yearly tribute of one lakh of rupees to the Nizam. In 1839 the Karikal district, through the rebellion of the then ruler of the country, was placed under British administration.

The districts of Salem and Coimbatore came into British possession, the former in 1792 by the treaty of Seringapatam, and the latter in 1799 after the final defeat of Tippee and the partition of his territory between the British, the Nizam, and the legitimate successor to the Mysore Government, the Maharajah of Mysore.

The Nilgiri Hills, formerly a taluk of the Coimbatore District, was constituted a separate district under Act I of 1865.

The two districts of Madhav and Channarayana, on the western side of the Ghats, fell into the possession of the British in 1792 and 1799 respectively. Channarayana was in 1800 divided into North and South Channarayana for administrative purposes, and in 1800 North Channarayana was transferred, by arrangement of administration, from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency. The taluk of Kundapur, which formerly belonged to North Channarayana, is now attached to South Channarayana.

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 " F. H. Longhurst, A.M.I.C.E. Engineer.
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 K. V. Sivarama Aiyar, M.A., B.L. 1st Assistant.
 S. Sitarania Aiyar, B.A. 2nd do.
 G. Nagaraja Aiyar 3rd do.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office—Mount Road—10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

D. G. Hatchell, Esq. Superintendent, Madras Survey.
 M.R. Ry. M. Ramaswami Naidu Ganga Rao Ag. Asst. do. 1st Class—(On leave.)
 " D. Seshu Chari do. do. 3rd do.
 " D. T. Srinivasa Aiyangar do. do. 2nd do.—(On leave.)
 " G. Pochia Pulai Avergal Sub-Assistant, 1st Class.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Office—Fort—10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Downing, I.S.O. Controller of Military Accounts.
 " F. F. R. Burgess, I.S.O. Pay Examiner.
 Major G. W. S. Fryer, I.S.O. Examiner of Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts.
 Mr. L. L. Kallberg Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts.
 Captain W. Donnan Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, and Circle Paymaster, Bangalore.
 Lt. R. E. C. Hall Inspector of Accounts.
 Mr. R. J. Blake Dy. Examiner—Assistant Pay Examiner.
 " H. M. Lewis, B.A. Do. Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office.
 " E. I. Bernard, B.A. Do. Superintendent, Ordnance Branch.
 Conductor W. J. Clifford Do. Superintendent, Commissariat Branch.
 " E. H. Rolfe Do. Superintendent, Central Branch.
 " W. G. Wells Do. Superintendent, Accounts Branch.
 " A. H. Arnold Asst. Examiner—Offg. Superintendent, Commissariat Branch, Bangalore.
 " H. M. Smith Asst. Examiner, Pay Branch.
 Sergeant W. W. Lankey Do. Commissariat Branch.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

MADRAS COMMAND.

HEAD-QUARTERS—OOTACAMUND.

Col. H. H. Hart, R.E. Chief Engineer.
 Mr. B. Myers Manager.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES—*contd.*

MADRAS DISTRICT

Lt. Col. H. S. Andrews-Speed, R.E.	Commanding Royal Engineers, Madras.	(On leave)
H. de H. Haug, R.E.	Offg. do.	do.
Captain A. F. Gunterberg, R.E.	Artisan Engineer, Wellington.	do.
Lieut. A. S. Evans, R.E.	Do.	Rangoon.
Hon. Asst. J. E. Pater	Assistant Engineer, No. 1 Sub-division, Fort St. George.	
Sib. Condr. T. Turner	Supervisor, No. 2 Sub-Division, Madras.	
Serjt. F. W. Slade, R.E.	Overseer, No. 3 Sub-Division, St. Thomas' Mount.	
A. O. Clapton	Overseer, Wellington.	
Capt. G. T. Perle	Overseer, Rangoon.	
Mr. B. B. James	Accountant, Madras.	
A. O. Buckley	Head Clerk.	do.

BARRACK BRANCH.

Hon. Lieut. G. Drew	Barrack Master, Madras.	
Genr. B. Peniston	do. Bangalore.	do.
G. H. Walden	do. do.	Wellington.
Serjt. H. Birles	do. do.	St. Thomas' Mount.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, MADRAS COMMAND.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Lt. Col. A. H. Clark Kennedy, I.S.C.	Inspector-General.	
Major N. S. Sengupta, I.S.C.	Asst. do.	
Mr. W. T. Eisenberg	Chief Clerk (on furlough).	
Mr. E. Nicholas	Asst. Chief Clerk.	

CHIEF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT OFFICE, MADRAS DISTRICT

Fort St. George.

Major R. P. Jackson	Chief Supply and Transport Officer.	
M. R. V. Rangaswamy Naika	Head Clerk.	

OFFICE OF STOREKEEPER GENERAL, SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

SECOND LAND BEACH, MADRAS.

Major R. B. Sullivan	Storekeeper-General.	
C. Jayaram Moorti	Head Clerk.	

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

Baldwin's Road, Nungambakam.

P. Pawath, Esq.	Superintendent.	
M. R. Ry. T. K. Krishnasami Pillai	Manager.	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Office of Insp.-Genl. of Ordnance, Southern Circle—Pooné—10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Col. R. B. Standbridge	Inspector-General of Ordnance, Southern Circle.	
Major K. S. Dunsterville, R.A.	Depty. do.	do.
Lt. Col. P. T. T. Powis, R.A.	Offg. Dy. do.	do.
Capt. A. F. Douglas, R.A.	Asst. do.	do.
Conductor B. E. Smith	Chief Clerk.	
W. Billing	Chief Clerk (Sgts.).	
J. Quinn	Asst. Chief Clerk.	
A. Blackwood	2nd do.	
Sub Conductor J. McManus	2nd do.	

ARSENAL.

Fort Saint George—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Major J. D. H. Waller, R.A.	Ordnance Officer, in charge.	
Captain J. W. Rowley, R.A.	Offg. do.	3rd class.
Lieutenant J. H. W. Seaby, Esq.	do. do.	4th do.
T. Bonthron	Asst. Commissary.	
Conductor J. Dagdas	Head Clerk.	
Mr. G. W. Bagnall	Civil Chief Master-Armourer.	
B. Agar	do.	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

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

Major C. T. Bell, R.A.	Superintendent.	
Capt. J. B. Lawrence Archer, R.A.	Asst. do.	
Lieut. F. Richards, Dy. Asst. Commissary, Madras.	Overseer of Shipbuilding.	
Mr. W. G. Kirkman	Overseer of Shipbuilding.	
J. C. Jones	Overseer of Shipbuilding.	
G. R. Bloxham	Overseer of Turners and Erectors.	
H. McGavin	Overseer of Carpenters.	
Syed Mortozza Sahib	2nd Class Clerk, Head Clerk.	

HARRIS AND SADDLER WORKSHOPS—Vayasaripandy, Perambur.

Capt. H. F. Vanderzee, R.A.	Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Workshops.	
F. C. Lane, R.A.	Asst. do.	on duty, Perambur.
Lieut. F. Taylor	Depty. Assistant Commissary.	

PAYMASTER OF CARNATIC STIPENDS

Office—Chennai—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Lt. Col. E. P. R. Romby, I.S.C.	Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.	
Mr. Ghulam-i-Ahmad Sahib	Manager.	

POSTAL DEPARTMENT

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Branch—10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A. T. Forbes, Esq., I.C.S.	Post-Master-General.	
G. B. Peter, Esq.	Superintendent, of Post Offices—(Attached to the Post-Master-General's Office.)	
T. S. Carroll, Esq.	Personal Asst. to Post-Master-General.	
Soflar Hussain, Esq., M.A.	Do.	do.
M. R. Ry. M. Raghavasastry Naika	Manager.	do.

PRESIDENCY POST-MASTER'S OFFICE.

Branch—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

M. E. Monks, Esq.	PRESIDENCY Post-Master.	
C. G. D'Santos, Esq.	Depty. do.	

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Jas. Meredith, Esq.	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore Court.	
Sultan Mahmud-ud-din Sahib	2nd do.	Town Court.
Charles Gahan, Esq., M.A.	3rd do.	do.
P. Rajathirumudhi Mudaliar, Esq., M.A.	4th do.	Egmore Court.

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICE.

Office—Old High Court Buildings, Branch—10.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Commander T. G. R. Finny, R.N.M.	PRESIDENCY Port Officer, Registrar of Shipping and Marine Transport Officer.	
T. H. Baker, Esq.	Agent for Govt. Commissions, Govt. Surveyor, Personal Assistant to the Presidency Port Officer, and Registrar of Shipping.	
Mr. R. E. James	Manager.	
M. Srinivasa Mudaliar	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE PORT.

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

Commander W. Aron	Deputy Port Commissioner and Deputy Shipping Master.	
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HARBOR MASTER.

Mr. N. Corfield	Senior Harbour Master.	
H. C. Taylor	Harbour Master.	
G. A. Ryan	do.	

PRIMARY EXAMINATION BOARD, MADRAS DISTRICT.

Vice-Chairman.

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Ex-officio Members.

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12. P. K. Sundaram Aiyar, B.A., Inspecting School Master, Black Town Range.
13. Mr. T. Al. Sahib, Hindustani Munsifi, Govt. Madrasa-Istam.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, MADRAS COMMAND.

Office—Ootacamund—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

- Sarg. Genl. G. W. R. Hay, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer.
 Capt. A. E. Milner, R.A.M.C., Personal Assistant.
 Condr. W. H. Hilton, Head Clerk.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, MADRAS DISTRICT.

Office—Fort Saint George.

- Col. W. E. Johnson, I.M.S., Principal Medical Officer, Madras District.
 Mahomed Abdul Rahman Sahib, Manager.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Office—Government House.

- L. M. Wynch, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
 J. D. Gorton, Esq., Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

49, Old Petty Court Street, Washermanpet—7.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Office—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

- G. S. T. Harris, Esq., General Supt., P. W. Stores and Workshops.
 Mr. M. Brown, Asst. do.
 Mr. J. G. Baskell, General Foreman, P. W. Workshops.
 M.E. Ry. C. Venukavallan Nair, Chief Storekeeper, P. W. Stores.
 Mr. D. E. Jeyaratnam, Asst. do. do.
 Mr. H. W. Humphreys, Head Clerk and Cashier, P. W. Workshops.
 M.E. Ry. L. Subramanian, Storekeeper, P. W. Workshops and Bill Maker.
 P. Singarayalu Mudaliar, do.

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

Office—Southern Wing of the Stamp Office, North Beach.

- The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S., Collector and Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras.—(On other duty in the Board of Revenue).
 J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S., Offg. do.
 M.E. Ry. V. A. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Collector's Office, Madras.
 C. Venkatarao Aiyar, Head Accountant, do.

Office—Old High Court Buildings, North Beach.

- J. R. Coombes, Esq., B.A., Deputy Collector, Madras Town, and Collector of Income Tax.
 M.E. Ry. D. Venkatarao Aiyar, Talukdar of Madras.
 S. Govindaraja Aiyangar, B.A., Manager, in charge of the Income Tax Dept.
 C. Subroya Mudaliar, Registrar, in charge of the Dept. for registry of holdings in Madras.
 N. Vaithinadha Aiyar, Taluk Head Accountant.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Office—Stowe Hall, Poonamallee Road—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

- Lt. Col. W. G. King, M.B., CM., D.P.H., S.A.E., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
 I.M.S. Inspector of Vaccination and Dopy.
 Major W. E. Bannerman, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner.—(On other duty.)
 A. E. Grant, M.B., I.M.S., Ag. do. do.
 M.E. Ry. S. Balasubramanian Mudaliar, B.A., Manager and Assistant.

SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT.

Office—Stowe Hall, Poonamallee Road.

- J. A. Jones, Esq., MEM. INST. C.E., F.R.S.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government.
 Hormasji Nanyoji, Esq., F.C.E., I.M.S.E., do. do.
 M.E. Ry. V. Devanaham Pillai, B.A., M.A.M.E., The Assistant Manager.
 M. Rama Rao Naidu, do.

SEA CUSTOMS.

Office—North Beach—10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

- The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S., Collector of Sea Customs.—(On other duty.)
 J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S., do. do. do.
 F. G. Marshall, Esq., Ag. do. do.
 O. Kierland, Esq., Deputy do. do.
 T. H. Puddupatt, Esq., Superintendent of Statistics.
 J. H. Graves, Esq., Head Appraiser.
 2nd Appraiser.

SECRETARIAT.

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

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

- The Hon'ble Mr. G. Stokes, B.A., I.C.S., Chief Secretary.
 A. R. Knapp, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government.
 A. T. Pringle, Esq., Asst. Secy. to Government.
 C. M. Schmidt, Esq., Chief Assistant.
 C. S. Simpson, Esq., 2nd Assistant.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

- The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes, B.A., I.C.S., Secretary to Government.
 W. Francis, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government.—(On other duty.)
 E. S. Lloyd, Esq., I.C.S., do. do. do.
 Dewan Bahadur R. V. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., 1st Assistant.—(On other duty.)
 V. K. Ramana Chari, B.A., Ag. do. do.
 R. Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., 2nd do. do.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL, EDUCATIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

- J. H. A. Teemshah, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary, (on furl.).
 C. J. Weir, Esq., I.C.S., Ag. do.
 A. T. Pringle, Esq., Asst. do.
 V. Raghava Chari, B.A., Dewan Bahadur, 1st Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS AND MARINE SECRETARIAT.

Office—Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

- W. B. deWinton, Esq., Secretary to Govt. and Chief Engineer.
 W. Hughes, Esq., M.I.C.E., Joint Secretary to Govt. and Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch.—(On leave.)
 Col. A. W. Smart, B.E., Acting do.
 H. E. Clerk, Esq., do.
 S. E. Murray, Esq., Under Secretary to Govt. and Deputy Chief Engineer.—(On other duty.)
 A. T. Mackenzie, Esq., Acting do.
 R. Parsons, Esq., Under Secretary to Govt. and Asst. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
 F. J. E. Spring, Esq., F.I.C.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Assistant.
 Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch, and Consulting Engineer for Railways.—(On leave.)
 E. W. Riegle, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch, and Consulting Engineer for Railways.
 Capt. G. R. Hearn, R.E., Under Secretary to Govt., P. W. D., Railway Branch, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.
 J. G. Calder, Esq., Assistant.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENSIONS AND FAMILY PAYMENTS.

Office—Fort—104 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Major A. E. Dobbs, M.B., M.L. Superintendent.
M.R. Ry. T. Appanah Rao, Manager.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STAMPS AND STATIONERY.

Office—1st Lane Beach—11 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, I.C.S. Superintendent. (In other duty).
J. Twigg, Esq., I.C.S. Ag. do.
Mr. A. S. Nicholas, B.A. Ag. Manager, Stationery Office.
M.R. Ry. S. Sundararaja Aiyangar, B.A. Asst. do.
" K. Ramalinga Iyer, Head Accountant, Stamp Office.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS FOR THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

Office—Penitentiary Road.

Capt. C. M. Hathorn, I.M.S. Ag. Superintendent.
Mr. C. A. Kerr, Jailer.
" S. W. Rabold, Jailer, (on leave).
" H. G. M. der, Ag. do.
M.R. Ry. C. V. Krishnaswami, 1st Grade Asst. Jailer. (Head Clerk).
Mr. T. Lambourne, Chief Warden.
" R. E. Parnock, Head Warden.
" A. P. Steele, Do.
" A. Z. Hargrave, Do.
M.R. Ry. S. Karuppan Muttiah, 2nd Grade Asst. Jailer.
" V. Narayan Modallur, 3rd do. do.
" Venkatesh Babu, 3rd do. do.
" A. T. Ramaswami Sivasami, Jailer, Civil Jail.
" K. Venkatesh Babu, Assistant Storekeeper.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, 5TH CIRCLE, MADRAS.

Office—Fort.

C. J. Usher, Esq. Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle.
Mr. E. V. Reddy, Manager.
M.R. Ry. C. T. Chandrasegar Mudaliar, 2nd Clerk.
" T. Manikam Modallur, Special Correspondent.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Office—No. 5, Backlow's Road, Nungambalam—10.40 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Surg.-Genl. A. Sinclair, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. Surgeon-General.
Capt. C. Demerut, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. Deputy Surgeon-General.
" R. V. L. S. (on leave).
" P. G. Gabbett, I.M.S. Acting Surgeon-General.
Ghulam Rahman Khan Bahadur, Manager.

TRANSLATORS TO GOVERNMENT.

K. Marudan, Esq., B.A. Persian and Hindustani Translator and Examiner in Hindustani.
S. Rangayya Chetty, B.A. Telugu Translator.
V. Raghava Churnam, B.A. Tamil do.
S. Marudan Rao, B.A. Canarese do.
M. Krishna Rao, B.A. Ag. Malayalam Translator.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Office—Senate House, Chingleput.

Registrar.
S. Velupillai, Phil.
V. M. Gopalachari.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Government.		Monthly, Rs.	Judicial.		Monthly, Rs.
Governor (1)	10,000		Chief Justice, High Court	5,000	
Private Secretary	500		Registrar, H. C.	4,000	
Manager, Private Secretary's Office	200		By. Regt. Appellate Side	400-70-1,800	
Superintendent, Governor's Hand	250 to 270 (2)		Manager, do.	700-80-1,000	
Military Secretary	1,000		Registrar, do.	500	
Member of Council	5,300-8,500		By. Regt. H. C., Original Side	400-20-500	
Secretariat.			Assistant Regt. do.	400-20-500	
Chief Secretary	5,750		Chief Interpreter, do.	400	
Under Secretary	1,050		By. Interpreter, do.	250	
Assistant Secretary	800		Manager, Judicial Department	300	
First Assistant	600		By. Manager, do.	250	
Second Assistant	350		Supt. Administrative Dept.	250	
Registrar	250		Penal Clerk	120, 110, 100	
II.			Advocate-General	1,300	
Revenue Secretary	5,125		Government Solicitor	1,100	
Under Secretary	1,000		Government Pleader	300	
First Assistant	600		Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor	500	
Second Assistant	350		Clerk of the Crown	300	
Registrar	225		Law Reporter	400	
III.			Administrator-General	300	
Secretary to Government, Municipal, Educational, and Legislative Departments	2,500		Judge, Madras City Civil Court	1,200	
First Assistant	500		Superintendent, do.	150	
IV.			First Judge, Small Cause Court	2,000	
Scale of Consolidated Salary (Civil and Military)			Other Judges, do.	1,000	
Old New, Provincial Scale. Scale. Service.			Registrar, do.	500	
Chief Engineers:—			Head Clerk, do.	200	
1st Class	2,500-2,500	2,500	Chief Presidency Magistrate	1,200	
2nd "	2,000-2,000	2,000	Second Presidency Magistrate	800	
3rd "	1,500-1,500	1,500	Third and Fourth Magistrates	350	
Superintending Engineers:—			Senior District and Sessions Judge	2,300-5,400	
1st Class	1,500-1,500	1,500	Judge, do.	5,800	
2nd "	1,350-1,350	900	Sheristadar, do.	150	
3rd "	1,100-1,100	750	Provincial Civil Service:—		
Executive Engineers:—			Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1st Grade	1,600	
1st Grade	950-1,000	950	Do. 2nd do.	1,200	
2nd "	800-850	550	Sst. Judges, 1st Grade	800	
3rd "	700-700	475	Do. 2nd do.	650	
4th "	600	400	Do. 3rd do.	500	
Assistant Engineers:—			Sheristadar, do.	100	
Grade	500-550	400	District Munsifs, 1st Grade	400	
Grade (after years' service)	400-450	350	Do. 2nd do.	300	
Grade	350-400	250	Do. 3rd do.	250	
" "	250-300	250	Do. 4th do. (2)	200	
Apprentices	100		Do. Amalgam (Local allowance)	80	
Upper Subordinate Establishment.			Financial.		
Sub. Engineers:—			Accountant-General, Rs. 2,750, 2,500, 2,350		
1st Grade	260	400	Unsold Officers, Old New		
2nd "	200	300	1st Class	1,750 to 2,000	1,500
3rd "	150	250	Do. 2nd do.	1,250 to 1,500	1,250
Supervisors:—			Do. 3rd do.	1,000 to 1,250	1,000
1st Grade	180	300	Do. 4th do.	500 to 1,000	600
2nd "	140	180	Do. 5th do.	500 to 500	600
Overseers:—			Do. 6th do.	500 to 600	400
1st Grade	85	100	Probationers:—		
2nd "	60	80	On first Appt.	250	
3rd "	40	60	On passing L. S.	250	
			On do. H. S.	300	
			Old Scale.		
			Chief Supts., 2nd Class	500 to 700	
			Do. 3rd do.	500 to 500	
			Do. 4th do.	400 to 500	
			Do. 5th do.	400 to 500	
			New Scale.		
			Chief Supts.	450 to 500	

(1) Draws also Household and Tour allowance of Rs. 30 per month.
(2) With house rent of Rs. 50 per month.
(3) The District Munsif at Vayalari draws also Wynnad allowance of Rs. 80.

Monthly. Rs.	Revenue—consolid.	Monthly. Rs.
SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS—REVENUE.		
Superintendent, 1st Class	225, 200, 175	
Do. 2nd	150	
Do. 3rd	125, 100, 75	
Do. 4th	85	
Do. 5th	85	
Do. 6th	85	
Do. 7th	85	
Do. 8th	85	
Do. 9th	85	
Do. 10th	85	
Do. 11th	85	
Do. 12th	85	
Do. 13th	85	
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Do. 78th	85	
Do. 79th	85	
Do. 80th	85	
Do. 81st	85	
Do. 82nd	85	
Do. 83rd	85	
Do. 84th	85	
Do. 85th	85	
Do. 86th	85	
Do. 87th	85	
Do. 88th	85	
Do. 89th	85	
Do. 90th	85	
Do. 91st	85	
Do. 92nd	85	
Do. 93rd	85	
Do. 94th	85	
Do. 95th	85	
Do. 96th	85	
Do. 97th	85	
Do. 98th	85	
Do. 99th	85	
Do. 100th	85	

- (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, of whatever grade, draws an extra allowance of Rs. 150 a month.
 Deputy Collector at Calicut draws also an extra allowance of Rs. 100 for being in charge of the Paper Currency Department.
 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, Cambarore District, is also District Munsif of Kollegal and draws Local allowance of Rs. 100.
 (5) With house rent of Rs. 50.

Telegraph—consolid.	Monthly. Rs.	Revenue Survey.	Monthly. Rs.
V { Asst. Supt. 1st Grade	700	Superintendent	1,500-00-1,500
do. 2nd do.	550	Dy. Superintendent, 1st Class	1,100
VI { do. 1st do.	400	do. 2nd do.	700
do. 2nd do.	300	Asst. Supt.	550
Forests.		do.	425
UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.		Sub-Assistants	250, 200 and 150
Conservator, 1st Grade	1,500	Salt and Abkari Revenue.	
do. 2nd do.	1,350	Secretary to Commr. of Salt Abkari	1,200 to 1,300
do. 3rd do.	1,200	Dy. Commissioners	1,200 to 1,300
Dy. Conservator, 1st Grade	900	Assistant Commr., 1st Grade (1)	800
do. 2nd do.	800	do. 2nd do. (2)	700
do. 3rd do.	650	do. 3rd do. (2)	600
do. 4th do.	550	do. 4th do. (2)	500
Raira Dy. Conservator, 4th Grade	450	Inspector, Salt, 1st Grade	400
Assistant Conservators, 1st and 2nd	450	do. 2nd do.	350
Grades	450, 350	do. 3rd do.	300
do. 3rd and 4th Grades	350, 250	do. 4th do.	250
LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.		do. Probationary	200
Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st, 2nd,	350, 300, 250, 200	Assistant Inspectors, 1st Grade	175
3rd and 4th Grades	350, 300, 250, 200	do. 2nd do.	150
SUBORDINATE FOREST AND DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT.		do. 3rd do.	125
Bangers	Rs. 150, 125, 100, 75, 50 & 50	Customs.	
Revenue Settlement.		Collector, Sea Customs	2,300-5-4
Secretary to Commr. of Revenue	1,000	Asst. Commr. do.	1,200
Settlement and Director of the	800	Supt. of Statistics do.	700
Dept. of Land Records and of Agri-	700	Head appraiser do.	600 + I. A. 30
culture	700	2nd appraiser do.	400-20-500
First Assistant to do.	400	Manager, General Correspondence	175-10-225
Unconvenanted Deputy Commr. of	1,100	Supervisor, Bonding Department ..	175
Rev. Settl., 1st Grade	750	Supt., Import Export Dept.	450-10-500
do. 2nd do.	425	do. Miscellaneous do.	125
do. Assistant Commr. of	425	Registration.	
Rev. Settl. (1)	425	Inspector-General	1,200
Deputy Director of the Department	750-1000	Registrar, Madras	500
of Land Records and Agriculture ..	750-1000	Deputy Registrars { 1st and 2nd	500, 400
Assistants	250	3rd and 4th	300, 200
Supervisors	150	5th and 6th	250, 200
Agricultural Inspectors	100 and 50	7th	275
Civil Veterinary Department.		Sul-Registrars:—	
Veterinary Surgeons. Indian Mily. Civil	Pay and Allowances.	1st Grade	250
Under 2 years' service	400	2nd do.	125
After 2 do.	450	3rd do.	100
do. 10 do.	500	4th do.	80
Veterinary Surgeons 1st	500	5th do.	65
Class	500	6th do.	50
After 5 years' service in	550	7th do.	40
that class	550	8th do.	30
After 10 years' service as	750	Jails.	
Veterinary Captain	750	Inspector-General of Prisons	1,800-5-4
The Supt. Civil Vety. Dept., also	400	Superintendents of (1st Class (3)	
draws House Rent of Rs. 50 a		Central Jails, (2nd Class (3)	
month with his Grade pay.			
Dy. Supt., Vety. Dept. Rs. 130-10-200			

- (1) Pay Rs. 425 rising to Rs. 550 after 2 years' approved service.
 (2) With house rent of Rs. 45-2-6.
 (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. 700-50-350; 2nd Class Rs. 550-50-200.
 (a) This appointment is included in the Asst. Commissioner's Grade of Salt Revenue. He draws also house rent of Rs. 45-2-6.

GRADATION INDIAN AND STATUTORY ON THE MADRAS

Corrected up to

The Rank of Civil Servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras, as follows:—
belonging, who are 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 thirtieth year, to Class II; and after the thirtieth year, to Class I.

Column 4.—The names of Indian Civil Servants on Long Leave and of all others who have received certificates in Survey.

Column 5.—The commencement of Service is reckoned from the date of the appointment or the Secretary of State's Despatch announcing the Officer's appointment, whichever 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 up of an officer on privilege leave, though, in accordance with Article 120 of the Civil Service Regulations, 2nd Edition no acting allowance is given to such officers, unless transferred from another station, when three-fourths of the full acting allowance is given for the first thirty days of the acting appointment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language Passed.	Rewards in Language.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.

CLASS I, more than

1	Tan Tel. in Coll.		The Hon. Mr. Arundel Tagg, C.S.I., Univy. Coll. Lectur.	Mr. 25 July 66	18 Nov. 65	23 Apr. 76 to 18 Oct. 77. Medl. Cert. 14 Aug. 85 to 5 Aug. 87. Furlo. 6 to 9 July 90. Abs. 11 Apr. 91 to 3 Oct. 91. Spl. leave. 22 Aug. to 2 Sep. 95. Spl. duty in England not counting for leave. 7 Jan. to 21 Oct. 97. Furlo.
2	1st Lt Tan 2d Lt Tel		The Hon. Mr. Justice James Acworth Davies, (Heret. Lane), King's Coll. London.	Mr. 12 Aug. 68	3 July 69	26 Aug. 78 to 2 Dec. 79. Medl. Cert. 6 Jan. to 1 July 81. Spl. leave. 16 Feb. to 14 Dec. 88. 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. 2 Mar. to 23 Nov. 99. Furlo.

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS ESTABLISHMENT.

1st January 1902.

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 the thirtieth year, to Class II; and after the thirtieth year, to Class I.

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

Covenant or the Secretary of State's Despatch announcing the Officer's appointment, "Date of arrival" is date of confirmation.

pointment 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, unless transferred from another station, when three-fourths of the full acting allowance is given for the first thirty days of the acting appointment.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.

80 years' standing.

y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
31 4 11	36 1 13	6,066 10 8	Ordinary Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Govt. Gen. of India—18th May 1901—CALCUTTA.	
28 6 23	32 11 29	4,000 0 0	Judge of the High Court of Judicature—31st Jan. 1896.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University. Granted Priv. leave for 1 month.

N.o.	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.
3	1st L. Mal. 2d L. Tan.	Mal. High Profy	The Hon. Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham, C.S.I., Univ. 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 95 to 31 May 97, Furlo.
4	1st L. Tel. 2d L. Tan.	.....	Gordon Thomas, Mackenzie, Trinity Coll., Dublin.	30 Sep. 69	19 Nov. 69	22 Apr. 78 to 12 Jan. 80, Medl. Cert. 2 Apr. 86 to 21 Oct. 87, Furlo. 2 Mar. to 25 Oct. 94, Furlo.
5	1st L. Tan. 2d L. Tel.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice 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 82, Abs. 25 Apr. 84 to 31 May 85, Furlo. 5 March to 29 Augt. 86, Spl. leave. 8 to 7 Augt. 89, Abs. 25 Apr. 90 to 22 Nov. 90, Furlo. 4 to 7 Augt. 94, Abs. 21 Mar. 96 to 18 Nov. 97, Furlo.
6	1st L. Tan. 2d L. Tel.	.....	The Hon. Mr. Frederick An- gustus Nichol- son, C.S.I., Lin- coln Coll., Oxford.	30 Sep. 69	4 Dec. 69	4 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. 26 Apr. to 18 Augt. 98, Spl. leave.

8 Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1900 from date of arrival.	9 Total Service	10 Salary and Allowances.	11 Appointments--Stations.	12 Remarks.
y. m. d. 27 1 28	y. m. d. 32 1 12	Rs. a. p. 5,338 5 4	Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr. of the Presidency of Fort St. George--9th Nov. 1898.-- MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University.
28 2 5	32 1 12	Rs. 2,800 0 0	Resident in Travancore and Cochin--30th Sept. 1900. --TRIVANDRAM.	Fellow of the Madras University.
26 3 15	32 1 24	Rs. 2,338 5 4 + 1,696 10 5 4,000 0 0	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Bellary--30th Jan. 1902. --Ag. Judge of the High Court of Judicature--22nd July 1901.--MADRAS.	
27 0 9	32 0 28	Rs. 2,750 0 0	First Member, Bd. of Rev. and Commr. of Rev. Societ. and Dir. of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture and Inam Commr.--9th May 1901.--Addl. Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl for making Laws and Regns.--8th Nov. 1900.	Fellow of the Madras University. On Spl. duty for starting village- banking operations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Langues passed.	Rewards in Languages	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
12	1st LTel 2d LTAP	.....	James Henry Apprey Tre- moniere.	8 July 75	13 Nov. 75	9 April 86 to 12 Dec. 87, Furio. 19 Oct. 91 to 13 Oct. 93, Furio. 28 July 1900, Furio. Leave expires, 27 Feb. 1902.
13	1st LTel 3d LTAP	.....	Walter Miller Thorburn, Esq., (Bar-at-Law), Dalhousie Coll., Halifax.	20 July 77	26 Nov. 75	16 Apl. to 13 Aug. '6, Medl. Cert. 26 Oct. 83 to 19 July 85, Medl. Cert. 24 Aug. 89 to 26 Dec. 90, Medl. Cert. 21 Mar. to 16th Sep. 93, Spl. leave. 7 June 97 to 7 June 98, Furio. 8 to 17 June 98, Extra leave. 7 to 13, Abs.
24	1st LTAP 3d LTel	.....	The Hon. Mr. Arthur Henry Temple Martin- dale, C.E.I.	27 July 75	10 Nov. 75	14 June 78 to 11 Mar. 79, Medl. Cert. 13 Oct. to 29 Dec. 79, Spl. leave. 23 Oct. 85 to 28 Oct. 86, Furio. 4 April 91 to 10 Jan. 92, Furio. 7 Mar. to 2 Dec. 96, Furio. 5 May 1900 Furio. Leave expires, 4 May 1901.
15	1st LTAP 3d LTel	Russ. In- Buss. In-	Horace Handley O'Connell.	21 July 75	13 Nov. 75	8 to 28 Feb. 76, Medl. Cert. 25 Sep. 81, Abs. 14 Nov. 82 to 8 May 84, Spl. Leave. 7 Nov. 85 to 30 Oct. 87, Furio. 4 Nov. 93 to 28 Feb. 95, Furio. 28th July 1900, Furio. Leave expires, 27 Mar. 1902.

* The period of 8 months spent in Russia, counts as service for pension but not as service for Furio, and has been excluded from col. 8.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 21 0 5	y. m. d. 26 1 5	Rs. a. p. 2,500 0 0 plus A. 1,255-0-8 Subject to a maxi- mum of 250 a quarter.	Secy. to Govt., Local and Municipal, Edak. and Legisl. Depts.—20th Sep. 1899.	On Furio to Europe for 1 year and 7 months, from 28th July 1900.
21 1 23	26 1 5	2,375 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kurnool—24th June 1898, ---Kurnool.	Granted priv. leave for 39 days and Furio for 10 months and 15 days.
0 1	26 1 21	4,000 0 0 Bumpry. 1 250 0 0 4,250 0 0	Resident, 1st Class.—Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Ba- putana—10th Mar. 1898.	On Furio for 1 year and 9 months, from 5th May 1901.
20 9 23	26 1 8	3,333 6 4 plus 1,307 4 9 Subject to a maxi- mum of 1,000 a year.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Chit- gaon—7th Apl. 1895.	On Furio to Europe for 1 year and 8 months, from 28th July 1900.

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. TAN	.....	Gay Francis Thos. Power, Oriel College, Oxford.	13 Aug. 75	23 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.
17	1st L. Tel. 2d L. TAN	.....	The Hon. Mr. Alfred William Buckle Higgins.	14 Sep. 76	6 Dec. 76	4 to 9 Sept. 86, Abs. 23 Aug. 87 to 22 June 89, Furlo. 15 Sep. 93 to 15 Dec. 94, Furlo. 16 Nov. 97 to 14 May 98, Spl. leave.
18	1st L. Mal. 2d L. TAN	Mal. High Profy.	Vernor Alexander Brodie, Univ. College, London.	11 Aug. 77	6 Jan. 78	20 Apl. 88 to 7 Apl. 89, Furlo. 28 Apl. 89, Abs. 31 Jan. 93 to 19 Jan. 95, Furlo. 3 Nov. 96 to 1 Feb. 97, Extra leave. 10 May 99 to 14 Nov. 00, Furlo.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 21 7 1	y. m. d. 26 1 8	Rs. a. p. 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tan- jore—3rd July. 1899.— TANJORE.	139
21 5 20	25 0 26	P 3,500 0 0 A A 250 0 0 2,750 0 0	Second Member, Board of Rev., and Commr. of Land Rev.—9th May 1901.— Ag. 1st Member, Bd. of Rev.—5th May 1901.— Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regns. —9th Aug. 1901.—MADRAS.	President of the Bd. of Exrs.
19 3 0	23 11 26	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Coim- batore—30th Sept. 1900.— COIMBATORE.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Age passed.	Rank in last grade.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
19	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	John W. Houghton, Esq.	11 Sep. 77	23 Dec. 77	23 Jan. 78, Abs. 5 Dec. 84 to 27 Feb. 86, Medl. Cert. 17 Oct. 96 to 14 Oct. 98, Furlo.
20	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	Samuel Russell, Esq.	4 Aug. 77	1 Nov. 77	4 to 7 Sep. 82, Abs. 20 Dec. 84 to 2 Jan. 85, Abs. 20 Mar. 85 to 18 Jan. 87, Medl. Cert. 20 Jan. to 13 Feb. 87, Extra leave 20 Oct. 89 to 18 Oct. 90, Medl. Cert. 20 Oct. 90 to 18 July 91, Extra leave. 1 Mar. 99 to 29 Sep. 00, Furlo.
21	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	William Oxberry, Esq.	17 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	7 Dec. 81, Abs. 30 Oct. 85 to 24 Oct. 86, Medl. Cert. 14 Dec. 88 to 5 Nov. 87, Furlo. 27 Sep. 91, Furlo. Leave expires, 26 Dec. 03
22	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	1st Lt. Tan 2d Lt. Tan	Frederick D'Arcy, Esq.	11 Sep. 77	19 Dec. 77	12 Nov. 78 to 11 Nov. 79, Medl. Cert. 12 Nov. 79 to 16 Jan. 80, Extra leave. 15 and 18 July 85, Abs. 18 Mar. 88 to 24 Sep. 89, Medl. Cert. 25 Sep. 89, Extra leave. 6 to 19 Oct. 92, Abs. 3 Oct. 95 to 20 Nov. 97, Medl. Cert. 26 Sep. to 4 Oct. 00, Abs.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 20 9 17	y. m. d. 24 0 9	Rs. p. 2,332 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Canara—5th Oct. 1890.—MANGALORE.	
18 11 1	24 1 24	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Malabar—2nd Sep. 1900.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Bellary—24th July 1901.—BELLARY.	
21 0 1	24 1 24	2,333 5 4 AN. A. 1138 12 8 Subject to a maxi- mum of 41,000 a year.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna.—1st Feb. 1897.	On Priv. leave for 1 month, from 27th Aug. 1901, and Furlo. for 15 months, from 27th Sep. 1901.
19 1 28	24 0 13	2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Ganjam—3rd Dec. 1897.—BAM- BAMPU.	

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.
23	1st L.Tal 2d L.Cas	.....	The Hon. Mr. Murray Ham- mick, C.I.E.	5 Sep. 77	18 Dec. 77	5 Nov. 82, Abs. 25 Nov. 87 to 10 Jan. 89, Furlo. 1 Dec. 93 to 3 Dec. 94, Furlo. 26 Nov. 98, to 7 Apr. 99 Spt. leave. 30 May to 28 Nov. 01, Furlo.
24	1st L.Tal 2d L.Tal	..	Hugh Gore Joseph, M.A., New College, Oxford.	13 Aug. 77	7 Nov. 77	13 May to 9 June 79, Medl. Cert. 16 Nov. 83 to 9 Nov. 84, Medl. Cert. 27 July 87 to 26 July 88, Medl. Cert. 27 July to 29 Oct. 88, Extra leave. 1 June 94 to 22 Nov. 95, Furlo. 8 to 8 Dec. 95, Abs. 5 May to 27 Oct. 00, Furlo.
25	1st L.Cas 2d L.Tal	.....	The Hon. Mr. Her- bert Bradley, (Hon.-at-Law)	18 Sep. 78	8 Dec. 78	6 Apr. 90 to 7 Nov. 91, Furlo. 24 to 25 Oct. 95, Abs. 25 Sep. 97 to 24 Feb. 99, Furlo.
26	1st L.Tal 2d L.Tal	.....	The Hon. Mr. Henry Alexander Sim, C.I.E.	8 Sep. 78	10 Nov. 78	18 Jan. 89 to 4 July 90, Furlo. 9 July 92 to 8 July 93, Medl. Cert. 9 July 93 to 11 Apr. 95, Extra leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 (from date of arrival).	Total Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
31 0 1	24 0 14	Rs. 2,400 0 0 AA 625 0 0 B 125 0 0	Inspector-Gent. of Police—13th Dec. 1894.—Asst. Secy. to Govt. Rev. Dept.—1st Dec. 1901.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regs.—19th Nov. 1901.—MADRAS.	
19 10 9	24 1 24	Rs. 2,353 3 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Trichy Inspector—1st Dec. 1895.— Trichinopoly.	
20 0 24	23 0 28	Rs. 3,000 0 0 AA 500 0 0 3,500 0 0	Third Member, Bd. of Rev., President, Equitation and Commr. of Salt, Ag. Bd. 1st and Sep. Rev.—9th May 1901.—Asst. Second Member, Bd. of Rev.—5th May 1901.—Addl. Mem- ber of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regs.—5th Dec. 1900.—MADRAS.	
3 10 23	23 1 12	Rs. 3,000 0 0	Fourth Member, Bd. of Rev. and Commr. of Land Rev.—9th May 1901.—Asst. Third Member, Bd. of Rev. and Inam Commr.— 5th May 1901.—Addl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regs.—30th Sep. 1901.—MADRAS.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lan- guages passed.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Comme- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and not on leave, date of expiry of leave.
27	1st LTEL	UNIVA Special Test	Charles Herbert Mounsey, (Bar. at Law).	6 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	18 to 23 Oct. 82, Abs. 16 July 85, Abs. 18 May 89 to 13 Nov. 90, Furlo. 30 Dec. 93 to 3 Jan. 95, Furlo. 12 Apl. to 11 Dec. 98, Furlo.
28	1st LTEL 2d LTAN	.....	The Hon. Mr. John Nathaniel Atkinson.	8 Aug. 78	3 Dec. 78	17 Dec. 85 to 13 Nov. 87, Medl. Cert. 22 Apl. to 17 Oct. 89, Spl. leave. 2 Mar. 90, 30 Nov. 1900, Furlo.
<i>Class III,</i>						
29	1st LTAN 2d LTEL	UNIVA Special Test	Charles James Weir, Queen's College, R.Mast.	18 Sep. 74	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.
30	1st LTAN 2d LTEL	TAM. High Profy.	Frederick Harper Harcourt.	12 Sep. 70	17 Nov. 79	24 Nov. 82 to 29 Oct. 83, Medl. Cert. 24 July 88 to 20 July 89, Medl. Cert. 9 Mar. 84 to 17 Feb. 95, Medl. Cert. 21 Mar. to 19 Sep. 95, Spl. leave.
31	1st LTAN 2d LTEL	TAM. High Profy.	Charles Mylon Mullaly, 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.

9	10	11	12
Total Service Jan. 1902 etc. of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>a. d. y. m. d.</i> 20 23 0 29	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> P 2,353 5 4 T 50 0 0 2,353 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore—28th Oct. 1900.—COIMBATORE.	Member of the Board of Exrs.
2 22 11 29	P 2,333 5 4 A.A. 600 0 0 2,933 5 4	Collr. of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist., Protector of Emigrants, Supdt. of Stamps and Stationery and Chairman, Harbour Trust Board—10th Nov. 1897.— Ag. Fourth Member, Bd. of Rev. and Commr. of Rev. Sewer, and Dir. of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture—7th Dec. 1900.—Addl. Member of the Council of Port St. George for making Laws and Regns.—8th Nov. 1901. —MADRAS.	Member of the Sanitary Board.
5 14 22 1 14	P 2,000 0 0 A.A. 500 0 0 2,500 0 0	Collr. and Magt. and Addl. Sess. Judge, the Nilgiris— 1st Feb. 1898.—Ag. Secy. to Govt., Local and Municipal, Edl. and Legial Depts. 5th May, 1901.—MADRAS.	
18 0 1 22 1 14	P 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Goda- vari—6th Apl. 1901.— RAJAHMUNDRY.	
19 2 6 22 1 28	P 2,000 0 0 T 50 0 0 2,050 0 0	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Nellore—9th May 1901.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. and Addl. Sess. Judge, the Nilgiris—4th May 1901.— OOTACAMUND.	

INDIAN AND STATUTORY CIVIL SERVANTS

No.	Language passed.	Rewards in Language.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, & how on leave, date of expiry of leave.
32	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.		John Twigg, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 10 June 81 to 15 Jan. 82, Medl. Cert. 16 June to 12 Dec. 82, Extr. leave. 20 and 21 Aug. 84, Furl. 23 Apr. 85 to 10 Jan. 86, Furl. 26 Mar. 1900 to Sep. Furl.
33	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.		James Andrew	12 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	6 July 83, Abs. 22 Mar. 89 to 27 Dec. Furl. 4 to 7 July 95, Abs. 7 Mar. 98 to 2 Mar. 1900, Furl.
34	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.	Univ. Special Test	Andrew Edmund Castlemart Stuart, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.R.S.A.	9 Sep. 79	17 Nov. 79	21 July 90, Abs. 13 Nov. 97 to 16 Nov. 98, Furl.
35	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.		Alexander Charles Tate, M.A. Queen's Coll., Belfast, and Trinity Coll., Dublin.	18 Sep. 79	3 Dec. 79	5 to 7 Jan. 80, Abs. 19 Apr. 92 to 14 Apr. 93, Medl. Cert. 21 Dec. 96 to 3 Jan. 97, Abs. 26 Jan. 98 to 10 Nov. 98, Furl.
36	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.		Ramsey Douglas Broadfoot, Esq. (at-Law).	8 Sep. 80	27 Dec. 80	6 and 7 Aug. 84, Abs. 11 and 12 July 87, Abs. 3 May 89 to 26 Dec. 90, Furl. 20 July to 29 Dec. 98, Furl.
37	1st L.Tel. 2d L.Tel.		Henry Moberly...	1 Sep. 80	7 Dec. 80	7 to 11 April 84, Abs. 22 Feb. 90 to 28 Nov. 91, Furl. 19 Sept. 95 to 13 Mar. 96, Spl. leave. 22 Feb. 97 to 17 Nov. 98, Medl. Cert.

ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Sal ce 1st date	Total Service 1st Jan. 1902 date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations	Remarks.
d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
24	21 11 29	R 2,333 5 4 L A 200 0 0	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely—1st Oct. 1901. —Ag. Collr. of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist., Protector of Emigrants, Supt. of Stamps and Stationary and Chairman, Harbour Trust, Bd.—1st Oct. 1901.—MADRAS.	Member of the Board of Exrs. Draws also L A of Rs. 400 as Chairman, Harbour Trust Bd.
9	22 1 14	R 2,500 0 0 L 50 0 0 2,550 0 0	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Tanjore—25th Oct. 1897.—TANJORE.	
14	22 1 14	R 2,333 5 4 L 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari—23rd Dec. 1899.—GODAVARI.	
25	22 0 30	R 2,383 6 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cuddalore—6th Jan. 1897.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Chingleput— 18th July 1900.—CHINGLE- PUT.	
10	6 21 0 5	R 2,333 3 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Arcot—4th Jan. 1899.— CUDALORE.	
0	23 21 0 25	R 2,333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Madurai—23rd Dec. 1890.— MADURAI.	Member of the Board of Exrs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language passed.	Rewards in Language.	NAME.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
38	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	Bannatyne Macleod, M.A. (Bar-at-Law), Clare College, Cambridge.	4 Oct. 80	13 Dec. 80	30 Mar. to 28 Sept. Spl. leave. 12 Aug. 92 to 9 Jan. Furlo. 8 and 4 Nov. 99. At 24 Feb. 00, to 22 Feb. 1901.
39	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	John Hewatson, Balliol College, Oxford.	7 Oct. 80	13 Dec. 80	6 Feb. 89 to 1 Nov. Furlo. 23 June to 16 Dec. Spl. leave. 9 Apl. 98 to 6 Oct. Furlo.
40	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	William S. Green, M.A., C.E., University College, London.	16 Sep. 81	25 Dec. 81	1 July 86, Abs. 1 Feb. 94 to 4 Nov. Furlo. 16 May 01, Furlo. Leave expires, 15 May 02.
41	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	George Whitmore, D.D., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	27 Sep. 82	27 Nov. 82	1 July 86, Abs. 20 April 90 to 17 Oct. 91, Furlo. 19 Jan. 95 to 26 Jan. 96, Furlo. 7 May to 3 Nov. 98, Spl. leave. 26 Jan. 01, Furlo. Leave expires, 25 Jan. 02.
42	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	Harold Arthur Stuart, King's College, Cambridge.	17 Sep. 81	25 Nov. 81	6 Apl. 95 to 13 Mar. 96, Furlo. 25 Mar. 99 to Mar. 1900, Furlo.
43	1st LTAM 2d LTAM	.....	Alexander Gordon, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.	13 Sep. 81	7 Dec. 82	5 Nov. 86 to 1 May 87, Medl. Cert. 28 Dec. 96, Abs. 16 Feb. 99 to 13 Nov. 00, Medl. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
17 8 17	21 0 19	P 2333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2333 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Anantapur—7th Mar. 1901.—ANANTAPUR.	
17 4 1	20 11 19	P 2333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2333 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Tinnevely—6th Oct. 1899.—PALANCOOTAN.	
17 6 16	19 11 7	P 2333 5 4 ABS. A. 1,140 0 0 Subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.	Dist. and Sess. Judge, N. Malabar—6th Apl. 1901.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 15 days, from 6th Apl. 1901, and Furlo. for 1 year, from 16th May 1901.
15 1 23	10 1 4	P 2333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2333 5 4 ABS. A. 1,156 10 8 Subject to a maximum of £1,000 a year.	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Chingleput—6th May 1901.	On Furlo. to Europe for 1 year, from 26th Jan. 1901.—Permitted to return to duty.
18 2 3	20 1 6	P 2333 5 4 A. A. 166 10 8 2500 0 0	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—8th Oct. 1897.—Ag. Insp. Genl. of Police—3rd Apl. 1900.—MADRAS.	Fellow of the Madras University.
16 2 25	19 0 25	P 2333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2333 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madurai—28th Nov. 1901.—MADRAS.	

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.
44	1st LTal 2d L CAN		Matthew Denny Bell, Christ Church, Oxford.	19 Sep. 81	25 Nov. 81	15 Jan. 81 to 5 Nov. 92. Furl. 14-Dec. 95 to 11 Feb. 97. Furl. 16 to 18 Oct. 1900, Abs.
45	1st LTal 2d L MAL		Tellukha Conila- gan Masaveadas Raja, R.A., Madras Unity.	4 June 80	25 Aug. 82	27 Jan. to 15 Feb. 81. Lv. without Alloc. 10 June 85 to 8 July 86. Lv. without Alloc. 10 to 27 Nov. 86. Lv. without Alloc. 2 Dec. 95 to 20 May 98, Furl.
46	1st LTal 2d L TEL		David Doig Mac- donald, Universi- ty of Aber- deen and King's Coll., Cam- bridge.	18 Sep. 82	7 Dec. 82	10 Sep. 90 to 6 Dec. 91. Med. Cert. 21 Mar. to 18 Sep. 93, Spl. leave. 28 Apr. 88 to 19 Oct. 99, Furl.
46	1st LTal 2d LTal	UNYA Special Test. High Profy.	William Oylme Horne, Trinity College, Oxford.	5 Oct. 83	7 Dec. 83	10 and 11 Oct. 91, Abs. 31 Mar. 94 to 27 Mar. 96, Furl. 11 Apr. 91, Furl. Leave expires, 10 Oct. 92.
47	1st LTal 2d L TEL		Mahomed Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur	30 Nov. 82	30 Nov. 82	7 to 28 Sept. 86, Extra leave. 7 June 91, Furl. Leave expires, 8 Feb. 91.
47	1st LTal 2d L TEL		Reginald Heber Shipley, Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sep. 83	20 Dec. 83	11 Mar. 83 to 9 Mar. 95, Furl. 18 May to 13 Nov. 96. Spl. leave. 18 Mar. to 14 Nov. 99, Furl.
48	1st LTal 2d L TAL		Leslie Geary Miller, Trinity College, Dublin.	6 Sep. 83	28 Nov. 83	12 and 13 Dec. 89, Abs. 2 Mar. 89 to 12 Mar. 1900, Furl.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations	Remarks.
y. m. d. 17 1 8	y. m. d. 20 1 6	R. a. p. P 2337 3 4	Dist. and Seas. Judge, Vizagapatam—3rd Jan. 1890.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
20 5 12	21 6 27	P 1493 5 4	Dist. and Seas. Judge, N. Arcot—10th Mar. 1897. —CHITTOOR.	
15 10 12	19 0 25	P 2331 5 4 R 50 0 0 2383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara—2nd Sep. 1900.—MANGALORE.	
16 4 26	10 0 25	P 2340 0 0 R 10 0 0 2350 0 0 AMOUNT, 250 0 0 Subject to a maxi- mum of £1,000 a year.	Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Viza- gapatam—22nd Mar. 1898.	On Furl. to Europe for 1 year and 6 months, from 11th Apr. 1901.
18 5 15	19 1 1	P 1493 5 4 R 50 0 0 1543 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Karnool—15th May 1898.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 27 days, from 11th April 1901 and Furl. for 8 months from 7th June 1901.
14 10 14	18 0 12	P 2333 5 4 R 50 0 0 2383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Trichinopoly—1st Augt. 1898.—TRICHINO- POLY.	Member of the Bd. of Exrs.
17 0 20	18 1 3	P 2323 5 4	Dist. and Seas. Judge, Salem—6th Oct. 1900.— SALEM.	

No.	Langues passed.	Rewards in Languages.	NAMES.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
49	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	.....	Edgar Alfred F. W. Balliol College, Oxford.	7 Sep. 69	7 Nov. 88	5 Aug. 92 to 27 July 94. Medl. Cert.
CLASS IV, from 13 to the						
50	2d L. Test	.....	Approved. Hugh L. B. Balliol College, Dublin.	5 Oct. 84	23 Jan. 85	30 Apr. 83 to 19 Apr. 86. Furl. 19 Dec. 85 to 18 Dec. 86. Extra leave to China. 28 to 31 Dec. 86, Leave without Allow. 19 Aug. 01, Furl. Leave expires, 9 Dec. 02.
51	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	.....	Robert Morris M.A., University of Glasgow and University College, London.	15 Sep. 84	12 Jan. 85	17 Oct. 85 to 18 Oct. 87. Furl.
52	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	.....	Robert Bailey Olegg, Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 84	12 Jan. 85	2 Feb. 91 to 27 Jan. 93. Medl. Cert. 11 Nov. 92 to 11 Feb. 94. Spl. leave. 28 Mar. 96 to 22 Sep. 97. Medl. Cert. 23rd Sep. 97, Abs.
53	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	.....	Lionel Melling Wyrob, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford.	11 Sep. 84	7 Dec. 85	1 Mar. 86 to 5 Nov. 87. Furl. 20 June 01, to Furl.
54	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	.....	Arthur Francis Pinhey, J. P., Trinity College, Oxford.	15 Sep. 84	3 Nov. 84	28 Mar. 93 to 16 Dec. 94. Furl. 11 Nov. 96 to 29 Dec. 00. Furl.
55	1st L. Test 2d L. Test	Urya. Special Test.	Herbert Douglas Taylor, St Peter's College, Cambridge.	18 Sep. 85	7 Dec. 85	25 to 31 Oct. 89, Abs. 18 Apr. to 12 Dec. 96. Furl. 1 July to 29 Oct. 99. Spl. Leave 24 July 01, Furl. Leave expires, 28 Nov. 02.

* The appt. of Mr. L. M. Wyrob to be Private Secy. to His Excellency the Govr. he will be entitled to oust the Junior permanent Collr. or Judge and to rank in the list of Officer in each grade concerned reverting to the next lower grade.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
10 2 1	15 1 24	p 2,333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.—17th Mar. 1901.—Cuddalore.	On Priv. leave for 3 months and 20 days, from 12th Dec. 1901.
end of 18 years.			Adml. Secy. Judge, Imvady.	Permanently transferred to Barma.—G.O. No. 21, Pub. dated 17th Jan. 1898. On Furl. for 1 year and 5 months, from 10th Aug. 1901.
18 5 23	16 11 9		Dist., Kistna.—4th Jan. 1899.—Masulipatam.	
14 11 20	16 11 20	p 2,333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem.—23rd Oct. 1900.—Salem.	
13 2 21	16 11 20	p 2,333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Private Secy. to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Govr.—19th Mar. 1901.—Madras.	
13 1 9	16 0 25	p 1,500 0 0	Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar.—17th Mar. 1901.—Calicut.	
14 3 12	17 1 28	p 2,333 5 4 r 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Collr. Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam.—1st Oct. 1901.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 22 days, from 2nd June 1901, and Furl. for 10 months, from 24th July 1901.
14 6 29	16 0 25	p 2,500 0 0 r 50 0 0 2,550 0 0 ANS 1,064 8 0		

is made on the condition that on his reversion from the Private Secretaryship at any time Collectors or Judges according to his seniority in the service, the Junior permanent

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.
56	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	.....	Reginald Childers Odling Carr, (Bar-at-Law), Trinity College, Oxford.	16 Sept. 85	7 Dec. 85	27 Dec. 91 to 24 Dec. 92, Medl. Cert. 16 Apl. 98 to 30 Oct. 99, Furla.
57	1st L CAN 2d L TAM	.....	Alan Batterworth, J.P., Balliol Col- lege, Oxford.	28 Sept. 85	15 Dec. 85	2 May 95 to 31 Oct. 96, Furla. 28 Jan. 99 to 27 Jan. 1900, Medl. Cert. 28 Jan. to 13 Dec. 1900, Extra leave.
58	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 to 18 Jan. 99, Furla.
59	1st L TEL 2d L TAM	CAN. High Profy.	Donald William Garden, Censor, M.A., (Bar-at- Law), Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sept. 85	30 Nov. 86	18 and 19 Nov. 90, Abs. 14 Dec. 95 to 11 July 96, Furla. 15 June 01, Furla. Leave expires, 29 Nov. 1902.
60	1st L TAM 2d L TAM	.....	Henry Fenn Cobb, B.A., LL.B., Trin. College, Cam- bridge.	24 Sept. 85	18 Nov. 86	17 Apl. 97 to 15 Dec. 98, Furla.
...	1st L TAM 2d L TEL	.....	Thiruvannam, Muttu- swami Aiyar, Banyanathu Aiyar, B.A., Madras Uni- versity.	21 Dec. 89	27 Jan. 85	14 Aug. to 13 Dec. 90, Medl. Cert.

* Vide note * in pages 184 and 185.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
13 6 11	16 0 29	Rs. 2,333 5 4 + 50 0 0 2,383 5 4	Dist. and Sess. Judge, Cud- pah—30th Sept. 1900— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—10th Nov. 1899.—BELLARY.	Member of the Bd. of Exrs.
12 8 0	13 0 17	Rs. 1,800 0 0 AA 456 10 8 + 50 0 0 2,316 10 8	+ Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore—9th May 1901.—NELLORE.	+ 2nd Gr. Collr. Ag in the 1st Gr.
14 8 9	16 0 14	Rs. 1,800 0 0 AA 466 10 8 + 50 0 0 2,316 10 8	+ Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—23rd Nov. 1901.	+ 2nd Gr. Collr. Ag in the 1st Gr. Member of the Bd. of Exrs. On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 4th Dec. 1901, and Furla. for 9 months.
13 11 14	15 1 1	Rs. 1,206 10 8 + 55 0 0 1,261 10 8 AA 970 12 4	Prd. Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Mgt. and Agent to the Govt., Vizagapatam—9th Dec. 1898	Spt. Member, Bd. of Exrs. On Priv. leave for 1 month and 13 days, from 2nd May 1901, and Furla. for 1 year, 5 months and 13 days, from 15th June 1901.
13 5 14	15 1 13	Rs. 1,800 0 0 AA 520 0 0 + 100 0 0 2,420 0 0	Pol. Agent, 1st Cl.—14th June 1901.—Offr. Resi- dent, 2nd class—1st May 1901.—Resid. in Jaipur.	Furnished Residence provided.
17 8 12	18 0 11	Rs. 745 10 8 AA 497 13 5 1,244 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Chingleput—26th Feb. 1898.—Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Nellore—11th Sept. 1896.—NELLORE.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang. spoken.	Rewards in Lang. spoken.	Name.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
61	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		James Walker, University of Aberdeen and Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 86	1 Dec. 86	17 July 91 to 30 Oct. 92, Medl. Cert. 13 and 13 Nov. 85, Abs. 26 June to 18 Sep. 96, Spl. leave. 26 Jan. 01, Furl. Leave expires, 25 Jan. 02.
62	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		Thomas James vile, Beale School, Christ Church, Oxford.	13 Oct. 86	12 Dec. 87	13 Jan. 98 to 9 Jan. 99, Furl.
63	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.	Tam High Profy.	Harbert Dennison, Ex- am. Balliol College, Oxford.	14 Sept. 88	8 Dec. 88	16 Mar. 95 to 27 Nov. 95, Furl. 25 June 97 to 14 July 97, Medl. Cert. 25 Nov. 01, Furl. Leave expires, 27 Feb. 03.
64	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		James Hunt, Esq., J.P., Trinity College, Cambridge.	15 Sept. 86	21 Nov. 86	10 Nov. 91 to 9 May 92, Spl. leave. 10 May to Nov. 92 Extra leave. 29 Jan. to 27 July 93 Extra leave. 19 Mar. to 9 Dec. 93, Furl.
65	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		John George Dennison, Part- ridge, Univer- sity College, London.	2 Oct. 88	15 Jan. 87	17 Mar. 91 to 6 Sep. 91, Spl. leave. 1 Aug. 95 to 31 Jan. 97, Furl. 14 Nov. 99, Abs. 13 July 1900 to 19 July 01, Furl.
	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		Tunalagall Vora, d. Res. S.A., B.A., 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.
66	1st L.T.M. 2d L.T.M.		John Kaye, Belling, J.P., Oriel College, Oxford.	2 Sept. 87	27 Nov. 87	17 Nov. 1900 to 16 May 01, Spl. leave. Abs. 17 May 01.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
13 6 14	15 1 0	1,800 0 0	1st. Commr., 2nd Class Central Provinces—1st Apr. 1900—N.M.B.	Permanently transfd. to Central Provinces. —G.O., No. 509A Publ. dated 2nd Apr. 1903. On Furl. for 1 year, from 25th Jan. 1901.
15 9 22	14 0 30	1,165 10 8 + 777 12 5 1,942 7 1	Sub-Commr. and Joint Magt. Malabar—25th Oct. 1900. —Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, N. Malabar—13th Nov. 1900—T.M.B.	Member of the Bd. of Exrs. To act as Dist. and Sess. Judge, S. Ma- labar.
19 3 17	13 0 24	1,166 10 8 + 777 12 5 + 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Commr. and Joint Magt. Satara—23rd Nov. 1901. —Ag. Commr. and Magt. of the Dist. Cuddalore— 29th June 1898.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 23 days, from 5th Oct. 1901, and Furl. for 1 year and 3 months, from 25th Nov. 1901.
12 10 14	15 1 10	1,166 10 8 + 777 12 5 1,944 7 1	Sub-Commr. and Joint Magt. Nokere—3rd Dec. 1898. —Ag. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Kistna—2nd Oct. 1901. —MADRAS.	
11 11 23	14 11 17	1,166 10 8 + 598 14 3 + 50 0 0 2,165 5 11	Sub-Commr. and Joint Magt. Madam—25th Jan. 1900. —Ag. Commr. and Magt. and Agent to the Govt. Guntur—25th July 1901. —CHITRAUR.	
15 10 15	16 5 8	650 0 0	Sub-Judge, 2nd Cl., Madras (East)—13th Mar. 1900.	1st Class. Magt. v. leave for 2 months, from 5th Nov. 1901.
13 1 1	14 1 2	1,966 10 8 + 122 10 8 1,835 0 4	Civil and Sess. Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Dist. —1st Feb. 1900—Ag. Joint Commr., Hyderabad As- signed Dist.—22nd May 1901—A.M.B.	Permanently trans- ferred to Benar.

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.
67	1st L Tel. 2d L Ua	.....	Walter Henry Michael, Balliol College, Oxford.	9 Sep. 87	5 Dec. 87	1 to 4 Nov. 92, Abs. 20 to 23 Jan. 98, Abs. 18 Nov. 1898 to Apl. 01, Furlo.
68	1st L Tel. 2d L Ua	.....	Graham Warner- ton High- stone, Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	18 Sep. 87	10 Nov. 87	18 Nov. 87 to 16 Nov. 98, Furlo. 24 June 01, Furlo. Leave expires, 23 Mar. 1902.
69	1st L Tel. 2d L TAM	.....	Ernest Jewell Vaughan, Mummaul Col- lege, Cambridge.	16 Sep. 87	15 Nov. 87	20 Mar. to 17 Nov. 94, Medl. Cert. 19 Nov. 98 to 2 Nov. 99, Furlo.
70	1st L TAM 2d L Tel.	.....	Llewellyn Edd- son Buckley, J. P., New College, Oxford.	13 Sep. 87	17 Nov. 87	7 May to 1 Nov. 92, Medl. Cert. 15 Nov. 99 to 10 Nov. 1900.
71	1st L Tel. 1 Tel.	.....	John Arthur Curzon, Aberdeen Uni- versity and Bul- lock College, Ox- ford.	12 Oct. 87	23 Dec. 87	28 Dec. 95 to 27 July 97, Furlo.
72	1st L TAM 2d L Hen	.....	Gowdi Panna Ramanujam, New College, Oxford.	17 Sep. 87	17 Nov. 87	4 and 5 July 91, Abs. 5 Sep. 01, Furlo. Leave expires, 4 Dec. 02.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of a trial.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
<i>y. m. d.</i> 12 7 3	<i>y. m. d.</i> 14 0 27	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> P 1,500 0 0 AA 500 0 0 LA 250 0 0 2,250 0 0	Enrolled Officer, Class I.— 29th Apl. 1901.—Offg. Acctt.-Genl., Bengal.— 29th Apl. 1901.—CALCUTTA.	
11 8 4	14 1 12	P 1,165 10 8 r 35 0 0 1,201 10 8 A B S A 9 49 7	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., S. Arcot—28th Oct. 1900.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 18 days, from 6th May 1901, and Furlo. for 9 months, from 21st June 1901.
12 6 2	14 1 16	P 1,166 10 8 AA 777 12 5 r 30 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., N. Arcot—13th Nov. 1899— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. N. Arcot—6th June 1901.—CHITTOOR.	
12 8 18	14 1 14	P 1,166 10 8 AA 777 12 5 r 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Pvt. Asst. to the Collr., Dis. Magt. and Agent to the Govt. Gaujam—2nd Sept. 1900.—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely— 7th Dec. 1900—THAN- VELLY RAILWAY STATION.	
12 5 16	14 0 16	P 1,166 10 8 AA 777 12 5 r 35 0 0 1,979 3 1	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Kistna—23rd Dec. 1899— —Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cuddapah—28th Nov. 1901.	On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 3rd Oct. 1901. To act as Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.
13 0 16	13 4 16	P 1,500 0 0 LA 300 0 0 1,800 0 0	Pol. Agent, 2nd Class—1st Apl. 1900.—Offg. Resident 2nd Cl. and Offg. Genl. Supt. of Operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.	On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 5th June 1901, and Furlo. for 15 months, from 5th Sep. 1901.

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.
73	1st L Tel. 2d L TAN		Arthur Trevor Forbes, Christ's College Cambridge.	18 Oct. 87	28 Nov. 87	20 Mar. 90 to 29 Mar. 90, Medl. Cert. 30 Mar. 91 to 23 Nov. 91, Extra leave.
74	1st L TEL. 2d L TAN		Edwin Scott, University Col- lege, London.	16 Oct. 89	15 Jan. 87	11 Nov. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Medl. Cert.
75	1st L TAN 2d L TEL.	SANS. High Profy.	Leonel Davidson, J.P., s.a., Balliol College, Oxford.	1 Sep. 88	22 Dec. 89	7 Apl. 00 to 8 Nov. 01, Furl.
76	1st L TAN 2d L TEL.		William Bock Aylmer, Mag- dalene College Cambridge.	18 Oct. 88	30 Jan. 89	13 July 94 to 12 Jan. 95, Spl. leave. 13 to 15 Jan. 95, Leave without Allow. 23 Mar. 90 to 26 Oct. 00, Furl.
77	1st L TEL. 2d L TAN		Francis Cotton Persons, J.P., Trinity College, Cambridge.	18 Oct. 88	30 Jan. 89	25 to 29 Mar. 93, Abs. 8 to 20 Jan. 94, Medl. Cert. 11 July 01, Furl. Leave expires, 28th Jan. 03.
78	1st L TEL. 2d L TAN		Herbert Francis Webb, St. John's College, Cam- bridge.	31 Aug. 89	1 Dec. 88	9 and 10 Nov. 92, Abs. 5 April 1901, Furl. Leave expires, 4 Mar. 1902.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
12 5 2	14 1 2	P 1,550 0 0 R 125 0 0 1,675 0 0	Post-Master Genl., Madras— 14th May 1901.—MAURAS.	
14 0 4	16 11 17	P 1,168 10 8 A 777 12 5 R 50 0 0 1,994 7 1	Sub-Collector and Joint Magt., Tanjore—25th Oct. 1900.— Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Chingleput—19th May 1901. SAIDAPET.	
10 5 8	12 0 10	P 1,560 0 0	Secy. to the Commrs. of Land Rev.—8th Jan. 1900. —MADRAS.	
10 9 24	12 11 2	P 1,166 10 8 A 888 14 3 R 50 0 0 2,105 8 11	Sub-Collector, Joint Magt. and Dist. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari—23rd Apl. 1901. —Ag. Collr., Pann. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam—7th June 1901.—VIZAGAPATAM.	
12 5 23	12 11 2	P 768 5 4 R 45 0 0 893 5 4 A 700 8 1	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Chinara—29th May 1901	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt., 1st Class. On Priv. Leave for 1 month and 15 days, from 29th May 1901, and Furl. for 1 year, 6 months and 18 days, from 14th July 1901.
12 4 2	13 1 0	P 1,850 0 0 A 681 2 3	Collr. of the Vizianagaram Zamindari—26th Augt. 1898.	On Furl. to Europe for 11 months, from 5th April 1901.

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.
79	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		William Hill Jardine, Trinity College, Cambridge.	5 Sep. 88	20 Feb. 89	5 to 8 Aug. 93, Abs. 18 to 22 Dec. 96, Abs. 2 June 01, Furlough. Leave expires, 17 Oct. 02
80	1st L. CAS 2d L. TAM		Andrew More Slighy, Balliol College, Oxford	2 Sep. 89	12 Nov. 89	23 Mar. 00 to 21 Oct. 01, Furlough.
81	1st L. TAM 2d L. MAL		John Herbert Robertson, Balliol College, Oxford.*	23 Aug. 89	29 Nov. 89	8 Jan. 94 to 2 Nov. 95, Medl. Cert.
82	1st L. TAM 3d L. TEL		James Perch Beiford, J.P., Balliol College, Oxford.	27 Sep. 89	14 Dec. 89	25 Nov. 91 to 20 Nov. 92, Medl. Cert. 15 Dec. 1900, Furlough. Leave expires, 14 Dec. 1901.
83	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		Atul Chander Dutt, Christ's College, Cambridge.	17 Oct. 89	14 Jan. 90	19 Nov. 92 to 22 Aug. 93, Medl. Cert. 24 July 94 to 21 Jan. 95, Medl. Cert. 18 Apl. to 12 Oct. 1900, Furlough.
84	1st L. TAM 2d L. TEL		Perangayar Raja- gopal Chariyan, M.A., B.L., Madras University.	18 Feb. 88	2 May 90	

* Vide Note * in pages 194 and 195.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 12 3 2	y. m. d. 12 10 9	R. a. p. P 1,200 0 0 L A 250 0 0 1,450 0 0	Pol. Agent, 3rd Class—3rd Apl. 1901.—First Asst. and Secy. for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad—13th May 1900.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 15 days, from 19th Apl. 1901, and Furlough for 1 year, 4 months and 15 days, from 2nd June 1901.
10 6 19	12 1 19	P 1,186 10 3 T 35 0 0 1,221 10 3	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely—29th July 1901.	To act as Dist., and Sess. Judge, N. Malabar.
10 3 8	12 1 2	P 1,166 10 3 AA 777 12 5 T 35 0 0 1,979 7 1	Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Cuddapah—23th Nov. 1901.—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Cuddapah—5th Oct. 1901—Cuddapah.	
10 0 4	12 0 13	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4 ABS A 680 3 3 Subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—26th Nov. 1898.	Magt., 1st Class, (On Furlough to Eur. for 1 year, from 15th Dec. 1900.—Permitted to return to duty and to act as F. and Joint Tinnevely
10 2 20	11 11 18	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., Kistna—16th Dec. 1898.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Chingleput—6th Nov. 1900.	Magt., 1st Class, On Priv. leave for 1 month from 1901.
13 10 13	13 10 13	P 1,150 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madras—7th May 1894.—Diwan to His Highness the Raja of Cochin for 3 years—18th Dec. 1898.—Cochin.	

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.
<i>Class V.</i>						
84	1st L. Tel. 2d L. TAM	Sans. High Profy	Vengal Venugopal Chetti, s.s., Madras University & Christ's College, Cambridge.	8 Sep. 90	21 Nov. 90	
85	1st L. Tel. 2d L. TAM	Urdu Spl. Test	Ernest Barnes Elwin, J.P., Balliol College, Oxford.	10 Sep. 90	5 Jan. 91	15 Mar. 99 to 13 Sept. 00, Furl.
86	1st L. Tel. 2d L. TAM		Charles Gordon Spencer, J.P., Kable College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	26 Nov. 90	17 Nov. 91 to 16 Nov. 92, Medl. Cert. 17 to 30 Nov. 92, Extra leave. 18 to 21 Aug. 99, Abs.
			Walter Francis, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.	28 Aug. 90	11 Nov. 90	7 Oct. 97 to 5 Dec. 98, Medl. Cert. 7 to 9 Dec. 98, Extra leave.
			Charles George Todhunter, King's College, Cambridge.	1 Sep. 90	26 Nov. 90	12 Dec. 01, Furl. Leave expires, 21 Oct. 03.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. c. p.		
11 1 19	11 1 10	P 768 5 4 A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Viragapatam— 1st Nov. 1896.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Nebore—14th Oct. 1900. —ONEOLA.	Magt., 1st Class.
9 5 23	10 11 27	P 768 5 4 A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0	Spt. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Viragapatam—2nd Nov. 1896.—Ag. Prl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Viragapatam—7th Jan. 1901.—VIRAGAPATAM.	Magt., 1st Class. Granted Priv. leave for 6 weeks.
12 0 27	11 1 5	P 768 5 4 A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris —15th Nov. 1896.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Salera—21st June 1898.—ROSCON.	Magt., 1st Class.
9 11 17	11 1 20	P 1,000 0 0 A 100 10 8 D 400 0 0	Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.—7th Dec. 1898.— Provl. Supt. of Census Operations—2nd April 1900.—MAHNAS.	
11 0 15	11 1 5	P 1,380 0 0	Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, Andaman and Nicobar—28th Oct. 1900.	On Priv. leave for 1 month and 20 days, from 22nd Oct. 1901, and Furl. for 1 year, 10 months and 10 days, from 12th Dec. 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang. passed.	Rewards in Lang.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
89	1st L. TEL 2d L. TEL	—	William Watkin Phillips, New College, Oxford.	9 Sep. 90	25 Nov. 90	8 Dec. 94 to 23 Oct. 95, Modl. Cert.
90	1st L. TEL 2d L. TEL	UNIVA Spl. Test.	Percival Stanley Pittcairn Rice, J. P., New Col- lege, Oxford.	2 Oct. 90	8 Dec. 90	4 Apl. 99 to 3 Sep. 1900, Furio.
91	1st L. TEL 2d L. TEL	—	Francis DePro Oldfield, J. P., Trinity College, Cambridge.	10 Sep. 90	11 Nov. 90	10 to 13 June 98, Abs. 14 May 99 to 16th Nov. 1901, Furio.
92	1st L. TEL 2d L. TEL	—	Matthew Joseph Murphy, J. P., Royal University of Ireland and Trinity College, Dublin.	7 Oct. 91	21 Dec. 91	23 Oct. 95, Abs.
93	1st L. TEL 2d L. TEL	—	Reginald Fearn Grimsby, J. P., Balliol College, Oxford.	18 Sep. 91	Nov. 91	18 Jan. to 17 July 96, Spl. leave. 18 July 96, Abs. 14 Jan. 99 to 29 June 1900, Furio.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 19 2 20	y. m. d. 11 1 6	Rs. a. p. 1,500 0 0	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Karnool —13th July 1897.—Ag. Collr. of the Nizianagram Zemindari—1st Apl. 1901. —VIZIANAGRAM.	
9 7 24	10 11 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., Mainbar —16th July 1897.—Ag. Sub- Collr., Joint Magt. and Fel. Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari —12th Sept. 1900.—RAJAH- MUNDEY.	Magt., 1st Class.
9 7 12	11 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 —20th Feb. 1898.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tanjore—27th Nov. 1901. —NEGAPATAN.	Magt., 1st Class.
10 0 10	10 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., Vizagapatam— 15th May 1898.—Ag. Sub- Collr. and Joint Magt., Malabar—26th Oct. 1899. —TELLICHERRY.	Magt., 1st Class.
8 2 4	10 1 22	P. 768 5 4 A. A. 657 12 5 T. 35 0 0 1,491 1 9	Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinne- velly—4th July 1900.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magt., S. Arcot—4th July 1900.—Ag. Collr. and Magt. of Dist., S. Arcot—12th Dec. 1901.—CUDALORE.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language passed.	Language in Language.	Names.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
94	1st L.T.A. 2nd L.T.A.	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.	
95	1st L.T.A. 2nd L.T.A.	Francis Samuel Alfred Shcock, Trinity College, Oxford.	29 Sep. 91	10 Dec. 91		
96	1st L.C.A. 2nd L.T.A.	Robert Arthur Graham, J.P., Emmanuel College, Oxford.	23 Sep. 91	11 Nov. 91		
97	1st L.T.A. 2nd L.T.A.	Alexander Liddell, B.A., King's College, Cambridge.	12 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	31 Jan. 97 to 27 Jan. 98. Medl. Cert.	
98	1st L.T.A. 2nd L.T.A. Spl. Test.	Edward Labon, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.	21 Sep. 91	5 Dec. 91	11 Feb. 92 to 10 Aug. 98. Spl. leave. 11 Aug. 99, Abs.	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments - Stations.	Remarks.
p. m. d. 8 1 15	p. m. d. 10 1 11	Rs. a. p. 1,450 0 0	Under Secy. to Govt. in the Dept. under the Chief Secy. - 1st Feb. 1899. - MADRAS.	
10 0 22	10 0 22	R. 1,700 0 0 A. 500 0 0 1,200 0 0	Dy. Commr. 3rd Cl. - Central Provinces - 1st July 1900. - Offg. Dy. Commr. 2nd Cl. 8th Mar. 1901. - MADRAS.	
10 1 20	10 1 20	R. 1,200 0 0 A. 800 0 0 1,500 0 0	Dy. Commr. of Salt, Akbar and Customs Dept. - 28th Oct. 1900. - 4th Secy. to the Commr. of Salt, Akbar and Schemata Rev. - 6th Nov. 1901. - MADRAS.	
9 0 29	10 0 27	R. 2,800 0 0	Regn. of the High Court of Judicature - 17th Feb. 1898. - MADRAS.	
10 0 26	10 0 27	R. 750 0 0 A. 253 8 11 85 0 0 1,003 14 3	Head list in the Colln. and Magt., 1st Class. Magt. of the Dist. Tanjore - 22nd Jan. 1900. - Ag. Sub-Colln. and Joint Magt., Madurai - 30th March 1901. - MADRAS.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Rank granted 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.
99	1st L/TAM 2d L/Tel		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.
100	1st L/TAM 2d L/Tel		Leslie Granville Moore, J.P., Worcester College, Oxford.	21 Sep. 92	12 Dec. 92	3 Feb. 93, Abs. 13 to 17 Aug. 96, Abs. 23 Nov. to 1 Dec. 99 Abs. 19 Jan. 01, Furlo. Leave expires, 18 Sep. 1902.
101	1st L/TAM 2d L/Tel		Mahesh Chandra Ghose, Balliol College, Oxford.	8 Sep. 92	11 Feb. 93	13 & 14 Jan. 97, Abs. 23 Nov. 97 to 22 Dec. 98, Medl. Cert. 23 Dec. 98 to 2 Jan. 99, Abs.
102	1st L/TAM 2d L/Tel		Stewart William Graham Ivor Maciver, J.P., Emmanuel College, Cam- bridge.	20 Oct. 92	20 Dec. 92	14 Oct. 93 to 7 Apr. 94, Spl. leave. 24 Oct. 01, Furlo. leave expires, 23 Apr. 03.
103	1st L/Tel 2d L/TAM		Matthew Young, J.P., Trinity College, Cam- bridge.	3 Oct. 92	25 Nov. 92	13 Oct. 96 to 8 Oct. 97, Medl. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 8 0 15	y. m. d. 9 0 14	Rs. a. p. 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., Ganjam—4th Jan. 1899.—Ag. Pri. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam.	Magt., 1st Class. Member of the Equita- tion Board. On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 13th Nov. 1901.
8 0 20	9 0 20	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4 ABSA 490 3 0 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Ananta- pur—3rd Jan. 1899.	Magt., 1st Class. On Furlo. to Europe for 1 year and 8 months, from 19th Jan. 1901.
7 9 5	8 10 18	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—1st Feb. 1899.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Kistna—17th July 1900.	Magt., 1st Class. On Priv. leave for 12 weeks, from 24th Oct. 1901.
8 4 3	9 0 12	P 768 5 4 T 35 0 0 803 5 4 ABSA 490 18 0 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—23rd Dec. 1899.	Magt., 1st Class. On Priv. leave for 1 month and 5 days, from 19th Sep. 1901. and Furlo. for 18 months, from 24th Oct. 1901.
8 1 10	9 1 0	P 768 5 4 A A 265 8 11 T 35 0 0 1,068 14 3	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem. Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Tinnevely—23rd March 1901.—Tinnevely.	Magt., 1st Class. Granted Priv. leave for 1 month and 4 days and Furlo. for 3 months.

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 LTel 2d LTel		John Williams Hughes, J.P., Clare College, Cambridge	16 Sep. 92 25 Nov. 92	2 July 01, Furlough	Leave expires, 1 Apr. 02
105	1st LTel 2d L. Oax		John James Cox M.A. Corpus Christi College, Oxford	18 Nov. 93 24 Dec. 93	4 Dec. 94 to 1 Dec. 95, Medl. Cert.	8 to 20 Dec. 95, Extra leave.
106	1st L. MAL 2d L. TAM		James Thomas Gillespie, B.A., Royal Univer- sity of Ireland and Emmanuel College, Cam- bridge	27 Oct. 93 21 Dec. 93		
107	1st L. Oax 2d L. TAM		Malcolm Edward Cochman, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford	25 Oct. 94 7 Dec. 94	13 Sep. 95 to 13 Mar. 96, Spl. leave.	13 Mar. to 5 Sept. 96, Extra leave.
108	1st LTel 2d L. TAM		William Lye, B.A., J.E., Brasenose College, Oxford	27 Oct. 93 10 Dec. 93	26 Jan. 1901, Medl. Cert. Leave expires, 25 Jan. 1902	

§ Mr. Cochman's place in the Gradation List shall be taken to be that of a the exception of those holding Spl. Appnt. and of those who have been passed over for Ag. as Sub-Collr. his post in the regular line shall be taken to be that of an Ag. Sub-Collr. permanent appnt. will be taken to be that of a Head Asst. Collr. his Ag. post being

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 8 7 6	y. m. d. 9 1 6	Rs. a. p. 768 5 4 35 0 0 803 5 4 abs. a. 453 8 8 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mgt. of the Dist., Madhura —28th Jan. 1901.	Magt., 1st Class. On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 2nd Apr. 1901, and Furlough for 4 months, from 2nd July 1901.
6 10 17	8 0 8	768 5 4 35 0 0 803 5 4	Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Gadagari—2nd Sep. 1900.	On Priv. leave for 2 months and 4 days, from 20th Sep. 1901, and Spl. leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 26 days, from 24th Nov. 1901.
8 0 11	8 0 11	940 0 0	Dy. Regr., High Court, Appl. Side—15th Jan. 1897, —MADRAS.	
7 1 1	8 0 25	768 5 4 265 8 11 150 0 0 35 0 0 1218 14 3	Spl. Settlt. Officer, S. Can- ara and Spl. Asst. to the Collr. of that Dist.—May 1901.	Magt., 1st Class, Deputed to Malabar to learn the methods adopted in that Dist. in introducing the new Settlement.
7 1 16	8 0 22	768 5 4 35 0 0 803 5 4 abs. a. 411 6 8 Subject to a mini- mum of £500 a year.	Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Mgt. of the Dist., Malabar —28th Nov. 1901.	Magt., 1st Class, On Furlough, on Medl. Cert. to Europe for 1 year, from 26th Jan. 1901.

permanent Asst. Collr. acting as Head Asst. Collr. but if all the Officers above him with promotion do not occupy lower posts than Ag. Sub-Collr. and if an Officer Junior to him is if and when any Officer below him is promoted to a permanent Head Assistantship his regulated as above.

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.
109	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	.....	Norman Edward Marjoribanks, Royal Univers- ity of Ireland (Queen's Coll. Belfast) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge §§	2 Sep. 93	29 Oct. 93	.....
110	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	.....	Arthur Lionel Vibert, J.P., Emmanuel Col- lege, Cam- bridge.	3 Oct. 93	8 Nov. 93	14 Nov. 1900 to 15 May 1901, Spl. leave.
111	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tam	.....	Leonard Tatham Harris, New Col- lege, Oxford.	4 Oct. 93	10 Dec. 93	13 to 17 Oct. 98, Abs.
112	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	.....	Sydney Gordon Roberts, J.P., Pembroke Col- lege, Cambridge	23 Sep. 93	27 Nov. 93	10 Sep. 97 to 4 Mar. 98, Medi. Cert. 11 June 1900, Medi. Cert.
113	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tel	.....	Neil Macmichael, B.A., J.P., Edin- burgh Univ. and Balliol Coll., Oxford. §	1 Nov. 94	2 Dec. 94	11 & 12 June 98, Abs.
114	1st L.Tam 2d L.Tam	.....	Robert Frederick Austin, B.A., J. P., University Coll., Oxford.	1 Nov. 94	23 Dec. 94	.....

§ Mr. Macmichael's position in the graduation list will be regulated by the same rule
§§ Vide note * in pages 184 and 185.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. s. p.		
8 2 3	8 2 3	P 788 5 4 A A 354 7 1 1,122 12 5	Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely 29th July 1901.—Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept. (Sub. pro tem).—Offg. Under Secy. to Govt. of India in the Dept. of Rev. and Agriculture—Sep. 1901.—CALCUTTA.	
7 7 21	8 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., Tanjore—28th Nov. 1901.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore—28th Nov. 1901.—KUMBATONAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
8 0 17	8 0 22	P 1000 0 0	Dist. Magt. and Collr. of the Civil and Mily. Station, Bangalore—4th May 1898. —BANGALORE.	
6 6 21	8 1 4	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— 9th Jan. 1900.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—15th Nov. 1901.— Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., N. Arcot—10th Dec. 1901.—VELLORE.	Magt., 1st Class.
7 0 28	7 1 0	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 A 150 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Spl. Settlt. Officer, Malabar, and Spl. Asst. to the Collr. of that Dist.—29th May 1901.	Magt., 1st Class.
7 0 9	7 0 9	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—1st Feb. 1897.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—21st Nov. 1899.—PALGHAT.	Magt., 1st Class.

as is prescribed for Mr. M. E. Coughman (page 204 of the Civil List).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Langs. passed	Remarks in Languages.	Names.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
115	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		John Gibson, Esq. John's Coll., Cambridge.	2 Nov. 1924	Dec. 91	
116	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Ernest Sampson Merton, J. P., Lincoln Coll., Oxford.	7 Nov. 1924	Dec. 94	11 & 12 June 98, Abs. 13 to 25 July 99, Abs.
117	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Arthur Thompson, Esq., J.P., Queen's Coll., Oxford.	6 Nov. 1924	Dec. 94	17 Nov. 00, Medl. Cert. Leave expires, 16 Feb. 1901.
118	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Arthur Edgington, Esq., J. P., New Coll., Oxford.	2 Nov. 1924	Dec. 94	11 and 12 June 98, Abs.
119	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan	Urdu Spl. Test. Khond Coll. Test.	Francis Arthur Coleridge, Esq., Queeny Coll., London.	2 Nov. 1924	5 Dec. 94	3 May to 1 Nov. 1900, -Spl. leave.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1912, from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
9. m. d.	9. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
7 4 8	7 0 5	P. 519 0 0 A A 408 7 1 T 35 0 0 997 7 1	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.—Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Cuddapah—1st Oct. 1901.—MADRAS PALLE.	Magt., 1st Class.
7 0 2	7 0 11	P 500 0 0 A A 440 0 0 T 35 0 0 1035 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—5th May 1898.—Ag. Pri. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam—1st Feb. 1901.—Subpr. Secy. Under Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dist.—19th Sept. 1901.—MADRAS.	To act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Chingelput.
5 10 27	7 0 11	P 560 0 0 T 11 1 9 571 1 9 Addd 297 0 5 Subject to a minimum of 2500 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore—27th June 1901.	Magt., 1st Class. On Furl. on Medl. Cert. to Europe for 1 year, from 17th Nov. 1900—Eaten, for 8 months.
7 0 0	7 0 11	P 500 0 0 A A 400 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., the Nilgiris—17th Nov. 1899.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., the Nilgiris—7th Nov. 1899.—OUDICAMP.	Magt., 1st Class. Ag. Dist. Munsif, Gudalur.
6 0 27	7 0 27	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 Govt., Ganjam—13th Jan. 1898.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam—6th Augt. 1901.—Ag. Pri. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam—30th Augt. 1901.—BERHAMPOUR.	Appd. Addl. Sess. Judge for the trial of such cases as may arise within the Agency tracts in the Dist.

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.
120	1st L.Tan 2d L.Mal.		Perozesah Kar- shah, B.A., Bombay Univer- sity and New Coll., Oxford.	31 Oct. 95	20 Dec. 95	
121	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		John Forbes Rey- nolds, M.A., Fellow J. P., Clare College, Cam- bridge.	20 Oct. 95	16 Dec. 95	
122	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Richard Board- man Wood, B.A., Hertford Coll., Oxford.	29 Oct. 95	6 Dec. 95	
123	1st L.Can 2d L.Tan		Percy Booby, B.A., Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	31 Oct. 95	16 Dec. 95	27 May to 22 Nov. 96, Spl. leave.
124	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Albion Rajkumar Bhargh, B.A., Calcutta Uni- versity and Balliol College, Oxford.	28 Oct. 95	19 Dec. 95	3 Mar. to 2 Sept. 96, Spl. leave.
125	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan		Robert William D'Eacourt Aitch, J.P., Royal University, Ire- land and Univ., of Dublin.	8 Nov. 95	4 Dec. 95	

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances	Appointments--Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d. 5 0 12	y. m. d. 6 0 12	Rs. L. P. P 380 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara-- 30th Sep. 1901--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. & Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara-- 30th Sep. 1901--COONDA- POOR.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 0 16	6 0 16	P 500 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam--25th Aug. 1900--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizag- apatam--25th Aug. 1900-- NARASAPATTAN.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 0 26	6 0 26	P 500 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam--22nd Apl. 1897.	Magt., 1st Class. Retention of his ser- vices in Bombay for 2 years sanctioned-- G.O., No. 1244, Pub., dated 8th Dec. 1900.
5 0 18	6 0 16	P 500 0 0	First Asst. Quarter. and Dist. Magt., Coorg.	Magt., 1st Class.
5 3 12	6 0 12	P 500 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari-- 8th Jan. 1901--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Goda- vari--8th Jan. 1901-- ELLORA.	Magt., 1st Class.
6 0 28	6 0 28	P 500 0 0 A A 304 7 1 T 35 0 0 909 7 1	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna-- 11th Jan. 1899--Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna--1st June 1900--Ag. Sub-Collr. and Joint Magt., Kistna-- 9th Sept. 1901--GUSTON.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang. passed.	Rewards in Languages.	NAMES.	Commence ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
126	1st L TEL 2nd L Sp. Test UNIV. High Profy.	Uriya	John Samuel Heaney, J.P., Royal University of Ireland and Trinity Coll., Dublin.	31 Oct. 95	4 Dec. 95	
127	1st L TEL 3d L TAN		Julius Mathison Turing, Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.	28 Oct. 93	7 Dec. 93	
128	1st L TEL 2d L TAN		Archibald Young Gibbs Campbell, B.A. Trinity Coll., Cambridge.	29 Oct. 96	3 Dec. 96	
129	1st L TAN 2d L TEL		Edward Hamilton Wallace, M.A., Glasgow University and Balliol Coll., Oxford.	29 Oct. 96	16 Dec. 93	1 Feb. 01, Medl. Cert. Leave expires, 31 Dec. 1901.
130	1st L TAN 2d L TEL		Hopetoun Gabriel Stokes, B.A., Oxon Coll., Oxford.	27 Oct. 96	7 Dec. 96	
131	1st L TEL 2d L TAN		Harold Lithgow Bradwood, B.A., J.P., Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford & University Coll., London.	27 Oct. 96	3 Dec. 96	29 Apl. to 28 June 1900, Medl. Cert.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
5 0 28	6 0 28	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Vizagapatam—18th Jan. 1896.	Magt., 1st Class. Retention of his services in Bombay for 2 years sanctioned—G.O., No. 1244, Pub. dated 8th Dec. 1900.
5 0 25	5 0 25	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., Vizagapatam—3rd Jan. 1899.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Vizagapatam. 1st May 1900.—PARVATIPURAM.	Magt., 1st Class.
5 0 29	5 0 29	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—25th Nov. 1901.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Anantapur—25th Nov. 1901.—PENTLONDA.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 1 16	5 0 16	P 560 0 0 T 11 1 5 571 1 5 A B S A 319 10 8 Subject to a minimum of £500 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely—12th Apl. 1900.—HARIPET.	Magt. 1st Class. On Furl. on Medl. Cert. to Eur. for 3 months from 1st Feb. 1901.—Exten. for 2 months.—Permitted to return to duty.
5 0 25	5 0 25	P 560 0 0 A A 426 10 8 986 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—18th Apl. 1900.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot—18th Apl. 1900.—Ag. Dy. Commr., Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept., Central Divn. 31st July 1901.—MADRAS.	
4 10 29	5 0 29	P 560 0 0 T 35 0 0 595 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist.—BELLARY.	Magt., 1st Class.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rank.	Grades.	Reversions in hand-grades.	NAME.	Commence-ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
138	1st Lt. Tan.	2d Lt. Tan.		Robert Charles Smith, B.A., * Coll. Oxford.	25 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	
139	1st Lt. Tan.	2d Lt. Tan.		Alexander Robert L. Mans-Trotter, J.P., B.A., Queen's Coll. Oxford.	22 Oct. 97	6 Dec. 97	
140	1st Lt. Can.	2nd Lt. Tan.		Alexander Francis George Moscott, Balliol Coll. Oxford, and University Coll. London.	23 Oct. 97	22 Nov. 97	
141	1st Lt. Mal.	2d Lt. Tan.		Frederick John Evans, J.P., Trinity Coll. Oxford.*	25 Oct. 98	5 Dec. 98	
142	1st Lt. Tan.	2nd Lt. Tan.		Frederick John Richards, Exeter Coll., Oxford.	25 Oct. 98	5 Dec. 98	

* Has place in the Graduation List of the Indian Civil Service shall be taken to be Spl. appn. and those who have been passed over for promotion do not occupy lower posts position in the regular line shall be taken as that of an Ag. Head Asst. Collector.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
4 0 26	4 0 26	P 385 0 0 A A 255 0 11 r 35 0 0 575 8 11	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—15th Feb. 1901—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—15th Feb. 1901—HOSPET.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Standard.
4 0 26	4 0 26	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 r 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—20th July 1899—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—14th Apr. 1900—MALAP-PUZHA.	Magt., 1st Class.
4 1 9	4 1 9	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 r 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara—12th Jan. 1898—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara—18th May 1901.	On Spl. duty of preparing the Annual Admn. Report in the Madras Prov. for 1900-1901—20th Sep. 1901—MADRAS. Appd. to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot.
3 0 27	3 0 27	P 560 0 0 A A 100 0 0 r 35 0 0 695 0 0	Spl. Asst. Settles Officer, Malabar & S. Canara, and Spl. Asst. to the Collrs. of those Dist. for 1 year.	Magt., 1st Class.
3 0 27	3 0 27	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 r 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—17th Oct. 1900—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—25th Sep. 1901—TIRUPUR.	Magt., 1st Class.

be that of a permanent Asst., but if all the officers above him (with the exception of those than Ag. Hd. Asst. Collr., and if an officer junior to him is Ag. as Head Asst. Collr., his

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 L.Tan 2d L.Tan	.....	Charles Alan- der Jones, St. John's Coll., Oxford.*	26 Oct. 98	5 Dec. 98	.....
144	1st L.Tan 2d L.CAN	.....	Hugh Rous- selle, Lin- coln Coll., Ox- ford	27 Oct. 98	15 Dec. 98	.....
145	1st STAN	.....	Richard Arthur Jenkins, Bras- nase Coll., Ox- ford, and Uni- versity Coll., London.	25 Oct. 98	21 Nov. 98	13 June 1900 to 10 Dec. 1900, Medl. Cert.
146	1st L.Tan 2d L.Tan	.....	Frederick Eck- ste, Hounslow Coll., New Coll., Oxford.	27 Oct. 98	5 Dec. 98	27th June 1901, Medl. Cert. Leave expires 13th Apl. 1902.
147	2nd L UNIVA.	.....	Harold Ansch- Bulamy Vernon, St. John's Coll., Oxford.	25 Oct. 98	8 Dec. 98	.....
148	1st L.TAN 2nd L.TAN	.....	Frank Hannay- ton, B.A., J.P., Trinity Coll., Dublin	30 Dec. 98	30 Jan. 99	.....

* Vide note in pages 216 and 217.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
p. m. d. 3 0 27	p. m. d. 3 0 27	Rs. a. p. P 560 0 0 S A 100 0 0 T 35 0 0 695 0 0	Spl. Asst. Settls. Officer, Malabar, for 1 year, and Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of that Dist.	Magt., 1st Class. Granted priv. leave for 10 days.
3 0 17	3 0 17	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam—31st Jany. 1901.—Ag. Senior Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Ganjam —28th Aug. 1901.—CHICA- COLE.	Magt., 1st Class.
3 7 12	3 1 10	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore.—18th Jany. 1901.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard.
3 6 23	3 0 27	P 560 0 0 T 11 1 9 571 1 9 ASS A 226 2 4 Subject to a mini- mum of 2500 a year.	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot— 30th Jany. 1899.	Magt., 1st Class. On Priv. leave for 2 months and 12 days, from 15th Apl. 1901, and Furl. on Medl. Cert. for 3 months and 18 days, from 27th June 1901.— Eaten for 6 months.
3 0 24	3 0 24	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., Vizagapatam—29th Jan. 1901.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govr., Vizagapatam—29th Jan. 1901.—KORAPUT.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard.
3 11 2	2 11 2	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 35 0 0 795 0 0	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely.— Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely—26th March 1901.—SPEKMANDEVI.	Magt., 1st Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Language passed.	Rewards in Language.	NAME.	Commencement of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
149	1st L. Can. 2nd L. Tel.		Thomas Eyeborn Moir, Wadhwa Coll., Oxford. *	10 Nov. 98	26 Dec. 98	
150	2nd L. MAL.		Charles William Egerton Cotton, *University Coll., Oxford.	20 Oct. 98	8 Dec. 98	
151	1st STAN 2nd L. MAL.		Henry D'Arcy Connelley Reilly, *Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford.	23 Oct. 99	20 Nov. 99	
152	1st L. Tel. 2nd L. Gujar.		Cecil Bernard Catterall, Balliol College, Oxford.	21 Oct. 99	16 Nov. 99	
153	1st L. MAL 2nd L. Tel.		Gilbert Holmes Wood Blomfield Jackson, Mar- ton College, Ox- ford.	26 Oct. 99	5 Dec. 99	
154	1st STAN		Jotindra Nath Roy, *Calcutta University and Christ Church, Oxford.	30 Oct. 99	25 Dec. 99	
155	1st STAN		Arthur Joseph Curgenven, * London Uni- versity and New Coll., Oxford.	23 Oct. 99	10 Nov. 99	2 July to 21 Augt. 1900; Medi. Cert.

* File note in pages 216 and 217.

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 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.		
3 0 6	3 0 6	P 560 0 0 S A 100 0 0 T 35 0 0 695 0 0	Spl. Asst. Secy. Officer, S. Canara and Spl. Asst. to the Collr. of that Dist. for 1 year.	Magt., 1st Class.
3 0 24	3 0 24	P 385 0 0 A A 235 8 11 T 11 1 9 631 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool.—18th Nov. 1901.—Ag. Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kurnool.—18th Nov. 1901.—NANDYAL.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand-ard.
2 1 11	2 1 11	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Coimbatore. 25th Nov. 1901.—COIMBATORE.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand-ard.
2 1 15	2 1 15	P 560 0 0 A A 200 0 0 T 11 1 9 771 1 9	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam—2nd May 1901.—Ag. Spl. Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Govt., Ganjam—2nd May 1901.—RUSSEKONDA.	Magt., 1st Class.
2 0 27	2 0 27	P 560 0 0 T 11 1 9 571 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Malabar—1st Feb. 1900.—CALICUT.	Magt., 1st Class.
2 0 7	2 0 7	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 571 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tennevally—1st Feb. 1900.—PALAMCOTTAH.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Stand-ard.
1 11 25	2 1 15	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Bellary—14th Nov. 1900.—BELLARY.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Stand-ard.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages passed	Exams in Lang- guages	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
156	1st STAM	.....	John Reginald Higgins,* Lin- coln Coll., Ox- ford.	28 Oct. 99	20 Dec. 99	.....
157	1st LTAL	.....	Eric Alan Davis,* Magdalen Coll., Cam- bridge, and Uni- versity Coll., London.	24 Oct. 99	5 Dec. 99	.....
158	1st STAL	.....	Pentap Chandra Dutt,* Calcutta University and New Coll. Ox- ford.	23 Oct. 99	25 Dec. 99	.....
159	1st STAM 2nd LTAL	.....	Ernst Pachen- ham-Walsh,* Dublin Universi- ty.	14 Nov. 99	26 Dec. 99	.....
160	1st STAL	.....	Alexander For- dungham,* Emmanuel Coll., Cam- bridge	13 Nov. 99	30 Dec. 99	.....
161	.....	.....	Arthur Mario Agri- cola Collier Galletti di Ossilnac, Tri- nity Coll. Ox- ford	29 Oct. 00	10 Dec. 00	.....
162	1st STAM	.....	John Charles Mo- lenoy, Uni- versity of Dub- lin.	29 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
2 0 12	2 0 12	p 385 0 0 a 255 8 11 r 11 1 9 651 10 8	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist. Madras—Ag- Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madras—23rd Apr. 1901. —RAMNAD.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard.
2 0 27	2 0 27	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nellore— 4th Sep. 1901.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard. Under instrn. in the Police Training School, Vellore.
2 0 7	2 0 7	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Kistna—3rd Feb. 1900.—MASULIPATAM.	Magt., 2nd Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard.
2 0 6	2 0 6	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—24th Sept. 1901.—SALAM.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard. Granted Priv. leave for 15 days.
1 10 27	2 0 2	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Madras— 24th Jan. 1900.	Magt., 1st Class. Passed Lower Stand- ard. On Priv. leave for 1 month and 25 days, from 1st Oct. 1901, and Furl. for 4 months and 5 days, from 26th Nov. 1901.
1 0 22	1 0 22	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr., Magt. and Govt. Agent, Godavari— 17th Jan. 1901.—COCA- NADA.	Magt., 3rd Class.
1 0 23	1 0 23	p 385 0 0 r 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Nilgiris—Sep. 1901.—OOTACAMUND.	Magt., 3rd Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Lang- guages.	Rewards in Lan- guages.	NAMES.	Commence- ment of Service.	Date of Arrival.	Non-Residence, and if now on leave, date of expiry of leave.
163	.....	.....	David Thomas Chadwick, Sid- ney Sussex Coll., Cambridge.	29 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....
164	1st S. CAN	.....	Robert William Davies, Emman- uel Coll., Cambridge.	25 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....
165	.....	.....	Richard French Lawrence Whitty, Jesus Coll., Cambridge.	29 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....
166	.....	.....	William Aitken head Deig, B.A., University of Dublin.	29 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....
167	1st SAM	.....	Rajappaya Na- rayana Aiyar, University of Madras and King's Coll., Cambridge.	5 Nov. 00	25 Dec. 00	.....
168	.....	.....	Harold Hamilton Burkitt, B.A., University of Dublin.	31 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
1 0 29	1 0 29	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tinnevely.— TINNEVELLY RAILWAY STA- TION.	Magt., 3rd Class.
1 0 29	1 0 29	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Canara— 28th Dec. 1900.—MANGA- LORE.	Magt., 3rd Class.
0 11 29	0 11 29	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., N. Arcot— 10th Jan. 1901.—CHITROOR.	Magt., 3rd Class.
1 0 29	1 0 29	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Tanjore.— TANJORE.	Magt., 3rd Class.
1 0 7	1 0 7	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Salem—7th Jan. 1901.—SALEM.	Magt., 3rd Class.
1 0 29	1 0 29	P 385 0 0 T 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Agent to the Governor, Ganjam—26th Dec. 1900.—CHATRAPUR.	Magt., 3rd Class.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
N o.	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.
169			Frederick Wil- ham Rowntree Robertson, Uni- versity of Lon- don and St. John's Coll., Cambridge.	25 Oct. 00	3 Dec. 00	.....
170			Charles Alexan- der Souter.	.....	.....	.....
171			Charles Gordon Mackay.	.....	2 Dec. 01	.....
172			Henry Hewley Francis Mac- donald Tyler.	.....	2 Dec. 01	.....
173			John Kenneth Lancashire.	.....	2 Dec. 01	.....
174			Hari Ganpat Rao Gharpurey.	.....	.....	.....
175			William Gregg McFarland.	.....	25 Nov. 01	.....
176			Hugh Tempest Reilly.	.....	.....	.....

8	9	10	11	12
Actual Service up to 1st Jan. 1902 from date of arrival.	Total Service	Salary and Allowances.	Appointments—Stations.	Remarks.
y. m. d.	y. m. d.	Rs. a. p.		
1 0 29	1 0 29	P 385 0 0 R 11 1 9 396 1 9	Asst. to the Collr., Dist. Magt. and Govt. Agent, Vizagapatam—29th Dec. 1900.—VIZAGAPATAM.	Magt., 3rd Class.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Appd.
0 1 0	0 1 0	P 400 0 0	.....	Appd.
0 1 0	0 1 0	P 400 0 0	.....	Appd.
0 1 0	0 1 0	P 400 0 0	.....	Appd.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Appd.
0 1 6	0 1 6	P 400 0 0	.....	Appd. to be Asst. to the Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., S. Arcot.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Appd.

DEPUTY

Col. 2.—The languages—Tam., Tel., Mal., Can. and Uriya—

(a) if printed in **ROMANES** **FRENCH** **CLARENDS**, indicate a pass by the full test the compulsory Ver. Test for Dy. Collrs., published on page 69 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 or

Col. 3.—The letters **Ex. S.** affixed to a name printed in **Brevier Antique No.** motion talated posts over other equally qualified members of the Pro- Deputy Collectors or General duties draw teatage allowance of Rs. 11-1-9

No.	Langual Attain- ments.	NAMES.	Date of pro- motion to present grade.	District.
FIRST GRADE—No. 2.—Pay Rs. 700.				
1	Tam. Can.	Dharishwar Ananthayya§	1 Apl. 1900 S. Canara	...
2	Tam. Mal.	Baghunatha Rao Rama- chandra Rao, B.A., Ex-S.§	17 Mar. 1901	...
SECOND GRADE—No. 5.—Pay Rs. 600.				
1	TEL. TAM. Can. Hin.	William Charles McMurray§, J.P.	1 Apl. 1897 Nilgiris	...
2	...	Frank Decomb Bird	6 Apl. 1893	...
3	Tam. Tel.	Conjevaram Somasundara Sas- tri, B.A., Diwan Bahadur.§	1 Apl. 1899	...
4	Tel.	Mundkur Sriivasa Rao, B.A.,	15 Dec. 1900 Coimbatore.	...
5	Tam. MAL.	Varada Rajagopala Chari, B.A.,	17 Mar. 1901 Malabar	...
THIRD GRADE—No. 15(a).—Pay Rs. 500.				
1	Tam. Tel. Can. Hin. Per.	Saiyid Kadir Badsha Sahib§	5 May 1896 Cuddapah	...
2	Hin.	Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib Kahn Bahadur.§	29 June 1896 Tanjore	...

(a) To this Grade, four appointments have been added as representing the same Service, with reference to Notification, dated 16th Dec. 1892, in the *Fort St. George*

COLLECTORS.

in the language or languages specified as prescribed in the Notification regarding of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1891.

or languages specified as prescribed in the Notification above referred to.

§ indicates Ex. Statutory Civilians having *ceteris paribus* a preferential claim to provincial Service, per mensem.

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Try.	Mangalore.	Ag. Collr. and Magt. of the Dist., Karnool.
Try.	Ootacamund.	On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 10th Apl. 1901, and Furlo. for 1 year, from 10th July 1901.
		Manager, Pittapur Estate.
Genl. duty	Kollegal	Also Dist. Munsif, Kollegal.—Draws also L. & Rs. 100.
Genl.	Calicut.	
Genl. duty	Jammalmagadu	
do.	Mannargudi.	Sub. pro tem, 2nd Gr.

No. of appts. of Head Asst. Collr., now treated as open to the Madras Provl. Civil Gazette of the 17th Jany. 1893, Part I, page 40.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
THIRD GRADE—contd.				
3	TEL. Tam.	P. S. Ganupathi Aiyar, B.A. §	13 Sep. 1896	Chinglepat ...
4	Mal.	Taravala Gopalan Nayar, B.A., B.L.†	1 Apl. 1899	N. Arcot ...
5	Tam.	Tiruvarar Venkatchi Aiyar Narayanaswami Aiyar. §	6 June 1898	N. Arcot ...
6	Tel. Can.	Tamparti Rama Rao, B.A., Rao Bahadur. §	9 Nov. 1898	N. Arcot ...
7	Tel.	Siram Venkataramadas Nayudu, B.A., B.L., § Dewan Bahadur.	1 Apl. 1899	... ..
8	Tel. Uriya. Khond. Tam. and Hin. Tam.	James Thomas Lever. * §	1 Apl. 1899	Bellary ...
9		T. Sendara Rao, B.A. §	1 Apl. 1899	Trichinopoly ...
10	TEL.	T. N. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A. §	1 July 1899	Salem ...
11	Tam.	Abraham Prabhazadam Pillai. §	6 Nov. 1899	Tanjore ...
12	Tel.	Tanikella Jagannadham Pantulu. §	1 Apl. 1900	Cuddapah ...
13	Tel.	Echambadi Srinivasa Chari. §	15 Dec. 1900	Vizagapatnam ...
14	Tel.	Peddibotla Pernayya Pantulu, Rao Bahadur. §	17 Mar. 1901	Godavari ...
15	.....	Palle Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. §	29 May 1901	Bellary ...
FOURTH GRADE—No. 22.—Pay Rs. 400				
1	Tam.	Venkatarama Subbaiyar, B.A. §	1 Apl. 1896	Tianavelly ...
2	Tam. TEL.	Sami Swaminatha Aiyar, B.A., Diwan Bahadur. §	5 May 1896	.....
3	MAL. TAM.	Karadibavi Venkatesanayya Lakshmana Rao, § Diwan Bahadur.	29 June 1896	Malabar ...
4	Mal. TAM.	Vappalakalathil Chappan Menon, B.A. §	13 Sep. 1896	Coimbatore ...

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Try.	Saidapet.	Fellow of the Madras University.
Try.	Chittoor.	
Genl. duty	Arni.	
do.	Chittoor.	
		On other duty in Radukkottai State.
Try.	Bellary.	
do.	Trichinopoly.	
do.	Salem	
do.	Tanjore	
Genl. duty	Siddhavattam.	
Try.	Vizagapatnam.	
do.	Cocanada	
Genl. duty	Adoni	On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 6th Feb. 1901, and Furl. for 1 year, from 6th May 1901.
Try.	Palamcottah.	Granted Priv. leave for 25 days.
.....	Chittoor	On other duty as Regulation Collr.
Genl. duty	Cochin	Also Sub-Judge, Cochin.
do.	Erode	Sub. pro tem, 3rd Gt.

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
FOURTH GRADE— <i>contd.</i>				
5	Tam. TEL.	S. Ramu Aiyar, B.A.	11 Dec. 1896	Kurnool
6	TAM. MAL.	L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., B.L. (Madras), LL.B. (Lond.).	16 Jan. 1897	Madras
7	TAM. MAL.	Edmund Alexander Smith, B.A.	1 Apr. 1897	
8	H. S. Tam. Mal.	James Robert Coombes, B.A.	5 Sept. 1897	Madras
9	H. S. Tel.	Charles Gaban, B.A.	10 Aug. 1898	
10	TAM TEL Per. & Urdu.	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Husain	26 Sept. 1898	S. Arcot
11	TEL CAN	Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, R. Govinda Rao Nayudu	9 Nov. 1898	Ganjam
12	MAL. Tam.	T. Gopalaswami Aiyar, B.A.	1 Apr. 1899	S. Arcot
13	THITA Tel.	B. Narayanamurti Pantula, Rao Bahadur.	1 July 1899	Vizagapatam
14	Tam. TEL.	K. Narayana Aiyar, Rao Bahadur	6 Nov. 1899	Trichinopoly
15	TAM. Tel.	P. Rajaratna Mudaliyar, B.A.	21 Apr. 1900	
16		C. J. M. Blake +	2 May 1901	N. Arcot
17	TAM & L.	M. Ravi Varma Raja, B.A.	17 Mar. 1901	Tanjore
18	TEL Tam.	T. Raghavayya, B.A., Rao Sahib	24 May 1901	Nellore
19	TEL Tam.	S. M. Vapucchi Maricsyar Usman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L.	29 May 1901	Chinglepat
20	Tam. TEL.	S. Soundararaja Aiyangar, B.A.	1 June 1901	Madras
21	Tel. TAM.	V. Parthasaradhi Chetti, B.A.	22 June 1901	Madura
22		Vacant.		

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Genl. duty	Markapur	On Priv. leave for 1 month, from 6th July 1901, and <i>Furl.</i> for 5 months, from 6th Aug. 1901.
	Madras	Asst. Secy., Bd. of Rev., Land Rev. Dept.—Draws also L.A. Rs. 200.— <i>Sab pro tem.</i> 3rd Gr. Forest Settlt. Officer, Nellore, &c., Districts.
	Madras	Draws also Income Tax Allow. of Rs. 100.
	Madras	3rd Presy. Magt.—Draws also Local Allow. of Rs. 100.
Genl. duty	Cuddalore	Head Quarters Dn.—Fellow of the Madras University.
do.	Russellkonda	
Try.	Cuddalore	
Genl. duty	Vizagapatam	
do.	Musiri	
	Madras	4th Presy. Magt., Madras.—Draws also Local Allow. of Rs. 100.—On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 27th July 1901.
Genl. duty	Chittoor	On probation for 1 year.
do.	Mayavaram	
do.	Gudur	On Priv. leave for 2 months, from 16th Oct. 1901.
do.	Saidapet	
	Madras	Asst. Supt. of Stamps and Stationery.
Genl. duty	Madura.	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
FIFTH GRADE—No. 17 (a)—Pay Rs. 300.				
1	TEL. CAN.	P. Sita Rao Pantulu §	26 Sep. 1898	Kurnool
2	CAN. Tel.	J. Ramayya Pantulu, B.A., B.L. §	9 Nov. 1898	Kistna
3	TEL. Tam.	C. Ramaswsha Aiyar, B.A. §	1 Apl. 1899	Anantapur
4	SH. Tel. HS. Tam.	Arthur Cardozo Woodhouse §	11 Oct. 1900	Godavari
	TEL. TAM. Per. & Hin.	Muhammad Sufdar Hussain Sahib Bahadur, M.R.A.S. § (Secunder).	1 July 1899	Madras
5	TEL. Tam.	C. Hanumanta Rao, M.A., B.L. §	1 July 1899	Tanjore
6	TEL. TAM.	N. S. Somasundara Sastri, B.A. §	6 Nov. 1899	Ganjam
7	CAN. Tam.	P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, B.A. §	15 Dec. 1899	Trichinopoly
8	MAL. TAM.	Joseph Horatio Gwynne §	1 Apl. 1900	Malabar
9	TEL. Tam.	C. Subramanya Aiyar §	1 Apl. 1900	S. Arcot
10	Tam. TEL.	P. Sivarama Aiyar §	21 Apl. 1900	Chinglepat
11	TAM. Mal.	A. Ramacha Nedangudi, B.A., B.L. §	17 Mar. 1901	Tanjore
12	TEIYA Tel.	K. Narasimha Rao Pantulu §	1 Apl. 1901	Godavari
13	TEL. Can.	P. Sitaramayya, M.A. §	24 May 1901	Godavari
14	Tam. TEL.	P. Dinadayala Nayudu, B.A. §	29 May 1901	Tinnevely
15	TEL. Tam.	C. Krishnaswami Nayudu §	1 June 1901	Trichinopoly
16	TAM. TEL.	C. Rustum Sing, Rao Bahadur §	22 June 1901	S. Arcot
17	TAM. TEL.	K. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A. §	18 July 1901	Kistna

(a) To this Grade one appointment has been added as representing the same No. with reference to Notification, dated 16th Dec. 1892, in the Fort St. George Gaz. of

Duty.	Station.	Remarks
Genl. duty	Pyapali	Sub. pro tem 4th Gr.
Try.	Masulipatam	Sub. pro tem 4th Gr.
Genl. duty	Gooty	Ag. in Kurnool Try.
do.	Rajahmundry	On probation for 2 years. This period will, as a spl. case, be extended until the results of the examinations in the Rev. and Acct. Tests, Higher Gr., of 1900 are announced. Draws also L. A. Rs. 100. Sub. pro tem 4th Gr.
		Rev. Officer, Madras Municipality.
Genl. duty	Tanjore	Sub. pro tem 4th Gr.
Try.	Chatapur.	
Genl. duty	Ariyalur.	
do.	Mazantoddy	Draws also Local Allee. of Rs. 150
do.	Saidepet.	
do.	Tanjore	(Pattukottai Divn.)
do.		
do.	Cocanada.	
Spl. duty		On Spl. duty for the acquisition of land for the Tinnevely-Quilon Ry.
Genl. duty	Trichinopoly.	
do.	Cuddalore.	
do.	Masulipatam.	

of appts. of Asst. Collr., now treated as open to the Madras Provl. Civil Service the 17th Jan'y 1893, Part I, page 40

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade	District.
SIXTH GRADE—No. 18.—Pay Rs. 250.				
1	Tel. TAN.	Joshua Williams, B.A. §	1 July 1899	Nellore
2	TAM. TEL.	C. Seshadri Rao Pantulu §	6 Nov. 1899	Kurnool
3	TAM. Can.	P. S. Singaravelu Pillai §	15 Dec. 1899	.....
4	H.S. Tam.	W. S. Marshall	18 Feb. 1900	Tinnevely
5	TEL. TAM.	T. Vijayaraghava Chariya, B.A. §	30 Apl. 1900	Salem
6	TAM. TEL.	Mir Sultan Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur §	1 Apl. 1900	Coimbatore
7	TAM. Mal.	G. T. Vargese, B.A. ‡	31 Apl. 1900	Malabar
8	.....	V. Ramaswami Aiyar §	1 Apl. 1901	Nellore
9	Mal.	C. Gopalan Nayar	24 May 1901	.....
10	Tel. TAM.	M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai, B.A. §	29 May 1901	.....
11	TEL. TAM.	Mahdi Hussain Sahib Bahadur §	1 June 1901	Nellore
12	Tam. TEL.	M. Thirumalai Pillai, B.A.	23 June 1901	.....
13	TEL. Tam.	T. V. Gopalswami Aiyar, B.A.	13 July 1901	Coimbatore
14	TEL.	Rafi-uz-zulq Sahib Bahadur ‡	7 Oct. 1898	Kurnool
15	TAM. TAM.	A. Upendra Pai, B.A. ‡	6 Apl. 1899	Chingleput
16	TEL. Can.	U. Rama Rao § B.A.	11 Apl. 1900	Bellary
17	Tam.	S. P. Ranga Chari ‡	22 Apl. 1901	Tinnevely
18	.....	Vacant.		
Sub. pro tem.				
1	Tam. TEL.	H. Sandaresa Mudaliyar, § B.A.	1 July 1899	Madura
2	TEL. Oriya.	S. Lakshminarasimha Rao Pantulu, § Tahr., Berhampur.	6 Nov. 1899	Ganjam
3	TEL. Tam.	V. Ramachandra Rao, Tahr.	13 Feb. 1900	S. Canara
Chidambaram.				

Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Genl. duty	Atmakur	Temply. in charge of Head Qrs. Dn.—Sub. pro tem 5th Gr. On Priv. leave for 3 months, from 25th Sept. 1901
do.	Kurnool	On Priv. leave for 1 month, from 9th July 1901, and <i>furlo.</i> for 1 year, 5 months and 23 days from 9th Augt. 1901 to 31st Jan'y. 1903.
.....	.....	Spl. Forest Settl. Officer, Trichinopoly, &c., Dist.
Genl. duty	Sharma devu	Sub. pro tem 5th Gr.
do.	Namakkal	Sub. pro tem 5th Gr.
Try.	Coimbatore	Fellow of the Madras University. Sub. pro tem 5th Gr.
do.	Calicut	L. A. Rs. 100.
do.	Atmakur.	
Spl. duty	Malabar	On Spl. duty in connection with the registration of Jannam title.
Genl. duty	Anantapur.	
*Try.	Nellore.	
Spl. duty	Madura.	
do.	Erode	Granted Priv. leave for 2 months and 15 days.
Genl. duty	Kurnool	On probation for 3 years.—Ag. in Nellore Try.
do.	Guindy	On probation for 2 years.
do.	Bellary	On probation.
do.	Tinnevely	Appd. on probation for 2 years.
do.	Madura.	
do.	Chattrapur.	
do.	Puttar	

No.	Lingual Attainments.	NAME.	Date of joining Special Appointment.	Salary.
		DEPUTY COLLECTORS (ACTING AND SPECIAL).		Rs
1	TEL. Tam.	T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, B.A., § Huzur Shr., Tanjore.	27 Mar. 1897	250
2	Tel. Tam.	G. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., § Tahr., Erode.	13 Nov. 1898	250
3	MAL. Can.	R. Rama Rao, § Tahr., Mangalore	8 Feb. 1898	250
4	Tel. Tam.	M. Aramakkham Pillai, Rao Bahadur, Tahr., Cooty.	23 Jan. 1900	250
5		K. Vijayaraghava Chari, M.A., Tahr., Ramallakot.	8 Dec. 1900	250
6	TEL. URITA	P. Srikrishnulu Patralu, B.A., Huzur Shr., Ganjam.	2 May 1899	250
7		T. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., § Tahr., Namakal.	12 Jan. 1901	250
8		M. Damodaram Nair, Supervisor, Rev. Settlt. Party, No. VI.	11 Apl. 1899	250
9	CAN. Tel.	P. Nagena Rao Pantulu, Tahsildar, Godavari.	16 Jan. 1901	250
10		V. Srivatsanka Rao, § Tahsildar, Vokkalpad.	4 Feb. 1901	250
11		P. Acharyulu Pantulu, § Tahr., Tonali.	16 Mar. 1901	250
12	Tel.	K. Narasimham Pantulu, § Tahr., Machandrapuram.	19 Mar. 1901	250
13	Tel.	K. Vasanta Rao, § Tahr., Nellore	23 Mar. 1901	250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Tanjore	Genl. duty	Tanjore.	
Tanjore	Spl. duty		Temp. Dy. Collr. for the acquisition of lands for Railway.
S. Canara	Genl. duty	Mangalore.	
Madura	Try.	Madura.	
Kurnool			Dy. Collr., Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
Ganjam	Spl. duty		Temp.
Cuddapah	Try.	Cuddapah.	
Malabar	Spl. duty		Temp.
Godavari	Spl. duty.		
Bellary	Genl. duty	Bellary.	
Kurnool	do.	Kurnool.	
Kistna	do.	Narsarnopet.	
Anantapur	do.	Cooty.	

No.	Lingual Ass'ts' ments.	Name.	Date of joining Special Appointment.	Salary.
		Deputy Collectors (Acting and Special) - rank.		Rs.
14		E. Ramesh Rao, Nayudu, § Tahr., 26 Mar. 1901 Bijapur.		250
15		A. Valsarade Aiyar, § Huzur Sh., 10 Apr. 1901 Salem.		250
16		V. Rama Reddy, § Tahr., 16 Apr. 1901 4 June 1901		250
17		K. Raghavendran Reddy, § Tahr., 28 May 1901 Tiruchengodu.		250
18		Mahomed Yakub Sahib Bahadur, § Tahr., 17 June 1901 § Tahr., Alur.		250
19		T. R. Chongulavaya Aiyar, § Huzur Sh., 6 July 1901 S. Area.		250
20		A. Rajabdar Madaliyar, § Tahr., 6 Aug. 1901 Chinglepur.		250
21		M. Kuppuswami Chetti, § Tahr., 1901 Chinglepur.		250
22		J. L. Jeyaraj, Huzur Sh., Madras 9 Oct. 1901		250
23	Tam. TEL.	D. C. Raghava Chariyar, Sub-Ass't., 23 Oct. 1901 Madras Survey.		250
24	TAM TEL.	D. Satha Chandra, K.A., Sub-Ass't., 1 Sep. 1901 Ass't., Madras Survey.		250
25		P. V. Sathya Rao, Sub-Ass't., Madras 17 Apr. 1901 Survey.		250
26		Francis Sparling, Sub-Ass't., Madras Survey.		250

District.	Duty.	Station.	Remarks.
Bellary	Genl. duty	Adoni.	
Salem	do.	Salem.	
Malabar	Spl. duty		Temp. Dy. Collr., for Jannam Regt.
Cuddapah	Genl. duty	Cuddapah.	
Coimbatore	do.	Coimbatore.	
Kurnool	do.	Markapur.	
Anantapur	do.	Goody.	
Nellore	do.	Atmakur	Ag. for J. Williams.
Malabar	Spl. duty		Temp. Dy. Collr., for Jannam Regt.
Nellore			In charge of the Re-Survey Operations.
Kurnool		Kurnool	In charge of Kurnool Re-Survey.—Sub. protm. Ass't. Sup't. and class.
S. Canara.			
Salem			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.

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Ra.	Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Ra.
ANANTAPUR.			ARCOI SOUTH.		
Anantapur	M. Vijaya Highavulu Naradu	260	Arcoi South		
Gooty	M. Arumugas Pillai, Rao Bahadur (on dep.)	230	Vaidhachalam.	M. Srinivasa Chariyar, (on dep.)	200
	S. Vasudava Rao, B.A., Ag.			A. S. Ramaswami Pillai, Ag.	
Hindupur	S. Vasudava Rao, B.A., (on dep.)	175	Kallakurichi	T. Ramanujala Nayudu, (on dep.)	130
	G. Jagannayudu Nayudu, B.A., Ag.			V. Murugesam Pillai, Ag.	
Penukonda	A. S. Ponnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (on dep.)	175	Tiruvannamalai	C. Krishnaswami Aiyar, (on dep.)	
	V. E. Sudarasa Mudaliyar, Ag.			V. Rangaswami Aiyar, B.A., Ag.	
Talipato	A. Janardhana Rao, B.A.	175	Tirukkoyilur.	S. Pampapathi Sastri, Rao Bahadur, (on dep.)	
	H. N. Venkataswami Nayudu, B.A., Ag.			C. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Ag.	
Dharmavaram	G. Jagannayudu Nayudu, B.A., (on dep.)	150			
	A. Jagannatha Rao, Ag.		BELLARY.		
Kalyandrug	D. P. Basu Beddi, B.A.	150	Bellary	M. V. Chalapati Nayudu, Rao Bahadur	225
Madakasira	V. E. Sudarasa Mudaliyar, (on dep.)	150		P. Subroya Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur	200
	S. C. Srinivasa Chari, B.A., Ag.		Adoni	M. S. Mascarenhas, (on dep.)	200
ARCOI, NORTH.			Hospet	P. Rama Rao, Ag.	200
Walajapet	C. Ramachandra Aiyar	250		M. Sambasiva Rao Nayudu*	175
Arcoi	V. Rajagopala Mudaliyar	225	Rayadurg	Mahdi Hussain Sahib, (on dep.)	175
Wandiwash	T. M. Govinda Chariyar	225		V. Subroya Mudaliyar, Ag.*	
Guntakam	Y. Narayanaswami Nayudu	200	Hadagali	P. Rama Rao, Rao Bahadur, (on dep.)	150
Chittoor	M. Srinivasa Chariyar	175		K. Ramakrishna Brahmam, Ag.*	
Vellore	W. Ramalinga Mudaliyar	175	Harpananalli.	V. Subraya Mudaliyar, (on dep.)	150
Palmur	V. N. Tiruvengada Mudaliyar	150		E. S. Narayana Chetti, Ag.*	
Pollur	T. Rajagopala Aiyar	150	Kollegal	C. Venkoba Rao	150
Chendragiri	A. Gnanaswami Mudaliyar	150			
ARCOI, SOUTH.					
Tindivanam	S. T. Shanmugasam Pillai, (on dep.)	260	ARCOI, SOUTH.		
	V. Ramachandra Rao		Mangalore	R. Rama Rao, (on dep.)	225
Chidambaram	V. Rajagopala Mudaliyar	225		E. Shrivaya, Ag.	
Villupuram	C. V. Ramachandra Rao, (on dep.)	225	Udipi	V. Rama Rao, (on dep.)	200
	M. Srinivasa Chariyar, Ag.			N. P. Fernandez, Ag.	
Cuddalore	E. Nagasundaram Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (on dep.)	200	Kasaragod	N. P. Fernandez, (on dep.)	200
	T. Ramanujala Nayudu, Ag.			Paul Castellan, Ag.	
			Uppinangadi	Paul Castellan, (on dep.)	175
				B. Babu Rao, Ag.	
			Coondapoor	E. Babu Rao, (on dep.)	150
				Y. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Ag.	

* Magistrate, 2nd Class.

Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Ra.	Districts and Taluks.	Names.	Ra.
CHIDAMBARAM.			CUDDAPORE.		
Maduravetkani	M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai, B.A., (on dep.)	225	Cuddalore	V. Srivatsena Rao, (on dep.)	200
	V. Damodara Mudaliyar, B.A., Ag.*			J. Narayana Reddi, B.A., Ag.	
Conjeevaram	V. Damodara Mudaliyar, B.A., (on dep.)	200	Koyachetti	V. Seshayya	175
	V. Srinivasa Chariyar, Ag.	200	Palivonala	P. V. Narasimha Rao	175
Saidapet	M. Krishna Rao, (on dep.)	175	Badrel	G. Suryanarayana Nayudu, (on dep.)	150
	B. Satagopa Aiyangar, B.A., Sub. Mag. for ten.	175	Sidhouth	T. Vasudava Rao, Ag.	
Tiravallur	S. N. V. Raja Chari, B.A.*	175		C. Krishnamurti Nayudu, (on dep.)	150
Chingleput	A. Rajabshadur Mudaliyar, B.A.*	150		A. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Ag.	
Ponneri	S. Anantapurayana Aiyar, B.A., B.L., (on dep.)	150	GANJAM.		
	M. Sanjivi Nayudu, Ag.		Berhampore	S. L. Narasimha Babu Pantulu, (on dep.)	200
COIMBATORE.				A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Ag.	
Erode	G. Narayanaswami Aiyar, (on dep.)	250	Goomsur	A. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, (on dep.)	175
	V. Narasimha Aiyangar, Ag.			N. Venkata Rao Pantulu, Ag.*	
Palladam	T. M. Sundaram Pillai	225	Chisacole	N. Venkata Rao Pantulu, (on dep.)	150
Coimbatore	E. T. Vedanayagam Pillai	200		P. Venkataramayya Pantulu, Ag.	
Dharmaparam	V. Narasimha Aiyangar*	200	GODAVARI.		
Kollegal	T. A. Kalikavala Perumal Pillai, (on dep.)	150	Ramachandrapuram	K. Narasimham, B.A.	250
	Local Allowance	50	Narsapur	Y. Venkata Rao, B.A.	225
	K. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, Ag.		Amalapuram	S. Narasimham Nayudu	200
Satyansangam	S. Krishnayya*	200	Banku	Saivida Vairuddin	200
Karur	R. Srinivasa Aiyar	175	Diadachalam	A. Appa Rao	175
Pollachi	Mir Mohamed Ghose Sahib	175	Bhimavaram	G. Subrahmanyam	175
Udumalpet	Andrew Lazarus, (on dep.)	175	Kilore	Mohammed Ibrahim	175
	T. A. Kalikavala Perumal Pillai, Ag.		Rajahmundry	I. Venkata Krishnayya	175
Bhavani	V. V. Ramasubayya	150	Peddapattinam	S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.	150
CUDDAPORE.			Yernagudem	Mohammed Ali Sahib	150
Proddatur	K. Madhava Rao, (on dep.)	150	KISTANA.		
	G. Surya Narayana Nayudu, Ag.		Temali	P. Acharyulu Pantulu	250
Pallampatti	A. Kutchipervara Aiyar	200	Bapatla	K. Seshachalapati Pantulu, B.A.*	225
Sadiri	M. N. Varada Chari Rao Bahadur	225		T. Balaji Rao Nayudu*	225
Vayalpad	G. Narayana, B.A.	200	Gudivada	M. Munikeswarudu*	200
Madanapalle	J. Narayana Reddi, B.A., (on dep.)	475	Guntur	S. Kappaswami Chetti, B.A.*	200
	P. V. Narasimha Rao, Ag.		Narasaraopet	M. Subba Rao Pantulu, B.A.	200
Jammalamadugu	S. Srinivasa Chari	175	Bunlar	V. Dakshinamurti Pantulu, B.A.*	175
			Sattenapalli	T. Bhagava Rao Pantulu, B.A.	175
				G. Bhambharayya	175
			Nandigam	V. Pattabramayya Pantulu*	150
			Naravil	S. Brahmamandam Nayudu, B.A.	150
			Vinukonda	T. Vasudharanurti Pantulu*	150

* Magistrate, 2nd Class.

Divisions.	Names.	Pay.	Divisions.	Names.	Pay.
	TANJORE—concl'd.			TRICHINOPOLY—concl'd.	Rs.
	<i>Stationary Sub-Magts.</i>	Rs.		<i>Stationary Sub-Magts.</i>	
	—concl'd.			—concl'd.	
Manarandi	T. S. Vamara Rao	100	Kulitilai	A. P. Singaravelu Pillai	100
Tiruvannamalai	Y. V. Srinivasan Aiyar, B.A.	100	Perambalur	R. Sivaigana Mudaliyar	120
	TINNEVELLY.			VIZAGAPATAM.	
Kulusargan	P. R. Subramuniya Aiyar, B.A.	100	Anakapalli	G. Hanumantha Rao	120
Palamattah	V. Padmanabha Aiyar, B.A.	100	Vizagapatam	S. Kotturba Rao Pantulu	120
Villatikobur	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar	100	Vijayapattanam	C. Somayajulu Pantulu	120
Radagpuram	Dharma Raja Rao	100	Vinayagram	V. Sanyasappa Chetti	120
Vindapatti	P. N. Mahendran Misan	100	Satur	G. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu	120
Tuticorin	A. Perumaladin Sahib	100	Bobbili	K. V. Ramayya Pantulu	120
Wandur	V. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A.	100	Parvathipur	T. Govinda Rao Pantulu (on dep.)	120
	<i>Stationary Sub-Magts.</i>			J. Venkannah Pantulu (Sub. pro tem.)	
Srivilliputhur	N. Valayuthasa Pillai	100	Srinagarapeta	M. Sanjiva Rao Nayudu	100
Sankaranarayanan	L. Kallippan Pillai	100	Chidambaram	K. Venkataratnamayya Pantulu	100
Erudipattur	M. Venkatasubbiyar	100	Chidambaram	P. Venkata Sastrulu	100
Ottumuduru	K. S. Rameshchandra Aiyar	100	Villupuram	S. Venkatachalam	100
Tenkalai	K. Srinivasan, M.B.A.	100		Sub. pro tem.	
Tinnevely	N. Velayudhan Pillai	100			
Naaguneri	N. David, B.A., B.L.	100			
Annamalai	H. Mohideen Khan	100			
Satur	S. Elumbaram Aiyar	100			
	<i>Special Sub-Magts.</i>				
Sorandai	T. Venkaiyar	100	Gunsberg	G. Appa Rao Nayudu	200
Sivakasi	T. S. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, B.A.	100	Rayachoti	K. Ramaswami Pantulu	150
			Nourangapur	P. Jagannayakulu Nayudu	150
			Malkangheri	S. Andimarayana Nayudu	120
	TRICHINOPOLY.				
Trichinopoly	P. K. Rajaman Aiyar	120	Karuppi	F. V. Narasimha Pantulu	120
Torreyer	P. S. Venkateswara Aiyar, B.A.	100	Padayam	C. V. N. Ramesa Das	120
Manarai	G. Mahendran Srinivasan	100	Pattali	M. Bhramarambala Rao Nayudu	120
Kilapalayam	G. Mahendran Srinivasan	100	Yakkam Chittai	D. Parasuramayya Nayudu	100
Lalugudi	R. Srinivasan Mudaliyar	100			
Jayakondai	Chanda. Myan Sahib	100			
Silapattur					
	<i>Stationary Sub-Magts.</i>				
Trichinopoly	A. Srinivasan Aiyar	120			
Manarai	P. S. Vaidyanathan Aiyar, B.A.	100			

HUZUR SHERISTADARS.

District.	Names.	Pay.	District.	Names.	Pay.
Arantapur	S. V. Subbaraya Chetty, B.A.	200	Kanchi	G. Rajchinnappa Rao Pantulu	225
Arant. North	D. S. Venkateswara Rao, B.A.	200	Kannur	V. A. Anandabharadwaja Aiyar, B.A.	200
Arant. South	T. S. Choudhary Aiyar, B.A.	220	Madurai	V. A. Ramaswami Aiyar	200
Bellary	M. S. Muralidharan, B.A.	200	Madurai	S. Rangaswami Aiyar, B.A.	200
Channarayana	A. Narayana Pillai	200	Madurai	J. L. Jacques	225
Chingleput	P. Seshagiri Rao, B.A.	200	Madurai	S. Narasimha Aiyar	175
Chintamani	P. S. Narayana Rao, B.A.	200	Nellore	K. Sankar Rao	225
Chidambaram	V. Krishnamoorthy Chari, B.A.	200	Salem	A. Venkatesh Aiyar, B.A.	225
Channarayana	P. Srikrishna Rao, B.A. (on dep.)	200	Tanjore	T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, B.A.	225
Chidambaram	V. Ramamurti Nayudu, B.A. (Sub. pro tem.)	200	Tinnevely	T. Seshu Aiyar, B.A.	225
Chidambaram	P. Nagasa Rao Pantulu, B.A., B.L.	225	Trichinopoly	N. Srinivas Rao, B.A.	225
			Vizagapatam	Raj Bahadur S. Srinivasan Row Pantulu, B.A.	200

* Local allowance of Rs. 25.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The scale of Controlling Establishment sanctioned by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India is as follows:—

(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.		Rs.
1 Conservator, 1st Grade		1,600
1 Do. 2nd do.		1,400
1 Do. 3rd do.		1,200
3 Deputy Conservators, 1st Grade		900 each
4 Do. 2nd do.		800
7 Do. 3rd do.		650
8 Do. 4th do.		650
1 Extra Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade		450
5 Assistant Conservators, 1st Grade		450
5 Do. 2nd do.		350
(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.		
2 Extra Assistant Conservators, 1st Grade		850 each
7 Do. 2nd do.		300
4 Do. 3rd do.		250
4 Do. 4th do.		200

According to this scale the Officers of the Department have been graded as under:—

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allowance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF.				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
Conservator 1st Grade (1)—Pay Rs. 1,600.				
1	Mr. E. J. M. Hooper	1,600		Central Circle, on Special leave.
	Mr. H. A. Gans	1,400		200 Southern Circle.
Conservators, 2nd Grade (4)—Pay Rs. 1,400.				
2	Mr. H. A. Gans	1,400		Southern Circle, Ag. 1st Grade.
	Mr. G. B. Darnley	1,200		200 Northern Circle.

* Officers admitted by the Secretary of State to the European Service Leave Rules of Civil Service Regulations.

No.	NAME.	Pay.	Allow- ance.	Districts where serving.
CONTROLLING STAFF—contd.				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF— contd.				
<i>Conservators, 3rd Grade (2)— Pay Rs. 1,300.</i>				
2	Mr. C. B. Brasier	1,300	300	Northern Circle—Ag. 2nd Grade.
3	H. J. A. Perrier	300	240	Central Circle—Ag. 3rd Grade.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 1st Grade (3)— Pay Rs. 600.</i>				
4	Mr. G. Halford	600	...	Nileghia.
5	A. W. C. Stanbrough	400	...	Chingleput, On Leave.
6	H. J. A. Perrier	1000	...	Acting Conservator, 3rd Grade, Central Circle.
<i>Acting.</i>				
7	Mr. A. W. Lamberton	500	...	North Canara.
8	F. A. Lodge	500	...	100 Salem.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 2nd Grade (4)— Pay Rs. 500.</i>				
9	Mr. A. W. Lamberton	500	...	North Canara.
10	T. P. Poole	300	...	South Arcot.
11	F. A. Lodge	300	...	Salem.
12	J. S. Butler	300	...	Karnal.
<i>Acting.</i>				
13	Mr. E. H. Murray	450	150	Nellore.
14	P. M. Lamberton	450	150	Tinnevely.
15	C. D. McArthur	500	150	Coorg.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3rd Grade (7)— Pay Rs. 500.</i>				
16	Mr. E. H. Murray	500	...	On furlough for 6 months.
17	P. M. Lamberton	450	...	Posted to Tinnevely.
18	C. D. A. McArthur	500	...	Chief Forest Officer, Coorg.
19	C. J. de Thérèse	450	...	North Arcot.
20	A. B. Jackson	500	...	Tinnevely.
21	B. Melville, R.A.	500	...	Deputed to the Forest School.
22	G. E. F. Boulton	500	...	Special Working Plans Officer, S. Circle.
<i>Acting.</i>				
23	Mr. H. B. Bryant	550	100	Special Working Plans Officer, Cail. Circle.
24	F. C. L. Cowley-Brown	500	100	Do. do. Neta, do.
25	H. A. Latham	500	100	South Canara.
26	S. Cox	550	100	Vizagapatnam.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Grade (5)— Pay Rs. 550.</i>				
27	Mr. H. E. Bryant	550	...	Working Plan Officer, Central Circle. —Ag. 3rd Grade.
28	F. C. L. Cowley-Brown	550	...	Do. do. Northern Circle —Ag. 3rd Grade.
29	H. A. Latham	550	...	South Canara. Do.
30	S. Cox	550	...	Vizagapatnam.
31	H. E. A. Wood	550	...	Godavari.
32	H. Thimmar	550	...	North Malabar.
<i>Acting.</i>				
33	Mr. C. E. C. Fischer	550	...	Ganjam.
34	H. F. Arbuthnot	550	...	Madura.
35	J. B. Scott	550	...	Cuddapah.
36	C. B. Dawson	550	...	Anantapur.

* 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—contd.				
(1) UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF— contd.				
<i>Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (5)— Pay Rs. 450.</i>				
23	Mr. J. L. MacO'Leary	450	...	Salem.
24	C. E. C. Fischer	450	...	Ganjam.—Ag. Deputy. Constr.,
25	H. F. Arbuthnot	450	...	Madura.—Ag. Deputy. Constr.,
26	J. B. Scott	450	...	4th Grade.
27	C. B. Dawson	450	...	Cuddapah (Ag.) Deputy. Constr.,
<i>Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (5)— Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
28	Mr. B. H. Barlow Poole	350	...	Anantapur.—Ag. 1st Grade.
29	W. Aitchison	350	...	do.
<i>Extra Deputy Conservator, 4th Grade, (1) —Pay Rs. 450.</i>				
30	Mr. Muttiahah Rai Bahadur	450	...	On Foreign Service.
(2) LOWER CONTROLLING STAFF.				
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 1st Grade (2) —Pay Rs. 350.</i>				
31	Mr. C. A. Eber Hardie	350	L. A. 50	On Foreign Service.
32	W. Carol	350	L. A. 50	On sick leave.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 2nd Grade (7) —Pay Rs. 300.</i>				
33	V. Alwar Chetty, B.A.	300	...	On Foreign Service in Cochin State.
34	Mr. S. C. Moss	300	...	Salem.
35	T. M. Nallawandi Nayudu	300	...	Karnool.
36	Mr. T. N. Hearsey	300	...	Coorg.
37	C. J. Wodarsz	300	...	Ag. Dist. Forest Officer, Chingleput.
38	H. H. Ward	300	...	Nellore.
39	V. A. Parthasathiy Mudaliar	300	L. A. 50	Forest Asst., Office of the Board of Revenue (L. R.).
40	P. A. Soagar	300	...	Ag. Dist. Forest Officer, Trichinopoly cum Tanjore.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 3rd Grade (4)— Pay Rs. 250.</i>				
41	Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin	250	...	Cuddapah.
42	M. Rama Rao	250	...	Salem.
43	V. S. Gurunatha Pillai	250	...	Ag. Dist. Forest Officer, Madura.
44	C. M. Maduranayagam Pillai	250	...	Ag. Dist. Forest Officer, S. Arcot.
<i>Extra Asst. Conservators, 4th Grade (4)— Pay Rs. 200.</i>				
45	T. Bapu Rao	200	...	Cuddapah.
46	Mr. H. J. McLaughlin	200	...	Vizagapatnam.

The following Executive Staff is employed under the sanction of the Local Government:—

EXECUTIVE STAFF		Rs.	Rs.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.				
Rangers.				
1st Grade—Pay Rs. 170.				
1	Mr. H. O'Hall	150	15	Tinnevely.
2	N. M. Rao	150	15	South Canara.

Executive Staff employed under the sanction of the Local Government—contd.

No.	Name.	Pay.	Allow.	Districts where serving.
EXECUTIVE STAFF—contd.				
NORTHERN CIRCLE.				
1st Grade—Pay Rs. 150 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
N.				
2nd Grade—Pay Rs. 125 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	Mr. W. R. Newson	125	15	Golavari.
2	N. S. Van Chandra	125	15	Kistna.
3	P. Anand Rao	125	15	Kurnool.
4	V. Kalanidhara Aiyar	125	15	Do.
5	L. Basumantulu	125	15	Gajjam.
3rd Grade—Pay Rs. 100 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	Mr. G. W. Thompson	100	15	Visagapatam.
2	M. Srinivasulu Naidu	100	15	Bellary.
3	K. Rama Rao	100	15	Gajjam.
4th Grade—Pay Rs. 80 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	R. Venkatesa Mudaliar	80	15	Anantapur.
2	E. Anantham Naidu	80	15	Kurnool.
3	N. S. Ananthachari	80	15	Kistna.
4	L. S. R. Chinnaiyan	80	15	Golavari.
Acting.				
	Sheik Rahmatulla Sahib	60	15	Bellary.
5th Grade—Pay Rs. 60 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	N. Srinivasulu Aiyar	60	15	Visagapatam.
2	Mr. D. A. Stracey	60	15	Golavari.
3	V. R. Venkateswara Aiyar	60	15	Gajjam.
4	Sheik Rahmatulla Sahib	60	15	Bellary.
6th Grade—Pay Rs. 50 + 15 Conveyance Allowance.				
1	M. T. V. Sakshi Rao	50	15	Kurnool.
2	A. Srinivasa Reddy	50	15	Kistna.
3	S. V. Ananthaswami Aiyar	50	15	Kurnool.
Acting.				
	P. Ramaswami Aiyar	60	15	Kistna.
	A. A. 17	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 18	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 19	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 20	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 21	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 22	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 23	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 24	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 25	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 26	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 27	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 28	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 29	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 30	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 31	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 32	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 33	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 34	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 35	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 36	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 37	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 38	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 39	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 40	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 41	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 42	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 43	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 44	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 45	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 46	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 47	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 48	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 49	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 50	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 51	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 52	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 53	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 54	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 55	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 56	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 57	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 58	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 59	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 60	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 61	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 62	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 63	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 64	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 65	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 66	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 67	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 68	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 69	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 70	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 71	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 72	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 73	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 74	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 75	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 76	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 77	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 78	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 79	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 80	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 81	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 82	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 83	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 84	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 85	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 86	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 87	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 88	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 89	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 90	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 91	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 92	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 93	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 94	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 95	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 96	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 97	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 98	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 99	60	15	Golavari.
	A. A. 100	60	15	Golavari.

Note.—For all Ranges draw daily travelling allowance under Article 1187 (B) and (C), and 1188 (A) of the Civil Service Regulations, and 1189 (A), according to class in addition to their Permanent Conveyance Allowance under Article 1187.

For purposes of promotion in the Controlling Staff there will be one list only, which will include the officers of the three Circles.

The Headquarters of District Forest Officers will, unless otherwise ordered, be at the Head quarter station of the district. The Office of the Conservator of the Central Circle will be at Madras, while those of the Northern and Southern Circles will be respectively at Waltair and Coimbatore.

For the Executive Staff there is a separate list for each Circle, and promotion is regulated accordingly, except in the case of Ranges, for whom a separate combined list is kept which regulates their promotion.

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 second grade, and they will be eligible for promotion 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 solely in consequence of passing the examinations; the merits and qualifications of each officer will also be taken into consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson,
I.C.S.

First Member, Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, on Special Duty.

Mr. J. N. Johnson, I.C.S. Ag. 4th Member.
M. R. Ramesh Babu, P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, Secretary, on special duty.
M. R. Ramesh Babu, P. Rajaratnam Mudaliar, Acting Secretary.
P. Govinda Menon, I.C.S. 1st Assistant, on other duty. M.R.Ry. D. Krishnaswami, I.C.S. 2nd Asst. on Furlough.
G. Srinivasulu Chetty, I.C.S. 2nd Asst. on Furlough.
M. Ramachandrayya, I.C.S. 2nd do. (Acting).
G. Gopalswami Chetty, I.C.S. Head Accountant (Acting).

Settlement Party, No. II.

Mr. M. E. Connelley, I.C.S. Special Settlement Officer.
T. E. Mott, I.C.S. do. Asst. do.
M.R.Ry. P. Velamudun, I.C.S. Uncovenanted Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. III.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Adinarayana Iyer, Deputy Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, 1st Grade.
N. Pattabhirama Rao, I.C.S. Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement.
D. Krishnaswami, I.C.S. Uncovenanted Assistant, on other duty. A. Narayana Rao, I.C.S. do. do.

Settlement Party, No. V.

M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasimulu Naidu, Assistant Commissioner of Revenue Settlement.
J. Sundaraya, I.C.S. Uncovenanted Assistant.

Settlement Party, No. VI.

Mr. N. MacMichael, I.C.S. Special Settlement Officer.
P. B. Evans, I.C.S. do. Asst. do.
C. A. Jones, I.C.S. do. do.
Vacant, I.C.S. Uncovenanted Assistant.

Land Records and Agriculture.

C. Benson, Esq., M.A.C. Deputy Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture.
M.R.Ry. C. K. Subba Rao, I.C.S. Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Vacant, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept. C. Benson, Esq., Deputy Director in charge.

Farrier-Major R. Mannas, Deputy do. do.

Government Botanist.

C. A. Barber, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Government Botanist.

NOMINAL ROLL OF THE MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SURVEY PARTIES.

Office of the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

No.	Name.	Appointment.	Remarks.
1	D. G. Hatchell	Superintendent, Madras Survey.	
2	M. Ramaswami Naidu, Rao Bahadur	Asst. do. 1st Class, (Ag.)	On Privilege leave.
3	D. U. Srinivasa Aiyangar	Do. do. 3rd do. (Sub. pro tem).	On Furlough for 1 year and 6 months.

